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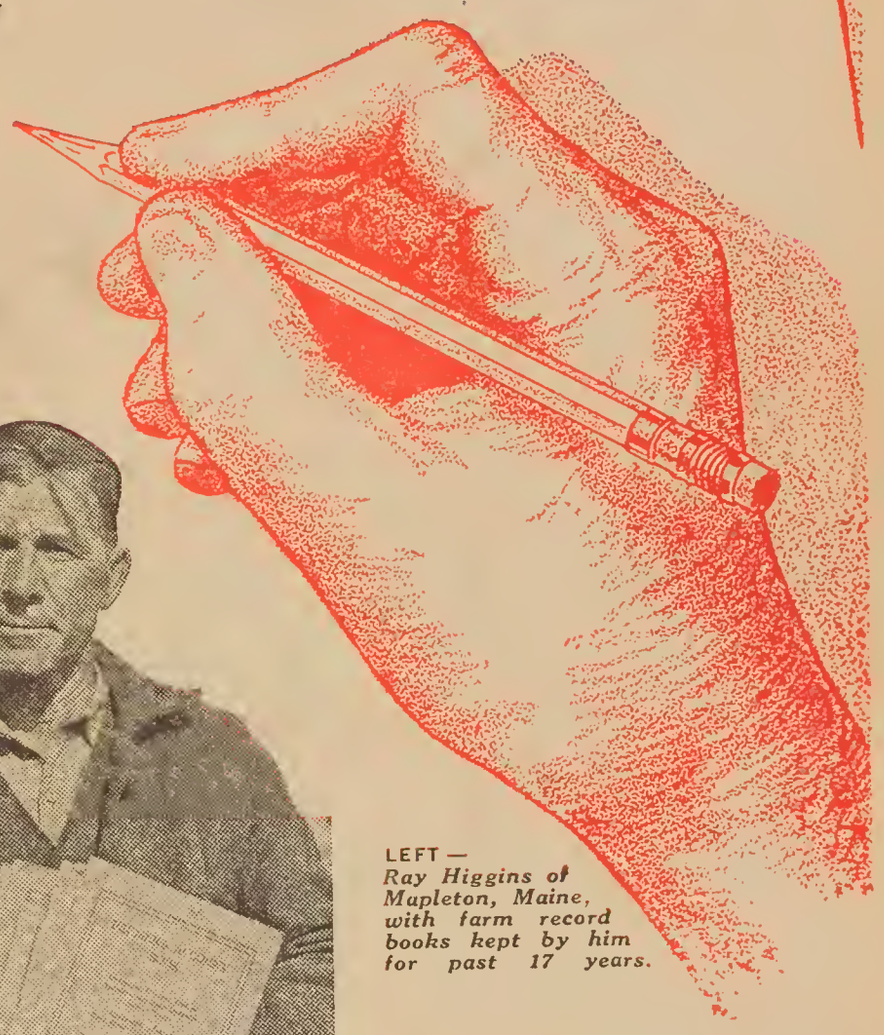
JANUARY 2, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

I'm the Most Valuable Farm Tool

By GEORGE STEBBINS



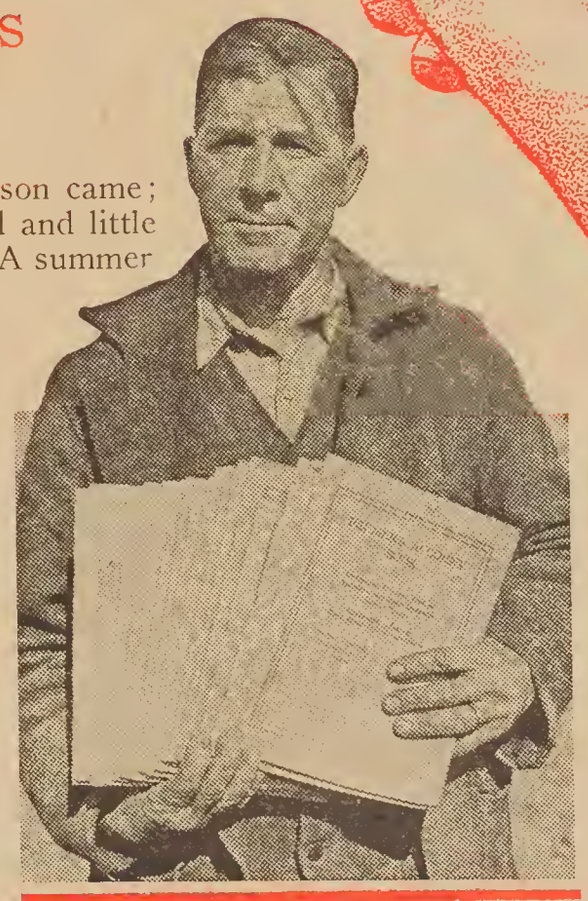
I'M OLD NOW. There's not much of me left. One of these days I'll go into the discard and no one will notice my passing. No tears will trickle down the faces of those I have served so well. Would you like to hear the story of my life?

Part of me came from the woods. Big stalwart trees were felled, and the roaring crash of these forest giants filled me with fear and trembling. But that wasn't the half of it. Soon we heard the scream of high speed saws and there really began my formation. After a curing process, I met and joined up with a piece of graphite, was painted, brass tipped, packaged, and soon found my way through commercial channels to the retail store.

One Saturday night, Henry purchased me along with a big basketful of home supplies. He paid for me and the rest of the basketful by turning in a half case of hen-fruit. The next day I was properly sharpened and prepared for what I hoped would be a long and useful life.

Henry's wife was a queer creature. She should have been a busy woman, but instead she was just a busy-body. My first job, as soon as the mailman stopped, was to help work the cross word puzzle. Then the telephone would ring, and after a lot of palaver I would jot down "how many were expected, what would be served, who were on the committees, and so on." Yes, I was used plenty here, but not to any great advantage. Things weren't going any too well on this farm, but they never thought of the help I could be to them if they would use me. Endless talk about money matters, but they never called on me to help solve any of their problems.

The end of the season came; lots of chasing around and little work had been done. A summer had been spent "pushing on strings." The auction bills were posted, and the clerk of the sale borrowed me, and as is usually my lot, he forgot to return me. This really proved to be the turning point in my career, for in rapid succession I passed, by the "forgot to return" route, to the manager of a service station, a truck operator, the clerk in the express office, and then to the office of a local co-op. This at last looked like a good place for one of my capabilities. But again my days here were numbered.



LEFT — *Ray Higgins of Mapleton, Maine, with farm record books kept by him for past 17 years.*

One day a big truck drew up, and I watched them load on three tons of 16% dairy ration. The farmer and the manager came in and used me to compute the cost of the load, so that a check could be drawn. When the deal was finished, the farmer was holding me in his hand, and without thinking, he shoved me in between his head and his cap, just north of his right ear. Into the truck, out on the highway for two miles, then another ten minutes on a black-top road, and we drove in on the barn floor. Within an hour I started on what has proved to be a most useful and interesting career. My dairyman owner had strung a heavy wire from one end of the stable to the other. Hung on it were a spring scale and a board about fifteen inches square. Tacked on the board was a chart listing all the cows' names and lots of vertical and cross rules, so that it was easy for my owner to mark down the amount of milk each bossie let down. It was sort of exciting for me because I couldn't tell anything about how good the cow was until the figures were jotted down.

That evening there was lots of excitement at our place. Many folks called. There was dancing and singing, and about the middle of the night I heard a horrible din. Folks were banging on dishpans, ringing bells, laughing, and everybody was shouting "Happy New Year." The next day, right after chores, the whole family left and were gone all day. They came back in time to do (*Turn to Page* **22**)

Wanted—Hens That Live Longer — See Page 3.

THE BIG MILK PROBLEM of the New York Milk Shed

is made up of many parts—ALL parts must be solved for the good of the entire industry. Here are some of the major ones:



1. Interstate Milk—or control of milk shipped across state lines
2. Controlling the surplus
3. Classified vs. Flat Price Plan
4. Controlling dealer price chiselers —or unfair Price Cutters
5. Proper auditing of dealers' books for classification
6. Competition between producers for fluid markets
7. Demand of consumers for cheaper milk

How Much DO YOU PAY YOUR CHISELER?

When Market Prices Break . . . the Chiseler has his hand in your Pocket

Chiselers Make Price Wars

"The principal causes of the extremely low prices paid to producers for milk are: * * * The prevalence of unfair and destructive trade practices in the distribution of milk leading to a demoralization of prices in the metropolitan area and other markets."

"Unsettled market conditions have led to price wars among distributors which have caused reductions in retail and wholesale prices below the point justified by the supply and demand situation."

—New York State Joint Legislative Committee
(Pitcher Committee, April 1933)

EVERY farmer in the New York milk shed helps pay the chiselers (unfair price cutters).

It is estimated that chiselers cost the dairy farmers supplying the New York market $25,000,000 per year.

HOW MUCH OF THIS DO YOU PAY? It is estimated that the average cost to each fluid milk producer is around $335.00 per year. No official body has ever made a complete investigation of this part of the BIG MILK PROBLEM. There is no complete official report on it. But *whatever* your share of tribute to the chiseler, it is too much.

You may be getting a bigger milk check than your neighbor, but that does not prove anything. For you would both be getting more if it were not for the price-cutting tactics of the chiseler.

The chiseler cuts market prices with YOUR milk or he closes your plant and then buys milk in some other State where he can get it cheaper. In either case he seeks to sell milk at a lower price than the legitimate dealer. Such action has the effect of lowering return to producers.

Investigation, court decisions, state control—none of these things can stop him. Raising the price to the producers on Class 1 milk only gives the chiseler a greater advantage.

Can the Chiseler be Controlled?

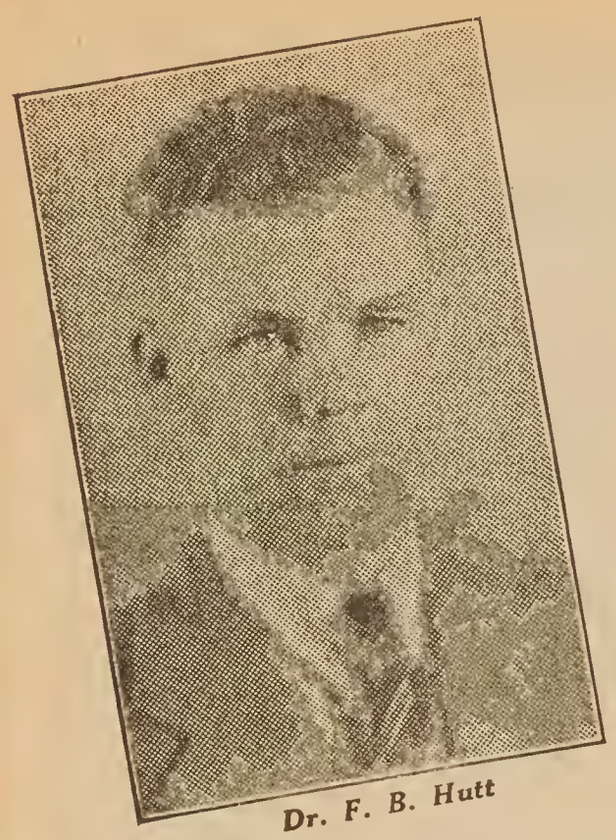
Make no mistake about it—the chiseler is the greatest menace in the milk business. He is the biggest obstacle to fair producers' returns. He is a menace to the legitimate dealers who are striving to build a stable milk industry; he will continue to be with us so long as there are producers who will sell him milk at less than regular prices.

The chiseler feeds and thrives on the *Uncontrolled* surplus of fluid milk—at the farmers' expense.

Complete organization of all dairy farmers in the New York milk shed (in one or more organizations) is one method of controlling this surplus.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Owned and Operated by 40 Thousand Dairylea Farmers



Dr. F. B. Hutt

By H. L. COSLINE

Wanted— HENS That Live Longer

An Interview with Dr. F. B. Hutt*

"DR. HUTT, what is the most serious problem that poultrymen have to meet today?"

The answer was just as direct as the question. "Heavy mortality of pullets. The poultrymen of New York State answered that question themselves when, through the Farm Bureau Federation poultry committee, they asked for and received two appropriations from the state legislature. Part of the money is being used by the Poultry Department in experiments in breeding hens with lower mortality. The problem is being attacked from another angle by the State College of Veterinary Medicine, where extensive experiments are being carried on to find out what causes paralysis, how to cure it, and how to control intestinal parasites."

"How long will it take to breed hens that have this greater resistance to disease?"

"Any breeding experiment is a long time proposition. When you consider the difficulties we have to overcome, the poultrymen of the state cannot logically expect any startling results in one year or two years."

"You spoke of difficulties. I am sure our readers would like to know what they are."

"If long life were the only quality we were looking for," said Dr. Hutt, "our task would be much easier. But what advantage would we gain from breeding long-lived hens if, after we get them, they lay too few eggs of good size to make them profitable? In addition to that, if the hen is to be used for breeding, the eggs must hatch. The more qualities we try to improve, the more difficult it is to breed a hen that has all of them.

Perhaps you would like to test Dr. Hutt's statement by doing a bit of experimenting yourself. The only equipment you need is a few dice, commonly used in that ancient game known as African golf. Throw one of them out on the table and then see how many times you have to throw again before you get that same number. Now, throw two of them. Record the two numbers you get and see how many times you have to throw before you can get those same two numbers. Not so easy, is it? If your courage is still good, try the same thing with three dice, but if you are one of those persistent folks who stick to a thing until it is done, you had better arrange to take a fairly long vacation before you start. That simple experiment will illustrate something of the difficulties the men of the Poultry Department have when they try to breed hens for several different qualities.

While you can make that simple experiment in a relatively short time, Dr. Hutt and the other men in the Department must wait until a pullet has finished her second laying season and is around 500 days old before they are certain about her value, particularly her ability to survive. "When we are testing males," he said, "we have to wait for at least a year's records of production and mortality on that male's daughters before we know how valuable he is as a breeder. What we are looking for is a family or families of hens in which the mortality is low and in which the eggs will hatch, at the same time maintaining or improving the other good qualities the hens may have.

"An example or two will show what we are up against. One male, bought a year ago, supposed to be from a vigorous strain, died on April 24, leaving 130 chicks, and 73 per cent of them died before November 1. Possibly he was the one vigorous individual that survived out of a family where the mortality was very heavy. When we found a hen that during the previous year had laid 210 eggs, averaging to weigh 27 ounces per dozen, and when all the eggs we set hatched, we thought we had a valuable individual. We found, however, that half of her daughters died of paralysis and tumors before they were a year old.

"We now have four distinct strains of Leghorns in this experiment, two being entirely unrelated to the old Cornell stock. Each strain will be bred for low mortality and as rapidly as families with high mortality are discovered, they will be eliminated. Later we may cross strains.

"On all these birds we keep a complete individual pedigree, as well as records of the hatchability of each hen's eggs and the mortality of the chicks from each hen, both on range and in the houses. At the end of the year we are able to tell the mortality of the chicks from each hen and the mortality of the chicks from each male. We have already taken out the entire family of one male because when his chicks became pullets, their eggs were invariably smaller in size than the eggs of their dams.

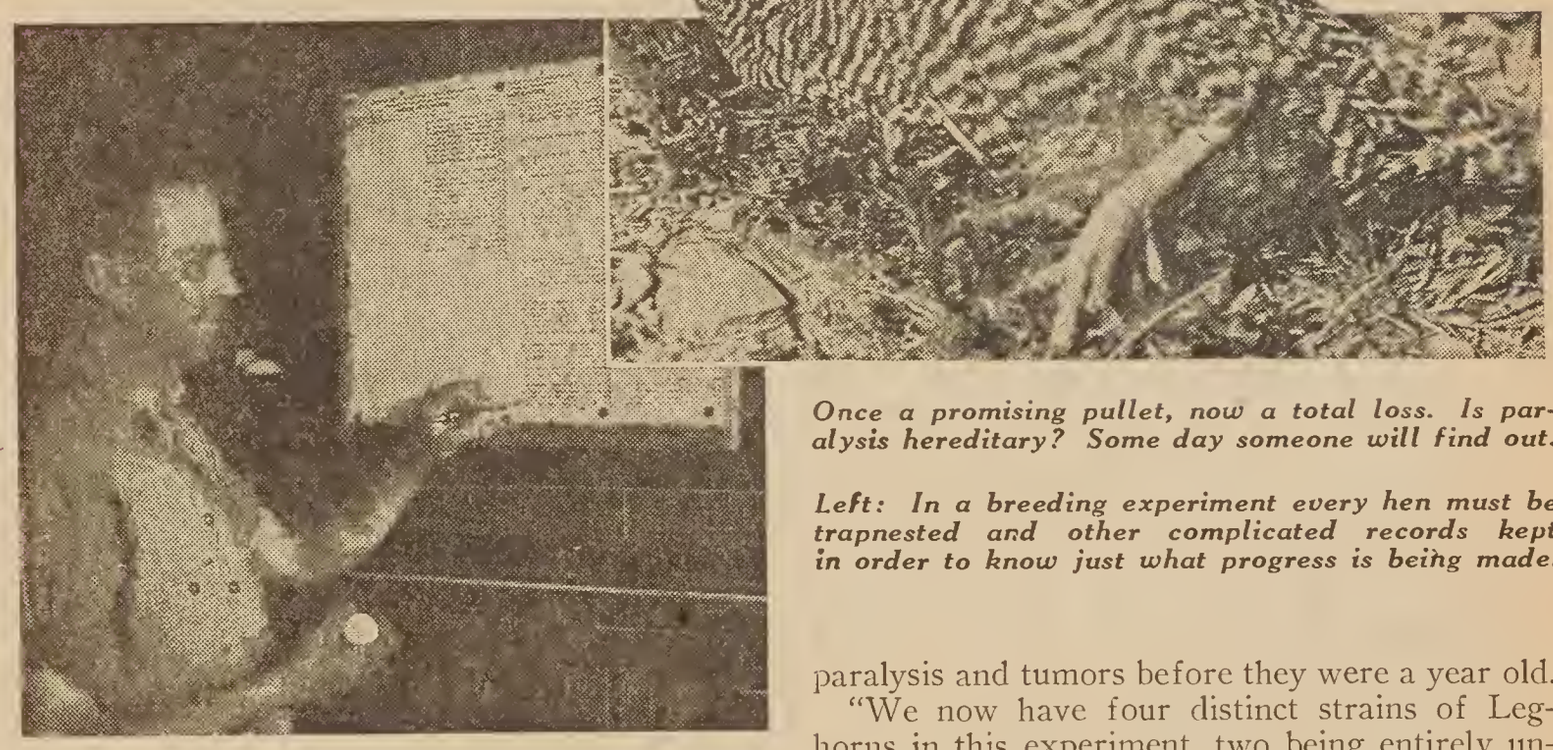
"One of our problems is to test many males. Therefore in 1937, we will have more pens with fewer females in each pen. Often we find it necessary to test fifteen males in order to get two that are valuable for improving the ability of chicks to live."

"In addition to increased resistance to disease, is the Department also attempting to breed hens that will be profitable over a longer period of years — say, four or five?"

"In a sense, that is a separate experiment and we have been working along that line for several years. It is true that even if we can get a lower pullet mortality, it is an expensive proposition to replace the flock every second year and it would be helpful if we could get hens that would produce profitably for a longer period of time."

"Just how will poultrymen benefit from breeding experiments for lower mortality?" I asked.

"The poultry industry in New York State will benefit from these experiments in two ways. In the first place, we hope to demonstrate that resistance to disease can be increased by breeding and that the problem of excessive mortality can be more profitably attacked from that angle than by depending on sanitary measures or changes in feed. Whatever method of breeding hens for viability that we find to be best, can be adopted by individual breeders and used to improve their own flocks. In the second place, the good males we develop will find their way out into the poultry flocks of the state where they will be used to breed better stock which will make more money for their owners."



Once a promising pullet, now a total loss. Is paralysis hereditary? Some day someone will find out.

Left: In a breeding experiment every hen must be trapnested and other complicated records kept in order to know just what progress is being made.



The chicks in each compartment are hatched from eggs laid by one hen. This cage system is necessary to keep them separate and have an absolute check on their parentage.

** Dr. F. B. Hutt has been head of the Poultry Department at Cornell since Professor Rice retired to his farm in 1934. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, received his master's degree from University of Wisconsin, and was professor of animal genetics and poultry husbandry at Minnesota at the time he came to Cornell.*

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

Appreciation of Farm Life

"AFTER nearly a week away from home attending meetings, it was a relief to climb into an apple tree again and start the winter's pruning. To one who is used to plenty of fresh air and exercise in the big out-of-doors far away from great buildings, subways, smoke and noise, a farm is a quiet, restful, healthful place. One or two days in stuffy hotel rooms or in dusty streets soon has its physical effect in slowing up both body and mind. And yet this is in a measure offset by the nervous stimulus of the big things and the big ideas of the city. The countryman needs such a stimulus frequently and he may get it either from such trips or from reading."

The above was written by M. C. Burritt in *American Agriculturist,* January 12, 1929. It is repeated here because of its fine philosophy.

Interest in Paper Milk Bottles

AFTER you have watched glasses and dishes being soused in greasy water in some drug stores, it is hard to keep much appetite for soda water, milk shake, or ice cream. It certainly was a big improvement when the more up-to-date stores began to use paper containers. To some extent the same principle applies to handling milk.

The chief reason why milk costs so much to produce and distribute is that it is so hard to keep it clean and pure. That is one reason why interest in paper milk bottles is increasing in the milk industry.

The original cost of paper bottles is still rather high compared to glass. This cost is somewhat offset because a 12-quart case of milk in paper bottles weighs less than half as the same amount of milk in glass bottles, and takes up only half of the space in the milkman's cart and the housewife's small refrigerator. Those are real factors in cost and convenience of handling milk.

Rapid improvements are being made in paper milk containers, and it is to be hoped that they will get a fair trial. The solution of the dairymen's marketing problem will come in the long run not from any one big cure-all, but rather from many different improvements which will result in more efficient milk marketing.

Farm Machinery Instead of Hired Man

FARMER friends tell me that they are worried about the supply of hired help for next year. They say it gets harder and harder for farmers to get reliable labor; and when they can find dependable help, wages are so high that they cannot afford to pay them. One farmer said recently that he was entirely sympathetic with hired men getting high wages, "but how can I pay high wages when the prices of stuff that I sell are barely enough to pay farm expenses, to say nothing of a living for my family?" Fortunately, prices of farm products are going up.

Says another friend: "I have at least partially solved my labor troubles with farm machinery. If I can just get money enough properly to equip my farm with what is now available in new farm machinery, I can pretty nearly get along without a hired man."

Big Cows Give a Big Mess

RECORDS on 2,833 Holstein cows in New York Dairy Herd Improvement Associations show that the heavier cows are the better producers. Cows weighing around 950 pounds average 7,170 pounds of milk a year. Cows weighing 1,350 pounds average 10,373 pounds annually, and the average production of cows weighing approximately 1,550 pounds was 11,650 pounds of milk.

In one sense, a cow is a milk producing machine. There are exceptions, of course, but on the average she must have the size in order to give her the heart-girth and stomach capacity to make a high average production. It pays to feed calves well and grow them rapidly.

Have You Too Many Cows?

DAIRYMEN and poultry feeders are worrying over the advancing price of feed, and whether or not they have hay and silage enough to carry the cows through. A little figuring will tell you almost exactly whether you have enough hay and silage for your number of cows.

On a yearly basis a good cow will eat 1⅛ tons of grain, 2.4 tons of silage, and 1½ tons of hay. To estimate the number of tons of hay you have, multiply the length by the breadth and depth of your mows. This will give you the number of cubic feet. To get tons, divide by 450 if hay is packed, by 500 if hay is moderately loose. To estimate tons of silage in your silo, divide number of cubic feet by 50. To get cubic feet if silo is round, square the radius, then multiply by 3.1416 and then by depth of your silage. For example, if diameter of silo is 20 feet, radius would be 10 feet, and squaring it would give you 100 feet. Multiply this by 3.1416, then by the depth of your silage, then divide by 50.

These figures will tell you whether you have too many cows. If you have, you will have to do one of two things — you must either buy more hay or sell some cows. Which alternative you follow should depend entirely on the quality of your cows. It certainly isn't going to pay to buy very much hay this winter to feed poor cows.

Eat Apples and *Don't* Grow Fat

IN THE office of an old doctor friend of mine there is a sign which always makes me laugh. It reads: "Take my pills and grow fat."

Trouble is, though, who *wants* to grow fat? It is certainly a nuisance to have a splendid appetite and such a good digestion that it turns everything you eat into fat. Fortunately there are some good things to eat that don't make fat, and the leader among these is apples.

Apples contain lime, iron, and life-giving vitamins, and what is just as important, they are satisfying. Did you ever stop to think that apples are not so messy to eat as oranges, and they are just as good? But oranges are supplanting apples in the markets, because the orange growers and their strong cooperative organizations and their great advertising campaigns have convinced consumers, even many farmers, that oranges are better than apples.

Let's reverse this! The first step is the next time you go into a store to buy oranges, change your mind and buy apples. Or better still, get in touch with your fellow farmer who grows nice apples, and buy them by the bushel.



Try This on Your Family

FOR several months the Eastman family has been doing something together that has been so much fun that I want to pass it on to you.

We have been reading aloud for a few minutes after the evening meal. Like most other families in this hurrying age, every member of ours has engagements of his own that take most of his time, with the result that there is very little time left for us to do things together. So, every evening after supper, we take fifteen minutes to half an hour to read aloud and discuss old classics. We don't read so long that anybody gets tired or impatient, and we are careful to read something that is harder to understand than what we would ordinarily pick up to read for entertainment.

Among suggestions for a reading program I would include the Bible. There is nothing finer in English than many of the ringing old passages from the scriptures. But the reading should not be confined to one book, no matter how good. One of the best sources of good reading is an old-fashioned school reader like the Sanders Readers. If you have boys and girls in school, get a list of required reading in the English courses. I'll guarantee, for example, that all of you will enjoy reading aloud Longfellow's "Evangeline" or Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Stop often to discuss passages. Be sure that whoever does the reading reads slowly and clearly, carefully enunciating the words.

Try this suggestion. Then write and tell me how it works and what you read, so I can pass on your suggestions.

Coming!

BOTH the readers and editorial staff of *American Agriculturist* get a lot of fun and profit out of the little contests which we conduct from time to time.

Announced next time opposite this editorial page will be what we think is our most interesting prize contest. Cash prizes will be liberal, and there will be literally dozens of merchandise prizes, enough so that everybody who makes a real effort will have a chance. It will be a surprise, and worth watching for in the next issue.

Eastman's Chestnut

"WELL, BILL," asked a neighbor, "I hear the boss is sick. How is his temperature?"

The hired man scratched his head and decided not to commit himself.

"'Taint fer me to say," he replied. "The boss died last night!"

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What is more typical of farm life than an honest to goodness auction? One reader maintains that the safest place to buy heavy milkers is at a dispersal sale.

Maintaining the DAIRY HERD

—*By* OUR READERS

NINETEEN years ago I started farming, with 17 fine, purebred Holsteins. I did not own a sire but paid $10 for each service of a Canadian $6,000 bull. The next year, I purchased a great bull. Of course the heifers from this first $6,000 bull were excellent and so were their dams. Naturally the heifers were very fine; big milkers and good testers, some milking 60 pounds per day of 4.2 milk. I owned one that made 85 pounds of 3.5 milk per day for many weeks.

I kept all my heifer calves and took fine care of them. What a pleasure to see them grow! The excellent bulls I used paid me well. My herd soon became known as one of the best in Otsego County and made over 40 pounds per cow, milking 55 head and always sending the most milk to our A grade plant of any patron. One season I had 14 heifer calves out of 17 births (first year). I raised all of them. Each year I had good percentage of heifer calves. In six years I had a fine herd of purebreds. I sold some heifers two and three years old, about to freshen, at $300 each; one cow and her 6 months old calf for $425. I have on this farm 65 milking cows and 30 head of young stock.

Every farmer starting in the business should purchase only excellent stock of high production and animals testing well, regardless of the breed. Markets now require 4 per cent or better, so about one-third Jerseys or Guernseys go along nicely. However this requires that a farmer keep two breeds of sires, or stand in with his neighbor who keeps Jerseys or Guernseys, as it does not pay to mix breeds.

My herd is TB tested each year and I have not had a reactor for ten years. My farm has increased in hay and other crops, have three big silos and use plenty of lime and acid phosphate on grass lands, especially when seeding. I have found it better to have a small herd of big producers than twice the number of ordinary cows. I have just purchased a fine yearling bull. His dam averaged 57 pounds of milk a day for seven days. The official test at the State Fair was 5.2. This dam was awarded first prize. I am pleased to own such a fine Holstein bull."—ARTHUR M. BUTTS, *Oneonta, N. Y.*

* * *

Lets the Other Fellow Buy

DURING the last twenty years, I have bought two cows. They were good buys, but I feel that I can raise them to suit me better and for less money. I also raise a few for the other fellow.

The factors that make for success in raising dairy heifers are:

1. A healthy herd, free from TB and Bang abortion.
2. A purebred herd sire, from a good producing family and of good type.
3. Plenty of good pasture.
4. Plenty of good hay and corn silage.
5. Herd improvement records on your herd.

I do nearly all my own work and during the busy season raising heifers is less work than milking cows. Over a period of years, growing heifers pay as well for their feed and care as the milch cow.

There is a good demand for healthy, well-bred cows of good type and size. I believe there is as much money in raising them as in raising any type of livestock, under conditions as they are here.—HERBERT D. ROOKS, *Mills, Pa.*

* * *

Has Tried Both

YOU asked for letters on the following subject: Do you raise or buy your replacements? I have been trying both plans for thirty-six years. I find that once in a while you may buy a No. 1 cow from someone who never tests or weighs a cow's milk, but the fellow who knows isn't likely to sell his best cows. A large number of the very good cows which are available have bad habits such as not giving down their milk unless they are eating at the same time. Others wish to be on the other side of the fence, or will kick over their milk just as you have finished milking.

I prefer to keep as good a bull as I can and raise calves from my best cows. Then I like to grow them fast when they are young and keep them growing until it is time for them to freshen. While they are growing, I like them to have access to plenty of water and good roughage. These advantages will develop more capacity for handling a large quantity of feed and roughage. These conditions are necessary for large production.—FRANK D. POTTER, *West Oneonta, N. Y.*

* * *

We Raise Our Heifers

THERE is not much difference in cost, whether replacements are bought or raised. However, in raising them, the cost is paid a little at a time over a period of two years instead of all at once. Also some of the cost is in the use of waste products, as, during the freshening period, milk which would otherwise be thrown away may be fed to calves. We start our calves on the dam's milk and later increase the amount by use of fore-milk. We use this method to increase the test of the milk. As the calves get a good start, we cut down on the other milk and use the fore-strippings altogether. The calves are given grain and hay just as soon as they will eat it.

By saving calves which are of good size, healthy, and lively to start with, from the best cows, we *know* what we are raising and about what to expect from them when grown. We have always had an accredited herd, never a reactor from TB. That is one reason why we prefer to raise replacements instead of buying them. Also, we have had the best sire we could get, thus giving the heifers a chance to improve their milking qualities over their dams. With a few exceptions, we have been content to keep our heifers in the herd, weeding out very few.

We give the young stock the best feed and care possible and try to keep them growing well all the time. In our original dairy, when we started farming more than 25 years ago, there were "three old pailers"!! From these three we developed our dairy. Of our present milkers, we know just exactly where their traits and peculiarities originated, because we have owned a whole "line" of them. Somehow, it is more interesting to raise the heifers than to buy them, even if one were sure of getting some that are "just as good," which we *do not* believe.—D. G. ANDERSON, *East Randolph, N. Y.*

* * *

Breeds High Testers

WE RAISE our own replacements. Although we have purchased a few animals over a period of years, we find in such cases about 50% good, satisfactory animals. Our herd is accredited, and this is one reason why replacements cost more. We hope soon to have a negative herd. Under present regulations it is difficult to secure accredited, negative stock. The price is high, and the extra bother makes it almost imperative to raise replacements.

Then there is the added factor of breeding choice animals. Our herd consists of registered Holsteins from a strain that has always tested high in butterfat. Each time we buy a herd sire, we get one from high testing dam and sire. Our herd is constantly improving in quality and quantity of milk produced. It is therefore best to continue our old practice of raising replacements.

—CHAS. J. SETTLE, *Cobleskill, N. Y.*



WINTER GUESTS

—*By "RYM" BERRY*



AFTER the robins and the Canada geese and the rich summer people went South, and before the snow came, I thought we were spending the winter all alone on our farm. That was a mistaken idea. It took only one tramp through the woodlot after the first snow to prove it. We've got hundreds and hundreds of guests spending the winter on our farm. So far none of them has done any harm or given any trouble (though I don't entirely trust that mink) and it's pleasant to realize how completely surrounded we are by industrious neighbors, all of whom seem to be getting along nicely even though it's January and a bit chilly in the morning and the snow seems to have come to stay.

Of course, I'm not talking about the occupants of the barn or the ducks and geese, the cats or even the chickadees and juncos who come to the kitchen door for their meals. They are part of the establishment, regular members who are on the payroll and just as much entitled to sit down to dinner as anybody else. Most of them work for their keep and give good value. What I'm talking about are the uninvited visitors who live in the woodlot and who travel around nights among the hedgerows and down by the brook.



We've got a deer—not a regular boarder but he comes around as frequently as the Fuller brush man and more often than the supervisor—and a great horned owl. There is any quantity of rabbits, even though a rabbit is an infrequent sight in the day time, and on the warmer nights a 'coon or two will venture out for a trip to the brook. The 'coon tracks look as if some acrobatic babies had gone through the woods walking on their hands. Pheasants, scarce enough this year in the shooting season, are now thick. They lie up under piles of brush and among clumps of weeds until meal time when they stroll sedately to the buckwheat field for such stuff as cakes are made of. Their tracks are crisp and clear in the snow, but they'd be a lot more so if their tails didn't drag behind and partly rub them out.

That's about as far as I go in the positive identification of our guests from their tracks in the snow. Boy scouting, which teaches you all about things like that, developed since my time. But there are scores of other tracks, field mice, I suspect, and little birds who more than once have furnished a tragic midnight lunch for the great horned owl and some of the other guests. And then, too, there is that mink. At least I think he's a mink. His tracks look like the mink tracks shown in the book and, whatever he is, he got himself a careless pheasant the other night with minklike skill and thoroughness. So far, however, his tracks have not appeared anywhere near the hen house, although his known presence makes us a little anxious for the chickens. When they get to coming around the hen house we propose to have words with that mink.

Sentimental nature-lovers who spend the winter in apartment hotels are wasting much valuable time lamenting the disappearance of wild life from our woods and fields. The wolves and (*Turn to Page* 22)



189 MORE BUSHELS OF FRUIT PER ACRE!

6-YEAR TEST SHOWS BIGGER FRUIT YIELDS WHEN FERTILIZED WITH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

IN a test covering six years in the "Morgenthau Orchard," Sulphate of Ammonia gave outstanding returns.

Applied at the rate of 5⅓ pounds per tree, the official yield was 492 bushels per acre, an increase of 189 bushels over the check plot's yield of 303 bushels. At 3 pounds per tree, the yield was 434 bushels.

This test was conducted under the careful supervision of R. C. Collison and L. C. Anderson of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station and is reported in detail in bulletin No. 661 issued by the Station.

Proof positive that it pays to fertilize fruit and that it pays to use Sulphate of Ammonia.

When you order your Sulphate be sure you order *Arcadian*—the Sulphate of Ammonia that doesn't leach away—that's rich in *quick-acting* nitrogen—that sets a good, full crop.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is clean and easy to handle. *And*—it's made in America by Americans—by the people you depend on to buy your fruit.

So order *by name*.... Be sure you say "Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia." It's good for *your* fruit and for *you*.

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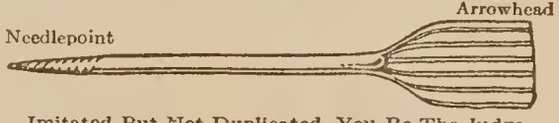
REAL JOBS OPEN Auto, Diesel, Aviation, Welding. Earn $35.00-$75.00 weekly. 8 weeks' training qualifies you. Write for Big Book and Special Low Tuition Offer. McSWEENY SCHOOLS, Dept. 75-37 Detroit, Mich. or Kansas City, Mo.

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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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Imitated But Not Duplicated. You Be The Judge.
Pkg. of 1 Doz. mailed FREE on request.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 10, Albany, N. Y.



Maule's Beets-2oz. Seeds
Detroit Dark Red, and Crosby's Early Egyptian—enough for 100-ft. row of each—to get acquainted. Send dime today! *Maule's Seed Book Free.*
Wm. Henry Maule, 193 Maule Bldg., Phila, Pa.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

HIDES. We pay current cash market prices for beef hides, horse hides and kindred lines. Write for prices and tags. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Providence Road & Albright Ave., Scranton, Pa.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

About Age, Rats and Rym

I'Ve discovered one thing about the articles in *American Agriculturist*. They so often parallel our own experiences. For instance, last summer I saw many horses like those on the front page.

I like to be in crowds and study faces. One of the sweetest faces I've ever seen is that of my husband's sister whom I met for the first time last summer in Wales. She has always worked hard, borne sorrow, and of late years is always ill, but only the good shows in her face.

I know a woman who works hard to keep her face smooth and young (she's past 60). She was trying to tell me that I looked very little older than when she taught us singing. She was trying to give me a nice compliment. I said, "I should feel very sorry indeed if I thought the years had not written considerable history on my face."

And your rats! Our former bedroom, living room and kitchen opened into each other in such a way that you can go right around through them all. One night we were wakened by a bumping and scraping noise, apparently coming from the kitchen and ending back of our dresser. I stepped into my husband's boots, grabbed a broom and flashlight, and started.

A large rat came from under the dresser. I let out a yell but chased him. He ran through the kitchen, living room and through the other bedroom door. I turned back into the bedroom. When I yelled, my husband swung his feet out of the bed and tried to find his slippers. The rat ran up his bare leg, jumped on me and went somewhere. My husband and I simultaneously landed in the middle of the bed, me over the foot. A large mixing bowl full of fresh-baked cookies on the kitchen table had all but four been carried under our dresser.

Then Mr. Danforth brings back our own last summer's tragedy, when our nephew, a very promising boy of twenty-one, was killed with two others in an auto accident.

"Rym" Berry left out the smell of the forest floor in spring, hepaticas, crushed ferns, birch bark, wet earth after a spring rain, swamp grass burning in spring, willow catkins, new babies' heads and new kittens, wild strawberries on the side hill in the hot sun, fresh bread, new books and boiling sap.

—*Mrs. E. P. R., New York.*

* * *

Makes Him Tired

FARMERS make me tired. Most of them are continually complaining about expenses, yet half the houses on this road are heated with coal while firewood rots in the woods.

It isn't as though they had anything else to do in the winter. With modern conveniences, it only takes an hour or two to do the chores. When I was younger, I thought nothing of getting up at 4 A. M. in the winter to do the chores and be out in the woods soon after daylight. In those days we sawed wood and we didn't have a gasoline engine to run the saw, either.

—*W. E. H., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you disagree with W. E. H., say so. "Your Page" is ready at all times to present both sides of all questions.

* * *

If He Were Young

I HAVE been very much interested in reading the writings of Mr. Van Wagenen. I think I saw in your paper some inquiry regarding sheep.

I just bought a clip of about 60 fleeces, from Capt. Barclay of Douglaston Manor, at 30 cents a pound, amounting to $85.00. Lambs bring $7.00 at the farm. I think it a good time to invest in sheep. A large sheep man in Belleville, Jefferson County, keeps his sheep on 100 acres of land.

In Oswego County, there are thousands of acres of non-productive land that used to be stocked with sheep when wool was 12 cents. In 1864, as a boy picking wool, I saw wool sold for $1.00 per pound, and in 1932 have bought good wool at 6 cents per pound. If I were young, sheep would be my investment. As a farmer, I see no prospect of wool's going below present values, nor a surplus of lambs.—D. C. M., *New York.*

Victory — A Good Variety of Oats

ON page 10 of the November 7 issue, under the heading "Seed Oats Are Scarce, But," we did Victory oats an injustice which we now correct. The facts are that some seed agents are taking orders (in fact non-cancellable contracts) for spring delivery of seed oats and are carrying fine-looking samples which *resemble* Victory oats and which, in some cases, are *misrepresented* as Victory oats.

Some, at least, of this seed is grown in northwestern states where growing conditions differ from the Northeast, and farmers who buy such seed either on its attractive appearance or believing they are buying Victory oats are likely to be disappointed. Victory oats are all right, but look out for imitations!

* * *

Australian Railroads

I READ "Where It Never Snows" by William H. Cox with a great deal of interest. There is one statement, namely that the railroads in Australia are fifty years behind the times, which I feel is rather misleading. I have spent some time in Australia selling equipment to railroads. All the main line passenger and engine equipment is up-to-date and Australia has the longest piece of straight track in the world; if I remember correctly, 362½ miles.

It is true that the difference in gauge at state lines is inconvenient and unfortunate, but the Commonwealth of Australia did not come into existence until fairly recent times and before that each state was a unit and railroads were built from the interior to seaports without any regard whatever for neighboring states.—*T. W. B., New York.*

* * *

"Punkin-Squash"

YOU SAY in your editorial page that research men have tried to cross squash and "punkin" for a hundred years.

We have sold "punkin" and squash crossed for three or more years. We crossed these with summer squash, hubbard squash, and sweet pumpkin. Pies made from this cross taste like squash. The results are very prolific, weigh two pounds up, and can be used as a vegetable. Several hundred can be raised from eight or ten hills.—*F. A. P. M., New Hampshire.*



Housewife: "Well, do you want a meal badly enough to work for it?"
Tramp: "I'm just hungry, madam — not desperate!"

WHERE THE STORY OF PUR-A-TENE IS TOLD!



REPORTS from all over Northeastern States show that Purina laying mashes, now fortified with Pur-a-tene, are doing an outstanding job of stepping up egg profits. Hens are laying at a faster clip, mortality is lower and egg production is more uniform.

This remarkable new vitamin concentrate, Pur-a-tene, an exclusive Purina ingredient, gives hens all the vitamin A they need for health and sustained production. And that's something to think about today when normally good vitamin A sources are very deficient in this vital element on account of the extreme dry weather this past year in the heavy crop-producing areas.

Purina alone, with the added potency of Pur-a-tene, provides ample vitamin content and all the proven egg-making ingredients necessary to keep hens doing their best in the nests right through these days of highest egg prices. Why not put Purina to work in your own flock to help you make more money? *See your Purina dealer for today's attractive price.*

NEW! Today there's a new money-making feed for turkey breeders—*Purina Turkey Breeder Chow*—built to supply every need of the turkey hen during heavy egg production. You'll find this new mash not only makes more eggs but gives you higher hatchability and stronger poults, too! See your Purina dealer.



COMPLETE FEED

FEED with GRAIN



PURINA MILLS
BUFFALO, N. Y.



You may be reading this in your home on a winter night, sitting comfortably around your fire. I want to tell you of the influence of Christian homes.

For the second time in less than a year, the Grim Reaper has entered our business ranks and taken from us two of the finest young men we have ever had in our business. I write this with a full heart, because both were "my boys."

When the flower of youth is cut down, we are bewildered, but their contributions of pure thoughts, kind words, and clean lives are beacon lights that cannot be dimmed, even by the shadow of their passing.

■■■■

Herbert I knew from childhood. Even in short trousers, his face was aglow. All through grade school, high school, and college, the light of his developing personality burned brighter and brighter. At my invitation, he came into our business. Surrounded in his home with many comforts, he might have taken his first job lightly. He didn't. He worked as hard as any man who has entered our firm. When his day's work was over, he could have lived a life of pleasant leisure. He could have called his evenings his own. He didn't choose to do so. He was a "Big Brother." Once a week for several years, he met with the "Owls," a club of boys from the slums. They responded to his high ideals, his splendid leadership. A group of them came to the undertakers, looked on his face, and signed their names on the register as "Owls" as a last tribute to their friend.

During his summer vacations, Herbert attended the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp. He developed Four-Square. His hard earned salary wasn't wasted in selfish pleasure. He chose to give a tenth of it for the benefit of others. He was a tither. While he was cut down in the flower of his youth, he lived the abundant life.

■■■■

Bronson was my other boy. He was with us for only a short six months, but he won a place for himself. His wholesome personality reflected a character of unusual strength. He was helpful and friendly. His exceptional ability would have carried him far. He was stricken and lingered through weeks of pain at the hospital. He knew the end was near, but he kept his Christian faith and cheerfulness. No traces of bitterness ever entered his conversation. He won the sincere admiration of doctors, nurses, and all.

It is always interesting to me how a young fellow like Bronson can come into an institution like ours and in a short time make a definite impression upon it. Clean thinking and clean living produce clean manhood, but what is the source of all this? Is it the home, or school, or college, or church, or what? In Bronson's life, I think I have an answer.

Bronson is a surname. Through the years, the Bronson name has stood for honor and integrity and vision. The name Bronson carried a responsibility, and "our" Bronson measured up to the full.

■■■■

To have fine young people we must have fine homes. Do the boys and girls in your family feel that they have a good name to live up to? Tell them about Herbert and Bronson. Tell them that these boys came from good stock and good homes. They had much to live up to. They measured up to their obligations. These young boys stood as an example of the best in young manhood. They didn't let their families down.

■■■■

A Dare comes to me from their Daring lives. You know others like them. Who in our homes is to take up the torch of noble ideals? Daring youth in our homes must accept this responsibility.

Wm. H. Danforth
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
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DEPENDABLE QUALITY



THIS TRADE MARK IS YOUR PROTECTION FOR TRUE-TO-NAME QUALITY PLANTS

INCREASE!
YOUR BERRY PROFITS AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU

For the past 36 years the name Townsend has represented all that is best in berry growing. It is the byword for True To Name Heavy Yielding Quality Plants. The largest berry growing associations in the country use Townsend's plants annually. Fruit growers and home gardeners in 48 states set Townsend's Select Strain Plants last year. They are bred for heavier yields, increasing your profits at no extra cost.

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200,000 Peach Trees, 150,000 Apple Trees, one and two year old. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Nut Trees of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Asparagus plants, and Grape Vines. Best new and old varieties. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Roses. We offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock in the East, sold direct to the planters at comparatively low prices. Send today for our free catalog.

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52 Years' Experience behind our 1937 Berry Book. It will help you. It describes Fairfax, Dorsett, Catskill, etc. New and better varieties and tells how to grow them. Valuable both to the experienced and beginners. Your copy is ready. Write today.

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2 ounces 10¢



A sensational offer to advertise Burpee Quality Seeds—1 oz. each of two best Beets, Detroit Dark Red and Crosby's Egyptian (regular value 25c) for 10c.
BURPEE'S SEED CATALOG FREE.
Describes all the Best Flowers and Vegetables. It offers Lower Prices for 1937. Write for it today.
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ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE,
Box 30, Geneva, Ohio.

Quick Cash Returns— Growmore representatives have good incomes. Men wanted with sufficient farm knowledge to book orders direct from farmers for reliable Growmore Farm Seeds, established 41 years. No investment needed. Full or part time. Commissions paid weekly. Write
GARDNER SEED COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, Dept. C, NEW YORK.

New ENGINES Used
Gas — Gasoline — Diesel
ELECTRIC GENERATORS
All Sizes.
NEAFIE & STAHL, 120 Liberty St., New York, N.Y.
I am interested in receiving information on
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To _____
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To Catch *the* CONSUMER

By PAUL WORK

Vegetable and Potato Growers of Empire State Will Stage Meeting and Show at Syracuse Next Week

ENCOURAGEMENT of consumer use of New York farm produce will be a major feature of the combined meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club at Syracuse on January 6th, 7th and 8th. All too often, agricultural meetings leave the city in which they are held with their vast thousands of people who are on the dinner table end of the vegetable and fruit business, practically untouched.

The huge floor of the State Armory at Syracuse is to be the scene of a show built to interest consumers as well as growers. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has taken the responsibility for a display across the whole end of the huge floor. It will emphasize the use of New York products by showing not only vegetables and potatoes but also other products of Empire State farms including milk and honey, fruit and whatnot.

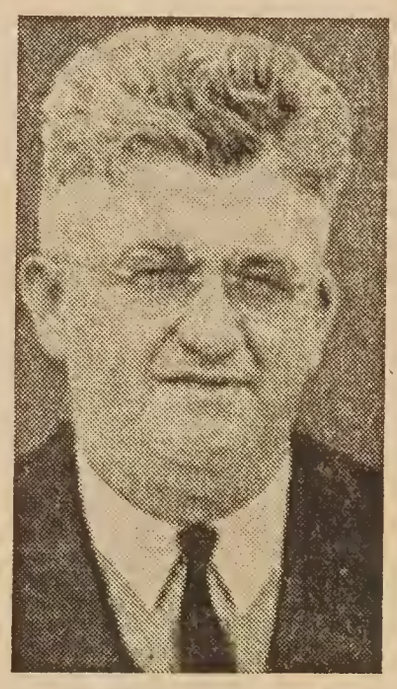
Each afternoon there are to be demonstrations for the public at the Armory, and the Chamber of Commerce and the newspapers, with the cooperation of the merchants of the city, are giving the occasion wide publicity. The trade show is being developed on a larger scale than ever before, under the direction of H. J. (Red) Evans.

The program will feature the potato and vegetable research program of the state with Dr. C. E. Ladd, Dean of Agriculture at Cornell, presenting the work of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station at Geneva. E. S. Foster of the Farm Bureau Federation will tell of the work of the joint committees set up by the Federation with the Vegetable Association and the Potato Club, followed by discussion led by Roy Porter of Elba and Henry Marquart of Orchard Park.

The potato market outlook for 1937 is to be presented by H. D. Tabb, market analysist of Chicago, and George A. Stewart, formerly director of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will tell of cooperative marketing of potatoes in that state. A recent thorough-going consumer study on potatoes, carried on at Cleveland by the college, will be reported by Mrs. Alida Hotchkiss of the College of Home Economics, Paul Findlen of Agricultural Economics and E. V. Hardenburg of Vegetable Crops.

An irrigation round-table is to feature the vegetable session, with contributions from the experiences of growers as well as from the college. John Christensen of Hartford, Connecticut, will tell of his production and marketing practices, while H. D. Brown of Ohio University and secretary of the Vegetable Growers Association of America will deal with organization for vegetable growers.

Special attention is to be given to business action, with officers and representatives of the affiliated locals conferring on the problems of the industry from 4 o'clock Wednesday on through the evening. The joint banquet is to be held on Thursday evening. Vegetable exhibits by individuals and associations, displays and contests by 4-H Club members, and educational displays from the institutions are also planned.



Roy Porter of Elba, N. Y., president of the Empire State Potato Club.

Below — Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, N. Y., president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.



* * *

Marketing Laws

ENFORCEMENT of federal, state and local laws and regulations applying to vegetables, fruits and other commodities has been undertaken by the New York City Department of Public Markets, Weights and Measures,—William Fellowes Morgan, Commissioner; M. J. Diserio, Deputy Commissioner in charge of this activity.

Mingled emotions, as usual, have been aroused by this enforcement move. Some are wrathy because they are asked to do something new (to them). Some are further stirred by the thought that drastic action, without benefit of diplomatic approach, preceded education and warning. Some see beyond the immediate to-do and dither to the object of the effort — to curb carelessness and misrepresentation and fraud which are all too prevalent. Some feel that it is simply good business to tell the customer just what he is getting, even at minor inconvenience. This has been the trend of business of its own accord as well as when stimulated by law and rule.

The laws being enforced are not new. Marking of contents of packages not recognized as standard has been required since 1922 or earlier. I do not remember to have seen it observed or heard of its enforcement during that time. When lettuce or radishes or bunch onions are sold in old unmarked orange boxes, the law is violated.

The laws of the state of New York contain a number of definite provisions. For actual text and application of the laws, write to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets or to your county agent.

One cannot but wonder what would happen if general enforcement of all the laws pertaining to fruits and vegetables in New York were undertaken. It would require a large force and a substantial appropriation. Possibly this would be desirable; possibly the same amount of money might better be spent for research and education in this field.

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Free Leaflet. Mention Crop.
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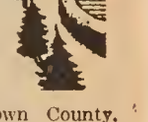
Prime ELECTRIC ONE WIRE FENCE



now operates from 6-volt battery
Marvelous invention, the Prime Moto-Flasher (patented), delivers powerful "kick" on fence wire with only slight drain on battery. Positively holds all live-stock. Also Prime AC Controller (patented) with 10 safety guards -- the only safe way to use 110-volt highline current for fencing. One unit operates up to 10 miles of fence line.

SAVE 80% IN FENCING COST
Save wire. Save posts, use stakes. No gates, use snap. Economical, hot-shot battery lasts 4 months. AC controller costs about 10 cents monthly for electricity. New 32-page book FREE. Write
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For AC, DC or Battery
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
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Make GOOD MONEY While Learning Landscape Work



NO CAPITAL OR EXPERIENCE NEEDED
WE TRAIN YOU FREE!
Due to greatly increased business, we have immediate openings for representatives and District Managers in your State. Permanent, dignified outdoor work at good weekly pay. Full or part time. Work in your own County. Visit friends and neighbors, take orders for our nationally famous fruit trees, roses, evergreens, etc. Appoint others to work under you. We train you FREE in landscape work. No money or experience required. Write TODAY for full details. BROWN BROTHERS NURSERIES, Dept. 152 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Maule's *Success* Tomato



Large, smooth, heavy; ripens evenly; no cracks. Deep flesh, red, luscious! 15c packet free, with Maule's Seed Book; send 3c for postage.
1000 SEEDS FREE
Wm. Henry Maule, 192 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

FREE



Royal squabs wanted at double fowl prices by N. Y., Chi., and other responsible marketmen whose names we give you. Breed them, quick cash, sold only 25 days old. Good profit. Send stamp for mailing of free picture book, tells all. Start now; our 37th yr.
PR CO., 206 HOW ST., MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS



I offer you the results of my twenty years' experience growing State inspected strawberry plants in fertile Maryland. Latest catalog tells you all about the best new varieties, the old standbys and hints on growing the largest yields in your locality. Catalog is yours for the asking. Write today.

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MEN WITH FARM EXPERIENCE to sell our selected farm and garden seeds, direct to growers. Commissions paid weekly. Opportunity to establish permanent business. Apply, giving references, to
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Every Tractor Owner Needs Irving's
84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands parts, all makes; tremendous price savings. Duty Free. IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO., 155 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

DOGS

Collies— Shep $5—Crossbreeds rat, farm dogs $2—Billy goat $5. MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Pedigreed White Collie Puppies, $10.00 up. HOWARD GILLETT, Stanley, N. Y.

Where to Learn About FARM CREDIT

MORE than thirty Production Credit Associations in the Northeast will hold their annual meetings during January. These are among the most interesting and most important farm meetings held during the year. Not only are farmer-stockholders invited, but everyone else who is interested in farm credit. Dates and places for these meetings are listed above. Find the place and time when the one nearest you is going to be held and attend. You are promised an interesting and profitable time.

There are now 10,100 farmer members in New England, New York and New Jersey who belong to these cooperative production credit associations. During the past three years, $35,342,000 has been loaned to farmer members, and there are now $9,686,000 in loans outstanding. At these annual meetings you will be shown how the cooperative production credit associations work, and how to go about it to get a loan at a reasonable rate of interest with which to carry on your own business.

Says President H. B. Munger of the Production Credit Corporation, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.:

"Although efficiency depends largely on bookkeeping, accounting and office management, greatest safeguard of production credit system lies in ability of keen-minded farmers to determine what causes farm troubles—hailstorms or brainstorms. Each association is building up reserves to safeguard its members' investment in shares, and profits this year will probably be put in reserves instead of being distributed as patronage dividends."

Oh, yes, we forgot to say that the program at these production credit annual meetings includes a business meeting in the morning, a good farm luncheon at noon, and special speakers and a question box in the afternoon.

Where and When Production Credit Associations Will Meet

Association	*Date*	*Place of Meeting*
MAINE		
Auburn P. C. A.	January 12	Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Auburn
Bangor P. C. A.	January 6	Y. M. C. A. Bangor
Aroostook P. C. A.	(Not Set)	(Not Set)
NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Concord P. C. A.	January 8	United Baptist Church, Concord
VERMONT:		
White River P. C. A.	January 9	Damon Hall, Hartland
St. Johnsbury P. C. A.	February 24	Odd Fellows Hall, St. Johnsbury
Burlington P. C. A.	January 6	City Hall. Burlington
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Taunton P. C. A.	February 4	Town Hall, Halifax
Northampton P. C. A.	January 20	Hotel Northampton, Northampton
Lowell P. C. A.	January 30	Y. W. C. A., John St., Lowell
Worcester P. C. A.	February 6	Horticultural Hall, Worcester
RHODE ISLAND:		
Povidence P. C. A.	January 28	Gov. Dyer Co-op. Market Ass'n. Hall, Providence
CONNECTICUT:		
Hartford P. C. A.	February 2	Garde Hotel, Hartford
NEW YORK:		
Poughkeepsie P. C. A.	January 14	Oak Grove Grange Hall, Poughkeepsie
Riverhead P. C. A.	January 16	Hotel Henry Perkins, Riverhead
Rochester P. C. A.	February 4	Grange Hall, Webster
Albion P. C. A.	January 25	Grange Hall, Johnson's Creek
Middletown P. C. A.	January 16	North Congregational Church, Middletown
Batavia P. C. A.	February 2	Methodist Church, Batavia
Syracuse P. C. A.	February 13	Dining Hall, First Methodist Church, Syracuse
Olean P. C. A.	(Not Set)	(Not Set)
Geneva P. C. A.	(Not Set)	(Not Set)
Ithaca P. C. A.	February 11	Odd Fellows Hall, Ithaca
Sidney P. C. A.	January 26	A. M.: Municipal Bldg., Sidney P. M.: Methodist Church, Sidney
Schenectady P. C. A.	January 14	Fisher's Community Hall, Fisher's Corners, Schenectady
Canton P. C. A.	January 12	Canton Club, Canton
NEW JERSEY:		
Moorestown P. C. A.	January 23	Moorestown Community Hall, Moorestown
Bridgeton P. C. A.	January 21	Armory, Washington St., Bridgeton
New Brunswick P.C.A.	January 22	Woodrow Wilson Hotel, New Brunswick
North Jersey P. C. A.	January 21	Y. M. C. A., Morristown

Farm Credit Goals

Purposes of farm credit units supervised by F. C. A., according to Gov. W. I. Myers, are: provide terms of credit for agriculture that can be met by ordinary operations of farming; provide dependable source of credit in times of depression to all established farming regions; and keep cost of credit as low as possible on a business basis.

"This means long-time mortgages that spread repayments over a period of years; working-capital loans that take into account length of time required to grow, harvest and market a crop; and a loaning policy that helps farmers work out of debt and not into debt. Credit is not a substitute for ownership, but a means by which ownership can gradually be obtained."



"It was a false alarm!"—JUDGE.

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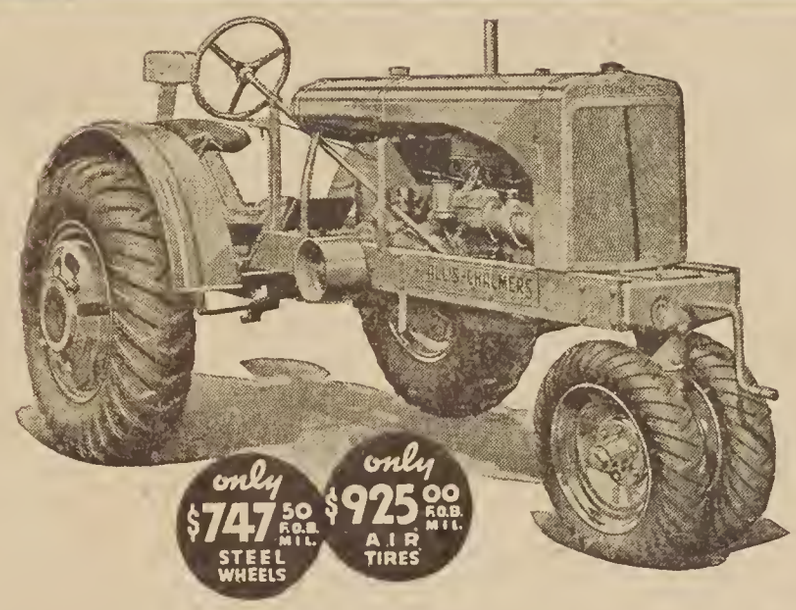
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Hardy Alfalfas, Clovers and Grasses. Millets, Sorghum, Sudar Grass, Rape, Reed Canary Grass, Cornell Pasture Mixture.
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TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT



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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ Secretary Wallace Tells the President

CHIEF point emphasized by Secretary Wallace in annual report to President is production control. "First favorable crop year," says Mr. Wallace, "will again bring up problems of huge surpluses." Present soil conservation act, according to Secretary, does not give enough power to control crop production. In fact, active soil conservation will in time increase productivity and therefore surpluses.

On farm tenancy, Secretary Wallace suggests "a more widespread diffusion of farm ownership providing such ownership can be protected from vicissitudes of our economic life."

Suggested also by Secretary Wallace is a study which would lead to improvement of leasing or renting agreements.

On reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Wallace points out need of making such agreements with large countries like Great Britain, Germany and Japan. On foreign trade, Secretary also says: "An import exclusion policy would react adversely to export trade. We must take in imports if we are to continue to export."

Not enthusiastic was Secretary Wallace in his report on crop insurance. He does not go as far as Western farm leaders. Says he:

"As far as possible premium rates and insurance coverage should be so adjusted that each type of farmer and each type of farming would bear its own cost."

Conceding that Federal government should give financial assistance to crop insurance, Secretary Wallace says that it should be no greater than is now provided in insurance of bank deposits.

Absent from Secretary's report was any demand for drastic action to narrow the spread between farm and consumer prices. Says he:

"Our delicate and complicated marketing system has evolved gradually in response to gradually changing conditions. Sudden and drastic overhauling might wreck it."

SLANT: Northeastern farmers will find little fault with Secretary Wallace's policies as set forth in his annual report except his demands for more production control. Very apparently, Mr. Wallace has become much more conservative and does not go nearly as far in demanding radical changes as he has in the past.

■ New World Votes for Peace

DECEMBER 23rd marked the closing of most successful Inter-American Conference ever held. This get-together of Americans lasted just three weeks and resulted in a peace and good-will program for this continent which puts militant Europe and Asia to shame.

New machinery to help settle disputes between American Republics was set up by a mediation treaty. Better still, treaty was approved for ***prevention*** of trouble, by creating permanent commissions to study ways of getting rid of causes of friction between American nations.

Another important result of conference was Inter-American Solidarity pact, pledging all American governments to refrain from butting into internal affairs of each other. South Americans are especially pleased with this, as signalizing end of our one-sided Monroe Doctrine.

It was also agreed under the Peace Pact that "whenever war anywhere menaces the peace of the Americas," they will consult together as to some method of mutual cooperation.

Also passed by Conference were two resolutions, fathered by Washington, which will help to improve trade relations between United States and South America.

SLANT: The "Good Neighbor" policy of this Administration and its work to further peace are highly commendable.

■ Labor Troubles Hold Back Recovery

AUTOMOBILE industry, which has been put on its feet this fall by business upswing, is threatened by serious labor troubles. Two companies making 90 per cent of country's plate glass and safety glass for autos are now on strike. Automobile production is not immediately affected because big manufacturers have considerable glass on hand, but union leaders predict a shortage will develop soon. Workers on strike ask for more money, shorter hours, and a closed shop.

Automobile industry is not only one to suffer. Other strikes involve shipbuilding workers in Pennsylvania, and hosiery, celanese, and rubber workers. There is also considerable unrest among steel workers and bituminous coal miners. Ship strike, which now seems to be drawing to a close, has been worst blow to recovery so far.

SLANT: Labor leaders know only chance for successful strike is when manufacturers have big demand for their products.

■ Madrid Deadlock

SITUATION in Spanish war has changed little during past two weeks. General Franco, Rebel commander, seems to be no nearer to taking Madrid than he was seven weeks ago when he started his big drive against Spanish capital. Loyalist troops and plain citizens in the capital have resisted so stubbornly that drive bids fair to turn into a deadlock.

Foreign supplies and troops continue to pour into Spain, in spite of non-intervention pact. Efforts of Great Britain and France to get Russia, Germany, and Italy to unite in mediation scheme have not gotten very far, although idea has been well received by various countries.

Meantime, in besieged city, shortage of food and fuel grows more serious daily. Some families are said to be reduced to chopping up their furniture for firewood.

■ Emergency Freight Rates Ended

BY a 9-to-2 decision, Interstate Commerce Commission denied railroads' plea for continuation of emergency freight rates. Commission argued that better times have ended emergency. Railroads figure that discontinuation of emergency freight rates will lose them 10 million dollars a month, and will postpone improvements necessary to safe operation of roads.

Commission pointed out that freight traffic has been on up-and-up during past year and that net railway operating income for first 10 months of 1936 was nearly 28 percent greater than for same period in 1935. Shippers, said Commission, are unanimous in feeling it would be unfair to continue these emergency rates, and to do so "would distinctly increase the diversion of traffic from the rails."

■ Grain Prices Up Then Down

MIDDLE of December, a sudden world-wide rush to buy grains caused grain prices in world's leading markets to shoot up to highest points in seven years. December wheat on Chicago Board of Trade went as high as $1.40 a bushel. News that Germany had underestimated her grain needs and would have to buy 1 million tons of wheat, and 1 million tons of rye, let loose a rush of buyers who had been watching grain situation ever since last summer's drought and U. S. crop-reduction program had cut grain supplies. Among buyers were nations who are anxiously preparing for war.

One week later, U. S. government report estimated winter wheat acreage at 57,187,000 acres, largest on record—and down went grain prices.

■ Crisis in Cuba

HEAD-ON collision between President Gomez of Cuba and the chief of Staff of Cuban army, Colonel Batista, resulted in impeachment charges against President and his removal. Into his political shoes automatically stepped Secretary of State Colonel Laredo Bru.

Although Cuba is supposed to be a democracy, the army is real power, with Colonel Batista ready to assume role of dictator at any time. Gomez's impeachment resulted from his opposition to tax bill passed by Cuban House of Representatives, putting a special tax of 9 cents a bag on sugar to raise $1,500,000 for army-run rural schools. The President has been trying to restore democratic government in Cuba and opposed the bill on the ground that schools conducted by army teachers under military control would result in a younger generation of Fascists.

■ Kidnapping in China

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK, head of China's government, was kidnapped December 12 and held prisoner until Christmas Day by one of China's powerful war lords, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Marshal Chang, who hates the Japanese, hoped to force the government to take immediate steps to stop Japanese aggression in China. Release of Chiang followed threats of severe military reprisal by government, and also a personal plea made to Marshal Chang by prisoner's attractive young wife.

Chiang's release was received with joy throughout China, as it put an end to fears of long civil war, with destruction of all the work that Chiang has done in his efforts to unify China.

■ American Farm Bureau Resolves

AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation decided at its recent annual meeting in California:

To use every effort to maintain price levels of farm products in line with American standard of wages and living to assure to agriculture its rightful share of national income. To carry out this policy, following steps are necessary:

1. Restore and maintain high degree of soil fertility.
2. Make tariffs protect domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels.
3. Reduce excessive industrial tariffs to equalize price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities.
4. Work aggressively to develop new domestic farm products.
5. Support State and federal marketing agreements.
6. Withhold surplus from market channels under system of Federal loans based on warehousing or trust receipts.

■ Auction Sales Grow

DURING past year, popularity of cooperative auctions and wholesale markets for local-grown farm produce have increased in Northeast, according to President George Lamb, Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. "These markets require large volume of produce and from concentrated producing areas; must also be readily accessible to large group of buyers. Dense population and intense production of eggs, live poultry, fruit and vegetables provide the elements essential to success for this type of cooperative market."

■ For New York Products

COMMISSIONER Peter G. Ten Eyck is emphasizing importance of using New York State products. On this point the Association of New York State Canners at annual convention other day took note of fact that peas packed in Pacific Northwest have been cutting heavily into eastern markets. To meet this competition, canners are organizing a campaign to bring public attention to high quality of New York State products and sanitary conditions under which they are packed.

■ Plan to Save Whey

MORE than 15 million pounds of whey have been utterly wasted in past from manufacture of cheese and milk casein. Interested is dairy industry, therefore, in reports that milk whey can be dried and mixed with skim or buttermilk, or made alone as a separate whey powder, and used as an important feed with young poultry.

Good Books to Read

Strange Melody — ***Neil Bell***

To John McDermott, Irish author and playwright, life was a stormy song, and his story of progress from poverty to wealth and fame, as told by his daughter, makes strange, lingering melody. Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.50.

An American Doctor's Odyssey — ***Victor Heiser, M. D.***

A fascinating record of a busy life, spent in an endeavor to spread the gospel of health throughout the world—exciting, humorous and dramatic experiences in 45 countries. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. New York. $3.50.

Good Movies to See

Winterset

Excellent picturization of Maxwell Anderson's prize-winning drama of life in the shadows of a dead-end street under Brooklyn Bridge. Interest is sustained by fine acting.

Reunion

It is seldom indeed that a sequel sustains the promise of its predecessor, and this is true of Reunion. Nevertheless, admirers of the quintuplets will enjoy their comparatively brief appearances in this second picture.

In the Shadow of the Hills *for* 200 years



On 200 rolling acres near Sunderland, Massachusetts, lives Carlton Gunn with his wife and two sons.

Indians were still raiding in the neighborhood when this land was cleared early in the Eighteenth Century. In 1745, thirty-one years before the Declaration of Independence, the ancestors of Mr. Gunn built the house you see in the picture, and saved a maple seedling for shade and friendliness. The maple grew and the farm prospered. The first Gunn left a good farm to his son, and the second Gunn left a better one.

Carlton Gunn, the present owner, is the sixth generation. Like his father and his grandfather and his great-great grandfather before him, he is a good farmer. Thirty head of cattle graze on his pastures; 360 Rhode Island Reds fill his laying houses. His soil, still fertile after 200 years of intelligent farming, yields as well as ever. Seven acres of sweet corn produced for him 7000 ears to the acre. Mr. Gunn and his father cleared twenty additional acres which now grow good yields of alfalfa.

Mr. Gunn likes his farm. He likes his fine herd of cattle; his sturdy Colonial house made more livable by electricity, telephone, and plumbing. He likes the massive old maple still standing guard over the homestead.

And he likes the Northeast—the distant hills and the blue shadows on the valleys; the cold, snow-smothered winter nights and the long still summer afternoons; the feel of dew on the grass; the glimpse of a deer in the nearby woods; the neighbors who were his schoolmates and who are now his friends.

The Northeast has been good to Carlton Gunn. He has made a good living, raised a fine family, laid by a little for his old age. Sometimes it hasn't been easy. But even then Gunn would never admit that the grass was any greener elsewhere. And now that things are better, he knows he was right—there still is no place like the home place.



Just as passing time makes history, the passing of two centuries has given Northeastern farming unusual stability. Much depends on land and climate, but even more depends on the people themselves—their thrift, perseverance and self-reliance.

These qualities have led Northeastern farmers to build for themselves, over the past 20 years, a mutual farm mortgage bank—The Federal Land Bank—to safeguard their stability. 28,500 Northeastern farmers are part-owners in it, and it has furnished first-mortgage financing for 37,000 homes. Each mortgage runs for a whole generation; each is non-callable, but gradually wears itself away by small regular principal payments.

These 28,500 farmers pool their mortgage credit resources through the Federal Land Bank system to obtain their financing at lowest possible cost. At present, investors are willing to accept 3 per cent interest on long-time contracts (bonds) so that farmers may use the funds on similar long-time contracts (mortgages) at 4 per cent interest.

* * *

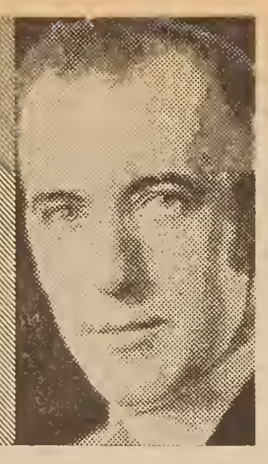
The story "20 Years of the Federal Land Bank" *is told in an interesting booklet by that name. Ask for it, or for the folder* "4% Farm Mortgages."

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
of SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



SINCE I last wrote, my friend and co-worker, H. S. Duncan, has been called from his earthly labors. He was organizer and, until his death, director of the State Farm Produce Inspection Service. After serving the Food Administration during the war as a dollar-a-year man, he initiated shipping-point inspection on potatoes in Steuben County in an effort to bring order out of chaos. Since then, inspection and grade certification of farm produce in New York State have grown to their present volume and importance.

I could fill many pages with tributes that have been paid to him as a public official and as a man, but to the thousands who knew him they would be superfluous.

Mr. Duncan for many years was a familiar figure at farm meetings. He firmly believed that the best way to more satisfactory marketing was to educate growers and packers to grade their produce. He would say: "I don't care whether you ship apples of No. 1 grade or any other grade, but it is poor business to mark them other than what they are. If a buyer, shipper or consumer asks for No. 1's, give him that; if you sell culls, by all means mark them culls."

His genial disposition, his fine spirit of co-operation, attracted a wide circle of friends. To the various farm organizations he was a willing aide in planning their meetings. To hundreds of men seeking advice on grading, shipping and kindred problems he was the last word.

Of his passing Governor Lehman said: "He was a fine public servant. His death is a loss to the farmers of the state and to the state government."

Apple Holdings Down

Apple growers and shippers are much encouraged by the midmonth report of storage holdings, which shows over a million bushels less than a year ago. Earlier in the season, with so many apples reported being held for higher prices, there was fear that a stagnant condition might develop. A half-million bushels moved out of storage during November in New York State.

Good effects of National Apple Week observance still are being reported. A possible fly in the ointment just now is the report of tremendous stocks of oranges in California and Florida, far in excess of previous years.

Wallace for Crop Control

Farmers with whom I have talked don't get much comfort out of the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Running through it is frank declaration that the AAA crop control plan was the best one for agriculture. He admits the Soil Conservation program has a degree of crop control, but not enough. He dismisses droughts as but temporary impediments to large crops and predicts return of surpluses with normal weather.

It will be recalled that recently the State Farm Bureau Federation voted disapproval of any revival of the crop control plan of the AAA, and that the State Grange asked that the diversion part of the soil program be eliminated.

Look to Milk Conference

More than at any other time in the past couple of years, I find dairy farmers hopeful of a solution of the milk problem—or at least of its more acute phases. Last winter most dairymen I met knew little about the Lonis bill and, largely because of this, favored continuance of state milk price-fixing. There has been a gradual swing of sentiment, the extent of which cannot be determined until after the interstate milk conference in New York next week.

I find sentiment in favor of interstate's agreement and for terminating state price-fixing if a suitable alternative can be agreed upon. As I see it, after visiting with many producers, sentiment is about like this: If the interstate conference develops a sound, broad program, most dairymen will go along; if it merely disagrees or passes the buck, farmers will tell their assemblymen and senators to continue the milk control act.

Milk Advertising

Incidentally, I find better sentiment among producers for the state program of milk advertising than a year ago. This was impressed upon me when the State Grange voted for continuance of the program without any opposition sentiment being expressed. A year ago I found a lot of opposition.

As the value of advertising has come to be understood better, I think many producers are more inclined to give it a proper share of credit for improvement in milk sales.

Fruit Show Expands

Seldom in many years have prospects been so good for success of the 82nd annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester, Jan. 12 to 15. The meeting has been expanded from three to four days. Last winter the society, dissatisfied with conditions in Rochester, appointed a committee to pick a place for the coming meeting. Since that time conditions have been corrected. The assembly hall has been remodeled, correcting the faulty acoustics. The exhibit building, leased by the city to a hockey club last winter, has been returned to the society for its use.

New features include a "clinic" for disease and insect problems, conducted by M. E. Buckman, Wayne County Farm Bureau agent; a session on peach growing; a fruit variety clinic, with H. B. Tukey as chairman; a joint session with nurserymen; a session on orchard irrigation, with talks by growers who have experimented in the past two or three years; special speakers on marketing and advertising problems.

The eastern meeting and exhibition will be held at Kingston, January 27 to 29.

December Plowing!

I don't know that it sets any kind of a record, but I have seen considerable plowing this month. After mild weather melted the earlier snow, the ground in many sections was in good condition for working. Nothing like getting an early start on spring work!

State Agricultural Society Meets January 26

Ordinarily, State Agricultural Society would meet at Albany January 20, but meeting date this year is changed to January 26, when there will be an all-day session under leadership of President U. P. Hedrick, and the usual farm products dinner in the evening.

On the 25th, New York State Master Farmer judges will meet at Albany to select Master Farmers for 1936 as well as 4-A winners, two of whom will be chosen from Boy Scouts on farms, two from students of vocational agriculture, two from juvenile granges, and two from among 4-H club members.

Master Farmer Banquet Reservations

Both the *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award and Master Farmer medals will be presented at the Master Farmer banquet, to be held in Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, Thursday evening, February 18. So far as tickets are available, the Master Farmer banquet is a public affair, but the demand for places always exceeds the supply. Rule is first come, first served, and if you plan to come to Farmers' Week and wish to attend the banquet, you should make reservations at *American Agriculturist*, Master Farmer Dept., Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Tickets will be $1.50.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JANUARY 4
12:35—"Death in the Silo," W. E. Washbon.
12:45—"How Albany Became the State Capitol," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5
12:35—"Will 1937 Be Kind to the Poultrymen?" W. M. Curtiss.
12:45—"Counting Your Pennies," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6
12:35—"Lighting That's Easy On The Eyes," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7
12:35—"What Are You Worth?" C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Blueberries As Large As Cherries," John Baily.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8
12:35—"The New Year and Agriculture," Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Lydia Tarrant.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9
12:35—"Turning New Leaves," (WGY 4-H Fellowship), Lena Bishop, Ass't State 4-H Club Leader, Mass. State College.
12:45—"Atties,—The Happy Hunting Ground of Stamp Collectors," Warner Bates.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11
12:35—"Winter Broilers," Prof. L. E. Weaver.
12:45—"The Mushroom Collection in the State Museum," Dr. H. D. House.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12
12:35—"A Good Day's Work on the Farm," W. G. Loveless.
12:45—"Lighting Fit To See By," Laura Wing.

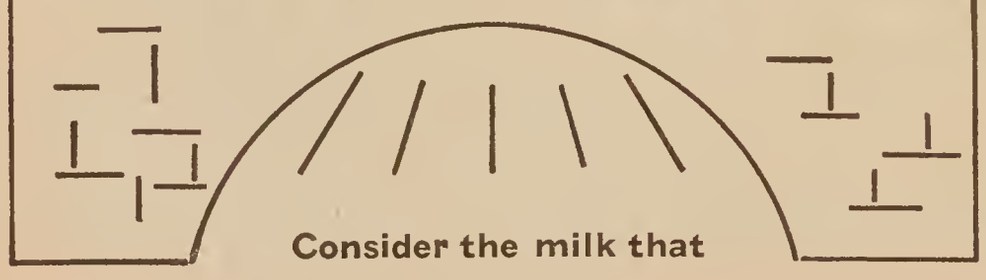
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13
12:35—"Hot Spots on the Farm," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—"Tales of a Vermont Neighbor," (Countryside Talk), Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14
12:35—"Preserving Winter for Summer," S. H. Fogg.
12:45—"Guernsey Sales and Service," R. W. Duck.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15
12:35—"The Days Work," Webster J. Birdsall and Guy Lucas.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Estelle Jones.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Pursuing an Interest," Columbia County 4-H Clubs.
12:45—Albany County Pomona Grange.

THERE'S A FLOOD EVERY DAY



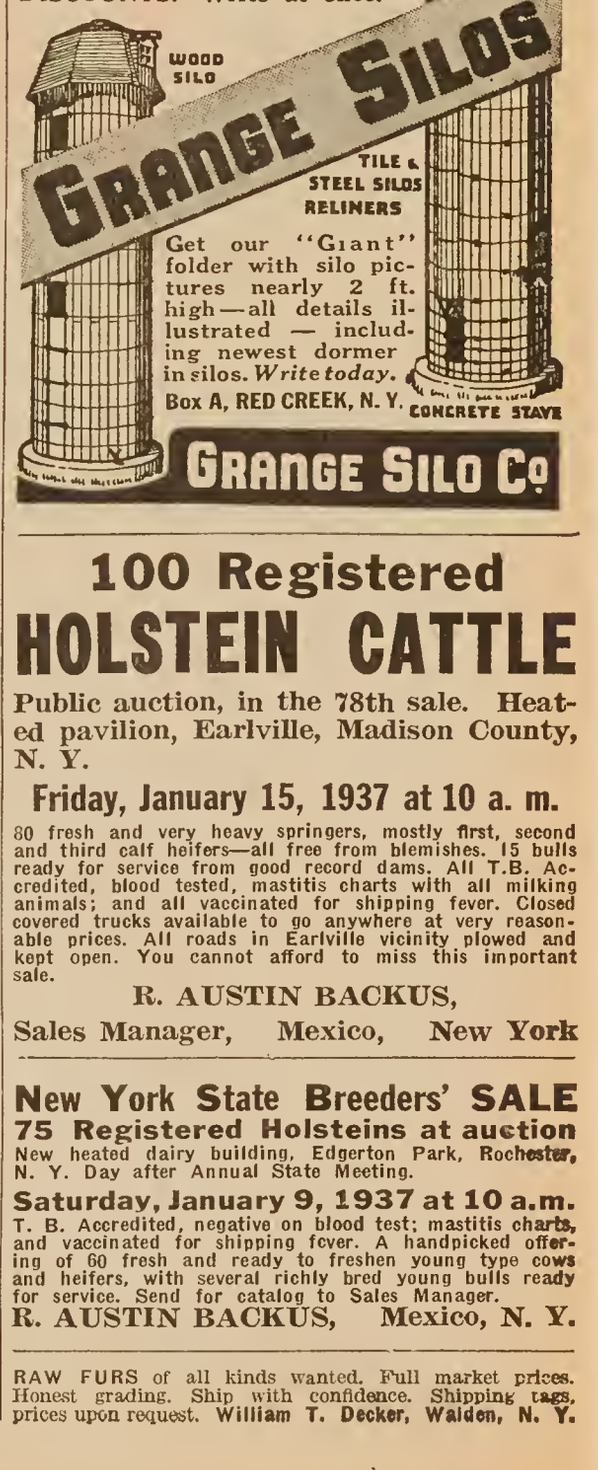
Consider the milk that is produced every day for the people of New York City. Hundreds of thousands of cows . . . milked twice a day . . . rain or shine . . . week-days and Sundays. Enough milk to completely flood your farm! ● Sheffield Farms takes that milk through blizzards and heat waves . . . week-days and Sundays and holidays . . . guards it with scientific care and delivers it with the same regularity as your milking times. All milk that cannot be sold in fluid form is bought and turned into various by-products. Not a bit is wasted. ● Tremendous expense is involved. Purity and faultless service are demanded. And Sheffield Farms buys all the milk their farmers produce!

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100 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Public auction, in the 78th sale. Heated pavilion, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

Friday, January 15, 1937 at 10 a. m.

80 fresh and very heavy springers, mostly first, second and third calf heifers—all free from blemishes. 15 bulls ready for service from good record dams. All T.B. Accredited, blood tested, mastitis charts with all milking animals; and all vaccinated for shipping fever. Closed covered trucks available to go anywhere at very reasonable prices. All roads in Earlville vicinity plowed and kept open. You cannot afford to miss this important sale.

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Sales Manager, Mexico, New York

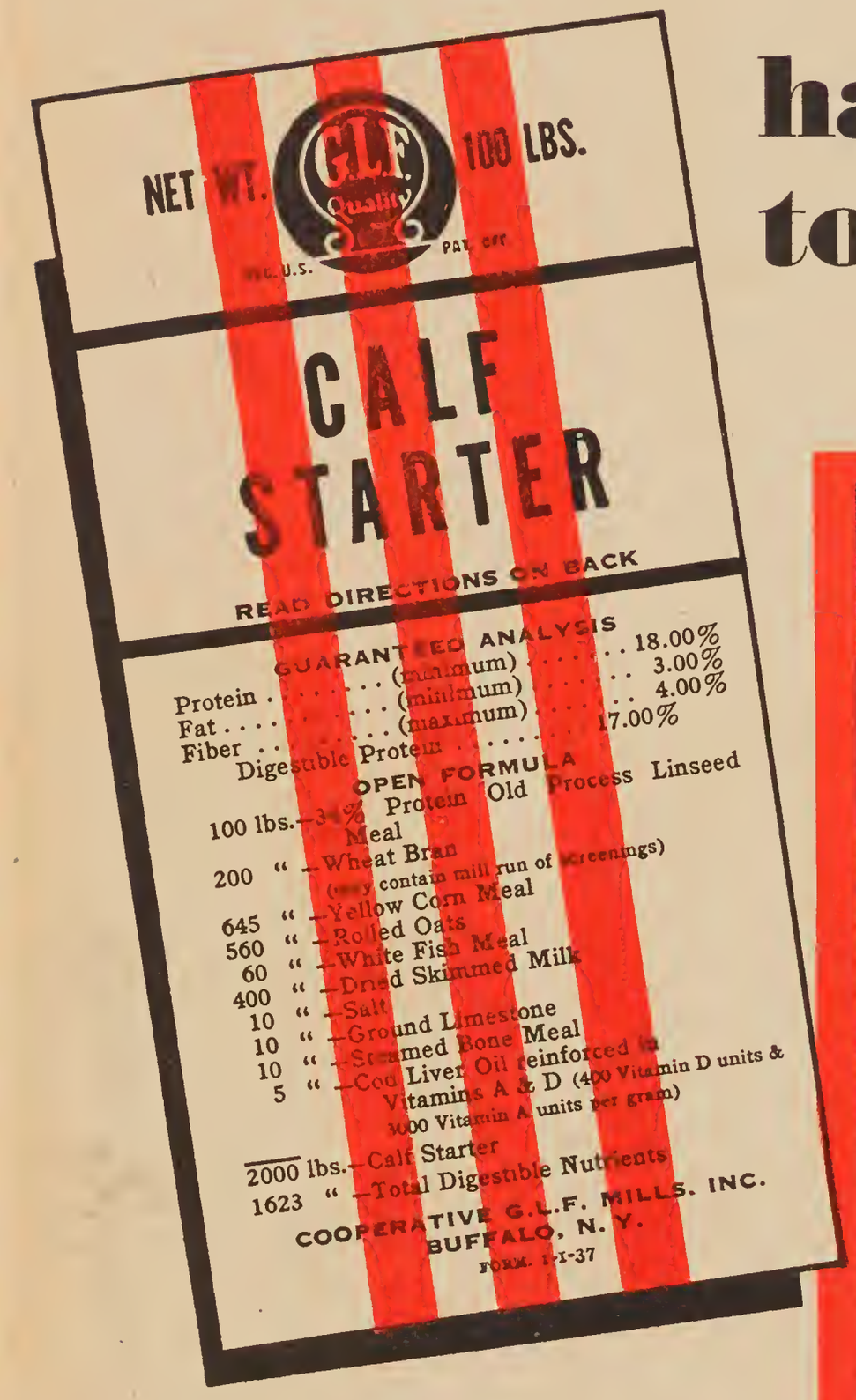
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T. B. Accredited, negative on blood test; mastitis charts, and vaccinated for shipping fever. A handpicked offering of 60 fresh and ready to freshen young type cows and heifers, with several richly bred young bulls ready for service. Send for catalog to Sales Manager.
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More Proof that G.L.F. Calf Starter has what it takes to raise better calves





THIS BEAUTIFUL five-months old heifer, Cornell Prudence Pride, was first in her class at the 1936 New York State Fair. Her picture radiates health and superb condition. In growth, development, and conformation she comes close to the ideal of every dairyman who aims to grow his calves well.

Pride was reared by the dry calf starter method on the feed that was developed over a period of years at Cornell University, and which is offered to dairymen as G.L.F. Calf Starter. This new dry calf starter is much more economical than whole milk or skim milk, more convenient to feed than gruel, and it produces rapid, sound growth at low cost.

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G.L.F. Calf Starter contains 400 pounds (20%) dried milk per ton. This is equivalent to two tons of liquid skim milk per ton of Calf Starter. Calves will need Calf Starter from two weeks to sixteen weeks of age. Each calf will eat 250 to 300 pounds. As soon as the calves are eating 4 pounds of Calf Starter daily, place G.L.F. Fitting Ration before them. Gradually decrease the allowance of Calf Starter, and the calves will eat more Fitting Ration. At sixteen weeks discontinue feeding the Calf Starter.

It is not necessary to feed calves more than 4 pounds total concentrates per day during the first six months. After six months 3 pounds of Fitting Ration per day should be sufficient where the roughage is of good quality. Your G.L.F. Service Agency will be glad to show you complete feeding directions and quote you prices.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—ITHACA, N. Y.

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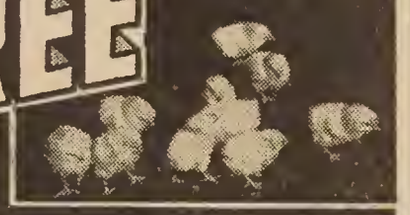
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Large Commercial Egg Producers buy our large type White Leghorn Chicks year after year. DON'T GAMBLE. Try some of these chicks in your next brood. Also have thousands of choice quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshires, Anconas, Black Minoreas, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns—every week. Write today for catalogue and complete price list.

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Good Breeding
Proper Incubation
Low Prices
Day Old Pullets
Day Old Cockerels
Straight Run Chicks

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian. Pa,



Mrs. Atz

ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX

Mrs. Atz Guarantees You That When Better Chix are Hatched, ATZ'S Will Hatch Them.

Thousands Hatching Weekly, Sexed or Unsexed, as you like them. Flocks Guaranteed Bloodtested for BWD and Typhoid, the most dreaded disease in baby chicks.

Reds, (White Wyandottes, extra special) White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons . . . . Silver Laced Wyandottes, New Hampshire Reds . . . . White, Black & Buff Minorcas, Black Leghorns . . . . Golden Buff, Big English White, Beautiful Dark Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Heavy Assorted . . . .

Day Old Pullets—if delivered after March 1st, will be $3 per 100 higher. Sexed 90% accurate.

Heavy Breed Cockerels 9c each. English Leghorn cockerels 5c each. Assorted Light Breed Cockerels 4c each.

AND REMEMBER THAT WE SEX ONLY OUR VERY BEST GRADE

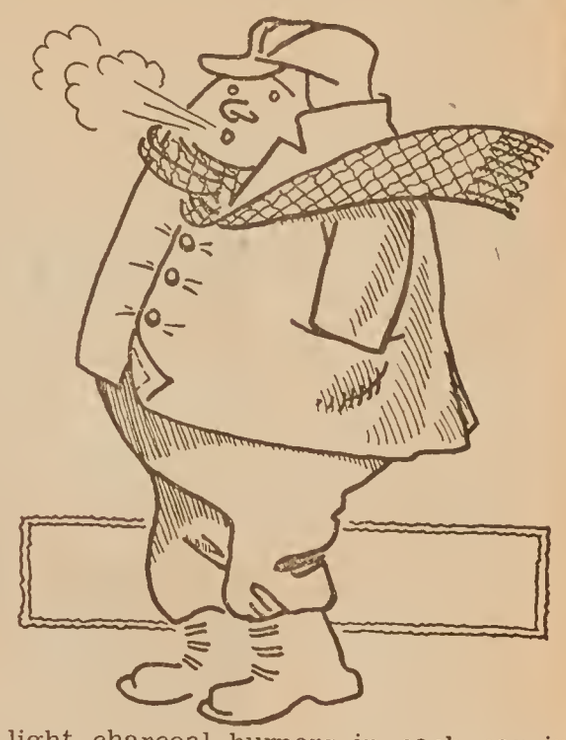
Write for our big catalogue that beautifully illustrates our breeds that we hatch, also prices and our livability guarantee. Prices are rock-bottom.

ATZ'S MAMMOTH HATCHERIES Box 30, HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

"I'm Chilly"

By J. C. HUTTAR



WHEN the north wind blows and the snow piles up against the wood shed and snow fences, it's a good idea to have your feet in the oven. Then you can say, "God help our sailors on a night like this." But who's going to worry about the poor eggs that have to be hauled in cold cars or trucks for 12 to 15 hours in near-zero weather all this winter? Even though the wood and paper which make up the packing materials of a modern egg case are pretty fair insulators, they are not absolute insurance against chilling or freezing.

If there is one time of year when the Nearby egg is surpassed in quality by eggs from more distant points it is during the winter. Of course, that doesn't mean that all Nearby eggs are affected. But the percentage of chilled and frozen eggs is large enough so that several well known packs and brands of western eggs can be depended upon to average better in their candled appearance.

The question is, what can we do, without going to too much trouble and expense, to protect our eggs a little better?

Some Careful; Some Careless

Not having first hand information, I wouldn't want to make the statement that either the Railway Express Agency or independent truckmen are careless about exposing these eggs to frigid temperatures. I am sure that in most depots the Railway Express people have been more careful than in years gone by about both heat and cold, although we still hear occasionally about a station here and there where the agent in charge doesn't regard eggs as anything susceptible to extremes in temperature. And as for the truckmen, the only thing I know is that there are truckmen and truckmen. Concerning some there apparently are very few complaints about chilled and frozen eggs. Others have poorer records.

The mere fact, however, that there are so many chilled and frozen eggs among Nearby receipts is reason enough for you to check up a little on this end of the problem. If eggs have more than a few minutes wait to be loaded into an express car, they should be held in a room where the temperature doesn't go below 30° nor over 60°.

They should not be picked up by an open truck or one that has only canvas for sides and top. In fact, when the weather gets very cold, the truck should have some provision for heat to prevent chilling. The truck that hauls the eggs to market should not only have a solid body but this should be insulated. When the temperatures run around zero or below, some small amount of heat should be furnished in the truck or the cold will penetrate clear through to the eggs.

Our competitors treat their eggs with a great deal of respect. First, they line the freight car with paper all over the inside. Then when the temperatures get down around zero, the railroad companies are instructed to light charcoal burners in each car in order to keep the temperature within the cars above freezing.

Paper Overcoats Help

In addition to this overall protection of eggs in transit, a good many of the western eggs, especially from the Pacific Coast, have paper liners in each half of the egg cases themselves. These liners, which are made either of waxpaper or an asphaltum paper, have been used now for eight or ten years and have definitely proven their worth. They are complete bags which go over the entire fifteen dozen eggs on each side, fillers, flats, and all. They are sealed on top and are good insulators.

There is a slight danger in using liners and this lies in packing the eggs into them warm. In other words, if eggs are not well cooled when the liner is closed, the heat will be retained by this insulator and this very heat will affect the quality of the eggs. So, while I heartily recommend the use of case liners to our Nearby poultrymen for winter shipments (and possibly for summer too,) I thought I should point out this one thing.

Anyone, however, who has an ordinary egg cellar for his eggs (house cellar is O. K. if temperature is right) should have them right for packing in liners. There are so many of these liners coming into the market that they will soon be available at second-hand to Nearby producers at reasonable prices. So, when north winds blow and snow drifts, think about your eggs as well as our sailors. You can probably render more direct relief to your eggs than you can to our sailors on the high seas.

More Hens in New York. New York State has moved up one place in its rank as a poultry state and now stands twelfth, with twelve and a half million chickens. The average flock consists of 93 hens and the average population density is 265 birds per square mile. On the basis of birds per square mile, Wayne County leads with 741; Schuyler County is second, with 660. Other counties with over 500 birds per square mile are Tioga, Tompkins, Cayuga, Niagara, Erie and Monroe. The poultry industry will continue to grow in the Northeast.

John Dmytrik, an enterprising poultryman of Westfield, Mass., uses a unique advertisement to sell his poultry and eggs. No displays of pills are sprawled across his buildings. A neatly lettered sign, with a humorous twist, catches the eyes of passing motorists and makes customers of them. It is a small investment that has paid large dividends.



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HUBBARD'S Profit-Bred NEW HAMPSHIRES

THIS YEAR, buy Hubbard's New Hampshires—chicks bred to produce real poultry profits.

The reputation of Hubbard Farms for delivering large, strong, profitable chicks is the result of 19 years of Balanced Breeding. Note our 8-Point Breeding Program in the panel. Every chick is bred from parents that have made good—no trapnested, pedigreed stock is ever sold.

The money-making qualities of Hubbard's New Hampshires bring old customers back year after year, and new friends are constantly won.

This year try a flock. Keep accurate records. We leave the rest to Hubbard Chicks themselves. Every shipment has a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Write for illustrated 1937 catalog.

BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

FREE NEW VALUABLE CATALOG!



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From 48 Breeders to 50,000 27 Years of Continuous Growth

Only real quality could produce such an ever-increasing demand for Redbird Farm Chicks. Many generations of scientific breeding have given our strain outstanding vigor, large body size and heavy production. Everyone of our 50,000 breeders has been found 100% Pullorum FREE by Mass. State College. Every egg is produced on our own farm.

Sell 3 lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks

We receive many reports like the following from Mr. Nels Magnuson, Wallkill, N. Y.: "The Chicks I got the first of February are 10 weeks old, and they weigh 3 lbs. They are just wonderful."

Gather 24-oz. Eggs at 6 Months

Customers agree that pullets reared from our chicks begin laying at from 4½ to 5 months, and average 50% or more production of standard-size eggs at 6 months. Merrill Goodman, Livingston Manor, N. Y., writes: "The pullets started to lay at 4½ months, and at 6 months were in 75% production."

98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks
on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

Straight R. I. Reds **Rock-Red Cross**

Write today for our big, new, illustrated Catalog and details of Early Order Discount, good until Feb. 1st.

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CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM

They're Marching on to Victory!

Highest Honors at New York



Christie's SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks were awarded Sweepstakes Prize over all breeds at the Poultry Industries Exposition. Also, a display of brown eggs laid by 100% Christie strain pullets carried away highest honors.

35,000 Breeders—100% Pullorum FREE

Official Tube Agglutination Test—NO Reactors Orders are flooding in. Even the capacity of the largest New Hampshire breeding flock in the world will be taxed to the utmost. Make your reservation at once. and avoid disappointment.

Straight New Hampshires—Chris-Cross Hybrids
Write at once for new Catalog and Price List.

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CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.

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Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

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are making money for thousands of poultry raisers ... and this being our 20th Anniversary I want you to try them ... that's why I am offering a Big Cash DISCOUNT now.

"THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS carry the blood lines of National Egg Laying Contest winners. For past 2 years winners of Poultry Item Award with 4 breeds. 50 birds averaged 258 eggs in 51 weeks.

Cockerels from R.O.P. Hens head all our matings ... all breeders individually selected and blood-tested. Results count ... that's why 84% of our orders are from old customers.

WRITE NOW ... get the facts about our Big Discount and Low Prices on SEXED or Un-sexed Chicks. Get FREE Catalog.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

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Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels

Money-Making Strain 37 Years. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Mountain reared. Trapnested. Big White Birds. **Free Catalog** explains all.

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BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. New Hampshire State Accredited flock, means highest rating. All breeders State tested for BWD, found 100% free, no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches year round. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
PINEVIEW CHICKERY, EXETER, N. H.

GIANTS JERSEY WHITE. Largest Fowl bred. Make 10 lb. Cockerels 6 mo. Mammoth Baby Chicks for Sale. Cat. Free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARM, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

BIG NEWS! Hall's Highest Quality Chicks

NOW AT REDUCED RETAIL PRICES

All chicks; pure-bred, crossbred, and sex-linked.

A constantly increased hatching capacity has NOT resulted in lowered quality—rather, the quality has been IMPROVED from year to year. But this constantly increased capacity HAS resulted in lower costs—which we are now passing on to our customers.

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1911-1928 Gradual increase from 500 to 377,000 incubator capacity.
1928 "Junked" all hatching equipment for Robbins All-Electric Incubators.
1931 Added 250,000 hatching equipment in Robbins All-Electrics.
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High quality chicks ("quality" means "money-making") has resulted in increased demand. Better and better quality has forced more and more capacity to supply greater and greater demand for these chicks that are found extra profitable. At the same time, increased sales have resulted in lower costs, so that now these high quality chicks can be bought at decidedly less than heretofore.

One and a quarter million chicks ahead of last year's record (from January 1st to September 28th, 1936) is Hall's proof that Quality builds business.

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Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
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DAY-OLD SEXED OR STARTED

LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION IN THE EAST

CAPACITY OVER 1,500,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING. Few plants in the world, and no other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1937. More Official R. O. P. Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 300 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines. Wene Super 1937 matings will represent 16 years' concentration of the best breeding from the premier official contest bloodlines. Hatches every week in the year. Over 150,000 selected breeders BLOOD-TESTED. S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White or Black Giants, Wyandottes and Wene Crossbreeds; Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Red-Rocks. Save up to $2 per 100 by writing now. Catalog free. A post card will do.



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WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2811-A, Vineland, N. J.

How Apple Tree Numbers Changed Between 1920-'35

EDITOR'S NOTE: *These valuable figures on changes in numbers of apple trees are reprinted from "Farm Economics," published by Cornell University.*

From 1890 to 1910, there was a rapid expansion in apple growing in the United States, and the number of bearing trees increased 26 per cent. Since 1910, the number of apple trees in the United States has declined steadily, until in 1935 there was only 46 per cent as many trees as 25 years earlier.

From 1930 to 1935, the number of apple trees declined in each of the important apple-producing states except Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Michigan (table 1). The decrease has been about the same in the Pacific Coast states as in the rest of the country. The greatest percentage decline was in the Ozark region of Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois, where the number of apple trees decreased 22 per cent during this 5-year period. The decrease in the Shenandoah-Cumberland section was 17 per cent, as compared to 12 per cent in New York.

About 12 per cent of the apple trees in the Pacific Coast states were non-bearing in 1935, as compared with 18 per cent in the rest of the country. In 1920 and in 1930, 24 per cent of the apple trees in the United States were non-bearing. The proportion of non-bearing apple trees in 1935 is not sufficient to maintain the number of trees standing in 1935.

The only New York counties that had more apple trees in 1935 than in 1930 were Orange, Columbia, Ulster, Saratoga, Schenectady, Onondaga, and Rockland. During this 5-year period, the number of apple trees in the four Lake Ontario counties decreased 15 per cent, as compared with 1 per cent in the Hudson Valley (table 2).

From 1910 to 1930, the number of apple trees in the Lake Ontario counties, Hudson Valley, and Champlain Valley remained about the same, while in the rest of the State they decreased about 50 per cent. The advantages of raising apples near large bodies of water are so great as about to maintain the industry in these regions, and strikingly decrease it in the other parts of the State. This shift in planting has been in progress for 40 years.

The 1935 census period is the first one that has shown any large decrease in the number of apple trees in the Lake Ontario counties. This 15 per cent decrease from 1930 to 1935 was due to the large proportion of old orchards and to the severe winter of 1933-34 which killed or injured many of these old trees.

In the Hudson Valley, 23 per cent of the apple trees in 1935 were of non-bearing age as compared with 12 per cent in western New York. Probably the important reason for the larger planting in the Hudson Valley is that this section is nearer market and receives a higher price for apples. Also, apple trees in the Hudson Valley are removed at a younger age than in western New York, so that a larger proportion of young trees is needed in the Hudson Valley to maintain the present number of bearing trees. About one-third of the apple trees in western New York were between 40 and 80 years old in 1935; probably most of these have gone or will go out of production during the next 10 years.

—T. E. La Mont and Paul Williamson.

TABLE 1.—Changes in the Number of Apple Trees in the Important Apple Producing Areas from 1920 to 1935.

State	Number of bearing and non-bearing apple trees, millions			Percentage increase or decrease from 1930 to 1935	Percentage non-bearing trees were of total in 1935
	1920	1930	1935		
Eastern and central					
New England	8.5	6.6	5.9	—11	20
New Jersey	2.0	2.1	1.8	—14	17
New York	12.6	10.3	9.1	—12	16
Michigan	7.7	6.6	6.7	+ 2	15
Ohio	8.0	6.6	6.7	+ 1	21
Total	38.8	32.2	30.2	— 9	18
Pennsylvania	9.6	7.9	7.0	—11	16
Maryland	2.4	1.8	1.3	—28	9
Virginia	10.3	9.3	7.7	—17	13
West Virginia	7.3	6.2	4.9	—21	13
Total	29.6	25.2	20.9	—17	14
Missouri	6.7	5.1	3.8	—25	22
Arkansas	5.0	3.4	2.1	—37	21
Illinois	6.9	5.5	4.9	—11	19
Total	18.6	14.0	10.8	—22	20
Other states	40.2	29.5	25.0	—16	22
Total eastern and central states	127.2	100.9	86.9	—14	18
Western					
Washington	8.7	6.1	5.4	—11	16
Oregon	3.8	1.9	1.6	—16	12
California	4.3	3.3	2.8	—17	9
Total	16.8	11.3	9.8	—14	13
Other states*	7.5	4.1	3.4	—17	9
Total western states	24.3	15.4	13.2	—15	12
United States	151.5	116.3	100.1	—14	18

*Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

TABLE 2.—Changes in the Number of Apple Trees in New York State from 1920 to 1935.

Area and county	Number of bearing and non-bearing apple trees, thousands			Percentage increase or decrease from 1930 to 1935	Percentage non-bearing trees were of total in 1935
	1920	1930	1935		
Western New York					
Niagara	1,049	1,162	996	—14	16
Orleans	862	845	705	—17	9
Monroe	924	687	579	—16	10
Wayne	1,284	1,280	1,082	—15	11
Total	4,119	3,974	3,362	—15	12
Hudson Valley					
Columbia	542	642	656	+ 2	24
Ulster	475	543	555	+ 2	25
Dutchess	442	426	431	+ 1	21
Greene	361	307	252	—18	8
Orange	216	225	258	+15	26
Albany group*	854	617	587	— 5	25
Total	2,890	2,760	2,739	— 1	23
Champlain Valley					
Clinton	150	170	166	— 2	22
Essex	82	63	60	— 5	28
Total	232	233	226	— 3	23
Other counties					
Oswego	270	163	130	—20	21
Cayuga	244	172	136	—21	10
Onondaga	245	186	191	+ 3	26
Ontario	452	313	256	—18	8
Yates	196	131	116	—11	3
Seneca	177	123	122	— 1	11
Erie	393	191	108	—43	12
Chautauqua	309	169	167	— 1	17
Genesee	257	164	98	—40	6
Wyoming	207	141	96	—32	10
All other counties	2,578	1,582	1,352	—15	12
Total	5,328	3,335	2,772	—17	13
New York State	12,569	10,302	9,099	—12	16

*The Albany group includes Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, and Washington Counties.

Market Forecasts

Basing predictions on average conditions for coming months, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes certain statements as to what markets for farm products will be in next few months.

Potatoes. "In view of short stocks and improving consumer purchasing power, the trend of potato prices is expected to be upward until new potatoes start moving in volume next spring." Potato shipments have been relatively heavy. Up to December 5, late surplus states shipped 63,000 cars; last year, 52,000 cars.

Cabbage. "It is quite probable that peak of prices for the late 1936 crop has been passed. Based on present intentions to plant and average yields, record production of cabbage in the early states, accompanied by relatively low prices, is in prospect."

Onions. "In view of the large holdings, it is doubtful if any decided improvement will occur during the next two or three months."

Eggs. Lower receipts and relatively low storage stocks, together with better consumer demand, will tend to maintain winter egg prices above a year ago. Egg prices are likely to fluctuate with changing weather conditions.

Feed Prices. "With normal weather conditions and demand not much different from present level, feed grain prices are expected to fluctuate at or slightly above the present level, with no large changes in prospect until they are influenced by 1937 crop prospects." Severe winter or improvement in general demand for farm products might cause advance.

Butter. "Butter prices have declined slightly during the last month and cheese prices have remained about the same. With the outlook for relatively light production of dairy products during the feeding period, butter and cheese prices will probably remain relatively high compared with other recent years."

Wool. "Prices of domestic wool are now higher than at any time since 1929. Strong demand for wool in most consuming countries probably will result in wool prices being well-maintained in the next few months, with some further advance not unlikely."

Lambs. "With slaughter supplies of lambs until the end of January likely to continue rather large and supplies of other livestock fairly large, no considerable change in lamb prices seems likely during this period." In the spring when supplies of other livestock will drop, possible price advances will be reflected also in price of lambs.

Market Milk and Condensery Prices

LELAND SPENCER

PRICES received by producers of market milk in each milk shed normally are somewhat higher than the prices paid by condenseries. The size of this market milk premium varies from time to time, however, for two reasons. Fluid milk prices, which are affected more by local conditions and usually are set arbitrarily by a few individuals representing milk control boards, cooperative associations, or large dealers, may vary considerably from the trend of prices of manufactured dairy products. Prices received by market milk producers also are affected by the proportion of surplus milk, which changes from month to month and year to year.

A comparison of prices received by market milk producers in New York with the average of prices paid by condenseries in various parts of the United States is given in table 1.

TABLE I. SPREAD BETWEEN NET FARM PRICE OF MILK IN NEW YORK AND AVERAGE PRICE PAID AT UNITED STATES CONDENSERIES

3.7 Per Cent Milk

Year	New York Farm Price	United States Condensery Price	Spread
	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
1925	$2.60	$2.08	$.52
1926	2.62	2.07	.55
1927	2.76	2.24	.52
1928	2.77	2.24	.53
1929	2.86	2.15	.71
1930	2.48	1.77	.71
1931	1.87	1.25	.62
1932	1.30	.94	.36
1933	1.43	1.04	.39
1934	1.65	1.21	.44
1935	1.73	1.43	.30
1936	1.82*	1.68*	.14

* Estimated.

In the pre-depression years 1925-1928, the market milk price averaged from 52 cents to 55 cents per hundredweight over the condensery price. As usual, fluid milk prices lagged during the early stages of deflation, and the spread over condensery prices increased to 71 cents for 1929-30, 62 cents for 1931. At the depth of deflation, 1932, the premium for market milk was only 36 cents, and it has remained abnormally low during the period of reflation and recovery.

For 1936, prices to market milk producers in New York will average about $1.82, and United States condensery prices about $1.68. Thus the premium for market milk probably will be the lowest on record. This may sound pessimistic, but as a matter of fact this is water over the dam. It indicates that fluid milk prices have been too low and are therefore likely to rise.

There are, I believe, two or three reasons for the small spread between market milk and condensery prices in 1936. First, is the usual lag in fluid milk whenever commodity prices rise. Again, the severe drought of last summer affected condensery supplies over the country much more than it did the local supply of milk in New York. Still another reason is the fact that collective bargaining by farmers in this milk shed has been much less effective than it was prior to the depression and the advent of milk control.

Dairy Market News

Milk Conference. Called by chairman Raymond Cooper, Master of State Grange, is conference of representatives of dairy industry of northeastern states at New York City, December 28 and 29. Meeting comes as result of belief that dairy organizations should do everything in their power to solve their own marketing problems rather than depend on government aid.

New England Strike. Boston market is demoralized. Immediate cause is refusal of two big dealers to make deductions from farmers not members of cooperatives in order to equalize returns. New England Milk Producers' Association members are striking, but dealers report adequate supplies. Biggest need appears to be definite program backed by all cooperatives.

Indiana Agreement. Indiana milk control board and Secretary Wallace have announced agreement on program for joint action in regulating milk in Indiana markets, with aim to control milk from coming in from outside the state.

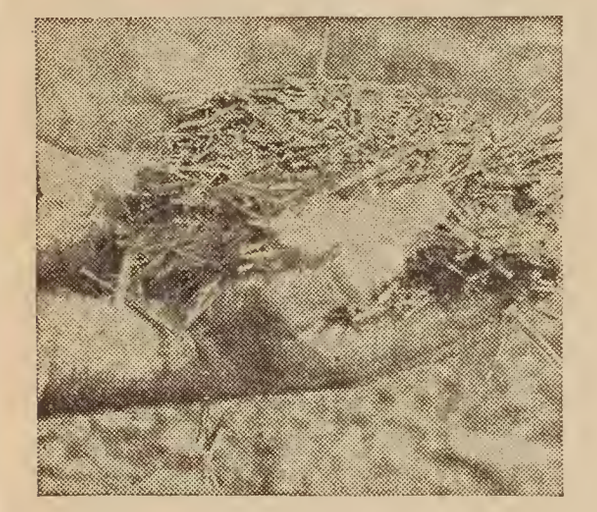
Production. USDA reports total milk production on December 1, one per cent higher than a year ago; number of dairy cows two per cent below a year ago. Production in New York milk shed is estimated at 25 to 30 pounds per day per dairy higher than a year ago.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

What to Worry About

TOO MANY poultrymen worry too much about the cost and too little about the health and pedigree of the baby chicks they buy.

Barring accidents such as overheating or chilling, more chicks die of pullorum disease during the first week than from any other cause. It is the one disease that may be in a chick's body



A handful of dry litter just as it was taken from a poultry house. Do your hens have dry litter? If not, it is likely that the ventilation system needs overhauling.

when it is hatched. Hens that, as chicks, recovered from the disease, carry the infection in their ovaries, pass it along to the egg, and it is right there, ready to start business the day the chick is hatched. But that isn't the only way they get the disease. If a few chicks in a brooder house have it, they quickly pass it along to the others.

Not every chick with pullorum disease dies. It might be easier to clean out the disease if they did. Be that as it may, if your chicks have the disease, you want as many as possible to live. The better care they get, the fewer will die. Dry quarters, correct feeding, uniform and correct temperatures are all important. But no matter how good care you take of them, a good many will die.

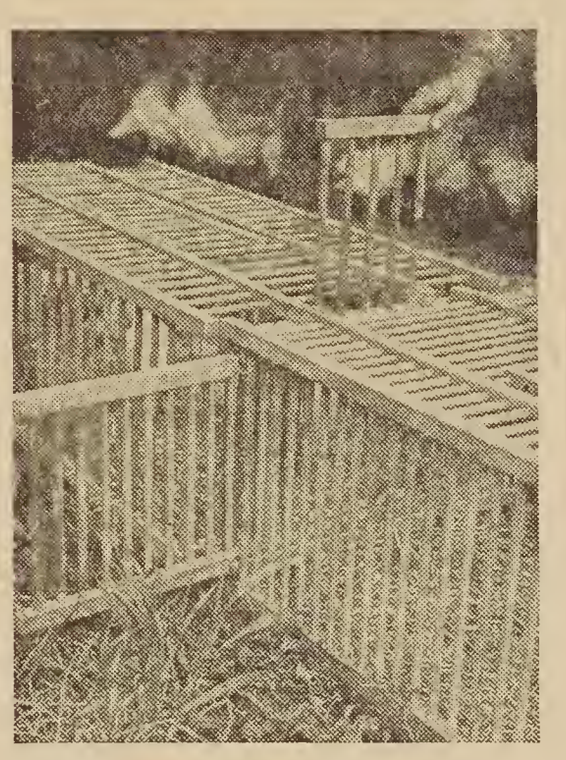
The accepted way to handle the trouble is to remove from the breeding flock all hens capable of passing along pullorum disease. Some hatcherymen do that. They have to charge more for chicks because it costs money to clean out the disease, but the chicks are worth the extra cost, and more too.

When a poultryman gets the baby chick catalogue fever and begins to make spring plans, there are a few things about pullorum disease he ought to know. It is quite possible that two men may advertise chicks from tested flocks and yet one may sell healthier chicks than the other. Why is this true and how can you tell to which one to give your order?

First, there is the question of how the flock was tested. The test for pullorum disease is a blood test and can be made in two ways. One is a laboratory test; the other a quicker, less expensive, field test. Most authorities agree that the field test offers more chances for error in the hands of an inexperienced tester. Therefore you may well ask, "How was the test applied; was it the laboratory or field test?" That statement is no indictment of the field test, also called the rapid or stained antigen test. Certainly chicks from a flock tested by that method are healthier than those from untested flocks.

Another good question to keep in mind is this, "How many times was the flock tested and what did the test show?" I was once on a poultry farm which for the past 13 years had found no reactors to the blood test for pullorum. Looks like a buyer of baby chicks could be quite confident of the health of chicks hatched on that farm. Would you be willing to pay as much money for chicks hatched in a flock tested but once and in which 20 per cent of reactors were found, even though all the reactors were removed? Of course not. That, in a nutshell, tells why it is wise to look farther than the simple statement "Chicks from stock blood tested for pullorum."

Now, lest you get to feeling too self-righteous, let me wind up with this statement. The poultryman is more at



Professor Rice finds this type of crate very handy. One end has a gate that slides up; the other end slides horizontally. It helps make the sorting job easier.

fault than the hatcheryman when low quality chicks are hatched. The hatcheryman is merely furnishing what the customer wants. The poultryman who demands cheap chicks can always find them, but what a price he finally pays for the few dollars he saves!

Another thing that costs some hatcherymen money is keeping records so they can guarantee that the ancestors of the chicks sold you were heavy egg producers. Are such chicks worth more money? They certainly are. No one can tell by looking at them whether or not chicks will lay heavily. In fact, chicks from poor stock are likely to be "peppier" than those from high producing hens.

Just for example, suppose you could see two bunches of chicks and knew that the pullets from one lot would average to lay 100 eggs a year and from the other lot, 160 eggs. Would you be willing to pay 5 cents a chick more for the better ones? Of course. If you want the profits from your hens to grow, why not ask more questions about the health and heredity of the chicks you buy and fewer questions about the price?



Judge: "The best thing you can do is to become reconciled to your wife."
Prisoner: "And the next best?"



TELEPHONE LOCATES MARKET

"After separating my chicks, I had about 250 good broilers which I retailed almost entirely by telephone," writes a New York State farm woman.

If you produce something better than average, use the telephone to find a market. There is always some one who is willing to pay for quality — the telephone will find that person.

If you want advice from the county agent, a neighbor to help you, a part for a machine, the telephone will save time.

If you just want to talk to some one, the telephone will connect you. If something happens and you need doctor or veterinarian, the telephone will quickly deliver your message. Day and night, the telephone is ready to help.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

POULTRY TRIBUNE A practical poultry magazine, full of money-making ideas. Learn how others succeed. Five years $1.00; one year trial 25c in U. S. A. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 60, Mount Morris, Ill.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

GUINEA FOWLS—for breeders. Giant size—$1.00 each, or trio — $2.65. Large lots cheaper. PONY FARM, Himrod, New York.

Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS

THE IDEAL CATTLE FOR THE FARMER

They are Dual Purpose, i.e., produce prime beef and an abundance of milk.

Beef Shorthorn cows raise their calves well and Shorthorn steers are the best gainers and make high quality beef.

Milking Shorthorns rank high in the production of milk, averaging close to the desired 4% butterfat content.

Milking Shorthorns when dry flesh up readily and make good beef.

Polled Shorthorns have the characteristics of the horned types, embracing both Beef and Milking, and have the added feature of being Polled.

These are some of the reasons why this breed is preferred by farmers to any others.

For literature, rules, etc. address

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
1 DEXTER PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DOGS

PUPS FROM WORKING Collies, natural heelers and herders. PERLEY, ENFIELD, N. H.

COCKER SPANIELS — Also Water Spaniels — Reds, Blacks or Buffs. Priced low. Satisfaction guaranteed. PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

FOR SALE: English Shepherd cow dogs. FRANCES ZEH MASON, Delhi, N. Y.

SWINE

RUGGED PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS—8 to 9 wks. old, $3.50.
CHESTER WHITES—8 wks. old, $4.75.
These are all grown on our farm and selected from large type breeders.
WILL SHIP C.O.D. ON APPROVAL.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085
TOP QUALITY PIGS — CHESTER & YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. SHIPPED C.O.D.
6-7 wks. old $3.50 each — 8-9 wks. old, $4.00 each.
SERVICE BOARS FOR SALE.

50 Years with Dependable Pigs

Chester-Yorkshire, Hampshire-Berkshire and Poland Duroc crosses, 6, 8, 10, 12 weeks old, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6 each, on approval. Shoats, feeders, all ages. (Vaccinated to prevent cholera, 50c each if desired.) Selected boars for immediate and future service.
— Buy With Confidence —
CHAS. DAVIS, Box 11, CONCORD, MASS.
Residence, Carr Road, - Tel. 1091-M Evenings

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES; high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At this time we are offering an outstanding young son of our junior herd sire, Osborndale Sir Ona Homestead out of Sadie Kerk Colanthus, daughter of that great sire, King Kerk Colanthus. Will gladly answer any inquiries.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
BROOKLANDS FARM
Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Yearling Aug. P.B.
HOLSTEIN BULL
Evenly marked and of good type. Dam's record at 3 yrs. — 15,480 milk, 592 fat. Dam is member of proven cow family. Sire and dam's sire both proven with daughters showing marked increase over dams.
PRICE $200.00.
RAYMOND V. O. DUBOIS
Gardiner, New York

AIRY RIDGE FARM
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Colantha Veeman Hungerveld Boy 570787 is the only living Holstein PROVEN SIRE in Onondaga County. Daughters of this bull have averaged 12425 lbs. of milk and 454.8 lbs. fat.
Offering sons of this PROVEN SIRE for sale. Will make excellent herd sires. Ready for service. Dams with records of 450 to 550 lbs. fat on twice a day milking in D.H.I.A.
3-13 mo. old, $125 to $150 — 1-6 mo. old, $75.
OLIN H. CLEVERLEY WARNERS, N. Y.

Brackel Farm HOLSTEINS
Herd Sire: Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman 638469, whose Dam has 27,235 lbs. milk, 945 fat. He is a proven sire. Daughters excel their dams in both fat and milk.
Young bull and heifer calves; also two fresh, good producing 8 yr. old cows, $125.00 each.
C. S. Harvey, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

Bull Calves from cows with production records.
Proven Holstein Sires
SIR DAYBREAK PROSPECT 406700 — Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Walker breeding.
PRINCE REGINA 580271 — Carnation Prince-Hazelwood-Sir Inka May breeding.
Junior Sire
SIR INKA MAY 42nd 705137 — A Sir Inka May-Matador Segis Ormsby bull of great promise.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

SPOT FARMS
J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.
11 Registered Holstein Heifers. 10 Registered Holstein cows. 15 Grade Guernsey and Holstein Heifers due to freshen during winter and spring. T.B., blood, and garget tested. 3 saddle horses.

$25.00 -- HEIFERS -- $25.00
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
SIRED BY "ROYAL CREATOR". HIS DAM 1107 LBS. YEARLY BUTTER RECORD. REGISTERED. TRANSFERRED AND CRATED, F.O.B. AT FARMERS' PRICES.
F. C. WHITNEY, ILION, N. Y.
$15.00 -- BULLS -- $15.00

SUNNYHILL FARM
OFFERS HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
at low farmers' prices. Sire is a son of Sir Triune Pansy 39th, whose daughters test 300 lbs. fat, 3.8% test, on two time milking. Sire's dam milked over 60 lbs. Have many bull calves and will soon have Heifer calves for sale from great producing dams.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BLOODTESTED.
Paul Sterusky, Little Falls, N. Y.

Youngdale Farm
HOLSTEINS
Herd Sire Kookee Junior. Starkdale Lyons Lad No. 636724. Dam 3 yr. Class B, Milk 17,735.1, fat 648.9, test 3.67. Milk over 90 lbs. a day.
Write for Special Prices on Bulls
FRANK YOUNG, AMENIA, N. Y.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3841 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.
THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.
SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR SALE.
THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED CERT. NO. 56
Sons of Carnation Joe Mooie
one of the greatest Carnation proved sires of the East. His first 5 daughters averaged 476 to 571 lbs. fat as 2 yr. olds. He has been mated with females that have averaged in D.H.I.A. work, 12812 lbs. milk, 436.5 lbs. fat for the past 5 years. Strictly twice a day milking.
Frank G. Elliott, New Paltz, N. Y.



He was Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn bull at the Eastern States Exposition last fall. Name — Neralcan Emperor 2nd. Owner — The Anderson Herd, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Barnyard Gossip

Bottled Milk Contest. 1937 State Fair looks a long way off, but already plans are underway for bottled milk contest. Last entry date is January 15; entries go to Dr. Albert Brown, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. This is a contest for retailers and three times, without warning, those who enter will have samples of milk taken from wagons, which samples will be judged for quality.

* * *

National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio, will stage 1937 National Dairy Show and dates are October 9 to 16. The Ohio State Fair grounds and buildings will be made available for this event.

* * *

Dairy Conference. Northeastern Dairy Conference is holding its annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 27-28. Executive committee of the conference consists of: A. H. Packard of Burlington, Vt., representing the farm bureau; F. H. Peet, Kent, Conn., representing the grange; J. Ralph Graham, New England editor of *American Agriculturist*, representing state dairymen's associations; W. P. Davis of Boston, Mass., I. W. Heap, Baltimore, Md., and Fred Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y., representing cooperative associations; John Light of Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

Proved Sires. One thousand seventy-four dairy sires are now on the U. S. Department of Agriculture proved sire list. This means that each of these bulls has daughters whose records have been compared with records of their dams.

The term "proved sires" does not necessarily indicate merit, because the sire's daughters may be poorer than their dams, but it does give the best possible basis for judging ability of sire to transmit high production.

Seven hundred of the 1,074 proved sires are contained in the second volume of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations Proved Sire List, which has just been published by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry.

* * *

Pennsylvania Free of TB. December 16 was date set by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to celebrate addition of Pennsylvania to modified accredited areas as practically free of bovine TB. Congratulations are due Pennsylvania. The only state with any considerable number of untested cattle is South Dakota. Soon, all others will be on the modified accredited list.

* * *

New Hampshire Annual Ready.—Compiled by R. C. Bradley, secretary of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association, at Durham, N. H., is the Sixth New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association Annual. It contains 124 pages packed with information about New Hampshire poultry. If you want a copy, drop a postcard to Mr. Bradley at Durham.

Livestock Sales and Events

Holsteins

May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15	New York Guernsey Sale.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

Dec. 31-Jan. 4	Boston Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 6-8	Union Agricultural Meeting. Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 6-8	Joint meeting of New York State Vegetable Growers' Assn. and Empire State Potato Club. Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 12-14	Conn. State Grange. Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.
Jan. 12-15	Vermont Union Agricultural Meetings—Fifth Vermont Farm Products Show. Memorial Auditorium. Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 12-15	Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society. Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 13	Annual meeting Vermont Jersey Cattle Club. Hotel Vermont. Burlington.
Jan. 15	Milk Producer-Dealers' Association of Connecticut Annual Meeting. Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn.
Jan. 18-22	Pennsylvania Farm Show. Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 19	Meeting New York State Master Farmer Judges. Albany.
Jan. 26	Annual meeting New York State Agricultural Society. Albany.
Jan. 26-29	New Jersey Agricultural Week. Trenton.
Jan. 27-28	Annual meeting Northeastern Dairy Conference. Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 27-29	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society. Kingston, N. Y.
Feb. 15-20	30th Annual Farm and Homo Week. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 18	Ninth Annual American Agriculturist Master Farmer Banquet. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 23	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
Mar. 9-10	Third Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Gloversville, N. Y.
Mar. 10-12	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting. Norwich Inn, Norwich, Conn.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 21-26	Annual Meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers. Also Good Milk Cows
Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.
HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.
BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,
HARRY W. PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Selling Something ?
See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS
ANNOUNCES to the many owners of sons from our Senior Herd Sire, "Fanyan King of the Snow's," that his first sister, "Springbank Aristocrat Adaline," owned by Tom Dent, Woodstock, Ont., is the NEW DOUBLE WORLD'S RECORD 2-YEAR-OLD CHAMPION. The record, 24,606 milk, 874 fat, was made on three time a day milking on a year's test.
"Fanyan King of the Snow's" has a 911 lb. 4% fat dam. She is the highest record sister of a world's record cow. His sire's dam, "Snow Countess," has 1125 lb. fat with 4.37% test and is the world's champion long time producer.
Knowing the high test with production and type backing the Snow family, we are wondering where the next record will be made.
C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

For Sale---Farmer's Herd
Guernseys
ACCREDITED, BLOOD AND MASTITIS TESTED. REGISTERED AND GRADES. ALL COWS YOUNG. SELL ALL OR PART. MANY FRESH, OTHERS HEAVY.
W. S. DUNN, SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

Registered
GUERNSEY
Bulls of Serviceable Age
DOWN TO CALVES, All OUT OF A. R. COWS.
Our Herd Sire was 1st prize 2 yr. old at the 1936 Eastern States Exposition. His 15 nearest dams average 13024 lbs. milk, 652 lbs. butterfat. He is a grandson of Mixter Faithful, the greatest living Guernsey Cow.
Our young bulls are priced so that any good dairyman can own one.
C. J. Hinds & Son
Springfield Center, New York.

Looking for Guernseys?
WRITE FOR LIST OF DESIRABLE GUERNSEYS, ALL AGES, OFFERED FROM ACCREDITED, NEGATIVE HERDS.
N. Y. STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' CO-OP., Inc.
305 Fayette Park Building
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY BULLS
One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)
Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request.
Accredited Negative
TARBELL FARMS,
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P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Healthy teeth are vitally important to health, happiness, and good looks. The article on this page gives three simple rules for building and maintaining good teeth.

—Photo by Ewing Galloway.



Take Care of your TEETH

By Mabel Hebel

DID YOU know that Josephine, wife of Napoleon, had such ugly teeth that she dared not smile in public? Unfortunately, there are too many people living today who are in the same predicament.

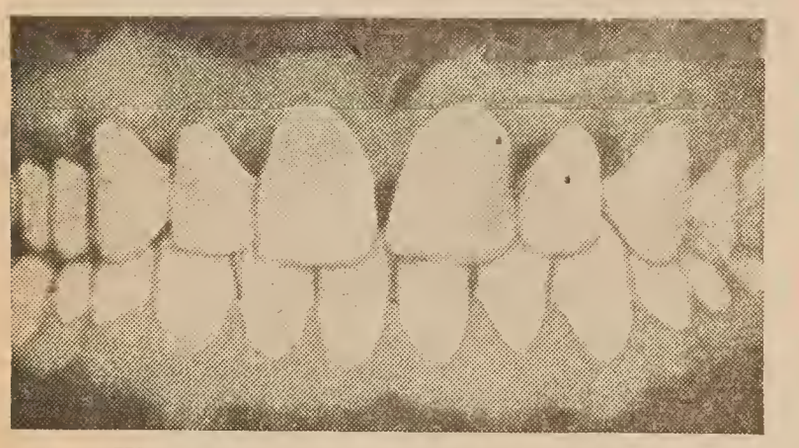
Teeth can make all the difference in the world in a person's good looks, and also in his or her health. The mouth has been called the "gateway of the body," and a famous English specialist says that dental diseases are responsible for more ill health and unhappiness than any other disease. Many of the common ailments of mankind have their beginning in infected and abscessed teeth. Records of the Bellevue Hospital in New York City at one time showed that 68 per cent of their rheumatism cases had bad teeth. When the hospital provided a clinic for treating the teeth first, the number of cases of rheumatism noticeably declined.

People used to think that it was "natural" for teeth to decay. We know better now. We know that there are three simple rules which, if consistently followed, will prevent or control tooth decay. Before describing these rules, let's see what makes teeth go bad. It has been discovered by a group of investigators, working in one of America's great universities, that cavities are produced by a germ which acts on carbohydrate food particles (sugar and starch) which cling to the teeth, thus creating an acid that attacks the enamel of the tooth. This same group also found that if teeth are kept clean, there is much less chance for this acid-forming germ to get in its destructive work; and, furthermore, that a properly balanced diet, rich in mineral salts and vitamins, cuts down the number of these germs and the frequency of their attacks.

Therefore, the three rules for fighting tooth decay are:

1. Eat the right food to build up natural resistance to decay.
2. Keep mouth and teeth perfectly clean, and massage gums daily.
3. Visit dentist twice a year to have tartar removed and to catch trouble before it gets serious.

Rule No. 1 — proper diet — is certainly one of the most important factors in having good teeth, for unless the body has the right material for



These gums are normal and healthy.

building and maintaining teeth, the other rules are only partially effective. The woman who is eager to guard herself and her family from tooth decay should serve these foods *every day* — **milk,** eggs, oranges or tomato juice, one other **fruit, two** vegetables, plus cod liver oil in winter months. Both vegetables may be chosen from this list: Lettuce, tomatoes, spinach, celery, cauliflower, string beans, asparagus, chard, cabbage; or you may choose one from that list and select the second vegetable from this group: Peas, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, onions, rutabagas, eggplant, squash. Candy should never be eaten except directly after a meal. That too many sweets are bad for teeth has been proved by statistics which show that 90 per cent of public school children have active decay of their teeth, but in institutions feeding a plain but adequate diet, low in sugar, only 5 per cent of the children have active tooth decay.

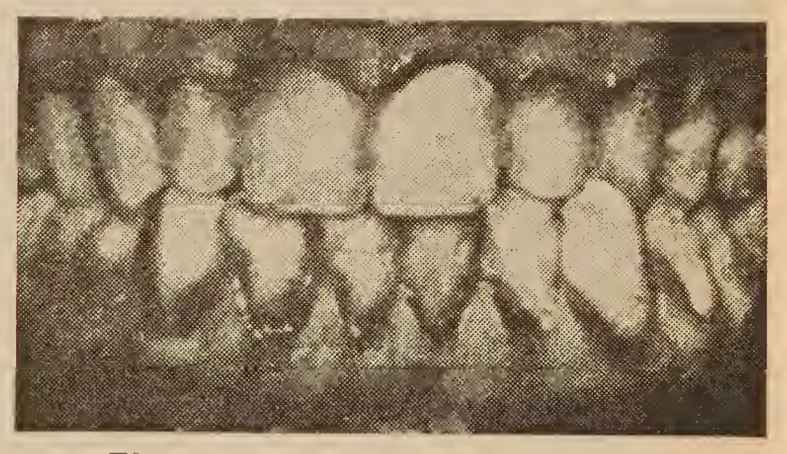
Since the body is busy making teeth from five months before we are born until we are eighteen years old, an expectant mother should be especially careful to eat these foods which supply the elements most needed in the development of strong teeth. Milk, for example, is the best source of calcium, and if the mother's diet does not contain it, nature will take calcium from the mother's own teeth and bones for the baby.

Scrub Your Teeth

Rule No. 2 — Cleanliness of mouth and teeth — is just as important as Rule No. 1. Four-fifths of the people in this country never brush their teeth, and this explains why so many millions suffer from tooth decay, loss of teeth, and bad breath. Film is constantly forming on teeth and is only chased away by regular, thorough brushing. Besides making teeth look dull and lusterless, film acts as a sort of fly paper for food particles and bacteria. A speck of film under a high-powered microscope shows millions of living germs in it, and it is these trouble-makers which attack tooth enamel. Film, therefore, is considered one of the greatest causes of tooth decay.

To keep teeth clean, they should be brushed thoroughly after each meal, or at least twice a day. In the box on this page are a dentist's directions for brushing teeth properly. If you have not been used to brushing your gums, go slowly at first, so as not to irritate and scuff them. Thorough massage of the gums is important because it stimulates the circulation and brings the blood to the surface, thus nourishing the gum tissue. Gums which are not exercised by brushing and chewing certain foods (such as whole grain cereals and hard crusted bread) become soft and inflamed, and this leads to an unhealthy condition of the mouth. Pyorrhea is said to be traceable in large measure to lack of exercise for teeth and gums.

Rule No. 3 — see your dentist twice a year — is equally important with the other two rules. Regular visits to the dentist are an investment in health and happiness. Whether or not you think you have a cavity, tartar should be removed twice a year, to keep gums in a healthy condition. Also, the bi-annual visit to the dentist enables him to detect the first signs of tooth decay and to fill a little cavity before it gets to be a big one. This is much better and cheaper than the old way,



These gums are infected with pyorrhea.

which was to wait for a tooth ache, for that often meant a full-grown cavity, with loss of the tooth or expensive bridge work.

Are baby teeth important? The answer to this question is *Yes!* One of the saddest errors parents make (*Continued on Opposite Page*)

A Famous Dentist Says:

1. Teeth cannot be kept clean unless vigorously brushed after each meal, or at least twice a day.
2. You need two tooth brushes, in order to give each time to dry out. A tooth brush with limp bristles is worthless.
3. Toothpastes or powders should be chosen on the basis of their *gentle* action. Avoid gritty powders or pastes, as they may harm the enamel of your teeth.
4. Brush teeth this way:

   Gums—Slightly moisten brush (not enough to soften bristles) and with a supply of tooth paste on it, start brushing gums with circular motion—upper, lower, inside and out until you feel them glow. Do this for at least ½ minute.

   Teeth—Take another minute to brush teeth thoroughly, inner, outer and biting surfaces.
5. At least once a day, dental floss should be used to remove food particles from between teeth.
6. A good mouth wash to use daily is 1 teaspoon of sodium perborate in a glass of warm water. Swish it around in your mouth vigorously, so that it penetrates all crevices between teeth. Flavored sodium perborate is a good breath sweetener.
7. Good home cleaners for the teeth are baking soda and common salt. They dissolve film and toughen gums, and are harmless besides.



Comfortable *and* Attractive

IT IS no longer necessary to be homely in order to be practical and comfortable. In the old days when good sturdy woolens were usually dark gray in color and they were donned at the beginning of cold weather, only to be left off with the advent of spring, no wonder that people longed for bright colors and more appealing texture in fabrics.

Modern play clothes for children and adults have opened people's eyes to the possibilities of meeting the necessary requirements of comfort and practicability and yet satisfy this longing for something attractive. The all-wool waterproof materials, either plaid or plain in contrasting colors, suede cloth, gabardine and similar sturdy weaves are suggested for ski suits and play clothes generally. The neck should fit closely, ankles and wrists should be finished off with knit-webbing to stop the wind.

Regular day dresses for general wear may also be just as charming in their way. They fit snugly from waist through hips, yet allow plenty of body freedom in arms and legs. Trim and tailored are the words to describe the new all-purpose dress. Materials for this season are satin crepe, thin woolens, velvet and the new novelty weaves.

Square shoulders are achieved in various ways, shirring, pleats and saddle shoulders.

Ski Suit Pattern No. 2735 comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 2⅛ yards of 54-inch material with ¾ yard of 54-inch contrasting and 1⅞ yards of 2½-inch lumber-jack elastic knit.

Shirtwaist type dress pattern No. 3239 is extremely smart and universally becoming. Pattern sizes are 14, **16, 18, 20** years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material with 1¾ yards of binding.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Winter Fashion catalog.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

A FAVORITE southern recipe and one which practically never appears in cook books, is a very old-fashioned one. It is hearty and therefore excellent for a dessert for cold winter days.

Grated Sweet Potato Pudding

4 large sweet potatoes
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup cane syrup
Grated lemon and orange rind
½ tsp. each of nutmeg, cinnamon and ground cloves
2 cups milk
¾ cup shortening (butter preferred)
4 eggs

Peel and grate raw potatoes, the yellow rind of 1 lemon and the yellow rind of ¼ orange. Beat eggs well. Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs, beat well. Then add grated potatoes, spices, milk and syrup. Beat all together. Add grated orange and lemon rind. Bake slowly (350° F) in buttered pan for about an hour. Serve hot with whipped cream.

The flavor of the syrup has everything to do with the flavor of the pudding. Real sugar cane syrup is best.

Potatoes vary in the amount of moisture they require. The pudding should hold its shape but should not be unpleasantly dry.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

New Year Resolutions

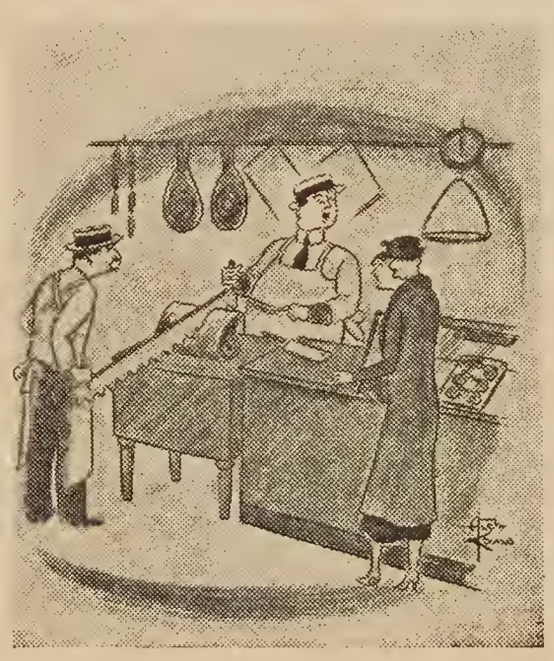
BEING the first of the year, I suppose I ought to make some garden resolutions. Most of them were really decided before the last growing season was over, when I planned to turn over a new leaf or, rather, several of them.

First off, I plan to stiffen up my backbone and resist a lot of the enticing things which I would like to do but ought not. When some beguiling gardener offers me a handful of plants that I have no room for, I'll say "No, thank you just the same." (This I have never been known to do.) Neither will I let some smart copywriter sell me some freakish plant which really does not belong in my soil or climatic conditions. (This is another weakness of mine.)

While my backbone is still stiff I will remove from my garden those plants which do not justify the space they take; for instance that clump of torch lilies which bears only blasted flowers and that chrysanthemum whose leaves always turn brown. I have wavered for exactly 3 years over getting rid of these and although my space is painfully small, I still am spineless enough to want to give them another chance.

In the next place, I will limit my garden work so that I may have time to *sit* and enjoy the garden. (Anyone who ever saw me sitting in the garden, please give me five dollars.)

This year I will stick to the plants that yield some bloom when the weather is dry and hot. I will specialize in petunias, snapdragons, gladioli, zinnias, and marigolds, because I have found them highly satisfactory during the last two terrible summers. I shall have enough of the old varieties to be sure of having bloom, but I want to try some of the new introductions among which are sure to be some of better color, form, and perhaps of better smell than the old standard varieties.



"Yes, ma'am. Jake an' me used to be the fastest team in the northwoods!"

Take Care of Your Teeth

(*Continued from opposite page*)

is to neglect their children's first teeth because they are going to be replaced later by permanent teeth. Milk teeth are really vitally important to a child's health and influence the permanent teeth. One of the main jobs is to "save a place" for the second teeth, which otherwise may come in crooked and crowded. Therefore, first teeth should be taken care of and guarded until the second teeth show up.

Beginning at about two and a half years of age, young children should be taken regularly to the dentist, for inspection and treatment of their teeth, as the dentist is better able to spot early symptoms of decay than the parent is. Never wait until your child has an aching tooth to take him, or he may become afraid of the dentist and refuse to go near him again. Many a grown person today will admit that his teeth were ruined because as a child he was scared of the dentist. Such postponement only results in suffering and expense later on.

Regular visits to the dentist will also help parents to avoid the great error of mistaking their children's first permanent molars for late baby teeth, and so neglecting them. The first permanent teeth, and the most important ones, are the six-year molars, called the "keystone of the dental arch." If anything is allowed to happen to them, other teeth will grow out of line.

As all dentists are not equally skillful, pick your dentist on the basis of his reputation for good work. Don't go to Doc So-and-so just because your father did, or because he knows the funniest stories. The skill of an up-to-date dentist is a real revelation to anyone who hasn't been in a dentist's chair for a long time. Remember how you used to dread having a bad cavity drilled out, how it used to hurt? Nowadays, a dentist will put a little shot of novacaine in the gum and drill away without you feeling it at all. Fear of pain is no longer an excuse for avoiding the dentist.

So the matter of good teeth is really simple — right food, careful brushing, and two calls a year on the dentist. Regular attention to these three rules will bring the rich reward of beautiful, strong teeth and will cut out much future suffering and expense.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the second of a series of articles on good grooming. The first, entitled "The Road to Good Looks," appeared in our last issue.



Water works for man!

Ages ago, mankind discovered the power of water and converted it into work-energy. Medical science more recently discovered the source of all human energy. It is *Dextrose,* a pure white sugar, which is the fuel of Life's Engine.

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When vitality is low or you feel fatigued, remember that KARO can be enjoyed between meals as a spread on bread, biscuits, or stirred in milk . . . KARO *is sold by every good grocer throughout America.*

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Best Remedy for Coughs is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it has no equal. You can feel it penetrating the air passages in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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Canning Contest WINNERS

WHEN the prize winners in the Grange-*American Agriculturist* Canning Contest were announced at Utica, everyone regretted that winners



Miss Laura Downs—champion canner.

of both first and second places were absent.

In reply to our wire of congratulation, Miss Downs replied:

"It was indeed a happy surprise when I received word and congratulations from you and the Suffolk delegation that I had won first prize in the State Grange Canning Contest."



Mrs. Stella M. Miller—the runner-up.

It so happened that the prizes on exhibit at the armory could be sent to Mrs. Miller by a friend with less confusion than they could be shipped to Miss Downs. Mrs. Miller wrote as follows:

"Have sent letters of appreciation to all the companies donating prizes. Only one small article was missing, but please do not feel concerned over that, because I have already received ample reward for my part in the contest."

Soon, the other winners of the first ten places will receive their prizes by parcel post or express, except of course the stove. That will have to go by freight.

If you missed the complete report of the contest you will find it on page 5, of the Dec. 19 New York edition. Before many weeks we hope to announce the 1937 contest.

I'm the Most Valuable Farm Tool

(*Continued from Page* 1)

night chores, eat a little lunch and tumble into bed. It must have been a hard day.

These people evidently believed in starting the New Year right, because as soon as the barn work was over the next morning, the oldest boy used me to jot down figures on a thin little inventory book. His dad would discuss with him the age and real value of each of the horses, and into the book would go that information; down the whole list of cattle next, then to the poultry house for a count of beaks and values. We were at this job about a day and a half before we finally got the last of the machinery listed and valued. For the next two evenings there were much figuring and discussion around the kitchen table, and from what I heard, I guess the folks were pretty well pleased with the result of their year's work. You know I was tickled to see the original copy of the financial statement that I made out go into the safe, while the ink copy was sent to the folks from whom my owner borrowed money. The very next day they called their insurance agent, and arranged for more coverage on the livestock and tools because, through me, they realized they were way underinsured.

About a week later I had my first fling at a real estate deal. The farm next door was owned by a man who lived in Chicago. He wanted to sell it to my folks, and after his letter offer was read about a half dozen times, Hal, the oldest boy, sat around the kitchen table with his father and me, and we covered many pieces of paper with carrying costs, probable crop income, production costs, repairs, maintenance of buildings and so on. Hal finally pointed out to his dad that the real estate value might justify paying what their Chicago neighbor asked, but that the farm in all probability could never produce enough to pay for itself. The next day I wrote a letter turning the deal down flat.

At the end of that month, an evening was spent figuring up the year records of the individual cow's production. I couldn't help but feel pleased with my farmer-owner when we found that the herd averaged 9800 pounds of milk per cow. And was Hal disgusted when he found their herd had missed the 10,000 pound average because two old cows had fallen down to the comparatively low level of 6800 for the year. The telephone jangled a little while ago, and these two old bossies are on their way out. It's too bad for them, but, through me, their owners found them to be below par, and so out they go.

You see, I had never visualized all the many tasks that common sense people could and would use me for. All winter and spring, Hal, his dad and I were in frequent conference around the kitchen table. It was very interesting; those men had so many problems to figure out. For example, the cost of superphosphate, nitrate and lime on a buy-for-cash vs. a buy-on-time basis; the cash profit resulting from the amounts received for eggs and poultry less the feed; incidental and overhead costs; the probable savings of hours of hard work if the dairy barn were rearranged on a much handier lay-out; the probable costs of buying and operating a new tractor as compared with the costs of buying and maintaining a good young team of hay-burners; the advisability of putting the big east lot into alfalfa rather than corn (if we put in corn we had to build another silo); the cost in material and labor for giving all homestead buildings a new fresh coat of paint; a probable budget for sister Nell at the State Normal next year — oh, I could go on for hours about the deals I had a hand in.

You see, I've told you my life's history because I know only too well that tomorrow I'll pass into oblivion. I'm short and stubby now. I'm all dented with teeth marks and my rubber end is worn down even with my brass hat. Tomorrow the granddaughter visits the farm, and after she's played with the new kittens a while, she'll ask Grandma for a pencil. The last time she was here, I was still strong, long and vigorous. Now I'm only good to be a plaything. She'll use me in her games, and then childlike she'll drop me. I hope it will be in the flower garden where I can see and smell the fresh pretty flowers and listen to the dull droning of the bees. It would be a nice ending for me. I've worked hard. I was only an ordinary three-for-a-nickel pencil, but because my owner used me often, I know I have been his most valuable farm tool.

Winter Guests

(*Continued from Page* 5)

panthers have gone, to be sure, and I don't miss 'em. I'd rather be *all* alone on the farm these windy nights than get boy scout merit badges for being nice to panthers. The wolves and panthers have gone (and the bears too), but apart from them most all the birds and animals who were around here when the pioneers first came into our country have descendants spending the winter with us. There aren't as many of them, perhaps, and with the passing of time they've learned to keep more to themselves, but they're here just the same even though you wouldn't know it, just from driving by our place in a car. If you doubt it, just go through our woodlot some still morning after a light snow and see the tracks.

I never spent the whole winter on a farm before. I rather anticipated there'd be some nights when with the roads chocked with snow and the wind trying to lift the house off its foundations, one would feel pretty lonesome and have a tendency to stick his head under the bedclothes during the fiercest gusts. But I don't feel that way any more. There are too many of us on our farm to have anybody feel lonesome. Ducks and field mice, pigs and deer, cows and 'coons, chickadees, horses and great horned owls! We're all warm and comfortable and getting along in pretty good shape. So far we've all had enough to eat and if conditions get too bad in the woodlot and among the hedgerows, I guess we have a little extra in the barn we can spare for the winter guests down there.

Some farmers, I know, are not too sentimental about all this conservation of wild life. Perhaps they're the ones who know most about it. One who has had a couple of deer spend the night in his garden patch can't be blamed if he thinks it silly to spend the taxpayers' money to protect deer; and having skunks and foxes get in among the poultry doesn't make one love skunks and foxes. Perhaps after a few experiences like that we won't be so softhearted about the uninvited guests in the woodlot and we'll be investing some of the egg money in steel traps and cold poison.

But not yet! So far all the birds and animals have been behaving themselves so well you wouldn't know they were there except for the tracks in the snow. When they start crowding us too much we'll have to fight back, I suppose, just as the pioneer axemen did. But for the present we like our guests, and it gives us a pleasant feeling of painless hospitality to know that the old farm is supporting so many of us.



The New Hampshire Egg Auction committee. Front Row, left to right: Fred Nichols, Cleveland Gilcreast, Grant Jasper, Andrew Christie, R. C. Bradley; Back Row, left to right: L. A. Dougherty, P. I. Fitts, R. F. Thurrell, E. N. Larrabee; Absent — Clifton Hayes, T. B. Charles, L. A. Carlisle.

Right: Mrs. Hubert Mack of Wayland, N. Y. She represented her state at the national speaking contest for home bureau members at Pasadena, California.



Interesting FOLKS *and* PLACES



Right: Wed sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Archie McClure of Middlesex, N. Y. For years Mrs. McClure was organist of the Methodist Church and Mr. McClure tooted the cornet in the Middlesex Valley band.

Mr. McClure recalls the early days of railroading on the Middlesex Valley Railroad and each day waves a salute to Patrick Hoban, the veteran engineer with whom he made the first trip over the road.



Left: In 1825, General Lafayette visited Geneva and was welcomed under this tree. Known as the Lafayette tree, you will find it west of Geneva, N. Y., on Route 20. According to legend, one Ephraim Lee over two centuries ago cut a sapling for a walking stick and after awaking from a nap, left it sticking in the ground. It grew and there it stands today, 120 feet in height.



Right: Miss Mary Gade of Altamont, Albany County, N. Y., and W. J. Wright, state 4-H club leader. Miss Gade represented New York at National 4-H Club Congress as state winner of the Food Preparation Project.

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3.2	"	went for Transportation
.3	"	went for Interest
4.3	"	went for Supplies
4.7	"	went for Rents, Taxes, Refrigeration, Insurance, Pensions, Traveling, Telephone, Telegraph, Stationery, Depreciation and other expense items
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Cutting Cord-wood

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN NO other way can the natural features of a region be so indelibly fixed in the memory as the remembrance of hard work in the region will fix them there. I mean hard physical labor at which one perspires and puts forth his utmost bodily strength. Not alone the brain, but the muscles will seem to remember the place where the effort was put forth.

A few weeks ago, while on a visit to the old farm in Maine, I went on a long tramp through the "west field" and through the "further field," then up into the "horse pasture" and across the "hollow" and up into the "sheep pasture" on the mountain side, where the bears used to come in from the "great woods."

Then I went back into the "upper field" and across the woody valley on the east side over the trout brook, and up into the "Millett lots," where Cousin Addison, George and I cut cord-wood fifteen years ago.

Great hopes had centered in young breasts about that job, cutting cord-wood. There we all were then, six of us cousins at grandfather's, living on the old homestead farm—after the despair, tears and havoc in life made by the Civil War.

As time passed and we got to be fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years old we wanted to go to the village academy, and some of us to college and to the scientific school. And naturally the "Old Squire," as the neighbors called grandfather, didn't feel quite able to undertake all this for us, his "second crop" of children, as he used to speak of us collectively to these neighbors.

There were so many of us, too!

"But I'll tell ye what, boys," he said to us, one November morning—how like bright beams of sunshine his words dispersed the clouds of our discouragement and dissatisfaction!—"I'll tell ye what 'tis, boys, there's plenty of standing wood over in the 'Millett lots,' that I'll let you cut.

"The railroad folks pay four dollars a cord delivered at the depot. I'll guarantee ye a dollar a cord for all ye'll cut, and you shall have all the profit there is over and above the bare cost of hauling, on top on't. That ought to be fifty cents a cord more. And I'll let ye off from regular farm work two days every week right through the year."

"But how much may we cut—how many cords?" Addison asked, wishing to make this good offer a sure thing.

"Oh, all you want to, five hundred cords ef ye say so!" responded the Old Squire, with what seemed to us a joyous recklessness, "but let's say three hundred. I'll let ye a job of three hundred cords to cut, at a dollar a cord."

We were all at the breakfast table, just finishing.

"'Pa,' it'll be too hard work for them," grandmother interposed, smiling, but looking a little concerned, nevertheless.

We scouted the idea that any work would prove to be too hard for us, if only there was money in it.

"All right!" George cried out. "We'll take it, grandpa."

Addison asked if we could begin work at once that very morning, and grandfather consented.

"This is Friday," he said; "and you may take the last two days of each week for your work."

Theodora and Nell sat looking interested, yet a trifle dispirited.

"There doesn't seem to be any such nice job for us," said Dora, with the lonesome tone of one who sees herself left out of a good thing. "But we have to work as hard as the boys do," Nell remarked, discontentedly.

"Indeed you do, girls," grandmother interposed, "and I think that if you wash and mend the boys' clothes for them, and knit their socks, and cook their food, and take their dinners over to them in the wood lot, you ought to have a share in the wood money."

They made so strong an argument of our daily dependence upon them and their labor that, a little reluctantly, we at length agreed that one-third of the entire receipts should go to them

From breakfast we three boys started for the wood-shed—the moment morning prayers were finished—to secure each a "chopping axe" and a "splitting axe" from the stock of tools laid away there. A kettle of hot water was brought out to the grindstone, and for half an hour we turned for each other to grind the axes.

Then each laid off a foot measure on the handle of his "chopping axe" and marked it with a brass brad, filed off smoothly so that it might not catch in the hand.

Small whetstones were looked up in the "scythe-house" to carry in our pockets. The box of iron wedges, for splitting the logs, was overhauled, and three old "beetles,"—huge mallets with long handles, and having the wooden heads strengthened with strong, iron rings,—were brought out. These tools, with an eight-foot pole for laying out the cord piles, completed our outfit.

Thus equipped, we strode off through the fields and across the valley to the wood lots, grandfather coming after us on this first morning, the more accurately to designate to us the particular tract on which we were to cut the wood.

"Now understand, once for all, boys," said the Old Squire in the tone of voice which we knew meant that he was in earnest; "this wood is to be cut four feet long from peak to scarf, and well split.

"The brush is to be ricked up in piles so that we can get in here comfortably with teams after snow comes. The cleft wood is to be put up in cord piles, each eight feet long and *four feet and a half high*. Remember that *half-foot* is for shrinkage; four feet and a half high every time. If any pile falls short when measured, I shall scale it down



by just so much off the dollar.

"You may have one, two or three years to do the job in, but I will measure up at the end of every month if you want your pay, and mark the piles paid with red chalk on the end."

Such were the terms.

We began work with all the enthusiasm of boyhood—to which the whole world seems in store—in the bright November weather. How the old woods echoed our axe-strokes!

But trouble and wrath came very shortly. George's first tree, instead of falling as he had chopped it to go, fell back against Ad's and mine carrying them the wrong way, and lodging all three in the top of a great shaggy hemlock. We had both warned him what would happen, but he would not listen to us.

We were obliged to cut the hemlock, a tree we did not wish to fell, and when at last the four trees were down, they lay on the ground in a bad place and in an ugly jam. So the most of the forenoon had been wasted.

"A fine beginning!" cried Ad, with scorn. "Hereafter, George, you and I will work a little farther apart." And George retorted, "The further the better!"

After a tree was down, we stood on the log and chopped a scarf into it on each side till they met at the center, and the four-foot section fell off. That was one "cut." The great maple trunks often had fifteen and eighteen "cuts." Such a tree would make nearly or quite a cord, and it was indeed a hard day's work for a youth of seventeen, to cut, split and pile a cord of rock-maple wood.

Before noon of the first day, we had all three of us raised blisters on our hands, just where the fingers emerge from the palm, nor were our hands unused to farm-work.

About one o'clock Dora and Nell came up to us through the woods directed by our axe-blows, bringing a tin bucket well stocked with newly-fried doughnuts, bread and butter and cold ham and, with the bucket, a two-quart bottle full of milk. They had eaten dinner before starting, but sat by to keep us company for half an hour, while we disposed of their welcome burden.

The already waning sun looked warmly down into the little opening which we had made. We sat on the freshly-cut logs, and the girls said that Ad had cut the smoothest scarfs. It seems to me that today I smell those fresh maple and birch chips.

Then the girls went to pick up beechnuts in the tin bucket while we betook ourselves with beetle and wedges, to the harder task of splitting the four-foot logs.

First we would strike the splitting axe into the scarfed end of the log, thus making a slight crack or cut, which would offer "toe-hold" for the blunter iron wedge. Then, having started in the wedge by hand and a few light strokes, we would drive it in with the "beetle."

But even the wedges—three or four of them—sometimes failed to open the tough, gnarled logs. We would have to turn them and begin afresh on the other side or the other end. Some of the logs, after half an hour's hard work, we were obliged to abandon altogether.

On the other hand, many of the trees split well. We could open the logs with the axes alone, first one striking in, then the other two working together on the same log. On an average, the splitting was as hard a job as the chopping, and with some trees much worse.

We had next to "cord" the wood up in piles. First we laid off eight feet on a level plot of ground, and set up two "end stakes." Or a standing tree might take the place of a stake at one or both ends of the pile. Trees were better, for they did not have to be braced, and were not liable to give way and spread.

"Stringers" were next laid three feet apart between the stakes, to keep the wood off the ground. We were then ready to tier in the wood, and it is twenty or thirty minutes' work to pile a cord of wood—very hard work too, for one unused to it.

We did not put up a cord apiece on that first day, nor on any subsequent day that autumn. Of "second growth" white birch, poplar or maple of good rift, we could probably have cut and piled a cord in a day, even at that time when our muscles had not been trained and hardened by work; but this was "old growth" wood, solid to cut and tough to split.

In taking jobs to cut cord-wood, the point where the boys get disappointed in the results is in the splitting, whether the trees split well or badly. If the logs prove to be tough, no price which is likely to be offered, will enable him

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A New Year's Prayer

I pray that this New Year will bring
A hoard of blessings to us all;
Of health and happiness a heap,
Of heartbreaks, sorrow none at all;
Of wealth, give us a goodly share
That we might fill our daily needs.
But most of all, Oh, Gracious Lord,
Show us the way Our Saviour leads.

—Waive N. Kilburn,
R.D., Little Valley, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I'M glad to see the New Year come, a year when we will make things hum. For times are better, you'll agree, the 10-cent corn of '33 is just a memory to us, for now we're f e e l i n' prosperous. When we can git a price that's right, we like to work with all our might, there's some incentive for our toil to make crops grow from out our soil. So as the New Year comes along, my heart is full of hope and song, the future looks right good to me, I'm full of life and pep, by gee.



I s'pose our troubles ain't all o'er, and surpluses may come once more to plague our lives and stunt our health, and take away our hard-earned wealth, but we don't need to worry now, I'm sure that some day we'll learn how to plan affairs so come what may we'll make the farmin' business pay. So lookin' forward to this year, I ain't no cause to shed a tear, the days ahead look mighty good if we'll just farm the way we should, so let us on this New Year's day, give three cheers for the U. S. A.!

to earn very good wages.

Great stories are told of the number of cords, which this or that famous wood-cutter has put up in a day. I know of one man who cut and split, but did not pile, five cords in a day. The wood was white birch and white maple, second growth trees, about a foot in diameter and "long-bodied," that is to say tall, straight trees. It was done in March, after the sap had started and the wood was soft. A single blow of the axe would split the four-foot logs.

Next day, in the afternoon, we built a camp in the wood lot, so as to have a shelter in case of sudden storms, and even to pass a night in if we were so disposed. The walls were of large poles, laid up log-house fashion, and the roof was completed piecemeal with bits of boards and slabs which we brought over from the farm.

Later we sat up an old cooking-stove in one corner, and the girls would concoct all sorts of dishes for us, which, having keen appetites from the hard work, we used to relish exceedingly. They enjoyed it as much as we did, for they would pretend to keep house there, and were forever playing off some practical joke about our victuals upon us.

After the winter school began we used to go over to work only on Saturdays, and by February the snow had become too deep to chop wood in the woods. Throughout the following spring and summer rain-storms often prevented us from working on our "liberty days."

We were hampered so much by these circumstances that I do not think we got up over thirty-five cords apiece during the first year. George did not get so much as that, for he had much bad luck.

We did not have the wood measured till September. At that time we drew on the Old Squire for what we had cut. Ad and I, with Dora and Nell, had arranged to go to the village academy for eight weeks, and we wanted the money. We hired two rooms in the village for sixty cents a week, and carried our food from home.

We used to go down to the village on Sunday evenings, and return home on Thursday evenings, so as to have our two days for wood-cutting each week. We needed the pay for our expenses. The girls, too, were obliged to assist grandmother on those last two days of the week. They had also to cook our food which we carried with us to the village, and do a hundred other little things. In fact, they worked fully as hard as we boys did, and richly deserved their third of the wood money.

We studied during evenings, and in all odd hours, and kept well up with our classes at the academy, in spite of the lost Friday.

Dora and Nell were beginning Algebra and Latin that fall. Ad had studied Latin a year or two, and was reading Caesar; I was trying to read it, too, but he was far the best student. And oh, we did have some of the cheeriest, most enjoyable evenings in October that autumn! for after the day's work cutting wood, we often spent the evening at our camp over in the wood lot.

We had a fire in our stove, and also a camp-fire outside. We used to carry over apples, and would pop corn there and make corn-balls. Two young people, neighbors of ours, named Tom and Kate Edwards, who were also attending the academy with us, frequently came over to the camp to pass the evening.

One evening three or four owls came about our camp-fire, and flapping their wings in the dark tree-tops, treated us to a fearful serenade. They stayed with us for more than an hour, and gave vent to some of the most singular sounds which I ever heard from owls.

George had concluded not to attend the academy. He decided to use his money in buying a colt. During the second winter we cut no more wood than we had done the first year. Addision did not as much, for he was that winter offered a chance to teach a small school three miles from home, and tried his "prentice hand" as a pedagogue for the first time.

So the job continued on into the second summer, and in September we began a term at the academy again. This second autumn we had new books to buy, including an Andrews's Latin Lexicon which cost us four dollars and seventy cents, and accordingly had need of all our wood money.

The job dragged along into the third season. Ad could now get fifty dollars a month for two terms of school every winter, for he was quite successful as a school-master. That winter, I also set up as a pedagogue in a small district school. We had, moreover, taken to canvassing for a horse-rake and mowing-machine, and several other schemes for turning a penny.

Three years is long addition to the life of a youth at sixteen. We had somewhat outgrown the wants and conditions under which we took the job, and could do better otherwise. However, we determined to finish it up, and hired two French Canadians to cut the rest of our two hundred cords, and while they were about it, we let them finish up George's hundred cords.

We paid these itinerant axe-men the same price which we received from the Old Squire. In all we cut not far from two hundred and fifty-five cords ourselves; and although it was an experience which we did not care to repeat, yet Addison, Dora and Nell now often agree with me, that some of the pleasantest memories of our life at grandfather's old farm, Down East, are associated with that job, cutting cordwood.



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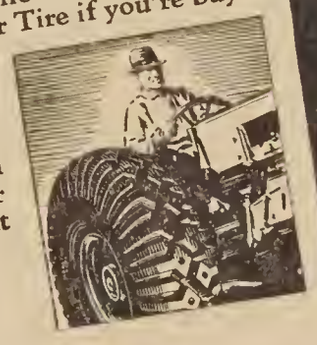
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FARMERS call the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire the greatest ever built. Thousands have proved it to themselves on their own farms.

Farmers know rubber on tractors saves time, labor and money.

To get these three savings at their utmost specify the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire if you're buying a new tractor. Or let your Goodyear dealer tell you how easily you can change over your present tractor.



GOODYEAR ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRE

BATTERIES WITH REAL KICK!

There's a Goodyear Battery now—full of life, power, kick. For cars. For trucks. For general farm use. How they stand up!



FOR IMPLEMENTS YOU PULL

This special Goodyear Tire for rolling implements is another great money saver. A set is easily changed from one implement to another. Saves wear on the machines. Saves fuel for the tractor.



KLINGTITE BELTS ACTUALLY DO!

Goodyear Klingtite Endless Farm and Tractor Belting for heavy drives. Goodyear Klingtite Red Belting, cut to length, for small power machinery. Lasts for years, requires no dressing, works in any weather. Fits snugly and delivers full engine power.



GOODYEAR

FARM HANDS THAT PAY THEIR WAY

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THERE is taking place here in the United States, right under our noses but unobserved by most of us, a very significant change in the political position of farmers.

Farm Organizations Declining

Although I fully expect that many farm leaders will sharply, and perhaps convincingly, deny the statement, I am of the opinion that the power and prestige of independent farm organizations have declined rapidly of late. In place of the programs of farm organizations, there has been substituted a paternalistic responsibility for agriculture by our government.

Today the policies and personnel of our largest national farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, are hardly distinguishable from the policies and personnel of our government. The country has been blanketed with a great government-sponsored, government-payed Conservation organization. The County Agent system in some states is 100 per cent the instrument of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Land grant colleges are subject to continued and effective government influence.

The exceptions to the above two statements are largely in the Northeast, and I don't know how long our northeastern institutions can remain independent.

Outside of the performance of economic services, like purchasing of supplies, carrying insurance, marketing, I cannot today think of a single program around which farm organizations rally as a really united and effective fighting front.

Perhaps All for the Best

A year ago I would have viewed the situation, which I believe I have accurately described, with alarm and resentment. Today it fails to excite me. If farmers have been content to hand over to a paternalistic government more and more of the responsibility for their welfare, who am I to say that they have not been wise in so doing? Government controlled and managed institutions finance agriculture. Government controlled and financed institutions educate and train farmers. A government financed and operated subsidy attempts to control agricultural production and maintain farmers on the land. A President of the United States determines the gold content of the dollar, and thereby establishes the agricultural price level.

There is no farm organization in the United States strong enough to combat, if it would, such a centralization of power. Perhaps farmers have no desire to combat it — perhaps agriculture will be better off under a paternalistic government. These are things I don't know. I do believe, however, in recognizing what has happened.

* * *

Treading New Seeding

This fall we seeded timothy with rye and with wheat. The wheat is on much the more fertile field.

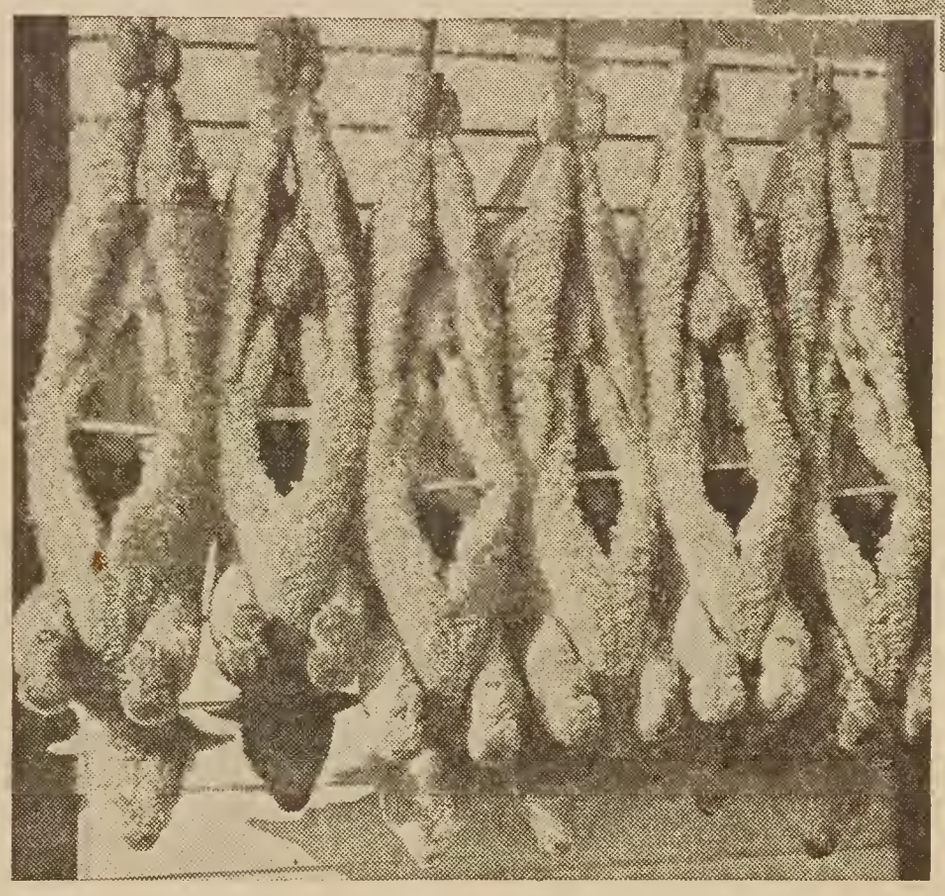
The rye was put in for grazing and has been gnawed off clear to the ground. Stock has tread on almost every square inch of the field. Now the striking result which is apparent is that the timothy seeding has done much better in the grazed rye than it has on untouched wheat on much better land.

Two years ago we seeded rye in the spring with a pasture mixture and then grazed it off. This pasture seeding mixture did very well despite a none too favorable season. It came along and made good pasture by fall.

I remember talking with a Canadian farmer who followed the practice of sowing oats, seeding with them, and then grazing off the oats. He told me that he had never missed a seeding.

I have not inquired to find how our college authorities feel in the matter but from these bits of practical experience, I am inclined to draw the conclusion that grazing a nurse crop helps rather than retards the establishment of stands of timothy, clover, and alfalfa. This leads me to wonder if at least part of our grass seeding failures are not due to too loose and fluffy a seed bed. Has any reader experience in grazing nurse crops with which hay is seeded?





(Top—left) Hank and I butcher and hog dress a little better than three lambs an hour. Hank built the very simple sticking rack shown in the picture. After the lambs are stuck, their heads are held to one side by a small rope tied around the post. While they are draining, we work at the dressing of other lambs. We catch the blood in a pail and the entrails in an old molasses drum.

(Top—right) As the lambs are developing, we weigh samples every few days on the milk scales shown in this picture by passing a loop of rope around the lamb's body. The lamb shown weighed 38 pounds—too light. Seven days later, she weighed 46 pounds—a bit too heavy.

(At the left) Four of these lambs sold in New York City for $11 apiece. The two smaller ones brought $10 apiece. Before the carcasses are shipped, they are wrapped in paper and two lambs are packed in a bran sack. Handled this way, they arrive at the market neat and clean. When we got the returns on these lambs, the commission house wrote, "very fine lambs."

Hothouse Lambs

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

Recently I have taken over a job that is new in my experience. Our flock of 68 Dorset and cross-bred Dorset ewes has become my special charge. Sheep are not new at Sunnygables, but they are new to me. The present flock was established two years ago. Since I was in college at the time, Hank took over the active management of the sheep.

Our flock first consisted of about 30 registered and grade Dorsets. The Dorset was developed in its earliest days as a large sheep which would breed nearly the year around. They were also developed into great milkers for human use. Their only disadvantage may be their large size. After we had the Dorsets for a time, we learned of the Dorset-Delaine cross which produces a smaller ewe combining the fine wool and hardiness of the Delaine with the qualities of the Dorset. About thirty of these cross-breds were added to the flock a year ago. This fall we added twenty-three more.

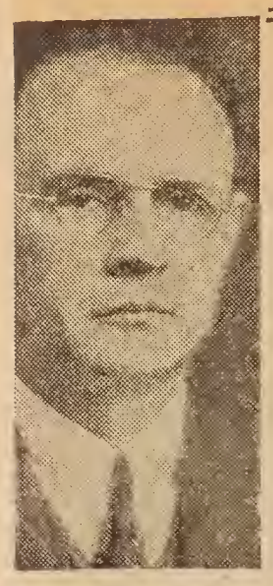
This year's hothouse lambs combine the blood of a third breed of sheep—a mutton type, the Southdown. To introduce this blood, we used a Southdown ram on our ewes. The lambs, when born, are small and refined, an advantage with first lamb ewes. Last spring, we turned the rams in with the ewes the latter part of April. The first lamb arrived September 17th and a total of 27 lambs had arrived by the middle of October. Then suddenly lambing stopped. This was quite surprising to us. A check of all possible reasons brought to light the fact that the hot dry spell last summer probably brought about this break. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that there are a few springers beginning to show up now. The break was somewhat advantageous. It divided the crop and has given us an opportunity to market the first bunch of lambs. Now we are again well organized, and I shall shepherd the newcomers into the world.

I said that the management of the sheep will be a new experience, but I might make a few exceptions. In doing chores, I have naturally observed some of the practices that have been carried out in the care of the ewes. We have used only chopped clover hay and soy bean silage for the sheep as a winter feed. We also have had to feed the spring cross-bred lambs some grain to put them in good shape for spring breeding. The mature ewes receive grain only while they are nursing lambs. Their lambs have access to a creep, where they can eat all the grain they want. A lamb weighing between 30 and 40 pounds will eat nearly one pound of crushed corn and oats a day. In addition to this, it has its mother's milk, and consumes a surprisingly large amount of good quality hay.

Last summer we raised some pumpkins for the ewes. As soon as they had lambed, they were allowed to eat all the pumpkin they would clean up. The pumpkins were smashed as they were thrown to the ground. This was all the preparation that was necessary; the ewes did the rest. Two weeks old lambs relished the seeds. Pumpkins, especially the seeds, are valuable feed for sheep as they tend to control internal parasites. Next summer I plan to raise field turnips for the milking ewes. Turnips are rated as second only to carrots for fall lambing ewes.

The baby lambs, when killed, weigh from 40 to 45 pounds alive. Killed at this weight, they hog dress between 28 and 32 pounds. The lambs must be dressed with the heart, liver, and lungs attached to the body, so that they can be inspected when they arrive in New York City. We have sent twenty lambs to New York which netted us nearly nine dollars apiece. The market is now rising, so that we may expect a higher average for lambs sent from now on. The baby lamb season opens in the middle of November and continues through to Easter. Our ideal is a net average of ten dollars a lamb.

The break in the breeding schedule, which was brought on by the hot spell, puts me on the spot. As I take over the ewes, I am breaking into the most difficult phase of sheep herding. I have to watch over the remainder of the ewes which will begin lambing within the next two weeks. Every live lamb is nearly ten dollars.



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and inprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Three Colored Cats

I have a three-colored tom cat. I understand they are very scarce and very valuable.



I had some trouble in getting the answer to that one. The fact is that a good many years ago someone offered a sum of money for a male tortoise shell cat, that is a three-colored cat, with red, black and cream only. The fact is that no one has yet found a male tortoise cat without some white, or a mixture of several colors. A real tortoise shell has three colors only and does not have colors mixed. Colors are blotched and the cat should have a blaze either of red or cream on one side of the face.

* * *

Might Use for Wallpaper

I have some stock certificates in the Revere Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas. What can you tell me about the value of this stock?

The principals of this company were indicted several years ago for mail fraud and it is our understanding that several served penitentiary sentences. The company was then liquidated and has been a dead issue for several years. As far as we can ascertain, there is absolutely no value to its stock.

* * *

No Bonanza

What can you tell me about Jerusalem artichokes as a farm crop?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that in spite of some advertising, the Jerusalem artichoke is not a crop that will do well on worn out land. It is true that some experiments have been started with the view in mind that Jerusalem artichokes might be a crop to be used as a raw product for industrial chemists, but there is nothing right now that would warrant anyone's going into the raising of them on a large scale. Year in and year out, yields average about 5 or 6 tons an acre, although yields of 15 tons have been secured.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has printed Leaflet 116, "Growing of Jerusalem Artichokes," which you can get by sending 5 cents to the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

* * *

For the Hard of Hearing

If you are hard of hearing, do not conclude that there is no help for you. A number of good devices are manufactured. The difficulty is to tell which is the right one for your particular condition.

The New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City, conducts a free service for the hard of hearing, but there again, it is a difficult matter to advise by mail. The best way to take advantage of it is to go to New York City and make a personal visit, first making a definite appointment.

* * *

Three Times and Out?

If these homework schemes are all fakes, why doesn't the government do something about it?

After all, why depend on the government? The surest way to put such concerns on the rocks is for the public to stop sending them money.

In the second place, the Post Office Department does do something about it. The trouble is that when a concern is put out of business, the proprietor starts another. For example, L. R. Hurtig once operated the Palace Mailing Company. A fraud order was issued by the Post Office Department several years ago. Later he sold business plans prepared by the K-W Co. of Kansas City. Fraud order was issued against it August 10, 1936. Now he is operating Stuart Publications. Those who answer ads are asked for $1.00. National Better Business Bureau says no employment is offered or guaranteed.

* * *

The Record

Following several letters from subscribers, we mentioned on this page recently the Associated Adjusters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who have been advertising under "Help Wanted" for men to become automobile and accident claim adjusters. Those who answered were asked for $5.00 for printed material and a listing in a directory to be sent to insurance companies. The company makes no guarantee of even one day's employment.

This concern is operated by Jennings B. Momsen and W. J. Cressey. Recently they were required to surrender their licenses as fire adjusters which each had obtained as individuals on payment of $1.00 to the Wisconsin Insurance Commission on grounds that these licenses were used to obtain fees for instructions rather than to adjust losses.

Last January first, the Federal Trade Commission ordered Momsen to discontinue the Temple Airways Bureau which required $1.00 for information which could be had free from the Government. On March 16, the Post Office Department barred Temple Airways from the mails. Cressey then operated a similar enterprise under the name of the International Airway Bureau but a fraud order was issued against him April 6th.

On January 16, 1935, the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against Cressey and the various enterprises he was operating under names including the U. S. Coin Company, Coin Collectors Club, Coins Inc., Premium Coin Company, U. S. Coin Company, U. S. Stamp Company, etc.

Some Recent Claims Settled By Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge (adjustment on mail order)	$ 18.45
H. W. Farnsworth, Fillmore (part payment for produce sold)	5.00
E. L. Hass, Redwood (adjustment on purchases)	10.00
Mrs. Lacy Morris, Spconk (refund on order chicks)	30.00
Mrs. Edward Alger, Masonville (adjustment on account)	36.04
Romain K. Fox, Hammond (adjustment on loss of a heifer)	35.00
Albert E. Cranston, Portland (settlement for damages done to car)	35.00
Albert Branch, Colden (settlement on baby chick order)	20.00
Alfred Preston, New Woodstock (account settled)	35.00
Charles Burghart, Hastings (adjustment on order of chicks)	17.93
Milton Sworts, West Valley (settlement for damages)	75.00
Mrs. Delbert Ramsey, Lorraine (adjustment on order livestock)	2.12
Arthur Frederick, Avoca (refund on sales equipment)	38.00
Miss Edith VanWagner, Rhinebeck (adjustment on purchase)	42.00
MAINE	
W. E. Wallace, Norridgewock (part payment on account)	2.00
CONNECTICUT	
Mrs. Bertha M. Viets, East Granby (adjustment on a mail order)	9.50
C. F. Newton, Granby (returns for milk sold)	16.38
VERMONT	
J. J. Sanville, St. Johnsbury (part payment on account)	1.00
TOTAL	$428.42

the case of

HARRY F. TRUEMPY
deceased

Policy Issued, Sept. 28, 1936
Accident, Oct. 4, 1936

* * * *

Tree at the right shows where Mr. Truempy's car struck it. Wrecked car shown below is the one in which Truempy lost his life.





Dear Sir:

We received check of $1000.00 under policy held by our son Harry F. Truempy who was killed in an automobile accident *the day after we got the policy.*

We thank you for the prompt settlement of said claim and remain

Yours truly,

Mrs Fred Truempy

MRS. FRED TRUEMPY,
Rockville, Conn.

Keep *your* policy renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.





Off on a new cruise



Carrying more pleasure to more people . . . giving smokers what they want . . . *Chesterfields are off on a new cruise.*

From Wake Island 5000 miles out in the Pacific Ocean, Pan American Airways flashed this radio:

"RUSH TEN THOUSAND CHESTERFIELDS TODAY'S CHINA CLIPPER."

At three o'clock that afternoon the Chesterfields were on their way. Four days later back came the message:

"CHESTERFIELDS JUST ARRIVED.
FAST WORK.
PANAIR WAKE."

When smokers find out the good things Chesterfields give them . . .

nothing else will do

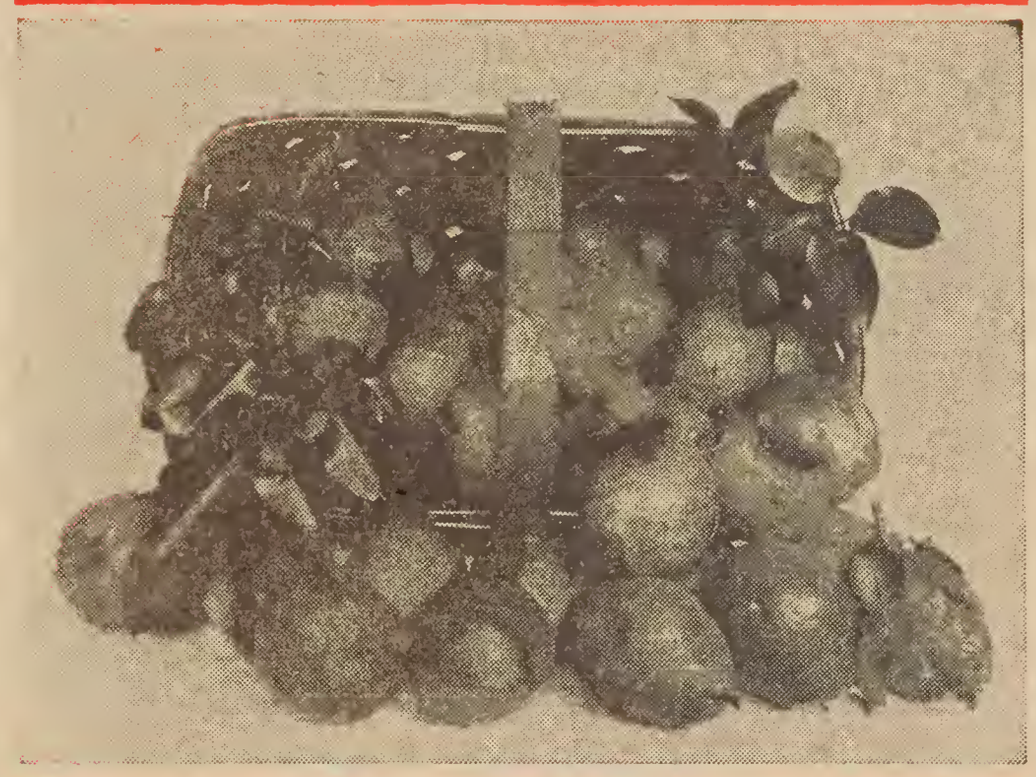
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JANUARY 16, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Pears FOR THE Home Orchard



by U. P. HEDRICK

Director, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

PEAR-GROWING in eastern America is again in its infancy — gone back to second childhood. A few decades ago, pear-growing in this region was flourishing commercially and few home orchards were without a collection of several varieties. At any agricultural fair in the northeastern States, pears made a fine showing, the commercial display by Ellwanger & Barry at several of the state fairs always being the most admirable part of the fruit exhibit.

The pear, say in 1900, was second only to the apple in the commercial orchards of northeastern States; now the pear is surpassed by the apple, peach, and cherry, with so meager a showing of interest in it that one fears that this noble fruit may in the next decade or two be lost to eastern pomology unless new interest can be awakened in its culture. The chief cause of the decline of the commercial pear industry in the East is competition from California and Oregon. That cannot be helped. There are, however, no reasons why growers of fruits for home use and for local markets should discard this fruit, and many fruit growers who have good pear lands might again secure the large monetary returns that pear growers had a few decades ago.

A second cause of the decline of the pear in the East is that this fruit of all fruits is a specialist's crop, for which reason some modern fruit growers do not want to bother with it. The fact that it is a specialist's crop is all the more reason why the man who knows and likes pears should plant them with the expectation of doing well in the business of selling them. All who know the horticultural history of our tree fruits will agree that both in Europe and America the pear has ever been the fruit that connoisseurs like best to collect and tend. It would be a happy day for orcharding if we could again have a few large collections of pears such as we once had.

Still another reason why the pear is not grown as generally as several other tree fruits is that it is less well suited to the climates and soils of the New World than are the other tree fruits. The pear thrives far better in the cool, equable climates of the western part of the Old World than in eastern America. Most varieties of pears have originated under European conditions and we sadly need varieties of American origin which should be better adapted to American conditions.

It is the object of this article to call attention, to remind rather than inform fruit growers of the special needs of this splendid fruit, with the hope that it may stir up a waning interest in pears both for the market and for the home.

Every fruit grower knows that the pear is less hardy than the apple, scarcely more hardy than the peach. Neither will the pear thrive in hot, dry climates. He who wants pears for his own use can gamble with climate and by coddling his trees, taking a loss of plants and crops as a part of the game, will find ample reward in an occasional crop of pears. The commercial grower cannot take these long chances. He must be sure of his climate, local as well as general. In considering climate, recognition must be taken of the fact that pear blossoms are very tender to adverse weather. Often a good show of blossoms is ruined by unseasonal cold, an east wind, or a dashing rain. Much can be done to avoid these tantrums of weather by careful selection of the site for a pear orchard.

The pear is a deep-rooted plant and a good depth of soil for the root-run is the most pressing concern in the matter of soils. The pear is rather averse to sands, gravels, and light soils in general, and does best in heavy loams and clays. Whatever the soil, it must be well drained. The (*Turn to Page* 10)

See Page 5 for Big Seed Contest Rules



YOU CAN ALWAYS GET TO TOWN

with

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

GROUND GRIP TIRES bring a new freedom to the farmer—freedom to go anywhere, any time, in any weather. No longer do bad roads, snow and thaws mean isolation.

In deep snow, mud or sand, Firestone Ground Grip Tires go right through without spinning or stalling—you can always get to town.

The Firestone Ground Grip Tire was developed to overcome the difficulties of winter transportation on the farm. Firestone engineers, working under the personal direction of Harvey S. Firestone on his Columbiana, Ohio, farm, tested and proved the Ground Grip Tire under the worst possible weather and road conditions. This tire is so different in design and so superior in performance that a patent on it was issued by the United States Patent Office. The heavy rubber lugs of the tread are without equal for traction. They take hold and keep going where other tires get stuck—and you don't need chains.

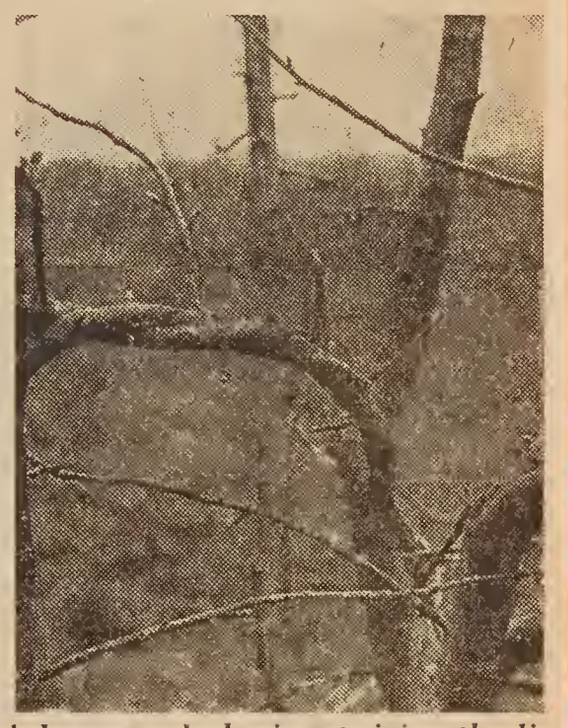
Don't let bad roads and bad weather keep you isolated this winter. See your nearby Firestone Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks — with Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

THE GREATEST TRACTION TIRE EVER BUILT

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GRAFTS *to Protect* Apple Trees



A brace made by intertwining the living branches of a tree. In time these branches will coalesce so as to form a single smooth limb with two points of origin.

SUMMER wind storms may do a great deal of damage to apple trees. If care is taken in pruning a tree it may be strengthened enough to with-



A close-up of the intertwining brace which shows that the branches grow together.

stand storms but even with expert vision of the future growth of a tree the matter of protective pruning does not always produce results. But it has been found that there is still an opportunity



This tree is braced against storm damage by the branch extending from the lower right corner to the limb in the upper center of the picture.

after the tree's formative period has past to remedy its weakness.

This strengthening is accomplished by intertwining some of the living inner branches virtually to form a living splice. Through this method the branches actually unite. After several years the union becomes so complete that the intertwined branches will appear as a single smooth limb having two places of origin.—*Allen Child.*

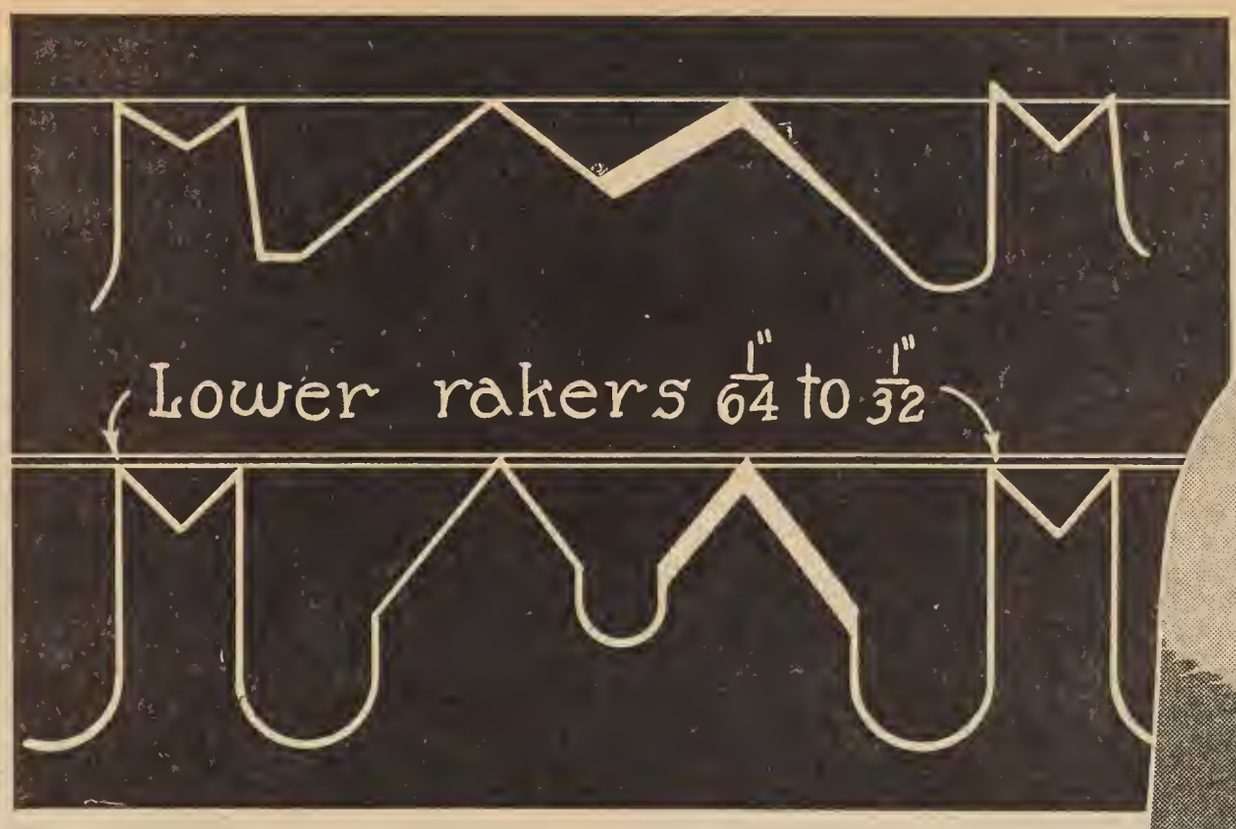
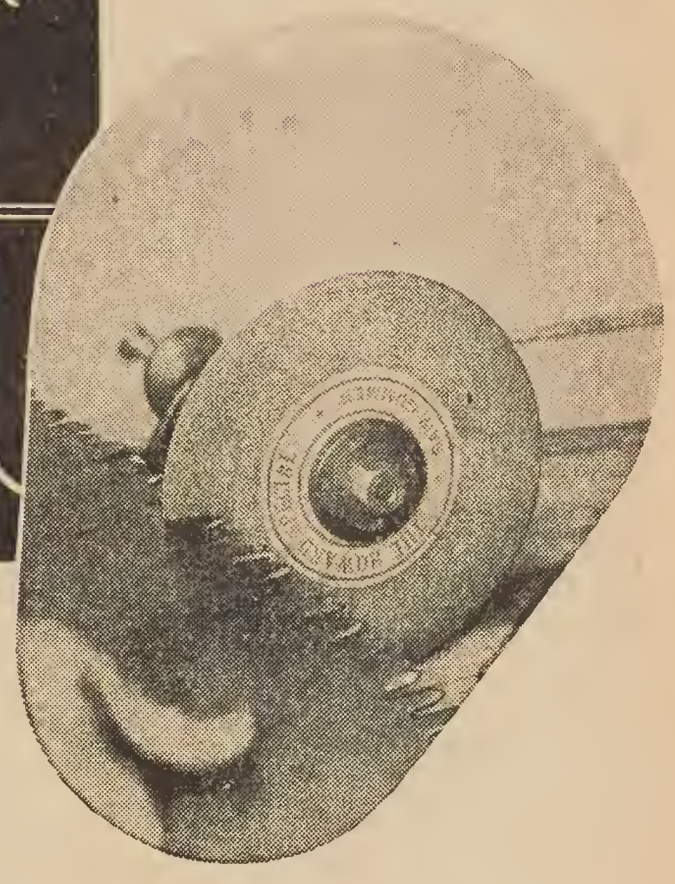


Fig. 1 (Left) A cross-cut saw before and after fitting.

Fig. 2 (Below) Gumming a cross-cut saw.



How to Fit a Cross-cut Saw...

by L. M. Roehl

L. M. Roehl is Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell. The tools on thousands of farms are kept in better shape because of the work he has done.

OLD CROSS-CUT saws that have been filed down to the bottoms of the gullets, as shown in Figure 1, need to be gummed to make possible a good job of filing. This is done with a high-speed grinder as shown in Figure 2. A saw gummer is placed on the grinder shaft in place of the grinding wheel. Two gummers, one ¼" thick and 6" in diameter and the other ⅜" thick and 8" diameter, will do most gumming jobs on both cross-cut and circular saws used in farming. On some saws the ⅜" gummer is used at each side of the rakers and the ¼" between points of cutting teeth. This was done with the saw shown in Figure 1. The blade is held lightly against the gummer so as not to heat and case-harden the teeth. The gummer should run not less than 2500 R. P. M. to cut well and not heat the blade. The size of gummer and the depth to gum depends on the saw at hand. The saw blade needs to be held flat against the gummer in line with the center of the shaft.

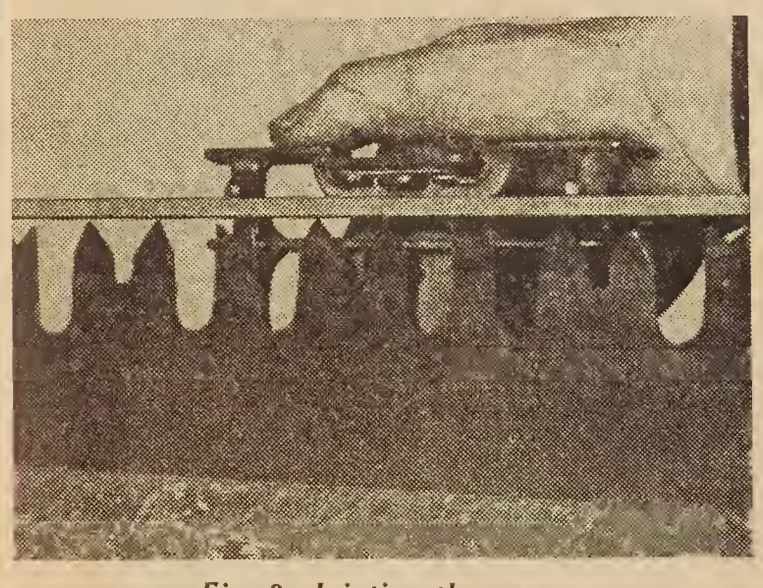


Fig. 3 Jointing the saw.

After the saw is gummed it is jointed. This is done with a mill file as shown in Figure 3. The flat side of the file is run over the teeth lengthwise of the saw blade so as to make all teeth and rakers even or on the same plane. A cross-cut saw tool is used to hold the file as illustrated in Figure 3, though it may be done without the tool if one is not at hand.

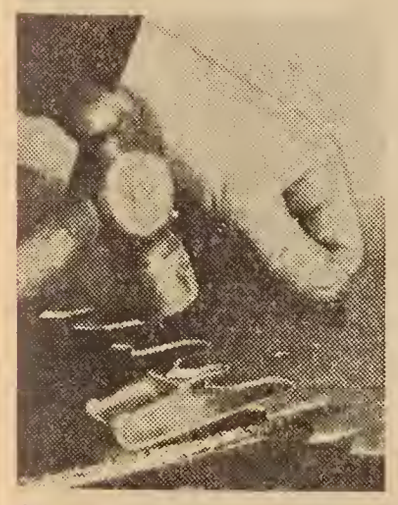


Fig. 6 Setting the saw with a setting block and hammer.

The cutting teeth of a cross-cut saw make two cuts across the timber. The rakers draw or drag the wood out from between the saw cuts. To do this the raker points are shaped like wood chisels with the cutting edges at right angle to the sides of the saw. See Figure 1. As shown in Figure 1, the rakers need to be shorter than the cutting teeth, not more than 1/32" nor less than 1/64". If they are not shorter the saw will ride on the raker points causing it to jump as it is drawn through the log. The cross-cut saw tool is used for this step in the fitting. The tool is placed on the saw so that the raker teeth project up through the slot in the tool and the points of the rakers filed off. See Figure 4. Adjustments are provided on the tool to regulate the distance the points project through. The points may be filed off without the use of the tool; however, without its use the workman needs to be careful and not file off too much. If it is done without the tool a straightedge should be placed on the teeth at right and left of the raker and the clearance noted between raker point and straightedge.

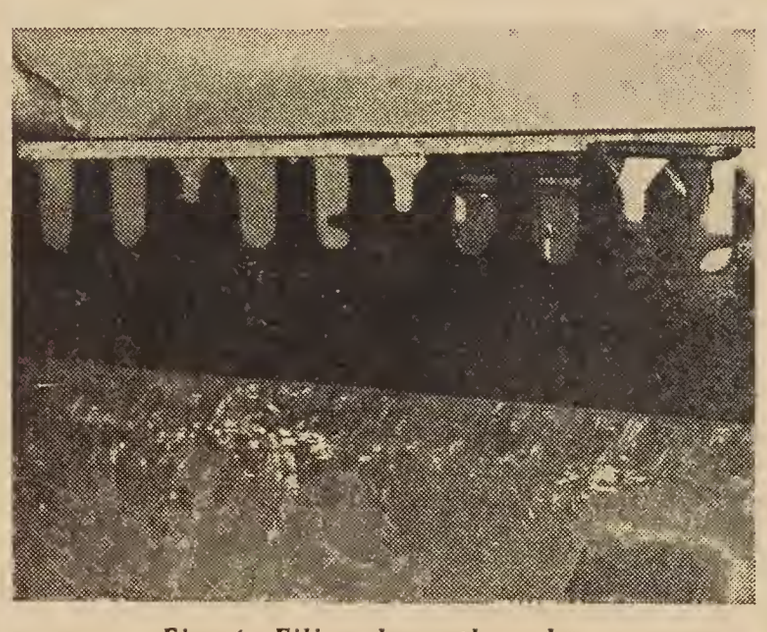


Fig. 4 Filing down the rakers.

The rakers are then filed to the shape shown in Figure 1, making a right angle between points. It will be noted that the sides of the rakers are straight; no bevel is filed there. A mill file is used for this operation. The points of the rakers are filed straight across like the edge of a wood chisel. To get them to that shape the file is held level and straight across. It is good practice to file every other raker from one side and the rest from the other side. The inaccuracy that may occur will be alike on each side and tend to prevent the saw from "running."



Fig. 7 Checking the set with a check gauge.

Filing the teeth is shown in Figure 5. The handle of the file is held down low and the stroke of the file made up instead of across the face of the tooth. If the tooth being filed has its point off center, start the filing on the long side and file only enough to get the correct shape. By doing most of the filing from the short side the tooth is brought nearer the correct shape with the point over the center. The length of bevel is regulated by the position at which the file is held across the saw blade. A good shape for general use is shown in Figure 1. The filer needs to be particularly careful and stop filing when the tooth has been filed to a point; any filing after that will make it shorter than the rest and out of service.

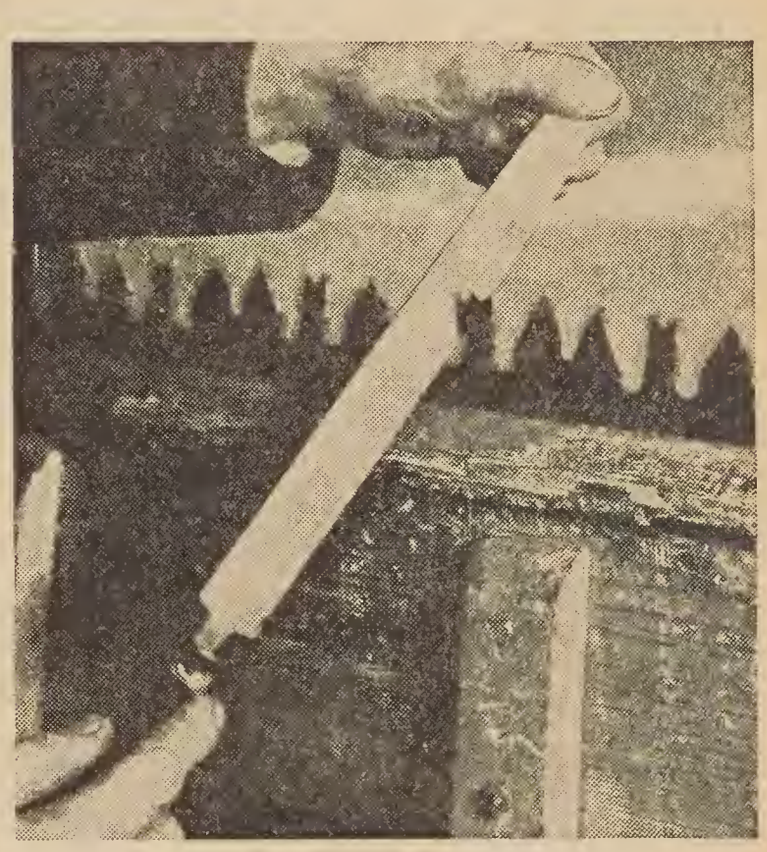


Fig. 5 Filing the teeth of a cross-cut saw.

The two methods of setting are the hand spring set and the hammer and setting block. All spring sets have two methods of regulating; one is the position of the anvil to regulate the depth of set down on the tooth from the point and the other is the amount of set or angle. A short abrupt set is preferable to a long one. So regulate the position of the anvil of the set at hand that the tooth is bent at about ¼" from the tip. The amount or angle of set depends on the work to be done. If it is to be used on green or wet wood (*Turn to Page* 19)

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

A 1937 Resolution

A REMARK about *American Agriculturist* which pleased me more than anything I have heard about the paper in a long time was recently made to a member of our staff by a farmer, who said that he liked *American Agriculturist* because he could use it to farm by, that it was just about the best farm tool he had.

Never before in my experience have farmers been reaching for information on the production and marketing of their products as they are now. That is why one of the chief resolutions we have made for this paper for 1937 is to keep our heads out of the clouds, our feet smelling of the soil and the stables, so that you can use this paper to help you with the thousand and one problems which come up in the everyday life of the farm and the farm home.

A farmer is a blamed sight more concerned about whether his sick horse is going to get well than he is over who is going to be the next President of the United States. He has to be! The mightiest throne in the world may topple and almost fall for a silly love affair without making much difference to the farmer. But if his good horse dies, if all the chickens get the pip, or if a drought or floods ruin his pastures and meadows, his children may not get enough to eat or to wear, to say nothing of education and recreation.

Another Dairy Organization Needed

IN THE New York milk shed there are approximately 100,000 dairymen. Of these, some 40,000 are members of the Dairymen's League and 14,000 belong to the Sheffield Producers Association, leaving approximately one-half of the dairymen still unorganized. A comparatively few of these are members of local cooperative milk plants, some of which are doing an excellent job. But there is still a great mass of dairymen lacking in the protection which comes from association with their fellow-dairymen.

These unorganized dairymen for the most part get the lowest price for their milk, they are never certain of their market, and they have absolutely no way of defending themselves against the many injustices to which dairymen have always been subjected. Further than this, their unorganized milk, bought cheaper than other milk, can be sold by unscrupulous dealers at cut prices and can be and is used constantly to break the market so that every dairyman in the milk shed suffers.

Just as certain as the sun rises, there never will be a decent living price for dairymen until practically all of them get in under cover in some responsible organization. It does not have to be one — it may be even three or four — providing the cooperative is a real one and the leaders of these different organizations are big enough and wise enough to cooperate. There was a time when I thought the answer to this problem was for all dairymen, or nearly all, to join in one large organization, but this seems to be impossible, for human nature is such that we cannot all see alike in one church or in one farm organization. Maybe that is just as well, providing everybody belongs to *some* church and to some organization.

During the hard times, dairymen turned to government to solve the milk problem. Government did what it could and helped for a time. But when it comes to selling milk and fixing prices, that is the farmers' job. If you leave it to the government you will soon find that consumers are fixing your price, and naturally they want to buy milk at the lowest possible price. Today there is a turning back toward the cooperative way of doing it. The time is here for unorganized dairymen to form a sound cooperative organization, whose representatives can then work with the Dairymen's League and other responsible organizations to fix farm prices for milk and to control *all* of the milk so that those prices can be maintained.

Land Booms Help Cause Depressions

FROM 1914 to 1920, the rise in prices of farm products nowhere near kept pace with the rise in land prices, especially in sections far from markets like the Midwest and South, where land prices doubled. On the other hand, value of farm land in New York State, and this is approximately true of the rest of the Northeast. rose only 33 per cent from 1914 to 1920. During the depression, farm land in Iowa, which had doubled by 1920, fell to 58 per cent of prewar price level in 1933.

Right there you have the chief reason why farmers of the South and Midwest were so hard hit during the depression and thought it necessary to turn to political cure-alls. Prices of land had gone up so far there was no hope that prices of farm products would pay out on such high capitalization, particularly during hard times.

Now land prices are advancing again, and there is danger that land speculation and foolish hopes on the part of honest farmers far from the big markets will repeat sad history all over again. Iowa land has already returned to 73 per cent of prewar price level, and New York land is now about 85 per cent. Land is not too high now. It is a good time to buy a farm — it is a good time to hold on to a good farm. But it is also a good time to remember that prices of farm products are not now, nor ever will be, high enough to justify a land boom and the resulting over-capitalization of farm real estate.

Just for the Men! (Women Not Allowed)



LOOK what I found when looking over some old issues of *American Agriculturist!* This picture was taken from the household department of an issue in 1929, only seven years ago. No, those funny things on the hat are not hounds' ears, they are part of a hat that was considered "simply stunning" in 1929.

Now take a look at that dress. Yes, sir, you'd never believe it if you hadn't seen them, but that was the way they actually wore them, and never thought anything about it. Or did they? I have seen them even shorter!

In seven short years the dresses have grown longer and longer, until they got down around the shoes. Now they're on their way up again. Aren't women queer?

AA's Largest and Best Contest

IF YOU LAY this paper down before you have read and acted upon the announcement on the opposite page, you will surely be sorry. *This is American Agriculturist's greatest contest.* It offers cash prizes of $60, so divided that a large number of you will have a chance to win a prize. In addition to these cash prizes, there will be dozens of commercial prizes, to be announced in our next issue. Best of all, if you go through with the fun of this contest, you will have more knowledge of and respect for seed than you have ever had before in your life.

Did you ever stop to think what a marvellous thing a seed is anyway? Shut within its tiny house are all its wonderful possibilities of roots, leaves, flowers, and seed, which feed and clothe the world. Seed is fundamental to all life. Good seed is fundamental to good farming.

Without laying the paper down, read the contest's simple rules and the questions on the next page. Write for your bulletins and catalogs, and then send us your answers to our questions.

No Wonder New England is Proud of Its Apples!

THE TITLE of this editorial was the headline on a series of apple advertisements featuring Baldwins and McIntosh, carried recently by the New York and New England Apple Institute in fifty eastern dailies. Members of this Apple Institute account for 52 per cent of the Northeast's two hundred million dollar apple industry.

It is about time eastern growers woke up to what is happening in their own markets right here under their noses. In the State of Washington there is a cooperative organization known as Washington State Apples Inc., whose members grow 35 per cent of all the apples produced in the United States. The only possible way such a large proportion of America's apples can be grown so far away from the great markets is by cooperative organization, plus advertising. Western growers had to advertise, and have been doing it for years, with the result that they are getting a larger and larger share of the big eastern markets. If you don't believe it, try to find an eastern-grown apple in New York City!

To be sure, it costs money to advertise and requires cooperation, but unless eastern growers are willing to do it, I see no future for the apple industry here. The New York and New England Apple Institute is making a good start and should be supported.

Takes Guessing Out

IN NEW YORK State there are 96 dairy improvement or cow testing associations with 56,371 cows. These associations are doing a splendid job and have saved their members thousands of dollars. Too bad that more farmers don't belong.

Try Superphosphate in Stables

THE cheapest and easiest way of applying superphosphate is in stables and under roosts. It is the most commonly needed plant food and, in addition, superphosphate mixed with manure is a germ-killer and keeps odors down. It helps to soak up the urine, thereby saving nitrogen. Try it!

Eastman's Chestnut

UNCLE HIRAM, who had just moved from one small village to another one still smaller, complained bitterly of the lack of excitement in his new home.

"You folks," he said, "don't do nothin' but set around. 'Specially in the winter. The gals set around and hug the stove and the fellers smoke."

"How is it in Zenoby, Uncle Hi?" asked one of the listeners.

"In Zenoby it was different," replied the old man. "In Zenoby the men set around and hug the gals and they let the stove smoke."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842*. Volume 134, No. 2.

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Could you use $25?



Does he know he is planting good seed? Is the variety right? Is it free from weed seeds? Has it been treated to prevent smut?

The difference in cost between good and poor seed is small but important.

Here are the Rules for the Big

Seed Contest

THE CONTEST announced on this page is the most interesting one we have ever had. If it turns out to be as popular as we anticipate, we are planning to have several other similar contests in coming months. The purpose of this contest is to provide a bit of entertainment, get you to thinking about better seed, and to show you the wealth of information to be found in the booklets and catalogues of our advertisers.

Before you know it, seed planting time will be here. You have thought about that already and probably are planning to put your seed order in soon. Wonderful as seeds are, we take them pretty much for granted. Just how much do you know about them? Why, for example, do the roots always grow down into the soil and the stem always upward to the light, even though the seed may be planted upside down? Or, what is there wrapped up in a seed that makes one kernel of corn grow into a twelve foot stalk, while another that looks very much like it develops into a plant only five feet high?

Here is your chance to test your knowledge and, at the same time, win a prize. Read the list of prizes, look over your own book shelf, or draw on the sources of information we are suggesting. Send for catalogues and bulletins and plan to have your answers to the following questions in this office not later than February 15.

Questions to Answer — Things to Do

1. What seeds are regularly used by you or members of your immediate family? List farm crop seeds, and indicate whether or not garden and flower seeds are used.

2. What brand of seeds do you buy or from what seed houses do you get them?

3. What is a seed embryo? Soak a bean, divide it in half; you will be able to see the embryo.

4. How is a young plant fed until leaves and roots are formed?

5. Give a rough rule regarding the depth to which seeds should be planted.

6. Why is good soil tilth essential for good seed germination?

7. What is a viable seed?

8. Make a germination test on some seed — vegetable, crop or flower. Tell very briefly how you made the test. What was the percentage of germination?

9. What relation has age of seed to viability?

10. Count the weed seeds in a sample of flower, crop or vegetable seeds, using a hand magnifying glass if necessary. What is the percentage of weed seeds in the sample?

11. Why is a small percentage of clover seed stained and what information does it give buyers?

12. List five materials commonly used to kill seed-borne diseases.

13. Tell briefly how to use one of these five materials to treat seeds or potatoes.

14. List references read in finding information to answer the above questions, including pages or chapters from textbooks on agriculture, bulletins of state colleges or departments of agriculture, and catalogues or pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

15. What *American Agriculturist* advertisers offer prizes for photographs of crops grown from their seeds?

Where to Find the Answers

1. Your village or county library.
Any textbook on farm crops will have at least one chapter on seeds. For example, there is "Vegetable Growing" by J. E. Knott, published by Lea & Febriger of Philadelphia. Chapter 5 of this book is entitled "The seed supply." Another excellent book is "The Production of Farm Crops", by T. B. Hutcheson, published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 East 26 St., New York City.

2. Departments of vocational agriculture in high schools.
Every such department has a library of books and bulletins.

3. Your college of agriculture, or state department of agriculture.
Free bulletins are available or members of the staff will answer your questions. Maine Bulletin 201, "Maine Potatoes", contains some excellent information on treating seed potatoes.

4. Bulletins, pamphlets and catalogues published by seed firms and other commercial concerns. (See page sixteen this issue). If you have a file of back copies of *American Agriculturist* look on page 8 of the February 29, 1936, issue.

CONTEST RULES

1. Contestants or members of the immediate family must be regular users of seeds — flower, garden, or farm crop seeds.
2. No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, and members of state extension services or staffs of colleges of agriculture.
3. All entries must be received in the *American Agriculturist* office by February 15. Address Seed Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Entries will be judged on (A) the amount of reference material read, including chapters on seed in textbooks or other books on agriculture. bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers; (B) Neatness and readability; (C) Brief, accurate answers.
5. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.
6. Winners will be announced in the March 13 issue of *American Agriculturist*, which will be a special farm and garden issue.

CASH AWARDS

For the best answers to the questions on this page, *American Agriculturist* will give the following prizes:

First — $25.00
Second — $10.00
Third — $5.00
Twenty prizes of $1.00 each.

In addition to these cash prizes, there are offered a number of merchandise awards, contributed by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. They are listed on this page.

Merchandise Awards

The following advertisers in *American Agriculturist* have offered a large list of merchandise as special prizes. Those participating in the awards and the merchandise offered are listed below:

Bayer-Semesan Company, Wilmington, Delaware, offers a total of twenty prizes as follows: five prizes one pound packages of Semesan Bel; ten prizes one pound packages of Improved Ceresan; three prizes one pound package Semesan, Jr., and two prizes one pound packages Semesan.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pa., offers three merchandise certificates valued at $2.00 each, good for any item in the catalog.

Edward F. Dibble, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., offers two prizes consisting of one bushel Dibble's Russets and one bushel Warba Seed Potatoes.

Gardner Seed Company, Rochester, New York, offers one prize consisting of five bushels Choice Seed Oats.

Joseph Harris Company, Coldwater, New York, offers a total of five prizes from items in their catalogue, $7.00, $6.00, $5.00, $4.00 and $3 worth of vegetable or flower seeds.

K. C. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, New York, offers a total of 14 prizes to contest- (*Turn to Page* 17)

YOU GET ALL 3 IN THE
OLIVER SUPERIOR SPREADER



AND IT'S SHORT, LOW, HANDY AND SPRING HUNG

The widest feed range found on any spreader, spreads the manure at a rate from 4 to 28 loads per acre, lightly on the spots of high fertility, heavily where the soil needs it. The Oliver Hammermill Wide Spread shreds the load finely, and distributes it evenly on the soil.

The Oliver Superior Spreader is easy on you, and easy on your horses. It is easy to handle around the barn, easy to load, easy to ride. Six strong tempered coil springs and knee-action front axle take up the jolts and jars of uneven ground. They never reach the box to wrench it, or the machinery to disturb the spreading rate, nor bound back to the horses' necks. Rubber tires are optional.

See the Oliver Superior Spreader at your Oliver Dealer's.

OLIVER
FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY

See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail coupon to Oliver, 1420 Mayflower St., Harrisburg, Pa.; 13 Verona St., Rochester, N. Y.

Name ----------
R. D. ---------- City ---------- State ----------

☐ Row Crop "70" Tractor ☐ 18-28 or 28-44 Tractor ☐ Disc Harrow ☐ Hay Tools
☐ Standard "70" Tractor ☐ Tractor Gang Plow ☐ Spreader ☐ Thresher A A 1-16-37

ENGINES
Enclosed, Self-Oiling, Roller Bearing
Cheapest reliable power for farm or factory. Uses all fuels for pumping, sawing, etc. Best engine for the money. It pays for itself. Sold direct from Factory. Immediate Delivery.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
217-A So. 2nd St., HARRISBURG, PA.

BEES Good side line, pleasure, profit. Send $1.00 for 190 page book, "First Lessons in Beekeeping," and one year subscription. Catalog free.
American Bee Journal, Box A, Hamilton, Illinois.

Maule's Success Tomato
Large, smooth, heavy; ripens evenly; no cracks. Deep flesh, red, luscious! 15c packet free, with Maule's Seed Book; send 3c for postage.
1000 SEEDS FREE
Wm. Henry Maule, 192 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

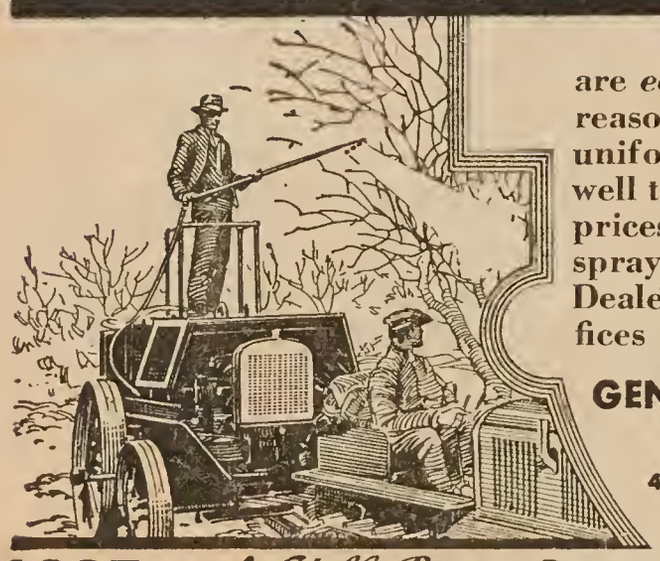
CHEAP FARM POWER
PULLFORD MAKES ANY FORD CAR INTO A TRACTOR



POWERFUL . . . ECONOMICAL
Plows 5 acres a day. Discs, cultivates, harvests. Does the work of 3 or 4 horses, faster and better. The PULLFORD unit is quickly attached to Model T or A Ford. It's simple, strong, built to last. Use your old Ford or buy one cheap, and get the advantages of power farming.
WRITE for FREE Catalog
Pictures, letters from users, details and LOW FACTORY PRICES.
PULLFORD CO. 2837 Cherry St., Quincy, Ill.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORCHARD BRAND
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
for your Dormant Spray Program!



Orchard Brand Lime Sulphur Solution, Dry Lime Sulphur, and Oil Emulsion "83" are *economy* products by reason of their quality and uniformity. You will do well to get Orchard Brand prices before placing any spray material contracts. Dealers and Company offices from coast to coast.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 Rector St., New York

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

1937 ...A Still Bigger Year for "Astringent Lead"

OUT ON A LIMB . . *BY FRANK APP*



As Others See Us

A PROMINENT orchardist from the state of Washington recently stated to me his views of fruit production in the Northeast. This gentleman is familiar with both eastern and western conditions, consequently I value his opinion highly. His yields, finish of fruit, and pack excel that of the eastern grower. I asked him why eastern orchardists do not obtain yields from 500 to 1000 bushels per acre, as growers do in Washington.

He told me our low yields are due to a combination of conditions. First, our sulphur sprays are retarding foliage, repressing the bud set, interfering with photosynthesis, and restricting the size of the apples. Second, in the spring of the year, when our orchards bloom, we are more subject to winter killing from freezes. Third, when freezes do not occur we are more subject to cold, cloudy weather which interferes with pollination. This condition necessitates a more careful planting of varieties to obtain a fruit set in poor pollinating years. Many eastern orchards do not meet this qualification. Fourth, the amount of sunlight in the Northeast is not sufficient to obtain maximum growth for some portions of the year. Fifth, the Northwest irrigates its orchards. Water is not the limiting factor which is so often the case in the Northeast.

Some of these conditions are beyond our control but we can improve on our selection of fungicides so as to reduce the injury from our cover sprays. We can provide for better pollination by top working where desirable, and we can irrigate our orchards and add more organic matter so that a larger water reservoir will be provided throughout the growing season.

A new system of irrigation has been introduced in the West. It is relatively inexpensive yet appears to be giving very satisfactory results for orchards and field crops. An orchard represents a large investment. When water is the limiting factor this system would pay for itself with the increase of fruit in one crop.

* * *

Lessons From 1936

The past season has added much evidence which we should use to full advantage in this year's operations.

SULPHURS: The injury from sulphur sprays this year was quite prevalent. Many growers are seeking a different fungicide. At the present time some of the coppers are being carefully considered. These should be tried in a small way, if the grower has not tried them as yet. Each year the amount can be increased until the grower is sure they are the best for his conditions.

SUMMER OIL: The Northwest reports they have discontinued the use of nicotine tannate and oil for the control of codling moth. They tell us summer oil is too injurious to foliage, bud set, and finish of the fruit. We should not make the mistake of substituting one undesirable spray for another.

ARSENATES: Nurserymen in the Japanese beetle area have seriously injured the crop producing value of their soils by applying 1500 pounds of lead arsenate, or more, per acre to kill the Japanese beetle grubs. The United States Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations are seeking methods to overcome the injury. Lead arsenate does not drain from the soil; it accumulates with each application. We have made some tests in our orchard and feel there is real danger of an accumulation of arsenic in the soil from the spraying which may seriously interfere with tree growth and cover crops. We are not following a policy of heavy application of sprays. Some orchardists are applying two or three times as much per tree. We must find a new material as an insecticide for the control of codling moth.

* * *

California Regulates Supply

For the past three years the state of California has regulated the market movement of some of their crops through a Pro Rate Commission. Each grower is given a quota which he will be allowed to ship the following week. The quotas are based upon information, in the hands of the Pro Rate Commission, of the amount the markets will take at a worthwhile price to the producer. This past year they increased the grower's price of apples 50 per cent through such regulation; they increased the price of lettuce about a third, celery about 10 per cent, and for some of the others the price increase took place as soon as the Pro Rate was announced without making it operative.

Market psychology is a very important factor for our price levels. This Pro Rate Commission regulates the marketing within the state as well as without. We have crops here in the East that would seem to lend themselves to this type of marketing, to the great advantage of the grower.

* * *

Price Not the Determining Factor

A grower sells his product with price as the determining factor in the sale. The buyer resells on price; but the consumer buys not on price, but appearance, quality, convenience, and price. *The problem of marketing is one to influence demand, regulate the supply and maintain some measure of control until it reaches the consumer.*

* * *

A Letter from a Consumer

"Referring to your article in Dec. 19th issue. As to fewer apples eaten: I have always been a lover of good apples and seldom start in the winter without several bushels of good eating apples, so wish to express my opinion as to the falling demand for apples as compared to citrus fruits. I supposed there were state laws governing the packing and marking of apples, but if so they are not enforced. It is seldom that I can buy apples in bushel baskets that are uniform in size or quality. Take Northern Spys, take the cover off basket; the top layer are as stamped but the balance are poor scrubby things, decreasing in size to less than 2 inches and the same thing with other favorite varieties. This practice is increasing each year and unless growers get wise they are going to lose their markets to the western apples and citrus fruits. Western apples are packed so that all apples in each box are perfect and practically the same size.

"For two successive years I had McIntosh apples from orchards in Bennington, Vt. These were packed as carefully as any citrus fruit and I have kept them in an ordinary cellar until March 1st, without any loss.

"Many of the growers in New York State seem to think they are putting something over on the customer in the way their apples are packed but they are the ones who are fooled. The consumer is wise and is gradually turning to western apples or citrus fruit."—*D. R. M.*



THESE WORDS are echoed from one to the other end of the country! Dairymen everywhere have found in Purina's MORE MILK INSURANCE a sound reason for switching to Cow Chows. The extra milk they're getting in the milk pail is even a better reason for sticking to Cow Chows. Many of them are averaging more than half a ton extra milk per cow yearly!

No plainer or fairer offer ever has been made to dairymen than MORE MILK INSURANCE. Only Purina makes such an offer. No matter where you live; no matter what other ration you're now feeding; no matter what your milk market or milk prices are, you can now feed Cow Chows at no extra cost.

Take advantage of MORE MILK INSURANCE! It's for your protection and your profit! Simply go to your Purina dealer and apply for it. Months from now you'll be glad you did.



PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y.



THREE S's

THIS FALL I sat in the Palmer Stadium with 57,000 frenzied fans. The Princeton Tiger and the Yale Bull Dog were battling for supremacy. At the end of the first half, the score stood 16-7 in favor of Princeton. The Tiger was too good for the Bull Dog.

The great Yale Captain, Larry Kelley, wasn't performing. Two years ago he caught a forward pass and made the only Yale touchdown that defeated Princeton. All around me Princeton men in the grandstand kept up the refrain, "Watch Kelley," and Kelley was downed in his tracks.

But something happened in the Yale dressing rooms between halves. The Yale coaches said to their players, but in probably not quite this gentlemanly language:

"Nothing can beat that Princeton Team but three S's—speed, smartness, and spirit. You've got a half hour left to out-run, out-think, and outfight 'em. Yale spirit is an intangible something which has beaten a better Princeton team before, and Yale spirit can do it again."

Out of the dressing room came a transformed Yale team to face their foe. As the whistle blew for play, there were the usual eleven Yale men in the line, but in reality there were fourteen because three S's—speed, smartness and spirit—had been added.

Oh, that second half! Yale passes filled the air. Out of nowhere would appear the big lanky six-foot-three Larry Kelley to spear a forward pass. Princeton got the jitters. One time Kelley was in one part of the field to catch a pass sailing out in the blue with nobody in sight. The next time he was somewhere else.

For the second time in three years a better Princeton team was beaten by speed, smartness, and spirit.

■ ■ ■

You may not be interested in football. That doesn't matter. But you are interested in a much more important game of life in which you are one of the players. If you are going to be an important player, then there is a sure way. With three S's:

"Speed, Smartness, and Spirit"

This means keeping yourself physically and mentally alert. Work must be planned. Good farm and home magazines and good books must be read. Smiles must replace grouches. Enemies must be turned into friends. Christian ideals must be attained. Men who can "out-run, out-think, and outfight" are needed to grasp today's opportunities.

Ask yourself, "Have I got the speed, the brains, and the fight to go somewhere?" Lesser men will give up. It's hard, terribly hard to keep fighting; but the man who is worth his salt will never give up. Are you—not the man on the next farm—but are YOU preparing to win your place among the winners? Read "I Dare You." Develop your three S's.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

17 MILLION DOLLAR PAYROLL

• It takes 8850 men and women to protect the purity and richness of Sheffield Farms Milk, and deliver it to hundreds of thousands of homes every day. The wages of these men and women during 1936 amounted to $17,200,000!

In fact, 26½ cents out of every dollar collected for Sheffield Milk is paid out in wages to employees.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM Sealtest OF LABORATORY PROTECTION

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

48 8/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.	26 63/100 cents paid to employees for wages.	20 25/100 cents for transportation and operation.	3 43/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.	23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.	1 38/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

* Based on figures for the first eleven months of 1936.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

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This Milk Marketing Problem



Farm Organizations Agree More Knowledge is Biggest Need

AT A THREE DAY meeting in New York City last week in December, representatives of farm organizations in four states — New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont — agreed on some angles of the milk problem, disagreed mildly on others. There was no dissenting voice when President Sexauer of the Dairymen's League remarked that the milk problem is not a simple one. Generally accepted, too, was the proposition that the solution to many angles of our milk marketing problems is not possible until producers better understand the fundamental causes of the problem.

For example, L. B. Burk, executive secretary of the New Jersey Milk Control Board, said, "A great many of our difficulties may be attributed to the lack of reliable data available to producers regarding the cost of distributing milk and the unfamiliarity of dealers with production costs and problems." Mr. Burk believes that dealers should provide producers with information on distribution problems, including costs and sales requirements.

The need for united support of any marketing program was likewise recognized. Warren Whittier of Douglassville, Pa., elected chairman of the conference, states: "We are frank to admit that without the united support of producer groups, no plan evolved here or elsewhere is going to get the support essential to its success."

Regarding the past and present, and particularly the future of milk control boards, there was more difference of opinion. L. B. Burk was of the opinion that three roads were open to those interested in dairy industry: the first, complete government domination; the second, the abolition of all government control and a return to the law of the jungle; and the third or middle path, which would lead the dairy industry along more constructive lines through cooperation of producers and dealers. Said Mr. Burk: "If future regulatory laws are to be enacted, make sure that they are enforceable."

Mr. Ten Eyck of New York, while making it plain that he would make no definite recommendations, states, "If you do not hang together, you will all drown."

John Snyder, member of the Pennslyvania Milk Control Board, stated that his board, during the last four months, has done more to obtain the cooperation of the industry as a whole than was done during the previous two and a half years. He said that the Pennsylvania Control Board has curbed chiseling and obtained a more honest return for producers.

Harry Hollimshed of Trenton, general manager of United Milk Producers of New Jersey, had a good word for milk control as it has functioned in New Jersey. New Jersey dairymen, he states, feel that milk control has assured them better general returns for their milk and dairymen view state control in New Jersey as generally successful.

Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell said that devaluation of the dollar was partially responsible for higher price for milk, that control boards did help in the emergency, and that the long time outlook for dairying is good.

Consumer representatives were heard. While hoping for producer cooperation in putting over their program, it seems a fair conclusion to state that their chief interest is in cheaper milk.

Fred Mather of Ulster, Pa., was outspoken in his opposition to government price control, urging its elimination at the earliest practical moment. Says Mr. Mather, "I know of no thoughtful, well-informed person who believes that this type of milk control, which was started as a temporary affair to meet an emergency, should be allowed to continue as a permanent feature of the dairy industry. . . . I believe very firmly in industry control. That control, though by no means perfect, in the days before the great depression did succeed in accomplishing rather satisfactory results for the dairyman and I feel that it can do so again."

Fred Sexauer said, "The present control laws of states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York are emergency laws and never were designed to deal with the permanent, long-time problems that arise when emergency is past." Present control legislation, says Mr. Sexauer, has strengthened dealer bargaining power at the expense of producers.

In a statement from E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist,* read by Amos Kirby of Mullica Hill, N. J., were these words: "State price fixing has become an impossible job and is doing more harm than good. When it comes to selling milk and fixing prices, that is the industry's job."

E. W. Gaumnitz, chief of the AAA dairy section, reminded delegates that the agreement and order provision of the amended agricultural adjustment

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Milk Problems Defined

FOLLOWING some discussion, 11 definite problems were recognized by the conference, as follows:

1. Lack of unified or joint action by producers and producer groups.
2. Lack of control of prices paid to producers for milk crossing state lines.
3. The increased bargaining power of distributors resulting from producers' necessity to compete for desirable markets.
4. The growing tendency on the part of distributors to relieve themselves of excess milk, over fluid requirements, by closing or transferring of plants and the dropping of producers.
5. The price depressing influence of uncontrolled surpluses.
6. The failure under governmental milk control of prices quickly to reflect changed seasonal conditions and changes in cost of production.
7. The excess seasonal production over fluid milk and cream market requirements.
8. The lack of adequate and thorough audit of dealer classification sales by competent, producer-controlled agencies.
9. Inadequate security to producers for payment of milk delivered.
10. Over-lapping and conflicting board of health regulations and multiple inspection of farms.
11. Insufficient official checking of milk weights and tests.



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Cane molasses is a highly digestible feed, containing 50% to 55% total sugars. Its feeding value is about three-fourths that of corn. When fed on roughage it often has an even higher value, because its palatability induces animals to clean up feed that would otherwise be wasted. Molasses is doubly valuable for winter feeding, because its tonic effect helps to keep stock in condition.

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Dairy Cows	2 to 3 lbs. per day
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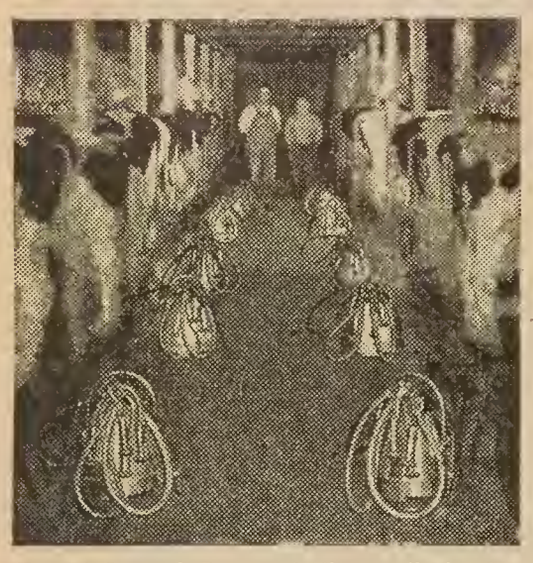
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PEARS *for the* Home Orchard

(*Continued from Page* 1)

character of the soil makes all the difference in the world in texture and flavor of pears, in neither of which is this fruit so nearly constant as its orchard associates. A pear in an unsuitable soil is as unhappy as a fish out of water, and if the tree lives the fruits are so sour, gritty, and astringent that they are hardly fit for human consumption. Every variety of the pear has its likes and dislikes in soils. To discover what these are is the paramount business of the grower.

One sees at once that climates and soils in which the pear will grow happily are few and far between in comparison with the apple. Yet there are many locations eastward from Lake Michigan to the Atlantic where choicely good pears can be grown if men with the proper touch for pears — their bent well spiced with enterprise — would only plant and tend. It is the desire to plant pears that is chiefly needed.

There is a foolish prejudice against cultivating and fertilizing pear orchards under the assumption, which one's eyes contradict every time he looks at growing pear trees, that in rich, tilled lands pear blight takes greater toll than in senile, untilled lands. Pear trees grown without fertility or cultivation produce small, sour, gritty, worthless fruits. One might better cut the trees down than try to grow pears without giving them the same attention he gives other fruit crops. But, and the "but" is important, so manage, and every fruit grower knows how, that at the end of the growing season the pear wood is ripe, hard and dormant.

All pear growers know that soils and stocks are intimately related but pear growers do not know and the scientists in experiment stations cannot tell them what stocks are best for this, that or the other pear in this, that or another soil. Here is a very important thing that we must learn, both as regards stocks and soils and as regards stocks and resistance to blight, before pear growing will ever be on a sure footing. Meanwhile, the pear grower should get and use the latest and best information possible as to stocks for the varieties he wants to grow and the soils on which he wants to plant them.

The "sporting chance" of a pear to set fruit even when the tree blossoms well is much less than in any other hardy tree fruit. It was the failure of pears to set fruit when bloom was abundant that led Waite half a century ago to the discovery that some fruits are infertile with themselves, — one of the most important discoveries in the past hundred years in pomology. Experiment station workers can tell pear growers what varieties are infertile and what sorts should be planted to insure fertility. There is the feeling that pear growers do not practice inter-planting as intelligently and as generally as do apple growers.

The fruits of every variety of the pear have great charm of individuality in shape, size, color, and most of all in flavor. All good pears are buttery and juicy, and can be consumed noiselessly, whereas apples are crisp and firm and crunch and make a noise when one eats them. A pear is a better fruit for an invalid or an old person than an apple. Most pears have a musky flavor and aroma, well marked in Bartlett which is a little too musky. One must have a fine sense of taste, exercised and cultivated from season to season, to fully appreciate the subtle flavor of this delectable fruit. Unfortunately, all pears have a fleeting period of being at their best, which makes it a difficult fruit to handle well on a large scale. The pear is best suited for local consumers and in any case great care must be taken in harvesting and storing.

A pear picked before it is ripe is hard, dry, flavorless, shrivels and never comes to good estate; left too long before picking the fruit is dry and mealy or too soft. The time honored rule of picking when the spur parts readily when the fruit is lifted upwards is still the best means of gauging picking time. External changes indicate clearly when the pear is ready for the palate. The pear is fit to eat when firmly mellow and when the cheek assumes a bright scarlet or crimson, or the whole pear a soft golden yellow, as the case may be. At its best, a well-grown, well-ripened pear is the most beautiful fruit of the temperate zone.

Cold storage, indispensable in large operations, does not keep the pear at its best, nor are they kept well in cellars. If possible, pears should be stored in thin layers or in small, slatted crates in a cool, dry, upper room, each pear wrapped in paper. Only for home use and special local markets can the grower go to the trouble of picking and storing so as to have his fruits in supreme condition. To the home grower, these refinements in picking and storing are always worth while.



Gorham — A pear of Bartlett type but two weeks later and more resistant to blight.

In *The Pears of New York,* 2,929 varieties are named. The following are an even dozen out of this great number recommended for eastern pear regions. Ten or twenty times as many might be easily selected. The varieties are named in order of ripening:

Tyson, a hardy, blight resistant tree bearing small yellow, very good fruits.

Clapp Favorite, the poorest in tree and fruit of any in this list.

Bartlett, the standard commercial pear in America.

Gorham, Bartlett type but two weeks later and more resistant to blight.

Seckel, best in tree and fruit of all pears, falling short only in small size.

Cayuga, Seckel type, larger and later, pears nearly as good.

Sheldon, a handsome russet, ruddy-cheeked pear, the trees of which blight badly.

Beurre Bosc, a bronze-russet pear with a long, curved neck — distinctive, handsome, delectable; tree blights.

Dana Hovey, small, golden yellow, juicy, sweet, perfumed, exceedingly good.

Duchess, very large, yellow, coarse, quality fair, blight resistant.

Anjou, large, yellow, fair quality, tree vigorous, blight resistant.

Winter Nellis, small, dull yellow, high quality, tree poor.

Try a few pears in your orchard. The labor is small; the results are great.

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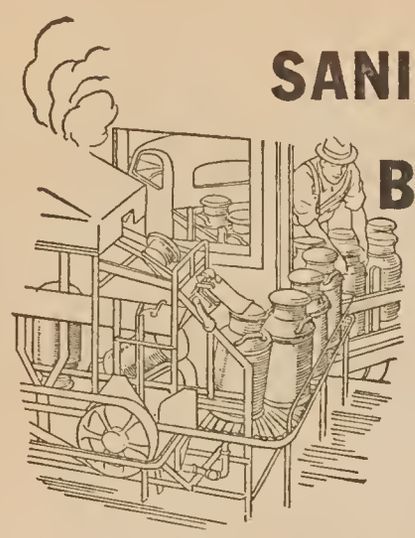
A market that demands millions of eggs for its breakfast each morning. An appetite so vast that all the 29 million hens in the Northeast can lay only half enough eggs to appease it.

This colossal big-city market, right at the door of the Northeastern farmer, consumes his eggs as fast as he can produce them. It pays him ten cents a dozen more for his eggs than the average American farmer receives, and it demands more of them.

To meet its demand, the Northeastern farmer has developed hens with average production increasing with each new generation. His strains of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds are as distinctive as the rugged hills where they are reared.

In his breeding of poultry, no less than in his production of fancy eggs, the Northeastern farmer has shown his resourcefulness and his persistence. These are the qualities that have made him what he is, and have helped make the Northeast what it is—a place where farming is a way of life as well as a way of making a living.

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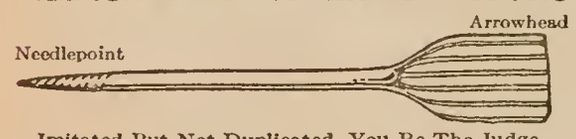
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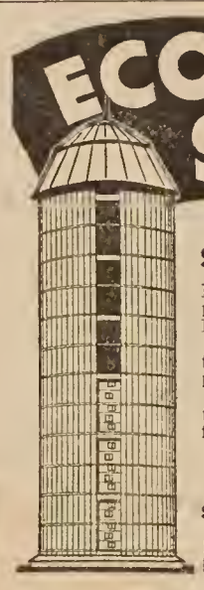
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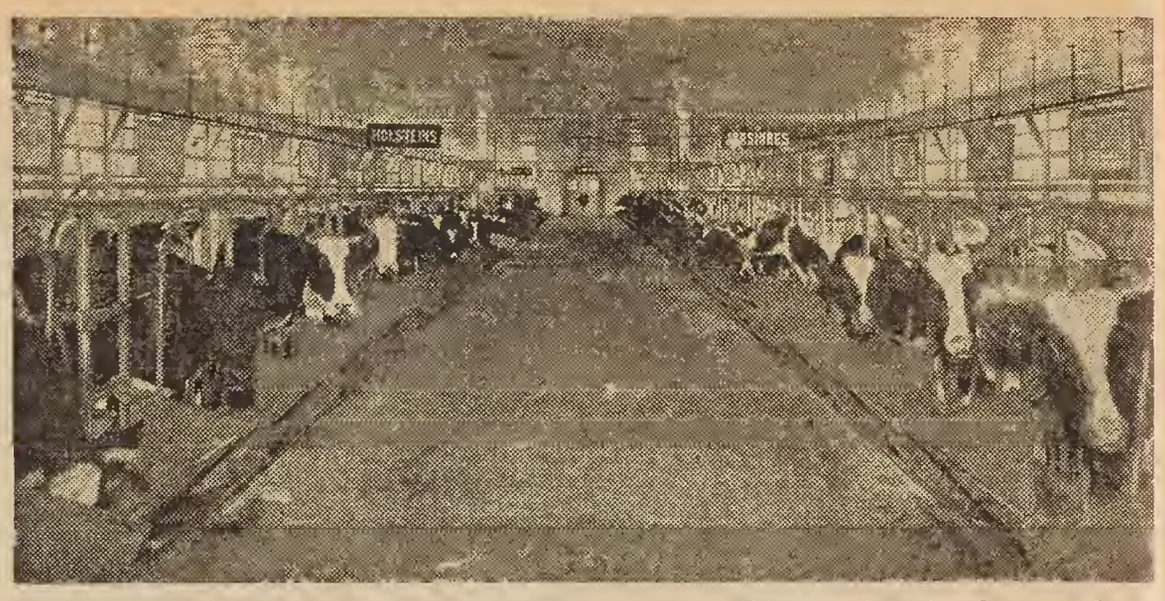
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Dinner time in the cow barn.

Winter Feed for DAIRY COWS

By A. A. BORLAND

THE average yearly cost of feed for 55,766 cows in Pennsylvania dairy herd improvement associations, 1918-36, was $89.89. The average yield of milk was 7882 pounds. However the average cow in the six New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania produced but 5161 pounds of milk in 1934. Cows having this yield in the foregoing study ate $65 to $70 worth of feed. At this rate the 3,112,000 cows in these states are consuming over $200,000,000 worth of feed annually. Since feed is by far the largest item of expense in producing milk and constitutes practically one-half of the total cost, it is evident that a reasonable amount of time and thought devoted to dairy feeding problems is likely to be well repaid in the savings effected.

Balanced Ration Best

That it pays to feed a ration properly balanced between protein on the one hand and carbohydrates and fat on the other was demonstrated by the Illinois Station. One group of cows was fed a balanced ration (nutritive ratio 1.6 or one part of protein to 6 parts of carbohydrates and fat). Another group was fed an unbalanced ration (nutritive ratio 1:11). Both groups of cows were producing practically equal amounts of milk at the beginning of the experiment but for the following 131 days the balanced ration group produced 47 per cent more milk than the unbalanced ration group.

The character of the roughage determines to a large extent the kind of grain mixture that should be used. Low protein roughage requires a high protein grain mixture. Fortunate is the dairyman who has clover, alfalfa, or soybean hay to go with corn silage or corn stover. If he has them, he can use a large percentage of home grown grains and has to purchase only the minimum of high protein concentrates. If he buys a ready mixed feed, he can use one with less protein.

Roughages can be classified into three groups according to the protein content of the hay. When the roughage is non-leguminous, as timothy hay, or timothy hay and corn stover, or timothy hay and corn silage, the grain mixture should have about 24% protein; When the hay is half leguminous, as mixed clover and timothy hay, with corn silage, or corn stover, the grain mixture should have about 20% protein; and when the hay is entirely leguminous, as clover hay, alfalfa hay, or soybean hay, and is fed with corn silage or corn stover, a 16% protein grain mixture is satisfactory.

Give Best Cows Most Grain

There are still some dairymen who feed a scoopful of grain to every cow in the herd regardless of how much milk she produces. This is wasteful. If the same amount of grain were redistributed to the various cows in the herd in proportion to their milk production the dairyman would get more milk without any increase in the amount of grain fed. Jersey or Guernsey cows need to be fed one pound of grain for approximately 3 pounds of milk. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss cows should have one pound of grain for approximately 3½ pounds of milk. Give roughage in such amounts as the cows will eat up clean two or three times daily.

The Measure of Value

Often a low priced feed is in reality expensive, for it may contain so little food value that the cost of nutrients is high. Usually it is economy to feed a smaller amount of a high grade feed rather than a larger amount of a low grade feed. The actual answer to the question whether a feed is economical is the cost at which it supplies digestible protein and total digestible nutrients. Home grown grains such as corn, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, buckwheat and wheat usually furnish digestible nutrients at low cost but these are carbohydrate feeds. Where a dairyman has home grown grains, he needs a high protein feed or feeds to mix with them. Forty-three per cent cottonseed meal at $45.00 a ton furnishes 100 pounds of digestible protein for $6.43; 41% soybean meal at $47.00 a ton supplies digestible protein for $6.75 per 100 pounds; 34% linseed oil meal at $47.00 a ton furnishes 100 pounds digestible protein for $7.70; corn gluten meal at $50.00 a ton supplies 100 pounds digestible protein for $6.20. These are apparently the best buys from a protein standpoint at present market prices.

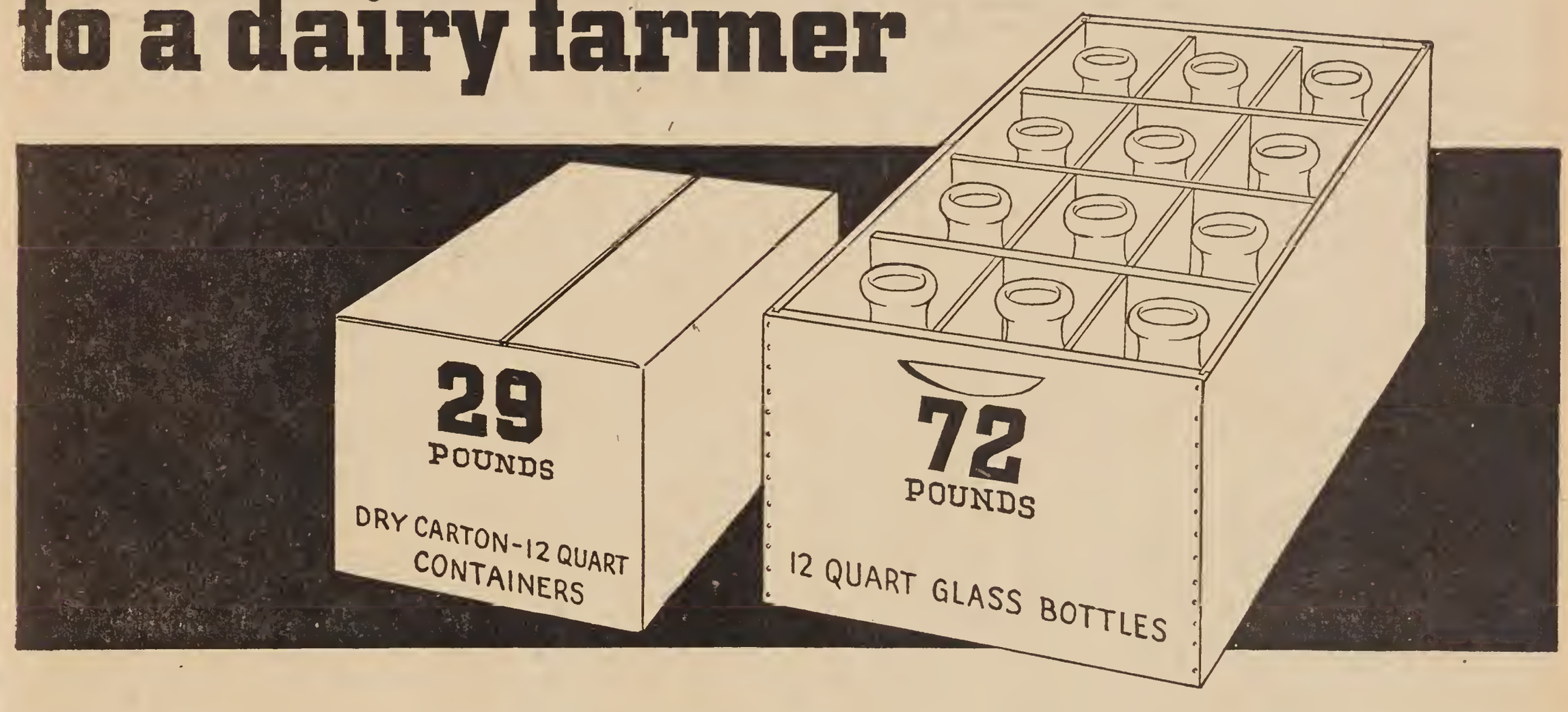
Cane feeding molasses at the present price of 9c a gallon (11.7 lbs.) furnishes total digestible nutrients at low cost and could be used to replace a part of the corn in a grain mixture. When diluted with 1 to 2 parts of water, one to two pounds of molasses daily per animal could also be used to advantage to sprinkle over poor quality hay or other roughage.

Water Is Cheap

The animal body is about half water. Normal milk is about 87 per cent water. The milk cow can get along better without solid feed than without water. What's more, water is the cheapest feed available. Why some dairymen stint the cows on the water supply is beyond understanding. It would be interesting to know how many pounds of milk are lost by dairymen who turn the cows out in the cold and storm to go a half mile for icy water from a brook or pond when the ice has to be broken so that the cows can drink. Under these conditions the cows do not drink as much as they should and the result is lessened milk flow. The installation of a water tank under cover or

(*Continued on Page* 17)

43 pounds makes all the difference in the world to a dairy farmer



● It is hard to think that the weight of a case of milk or its size can mean much to a dairy farmer.

But it does. And because it does, we want you to know it so that you will want to fight to protect the opportunity which paper milk containers hold for you.

For this reason many grocery store owners couldn't carry fluid milk in large quantities because the glass bottle was too bulky an item both in weight and amount of space occupied in the ice box. The result was that store milk in those outlets was almost entirely evaporated milk—milk on which the dairy farmer made less money. Most often that milk came from distant states.

Paper containers now perfected

Then along came several manufacturers who perfected paper containers and so cut down the weight and space used up by a few dozen quarts of milk, that store keepers changed their minds and began opening up closed ice boxes to fluid milk and cream, the milk on which the dairy farmer makes the most money.

In eight years the sale of fluid milk in paper containers has increased many times—not at the expense of fluid milk in bottles but rather, at the expense of condensed and evaporated milk. Proof of this is eloquent in last year's figures which show a gain for both glass and paper container milk sales.

The Department of Agriculture has suggested that the reason for its ruling increasing the price of fluid milk sold in paper containers was to protect the New York State farmer.

The Department of Agriculture in its mistaken efforts to aid the New York State farmer by penalizing the paper milk container, would have done better to place a penalty price on the sale of canned milk which, in the main, comes from distant states and materially affects the amount of fluid milk sold in New York State. Fluid milk sold in paper containers must comply fully with the New York State Inspection laws, and must come from the New York Milkshed. All milk sold from the New York Milkshed helps the dairy farmer.

Real danger in extra charge

It is then most unwise to place a one cent extra charge on the only fluid milk container which has been able to retrieve for the New York farmer that part of his natural market obviously lost to evaporated milk competition. It would be as logical to suggest that milk sold in a red bottle should be at a different price from milk sold in a white bottle. The whole idea of milk control is to sell more milk, and paper containers have proven the greatest aid to a wider sale of fluid milk.

Advise your Assemblyman and Senator of your feelings in this controversy about paper containers! Protect your chance to sell more fluid milk!

NEW YORK PAPER CONTAINER COMMITTEE
444 Madison Avenue **New York**

Look! More help to

PREVENT MANY COLDS



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S-p-r-e-a-d-s

YOU have a big danger area in your nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start.

Vicks Va-tro-nol is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area.

When you apply Va-tro-nol—a few drops up each nostril—you can feel the tingle as this scientific medication s-p-r-e-a-d-s through the trouble zone.

Used in time (at the first nasal irritation, sniffle or sneeze) Va-tro-nol helps you to prevent many colds, and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly Relieves "Stuffy Head"

If neglected irritation has led to a stuffed-up nose, Va-tro-nol reduces the swollen membranes, clears the clogging mucus, lets you *breathe* again.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL



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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *President Speaks to 75th Congress*

SPEAKING before both houses of new Congress, gathered in joint session on Jan. 6th to hear his annual message, President Roosevelt demanded more liberal interpretation of Constitution, evidently intending his remarks for Supreme Court ears.

Speaking of NRA, knocked out by Supreme Court decision, President did admit that it had tried to do too much. "It was unwise," he said, "to expect the same agency to regulate the length of working hours, minimum wages, child labor and collective bargaining on the one hand, and the complicated questions of unfair trade practices and business controls on the other." He declared, however, that broad objectives of NRA were sound, that its problems are still with us, and he proposed regulation of industry through federal laws supplementing State laws.

Quick Action on Neutrality

Almost first words spoken by President were request for immediate action to make Neutrality Act apply to Spain's civil war. Fact that Act covered only wars between countries and not civil wars recently forced government to grant license to American firm to ship $2,770,000 worth of planes to Spanish Leftist government. After President's speech, Congress rushed through resolution in one hour, hoping to be in time to stop shipment of planes, but was just too late to halt Spanish ship steaming out of New York harbor. However, there will be no more such shipments of war supplies.

President also suggested legislation for purposes of work relief; low cost housing and slum clearance; aid for farm tenants; broadening and improving social security system; and extension of certain powers soon to expire such as Reconstruction Corporation's lending powers and President's power to devalue dollar.

Gold Lining to Legislative Clouds

Presidential budget, presented to Congress two days later, calls for spending of $6,158,000,000 during next fiscal year, not counting work relief costs. When these are added, country will be in for another annual deficit, in spite of considerably higher government revenues this year.

SLANT: Now that emergency has passed, it is surely time for Administration to think of trying to make both ends meet. People's vote on November 3rd showed that majority are in favor of New Deal aims, but every citizen must view with alarm further piling up of huge deficits, which eventually mean even more burdensome taxes than we now have.

■ *Farm Matters on Congressional Slate*

THREE biggest farm questions which will be debated back and forth by Congress at present session are:

1. Shall existing Soil Conservation Act be supplemented to provide for some form of Federal crop control?

2. Can a workable crop-insurance plan be devised?

3. How can problem of farm tenancy be solved?

Secretary Wallace wants re-establishment of crop control, and he will have mid-western and southern farmers back of him. In his recent annual report to President, Mr. Wallace said that present Soil Conservation Act does not give enough power to control production, and he predicted huge crop surpluses in future.

SLANT: Recent experience with drought ought to convince Mr. Wallace that crop-control will not work, unless he can also control weather. So far nobody has been able to do this.

Regarding both crop-insurance and farm tenancy, Secretary Wallace is much more conservative than some farm leaders. He has recommended a plan for crop-insurance which would limit it at first to wheat, with cost to be met by farmers themselves and government to contribute merely enough to administer scheme. On farm tenancy, he is against Federal grants to help tenants buy farms unless their ownership can be protected from our economic ups and downs. He favors a better system of land-leasing, in order that tenants may stay longer in one place and take better care of their soil.

One farm tenancy bill, which will be pushed at present session of Congress, would authorize Uncle Sam to buy farms for tenants, under plan enabling them to pay for their farms over long period of years. *SLANT:* Unless all tenants placed on farms were good farmers, and unless farm prices were high enough to meet costs, Uncle Sam would have to wait in many cases a long time for his money.

■ *Wilson to Succeed Tugwell*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has picked Milburn L. Wilson to step into official shoes of Under-Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell, who resigned December 31st to take job with American Molasses Company. Mr. Wilson, who has been Asst. Secretary of Agriculture since 1934, has doubtful honor of being called "father of AAA." He was one of group of middlewestern farm leaders who drew up original domestic allotment plan from which sprang AAA.

Mr. Tugwell's other official job, head of Resettlement Administration, goes to W. W. Alexander, Deputy Administrator. Also, from now on, RA is to be part of Department of Agriculture, instead of independent agency. This ought to effect some much needed economies in government administration.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Better Days For Northeast Farmers

REFLECTED are improved agricultural conditions in uses and demands of Northeast for farm loans. Whereas over 90 per cent of funds loaned during peak of refinancing in '34 and '35 were to pay up old debts, in some recent months as much as 25 per cent of Land Bank applications were to assist in purchase of additional property.

Emergency borrowing by farmers who had no other source of credit decreased during past year, while co-operative cash financing of equipment and crop production increased along with expanded activities of farmers' co-operative selling and buying associations. During year, 17,000 loans were made for $14,800,000, compared to 12,000 for $11,800,000 in 1935.

"Farmers apparently spent more money for equipment, machinery, buildings and repairs than in any year since beginning of depression," says Farm Credit Administration Governor W. I. Myers. Increased purchasing power and opportunity to get short-term loans at reasonable rates promise to continue that trend for 1937, he predicts.

Financing of northeastern farm co-ops by Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, itself a cooperative institution, was $2,100,000 in '36, bringing total in past three years to $5,600,000. Co-ops assisted numbered 59; of these 25 were farm fire insurance co-ops, borrowing to pay fire losses pending collection of assessments from members.

Farm real estate values throughout the Northeast held firm but no material increases are reported. Repayments on farm mortgage loans increased, however, until at the close of year, 90 per cent of the 28,500 farmers holding Land Bank mortgages had paid all their matured installments.

■ *Labor Troubles Tie Up General Motors*

GENERAL MOTORS Company, picked as target by Labor Leader John L. Lewis, is being gradually forced to shut down its plants, either by workers' strikes or because plants supplying auto parts are closed by strikes. Unless peace can be made shortly, it is predicted that all General Motors plants will have to close, throwing 200,000 men out of work, with loss to workers of million dollars a day.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, declares real issue in fight is: "Will a labor organization run the plants of General Motors Corporation or will the management continue to do so?"

The C. I. O. (Committee of Industrial Organization), headed by Mr. Lewis, is now at peak of drive to build up collective-bargaining agencies for workers who make automobiles, steel, glass, ships, electrical apparatus and rubber goods. It is trying to force on General Motors a uniform collective-bargaining policy for all of company's 65 plants, scattered over 14 states. Calling this "labor dictatorship," General Motors refuses to recognize any union as sole bargaining agent but "will continue to recognize, for the purpose of collective-bargaining, representatives of its workers, whether union or non-union."

Result is complete deadlock, requiring Federal mediation.

SLANT: Present wave of strikes is bad start for 1937. Here is country just getting recovery machinery under way, when worst kind of wrench is thrown into it. If employers and unions do not soon come to terms and keep wheels of industry rolling, consequences will be far-reaching, for on continued business improvement rest hopes for supplying jobs to unemployed, cutting relief costs, increasing government revenues, and eventually balancing nation's budget.

■ *Spanish Situation Grows Worse*

RECENT landing of 10,000 Italian troops at Cadiz, Spain, to join Spanish Rebels is one more nail in coffin which Europe seems bent on preparing for Peace. Italian troops, like soldiers of other countries now fighting in Spain, are supposed to be "volunteers," fighting without official consent of their government.

Arrival of these troops in Spain, coming just when Italy and Great Britain signed new Mediterranean pact which seemed to promise brighter outlook for peace, dashes hopes that Mussolini would henceforth support France and Great Britain's hands-off-Spain policy.

Another ticklish factor in situation is naval war, undeclared but real, existing between Germany and Spanish

Loyalists since German freighter Palos was seized by Spanish cruiser. Ship was released but part of its contraband cargo held, together with one passenger, said to be agent of Spanish Rebels. Germany's demand for release of cargo and passenger has been turned down, and she is retaliating by attacking Spanish Loyalist ships.

In Madrid, hapless citizens continue to die, victims of Rebel bombs. In air raid on January 4th, Rebels bombed embassy quarter, until then considered neutral zone. Sixty persons were killed, three hundred wounded, houses wrecked, and streets gutted. Three bombs fell within a stone's throw of U. S. Embassy, which still houses about 20 American refugees. One bomb fell in midst of line of women waiting in front or butcher shop to buy meat. Many of them were killed.

■ *December Month of Air Tragedies*

A GAY Christmas wreath, hanging over door in passengers' compartment of giant airliner wrecked on December 27th, was only thing found intact by searchers who climbed down into narrow brush-tangled ravine where plane crashed. All twelve persons aboard were crushed to death.

This was nation's third air tragedy in December. Six persons were killed in test flight at Dallas on Dec. 23rd, and on Dec. 15th a transport plane carrying 7 passengers disappeared between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, fate still unknown. Three other airliner disasters occurred in 1936, making a total of sixty deaths.

SLANT: Statistics show that travel in regular transport planes, in spite of frequency of accidents, is twice as safe as driving your own automobile. That's some recommendation for motoring!

■ *Drought Resisting Wheat*

UNIVERSITY of Alberta, Canada, claims to have found a new wheat strain which is drought-resisting. New variety is called "Canus."

SLANT: If this strain proves practical under ordinary farm conditions, what a lot of grief it will save farmers of those western sections which periodically are overwhelmed with a disastrous drought. Drought-resisting wheat variety should not have a bad effect upon wheat surpluses, because surpluses are not a problem in dry years.

Good Books to Read

A Pageant of Victory *Jeffery Farnol*

Another name for this story might well be "Salute to America." The author deals with three gencrations of the Falconbridge family, from the Revolutionary War to the present day, when Anthony Falconbridge III rouses from the lethargy of old age to fight a battle as vital as any fought by his famous ancestor. Little Brown & Company, Boston. $2.50.

Craft Work and Play Things *A. Neely Hall*

A handcraft book for beginners, younger boys and girls, telling them about tools and how to use them, and describing simple projects. Many illustrations. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

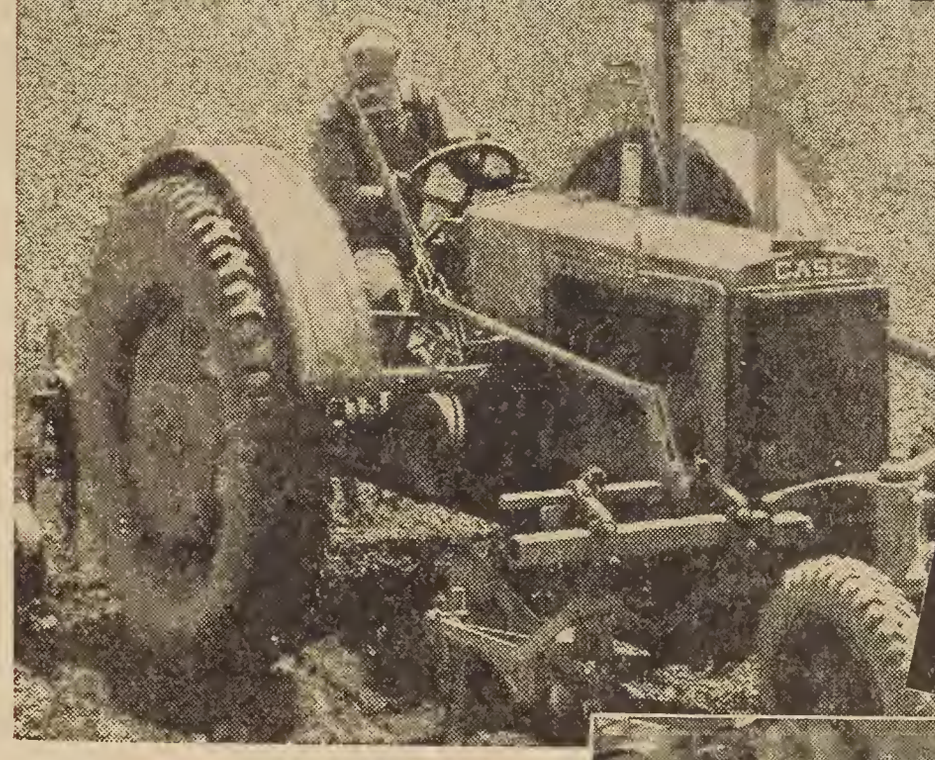
Lloyds of London

Film tells the story of beginning of the famous firm whose business and dominion is linked with so much of England's mastery of the seas. Freddie Bartholomew plays the part of the childish Jonathan Blake, and Tyrone Power does a fine job as the grown-up Jonathan.

The Plainsman

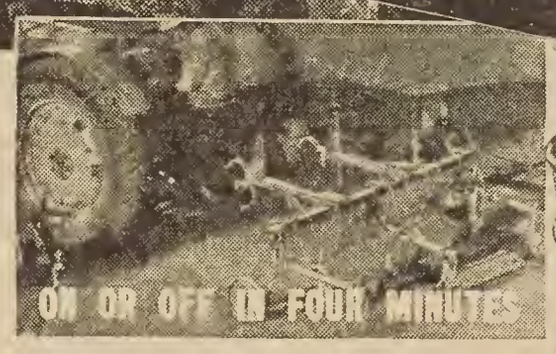
Genuine Western, in which Cecil B. De Mille has recaptured successfully the sweep of panoramic action. Gary Cooper plays "Wild Bill" Hickok.

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But fuel cost is only one-third of the story — it's total power cost that counts. First cost comes first — and Case gives you a lot of power for your money . . . coupled with long life that cuts each year's investment cost to the core. Best of all, Case tractors are built to run for years without major repairs . . . and finally to be renewed easily and economically. See what F. E. Hayes says: "Only $2.80 for repairs in 6 years use, burning fuel oil." That's less than 50 cents annual upkeep . . . over a long period of years . . . with low-cost fuel.

When every minute counts . . . the famous Case Motor-Lift gains time on every turn — some owners say an hour a day. You just step on the button . . . up come the gangs on engine power, regardless of travel or traction . . . without stopping or slowing you swing into the next row . . . another touch of the button and the tools settle swiftly to their task.

Working with the Motor-Lift are Case's "easy on - easy off" implements — 2 and 4-row planters and cultivators, listers, middlebusters, and combinations; special tools for many crops. Firmly mounted, fully adjustable, accurately controlled . . . yet they go on and come off in a matter of minutes, not hours. All clear when raised, they back into close corners easier and faster than team-tools.

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Besides the Motor-Lift all-purpose tractor, Case builds other models to fit every condition of crop, soil and acreage. See the one that suits you at your nearby Case dealer, and remember — "Choose a Case and choose your fuel." Be sure to mail coupon for brand new book "Facts about Tractor Fuels."



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1937 Book Review of Seed, Bulb *and* Nursery Stock CATALOGS

"Allen's 1937 Bargain Book," *Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Dept. AA, Gencva, Ohio.* This bargain book features South Haven Peaches. Other varieties and fruits also listed. Every fruit grower and home gardener as well will want a copy.

"Allen's Book of Berries 1937," *The W. F. Allen Company, Dept. AA, Salisbury, Maryland.* Fairfax, "finest of all strawberries in quality and flavor; large, firm, beautiful," will greet you when the postman brings this catalog. Many varieties are described; also "Common Sense Methods for Growing Good Strawberry Crops".

"Your Guide," *Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Dept. AA, Princess Anne, Maryland.* The theme of this catalog is "Better Fruits and More Beautiful Homes." In addition to complete fruit department, there are listed beautiful flowering shrubs and ornamentals.

"Burpee's Seed Catalog 1937," *W. Atlee Burpee Company, Dept. AA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* Burpee's newly developed "Crown of Gold" Marigold will set a new record. If you want to be one of the first to say, "Yes, I had it in my garden and in vases in my house all year," you will want to see this catalog; a gardener's handbook.

G. L. F. "Vegetable Seed Service," *Cooperative Grange League Federation, Dept. AA, Ithaca, N. Y.* A practical booklet of interest to home gardener and market gardener alike. Colored illustrations of vegetables throughout make you wish that Spring and Summer were nearer than just around the corner. Farm folks everywhere will enjoy owning a copy.

"Dibble's Farm Seed Facts 1937," *Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, Dept. AA, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.* "In 1891, Edward F. Dibble, a young farmer of the Genesee Valley country of Western New York, established a farm seed business with a motto — Farm Seeds and Farm Seeds only, one grade and that the best obtainable, at the lowest prices consistent with the highest possible quality."

"Harris Seeds," *Joseph Harris Co., Inc., Dept. AA, Coldwater, New York.* This catalog emphasizes northern grown seed including Tomato, Pepper, Beet, Muskmelon, Sweet Corn, Squash and other vegetable seeds. Home gardeners and market gardeners will be interested in this catalog which features Pritchard's Scarlet Topper tomato.

"Townsend's—World's Largest Growers of Strawberry Plants," *E. W. Townsend Sons, Dept. AA, Salisbury, Maryland.* Features the "Dorsett New Early Strawberry." They should come tumbling out of your garden early next strawberry season just as deliciously as they do from the basket on the front cover of this catalog. Will quicken the pulse of strawberry lovers.

"The Growmore Manual of Seeds and Soil," *Gardner Seed Company, Inc., Dept. AA, Rochester, New York.* The pages of this attractive catalog are chock-full of handy information that every farmer wants at his finger tips. Features seed potatoes, oats, corn, wheat, barley, and forage crops.

"Gunson's Market Gardeners' Price List 1937," *L. P. Gunson & Co., Inc., Seedsmen, Dept. AA, Rochester, New York.* If you are looking for an extra early Yellow Onion, you will want to see this booklet. Many other specialties are offered in their complete line of vegetable and field seeds.

"Pedigreed Seeds for Progressive Growers," *K. C. Livermore, Dept. AA, Honeoye Falls, New York.* If you are looking for a complete line of field seeds, you need this annual. Quaker Hill Hybrid Sweet Corns together with Cayuga Soy Beans, and many other features are described. Mr. Livermore says, "We have tried to make these descriptions concise, and accurate."

"Maloney's 1937 Catalog for the Fruit Grower," *Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc., Dept. AA, Dansville, New York.* Every orchardist will want this attractive catalog with up-to-date varieties as well as old standbys. Apple, plum, pear and peach trees grown in the fertile Genesee valley at Dansville. There is also a catalog devoted entirely to ornamentals.

"The Home of Good Nursery Stock," *Thomas Marks & Co., Dept. AA, Wilson, New York,* has in their new 1937 catalog plants, trees and shrubs in natural color. Easy to read—easy to decide.

"Maule's Seed Book," *Wm. Henry Maule, Dept. AA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* The cover of this book shows a generously overflowing wooden bowl of good things to be planted in your garden next spring. Inside the covers is page after page, packed full of "Dependable Seeds for Profit or Pleasure."

"31st Seed Annual," *Theo. Burt & Sons, Dept. AA, Melrose, Ohio.* This Annual, made up by "Dirt Farm" seed growers for "Dirt Farmers" will be of interest to everyone who wants to know about field seeds. Sensation Seed Oats are pictured and described, as well as Early Clarage Corn and Woodburn Golden Yellow Dent Corn.

"Jung's Seed Annual for 1937," *J. W. Jung Seed Company, Dept. AA, Randolph, Wisconsin.* Gorgeous flowers, gorgeous vegetables, and what watermelons!

"1937—Gladiolus Bulbs, Dahlias, Peonies," *Howard M. Gillet, Dept. AA, New Lebanon, New York.* Gladiolus, dahlias, peonies—and that's not all. You will find that this grower has a multitude of other garden plants and bulbs.

Stark's New & U. S. Patent Prize Fruits, Shrubs, Roses — *Stark Bros. Nurseries, Dept. AA, Louisiana, Missouri.* Take a trip through the nurseries in this catalog and you will learn the story of "The Quest of the World's Most Wonderful Golden Apple," Stark's Golden Delicious.

"Carlisle Plant Farms' Annual," *Carlisle Plant Farms, Dept. AA, Valdosta, Georgia.* If you want an interesting booklet showing how they do things on a "1500 Acre Vegétable Plant Farm", send for this catalog.

"Peach Profits," *The French Nurseries, Dept. AA, Clyde, Ohio.* Describes the Patented Hardee Peach, scientifically cultivated to resist excessive cold.

"Blueberries" *Houston Orchards, Dept. AA, Hanover, Massachusetts.* If you like blueberries that are bigger and bluer than anything you have ever seen, be sure to get this attractive booklet.

"Mills Seed Book," *F. B. Mills Seed Grower, Dept. AA, Rose Hill, New York.* The 50th Anniversary Edition, with special new prices and discounts.

"Perry's Catalogue," *Basil Perry, Dept. AA, Georgetown, Delaware.* This attractive booklet will interest strawberry enthusiasts. Don't overlook the Sweet Potato plants, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots.

"Rayner's Berry Book for 1937," *Rayner Bros., Dept. AA, Salisbury, Maryland.* Here you may find all the luscious berries with their best points trotted out. They fairly cry out to be rolled in confectionery sugar and plopped in an appreciative mouth.

"Robson Seed Annual 1937," *Robson Seed Farms, Dept. AA, Hall, New York.* This striking catalog is brimful of field and garden seeds. Old standby popular varieties as well as new specialties.

"Sims Plant Annual," *Sims Plant Company, Inc., Dept. AA, Pembroke, Georgia.* For the grower who wants to get right down to business in ordering his vegetable plants.

"Plant a Chestnut Orchard," *Charles V. Stein, Dept. AA, R.D. 1, Manheim, Pa.* Many of us have had this idea in the back of our minds but just haven't known how to go about it. Send for Mr. Stein's good reasons and you will agree that now is the time. Six large trees on his farm which were never touched by the Chestnut Blight make all this possible.



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52 Years' Experience behind our 1937 Berry Book. It will help you. It describes Fairfax, Dorsett, Catskill, etc. New and better varieties and tells how to grow them. Valuable both to the experienced and beginners. Your copy is ready. Write today.
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200,000 Peach Trees, 150,000 Apple Trees, one and two year old. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Nut Trees of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Asparagus plants, and Grape Vines. Best new and old varieties. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Roses. We offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock in the East, sold direct to the planters at comparatively low prices. Send today for our free catalog.
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Burpee's Turnips 3 Ozs. for 10¢
A sensational offer to advertise Burpee Quality Seeds—the Best That Grow. 1 oz. each of 3 fine Turnips, Purple Top White Globe, Snowball, and Purple Top Yellow Globe Rutabaga (Regular value 45c), for only 10c. Send order today. Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE. Lower prices for 1937.
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RAYNER BROTHERS, Box 7, SALISBURY, MD.

Could You Use $25?

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ants as follows: 10 prizes consisting of Quaker Hill. Family Garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortments (value $1.60 each); one prize consisting of 60 lbs. Certified Quaker Hill XL Strain Russet Seed Potatoes (value $2.23 per bushel); one prize consisting of 1 bushel bag of Certified Lenroc Oats (value $4.50); one prize consisting of 1 bushel Cornell Hybrid Silage Corn (value $5.00).

Wm. Henry Maule Company, Philadelphia, Pa., offers three merchandise certificates, value $2.00, good for any items in their catalog.

F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, New York, offers a $3.00 selection of any merchandise from his catalogue.

Rayner Bros., Salisbury, Maryland, offer one prize consisting of 1000 Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry Plants.

E. W. Townsend Sons, Salisbury, Maryland, offer one prize consisting of $5.00 worth of nursery stock from any items listed in their catalog.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland, offer two prizes consisting of a choice of 300 Premier or Dorsett Strawberry Plants; a choice of ten selected peach trees or ten selected apple trees or 100 red raspberry plants.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York, offers a total of seven prizes as follows: five collections of Assorted Farm Garden Seeds, value $2.50 each; one 1½ lb. package Kent Wild Clover, value $3.00; one 4 lb. package G.L.F. Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn, value $2.00.

Robson Seed Farms, Hall, N. Y., offer one prize consisting of a $3.00 assortment of merchandise from the catalog.

Houston Orchard, Hanover, Mass., offers 10 prizes of one set each of 3 year old Blueberry plants. Each set consists of 3 plants, 18 to 22 inches. These are the best variety retailing at $5.00 per set.

J. W. Jung Seed Company, Randolph, Wisconsin, offers three prizes consisting of three $1.00 assortments shown on back cover of their catalog.

Winter Feed for Dairy Cows

(*Continued from Page* 12)

individual water bowls will repay the expense within reasonable time.

Minerals and Vitamins

It would appear that Northeastern dairymen who feed a liberal amount of leguminous roughage need not worry about supplemental minerals except with cows producing unusually large amounts of milk. At the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, cows producing liberal amounts of milk and receiving only a fair grade of timothy hay as roughage were in calcium balance at the end of the lactation period. If a dairyman wants to take out insurance on the mineral situation, he will find it inexpensive to mix 4 parts of steamed bone meal, especially prepared for stock feeding, with one part of common table salt and allow his cattle to have free access to the mixture.

Vitamins A and D appear most essential in livestock feeding. However, most normal dairy cattle rations appear to contain sufficient amounts of both. Especially is this true when a good grade of roughage is fed in liberal amounts. Calves in winter may be benefitted by about an ounce of cod liver oil daily to prevent the onset of rickets.


Maule's Beets-2oz. Seeds
Detroit Dark Red, and Crosby's Early Egyptian—enough for 100-ft. row of each—to get acquainted. Send dime today! *Maule's Seed Book Free.*
30¢ VALUE 10¢ POSTPAID
Wm. Henry Maule, 193 Maule Bldg., Phila, Pa.

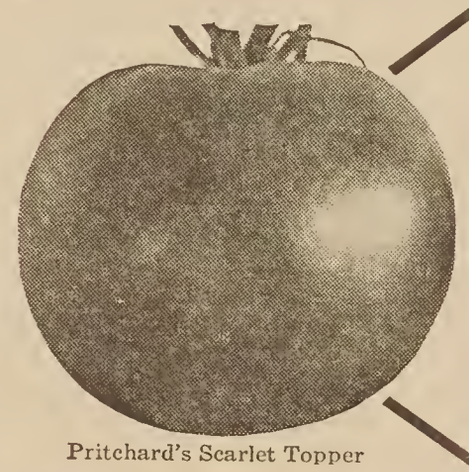
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Write for samples wanted, catalogue and our attractive prices.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 85, MELROSE, OHIO.

4 SEED NOVELTIES FREE for TESTING
To One Person In a Family Only... If 2 STAMPS Are Enclosed To Cover Packing And Postage, Canada 10c. Read SPECIAL OFFER Below

SNAPDRAGONS ART SHADES
If you have 1937 Seed Book, See This Offer Page 3
This offer will not appear again in this Publication.

PETUNIA RAINBOW DROPS MONSTER ZINNIAS
In our many Trials of Petunias last year this new variety proved a **wonder,** being a **Flaming Rose** color. Plant rounded in form, literally smothered with flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. Photo above made from one plant in August by actual count produced **585** Buds and Flowers.
Test Packet 50 Seeds.
This was one of the most attractive **Flowers** grown in our **Test Gardens** last year. Grows 10 to 12 inches tall producing hundreds attractive **5-Petal Flowers** about inch in diameter in many tinted shades and hues. Easy to grow from seed and blooms freely a few weeks after planting.
Test Packet 100 Seeds
Here is a **Zinnia Novelty** of unusual size and beauty. Plants have grown over 4 ft. tall with flowers over 7 inches across. It produces many brilliant **Colors** and delicate **Art Shades.** In a large test plot we counted over 25 shades and colors. We are making **Tests** in all sections of the country.
Test Packet 30 Seeds
Snapdragons ... Art Shades
Here's something very special in **Snapdragons** and cannot be duplicated anywhere. It is the result of many years of cross breeding, is rust-proof and contains at least 40 different **Art Shades.** We control the Seed and want to make a wide Test this year.
Test Packet 100 Seeds
SPECIAL OFFER We are making extensive **Tests** of these **4 Novelties** in all sections of the country this summer before offering for sale. All **4** are easy to grow and should produce hundreds of **Gorgeous Flowers** during summer.
We will mail **4 Test Packets,** one of each as described, to one person in a family only, if **2 STAMPS** are enclosed to cover PACKING and POSTAGE... Canada **10c.**
Mills 50th Anniversary Seed Book for **1937** is **Free** with each lot. It is printed in new stylo with 178 color photos to show progress in our **50 years** supplying **SEEDS.**
F. B. MILLS SEED GROWER, Box 116, ROSE HILL, N.Y.

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FIELD SEEDS FROM HIGH YIELDING STRAINS
Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Silage Corn, Cabbage, Husking Corn, Soy Beans, Wheat, Field Beans.
Hardy Alfalfas, Clovers and Grasses. Millets, Sorghum, Sudar Grass, Rape, Reed Canary Grass, Cornell Pasture Mixture.
EARLY TO LATE HYBRID SWEET CORNS
Yielding 25% to over 100% better than old favorites, more even ripening, better type and quality. Produced especially for home and market gardeners. With our series of hybrids you can have delicious sweet corn from June till fall frosts.
FARM CHEMICALS To fertilize soils, treat seeds, protect crops.
Write for Descriptive Circulars and Prices.
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If you grow for market ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.
JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R. F. D. No. 43, COLDWATER. N. Y.

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CRAINE 8



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HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN

(Formerly Hotel Pennsylvania)

39TH *and* CHESTNUT STREETS

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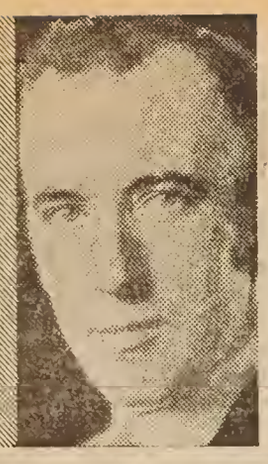
National Carbide

CARBIDE OF HIGHEST QUALITY

National Carbide Corporation
Lincoln Bldg. New York

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



HUNDREDS of farmers in optimistic frame of mind went to Syracuse to attend annual meetings of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club. They returned home even better pleased because of favorable outlook speakers presented to them.

"The United States definitely is on the road to recovery," said Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell University economist and formerly monetary advisor to the president. He predicted a continued upturn in the demand for fruits, vegetables, milk and other farm products. He warned "this does not mean every month will be better than the preceding month. It does mean the general average of demand will be higher and that we may look forward to a generally higher average level of prices" for the next four or five years.

"The smallest potato crop in years" as reported by H. B. Tabb of Chicago, potato crop statistician, confirmed the hopes of growers that the current rising tone of the market would continue. Mr. Tabb said the per capita supply of potatoes to tide consumers over until the next crop is considerably below the average. New York State suffered comparatively little from blight and drought during the past season, so that growers are in far better position than their brothers in some other states.

The usual trade show sponsored by the two farm organizations was enlarged to include a Farm Foods Show which was thrown open to consumers. All of the state farm organizations, many canners and processors of foods co-operated in staging exhibits. These formed an attractive background for the displays of farm equipment and supplies and the presence of crowds of consumers on the show floor made the busiest picture seen at the show in a great many years. Consideration is being given to continuing the food show.

Commissioner of Agriculture Peter G. Ten Eyck, addressing the joint annual dinner of the two groups, said that when farmers solve their marketing problems they will have ended at least half of their troubles. "Wherever possible they should co-operate among themselves to sell through a system of orderly marketing," he said. "They should arrange to carry the distribution of their wares over longer periods of time, particularly the non-perishable products. This will prevent the dumping of their products upon the market at time of harvesting, thereby glutting the market and becoming the cause of lowering the price."

The Commissioner promised that the state farm products inspection service will be maintained at the high level of efficiency and integrity as it was under the direction of H. S. Duncan, who died Dec. 10. He said he was more than pleased that he was able to raise his voice in praise of Mr. Duncan, "not only as a man, but for his work over many years while connected with the state service."

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, said the college staff welcomed activities of this and similar committees, as well as criticisms and suggestions from individual farmers. "Many times our research projects are started by farmers bringing us their problems," he said. He suggested that perhaps the time had arrived when a committee should be named by the vegetable growers to work out a similar program for their industry and promised fullest co-operation of the college.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted jointly by the State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club include:

Favoring co-ordinated soil program in hands of farmers; opposing diversion payments.

Asking Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck to appoint Spencer G. Duncan as chief of the State Farm Products Inspection Service and Harry H. Duncan as director of the Rochester office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Favoring joint annual meetings of the two organizations.

Prompt analyses of crop reports.

Restoration of State Fair premiums to former level.

Appropriation of $15,000 for new greenhouses at Cornell and $15,000 for new vegetable research.

Opposing reclamation or opening of new land until needed.

The Vegetable Growers' also voted for:

Indorsement of vegetable program of State Farm Bureau Federation, Northeastern Vegetable Conference and support for Vegetable Growers' Association of America convention in New York in December.

Indorsement of seed research at Geneva, addition funds for grading and inspection work, restoration of research funds to Cornell, additional funds to provide needed facilities at State College of Home Economics, for lower registration fees on light trucks and continuance of emergency taxes to relieve the burden on real estate.

The Potato Club asked full representation on the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, for daily reports on importations of seed and table stock potatoes, that the state purchase state farm products as far as possible in preference to products of other states, and that funds and inspectors be provided to curb misbranding, misuse of sacks and adulteration of potato packages in terminal markets.

The vegetable growers re-elected Henry A. Marquart of Orchard Park, president; W. H. Stoney of Albion, Walter Hess of Rochester, W. Van Sanford of Oswego and Fred Mielke of Elmira, vice-presidents; Lewis H. Gasper of Geneva, secretary and treasurer. A. G. Waldo of Canastota, E. L. Moxey of Jamesville. Elmer Adams of Williamson, Arthur Bradley of Elmira and Paul Work of Ithaca, directors.

The Potato club re-elected Roy A. Porter of Elba, president; Walter Gardner of Tully, vice-president; Earl D. Merrill of Webster, secretary and treasurer; Arthur Leavitt of Gabriels, Harold Simonson of Glen Head and Elmer Adams of Williamson, directors.

Time and place of next annual meetings were left to directors.

Potato Market Gains and Holds Steady

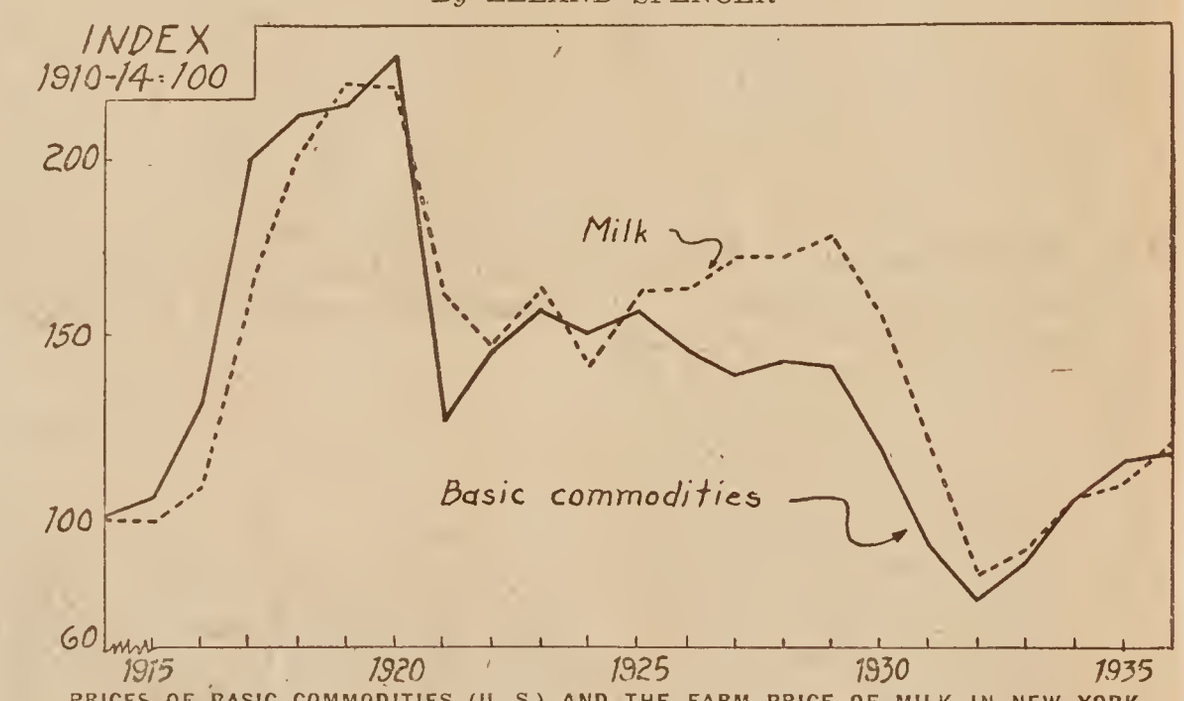
Santa Claus has been rather good to potato growers. Contrary to usual procedure, markets have advanced over holidays with result that prices are now fifty to sixty cents higher than one month ago. The New Year's outlook is in a most encouraging position. In all important producing areas, growers are maintaining a bullish attitude and holding out for prevailing or higher prices. This feeling is particularly noticeable in eastern areas. Just how high prices may go remains to be seen, but feeling prevails in terminal markets that next two weeks may witness a slowing up in demand and a rather quiet market. This position is due to rather heavy shipments made during holidays, as a result of the advancing markets at that time.

There is a firmer feeling, however, in market as a result of lighter supplies on hand. During last few days there has been a growing realization that final carlot shipments may show a further decrease as it becomes more and more apparent that there are developing more storage injury and heavier losses than were anticipated at harvest time.—*Amos Kirby.*

The Outlook for Milk Prices

Trends in Prices of Basic Commodities and Milk

By LELAND SPENCER



PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES (U. S.) AND THE FARM PRICE OF MILK IN NEW YORK
Milk prices have followed the same general trend as prices of basic commodities because both are determined by the same fundamental conditions; namely, the world supply and demand for gold, and the amount of gold in the dollar.

IN THE next few issues of the *Agriculturist* I plan to discuss some conditions that will determine the price of milk in the New York territory during the next year or two. The most important of these conditions is the trend in commodity prices generally. As a rule, the prices which farmers receive for milk follow rather closely the trend of prices of basic commodities, such as wheat, cotton, lard, butter, hides, silk, copper, and tin. In other words, milk prices are determined by the same fundamental conditions which control the prices of all commodities which have a competitive market. Foremost among these conditions are the world supply and demand for gold and the amount of gold in the dollar.

The fact that milk prices in New York have followed the same general trend as basic commodity prices since 1914 is clearly shown in the chart. Both reached the same high level in 1919-20, and about the same low point in 1932-33. Both series of prices had a sharp rise with revaluation of the dollar in 1933, and have followed a very similar trend in the past three years.

The fact that milk prices have followed the trend of basic commodity prices so closely in the past augurs well for the immediate future of dairy farming in New York. Prices of basic commodities have been rising, not only in this country, but throughout the world. The indications are that this upward trend will continue for some time.

Now may I suggest that you note those places on the chart where prices of milk and basic commodities have been out of line. We shall discuss those differences in the next issue.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JANUARY 18
12:35—"Seed Supplies and Seeding Mixtures," Prof. John H. Barron.
12:45—"The Art Teaching Program of Central Rural Schools," Mrs. Zara Kimmey.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19
12:35—"Getting the Best Out of Poor Farm Forage," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Giving Meats a Good Roasting," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20
12:35—"Wire For the Electrical Service You Want," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—"Sophistication," (Countryside Talk), Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21
12:35—"Pullmans for Pullets," G. O. Oleson.
12:45—"A Soft Answer," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Eileen Androus.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Keeping an Eye on Yourself," Green County 4-H Clubs.
12:45—"Hemorrhagic Septicemia,"—A Disease as Bad as Its Name—Dr. L. L. Parker.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25
12:35—"Molasses in January," H. A. Hopper..

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26
12:35—"Raising Your Chicks According to Book," W. S. Mason.
12:45—"An Entertaining Slant on Parties," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27
12:35—"Electricity Brings New Life to the Poultryman," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—"The Relation of Sir William Johnson to Education," (Countryside Talk), Arch D. Anderson.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28
12:35—"Tune Up Your Tools for the Rush Season," H. B. Little.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29
12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"The Women's Corner,' Estelle Jones.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30
12:35—"Making Your Own Acquaintance," (WGY 4-H Fellowship) George L. Farley, State 4-H Leader, Mass. State College.

How to Fit a Cross-Cut Saw

(*Continued from Page* 3)

more set is needed than for dry wood.

Some users of saws prefer the use of the hammer and setting block as shown in Figure 6 because the blow of the hammer assures a more positive set. Place the saw on the setting block with the point of the tooth projecting over the shoulder on the block as far as needed for the set desired and strike the point firmly with a hammer. In use of the set one needs to be sure that all teeth project alike and that they are struck with like force to bring all points in line. The check gauge is shown in Figure 7. If the teeth are set unevenly and too much the saw may be side dressed. This is done by placing the saw blade on a flat surface and running the side of a flat oilstone lengthwise lightly over each side and thus bringing all tips to a line.

This Milk Marketing Problem

(*Continued from Page* 8)

act is one way available to producers in their efforts to stabilize the milk industry in the New York milk shed. His reason for attending the conference, he stated, was to explain the mechanism rather than to recommend any special course of action. The amended AAA, said Mr. Gaumnitz, provides for the regulation and handling of milk in inter-state commerce, or such milk as directly burdens, affects, or obstructs the handling of milk in inter-state commerce.

Following along the idea that a better understanding of the problem on the part of dairymen is essential, delegates attending the meeting were asked to make detailed reports of the conference to the membership of their organizations.

A committee to study the 11 problems already mentioned and to get recommendations for their solution to submit to farmers is made up of farm organization representatives from each of three states New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania — and one representative from Vermont. The committee consists of:

New York—Raymond Cooper, Oswego; Herbert P. King, Trumansburg; J. A. Coulter, Watertown.

Pennsylvania—E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield; R. N. Benjamin, Harrisburg; Warren F. Whittier, Douglassville.

New Jersey — D. H. Agans, Three Bridges; H. E. Taylor, Trenton; Nils Swenson, Hackettstown.

Vermont—Karl S. Fields, North Ferrisburg.

NEWS



Most winter grains are from areas known to be



Here is a tonic with IODINE *—Plus*

FOR the fall, winter and spring you now have available a conditioner of greatly increased efficiency. Kow-Kare, with its long-established reputation, offers a new element to make dairying a profitable occupation.

The fact is acknowledged by all that in the winter feeding program, it must be planned to supplement the grains and roughage to bring forth greatest functional vigor of the digestive and genital organs. Some cows are naturally low producers. They need help or they can easily efface the efficient milk return from the high producers in the herd.

For over thirty-five years Kow-Kare has assisted cow owners by enabling out-of-condition cows to convert more of their costly feeds into milk. Needed supplies of Iron, the great blood tonic, plus accepted botanical drugs have made up the Kow-Kare formula.

Now . . . an Improved Conditioner

To the original formula is now added a scientific quantity of assimilable Iodine to offset the known deficiency of this element in the regular diet. If you live in the darkened area of the map . . . OR IF YOUR FEEDS COME EVEN IN PART FROM THIS AREA, the Iodine element is of vital value. Kow-Kare added to the feed will pay for its cost many times over by aiding you in harvesting as much milk from less feed or more milk from the same feed. It is a sensible plan of assisting Nature and profiting thereby.

For Cows at CALVING Time

Besides promoting general milk-making vigor throughout the winter, Kow-Kare should be a part of the ration of every cow due to freshen—for at least several weeks before, during and after this depleting ordeal. By aiding the animal to assimilate more of the proteins, minerals and vitamins of her feed, healthier calves and fewer ailments are the natural result.

Get Kow-Kare from your general store, feed dealer or druggist. $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. You are certain to applaud the results. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12 Lyndonville, Vermont

The darkened area of the map is the originating point of most grain feeds. This area is especially lacking in Iodine. By adding Kow-Kare this vital nutritional element is supplied.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Happy New Year! By J. C. HUTTAR

ALTHOUGH I realize that 1937 will be on it's way by the time you read this, nevertheless I am writing it at the fag end of 1936, and so I say Happy New Year.

I say it because I know that the present ratio of feed prices to egg prices is bad. Although 1936 started out with a lot of promise, the feed situation spoiled it in the last four months. The unseasonably warm weather in December put the finishing touches on the egg market.

A happy and prosperous New Year is, therefore, very much in order for the egg producer.

Some 1937 Forecasts

There are so many abnormal things at this time that it's a real job to figure out what ought to happen in 1937. As a matter of fact, with the limited viewpoint which I have at present it's no use for me to try it at all. However, the Federal Department of Agriculture has agents all over the country and should have a pretty good view of the situation. I received the publication by this Department of the "Farm Outlook for 1937." I am quoting a part of this report on the matter of poultry and eggs, because I think you would be interested in it. Here it is:

"Since a large part of the heavy marketings of poultry in the late summer and fall of 1936 represents marketings that ordinarily would come later in the year, marketings in the late winter and spring will probably be smaller than they were in 1936.

"Poultry prices ordinarily decline during the last half of the year, reaching their lowest levels in December. A rise follows which reaches its high point in the late spring. Prices have been falling faster than usual in the last half of 1936 and will probably continue downward until midwinter. Because of the large storage stocks it is believed that poultry prices in the spring of 1937 will be lower than in the spring of 1936. The seasonal decline later in the year may not be as great as in most years.

"Commercial-hatchery capacity has been expanded in the last year. In areas where a severe feed situation has caused liquidation of laying flocks, commercial hatcheries will be called upon to rebuild flocks. The commercial hatch in 1937 may be larger than in 1936. This will probably be true even though the total hatch may be less.

"The number of laying hens and pullets in farm flocks on October 1, 1936 was only slightly greater than in 1935. There were about 10 per cent more pullets not yet of laying age, however, than a year earlier. Because of the unfavorable relationship between feed and egg prices, it is believed that continued culling of flocks will reduce numbers of laying hens in farm flocks during the next month. By the beginning of the new year the number of layers may be only 2 or 3 per cent greater than the year before.

Lower Egg Production This Winter

"Unless unusually mild weather prevails this winter, production of eggs per bird this winter will probably not be as high as it was a year ago. In the last half of 1937, if feed crops are normal, the rate of laying may rise above that of the last half of 1936.

"Receipts of eggs at the four principal markets in 1936 have been larger than in 1935. Receipts of eggs in early 1937 are likely to be only slightly above those of 1936. During the last half of 1937, egg production may be increased and larger marketings will result. Stocks of eggs in storage at the high point of the storage season on August 1 were much less than for recent years. It is probable that storage stocks will continue low until after January 1 when stocks of shell eggs cease to be a major source of supply.

"Egg prices usually rise during the last half of the year, reaching a peak in November or December. It is probable that prices will follow their usual course this winter. Low cold storage stocks will help to maintain a high level of prices as will the low rate of current production. Winter prices, however, commonly fluctuate sharply owing to temporary shortages caused by changes in weather. It seems probable that egg prices in the first half of 1937 will average about the same or a little higher than during the first half of 1936. This is based partly on stronger consumer demand and partly on low storage supplies of frozen eggs. During the last half of the year, if production increases, prices will probably average less than in 1936."

In this same publication, the U. S. Department also predicts that feed prices will continue fairly high until the 1937 harvest starts. What will happen then is, of course, dependent mostly on the weather.

Good Stock Will Count

In a year such as the Federal Department of Agriculture forecasts it will take good stock to pay its way. A low egg producer will not lay enough eggs to buy the high priced feed she eats.

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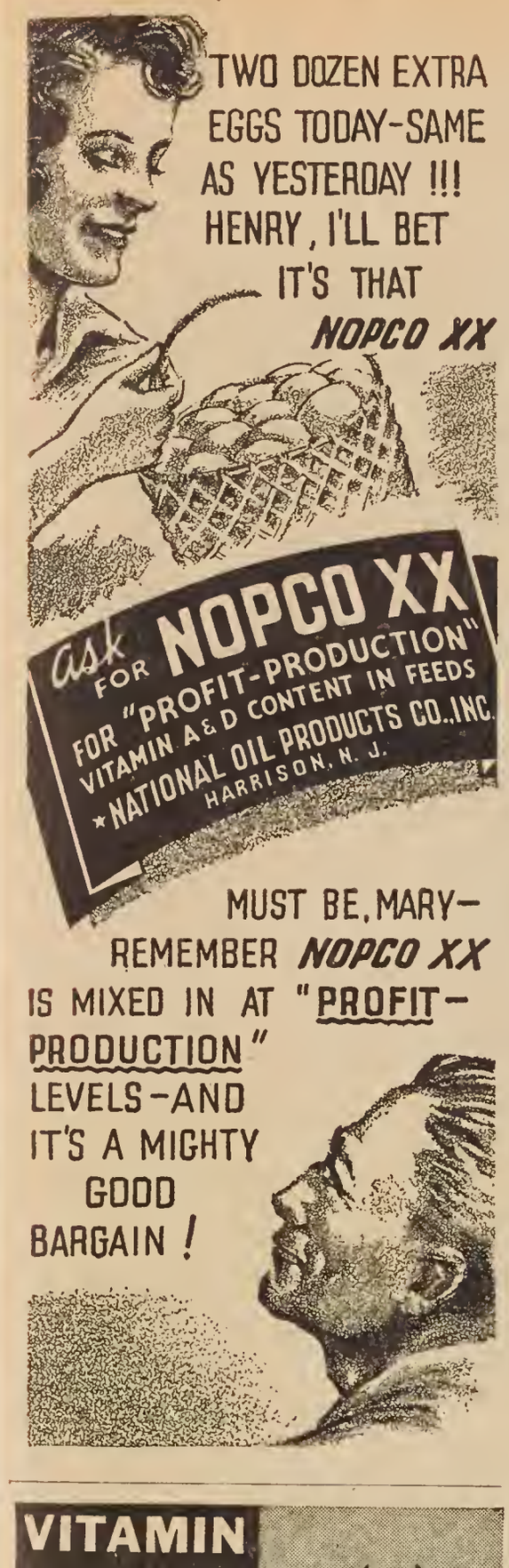
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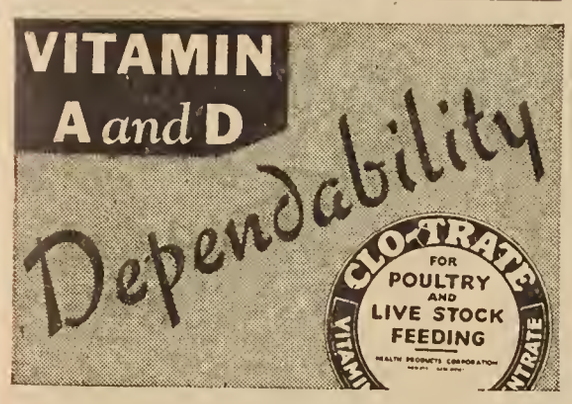
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Chicken Colds

By L. E. WEAVER

TIME was when watery eyes and swollen faces in the poultry flock meant a "cold." If it got to the smelly stage and some deaths occurred, it was "roup." We treated the flock by putting stuff in the drinking water, and by spraying liquids or dusting powder into the air, until the birds on the roosts were enveloped in a fog almost as dense as our ignorance of the causes and nature of these "colds." Sometimes these activities seemed to help the birds, more often they merely relieved us of that urgent feeling that we "ought to do something."

Little by little the situation has been improving. Today we know that there are at least five causes of colds, or as they are more properly called— respiratory diseases. It follows then that what helps one flock may have no effect in another, or another outbreak in the same flock.

The respiratory system includes all the apparatus used by the bird in breathing. It consists of the nostrils, aid passages and sinuses of the head; the larynx (at the upper end of the windpipe); the wind pipe or trachea; the bronchial tubes which join the windpipe to the lungs; and finally the lungs. I have listed these parts in order to make it plain that the diseases which we are about to discuss are seated at different sections of the respiratory system, yet because all are parts of this same respiratory system the symptoms are always similar, often identical. So it is not strange that when you find birds in your flock with swollen watery eyes, you may call it a cold, but when you send the birds to a poultry disease laboratory the report comes back that it is fowl pox, or infectious coryza, or possibly a vitamin A deficiency disease.

Identifying the Trouble

Even at the disease laboratory it is not possible by mere observation to be certain which of these respiratory diseases are present. So a plan has been devised that takes out the guess-work, although it takes a little more time to get the answer. Suppose you send several live birds with colds to the laboratory. There some healthy young stock will be artificially inoculated with infection from the diseased individuals. By observing the time and nature of the reactions in these birds an accurate diagnosis of the respiratory disease or diseases present in your sample birds can be made.

Your report may state that any one or more of the following diseases is present: Infectious Laryngotracheitis (commonly miscalled Infectious Bronchitis), Fowl Pox, Infectious Coryza, Fowl Cholera, Vitamin A Deficiency, or just a roupy cold due to a lowering of the birds' resistance by worms, unfavorable housing conditions or other primary cause. It may be a surprise to some that Fowl Pox is listed here. We think we can tell pox easily because of the scabby head and comb. Our error lies in the fact that some forms or pox do not show scabs, or only inside the eyelids or mouth where we do not notice them. We usually think of cholera as a violent, quick-acting disease causing many deaths. That is one kind of cholera. There is another kind, slow in action and having all the symptoms of a hard cold. It lingers on in the flock year after year just as Infectious Laryngotracheitis does because old stock, which are themselves immune to the disease, harbor the germs in their bodies and thus spread the disease each fall to the incoming pullets. The pullets may be protected by vaccination against Infectious Laryngotracheitis, but no vaccine against cholera has been invented. Infectious Coryza is not very widely spread and it is not likely to be present.

What to Do

When the birds with colds are first noticed in a flock the wise poultrykeeper will immediately do two things. He will check up on his ventilation to see if drafts across the floor or the roosts are at fault, and correct this or any other local situation that may possibly be at fault. He will also put several of the affected birds in a box and send them by express, or take them in his car to a laboratory where they can be examined. His county agent will be glad to give him the proper address.

When the report comes back it will probably suggest the proper treatment. Here I can only make general recommendations. These I am copying from a farm service letter prepared by Dr. E. L. Brunett of the New York State Veterinary College.

Infectious Laryngotracheitis—Treatment of affected birds is not satisfactory. Housing them in heated pens during cold weather gives relief in some cases. A vaccine is available which successfully immunizes chickens. If the disease is recognized early in a flock, it is possible to vaccinate the birds in the unaffected pens and check the progress of the trouble. If, however, the disease has spread to all of the pens, it is not worthwhile to attempt checking it by vaccination. It is important to obtain a diagnosis of the trouble in its early stages so that vaccination can be carried out before the disease has spread to all of the birds.

Fowl Pox—An outbreak of this disease is controlled by vaccination. If the disease has already affected a large number of birds, vaccination is not indicated. If, however, the disease is recognized early, vaccination in indicated. Flocks in heavy production may be vaccinated with the pigeon pox vaccine. The immunity is not as solid as that produced by the fowl pox vaccine. However, egg production is not interfered with provided the birds are properly handled.

Infectious Coryza — Because of the somewhat similar symptoms of this disease to infectious laryngotracheitis, it is important that an accurate diagnosis be obtained. The disease is caused by a germ. Vaccination is not successful. When an outbreak occurs isolation of the affected pens is important. In some flocks it is necessary to dispose of all the birds to rid the premises of the disease.

Fowl Cholera — Affected birds appear soon after housing. This is probably due to the fact that the pullets and cockerels are placed in a position to contract the disease from "carrier" birds, usually old stock. There is a nasal discharge and some swelling about the head. The wattles swell, and when the birds recover, the wattles are found to be filled with cheesy material. Treatment is not entirely satisfatcory.

Vitamin A Deficiency—Because this condition does produce symptoms which might be mistaken for some infectious disease, it is important that an accurate diagnosis be made. Supplying a sufficient amount of Vitamin A in the ration results in prompt recovery of the flock.



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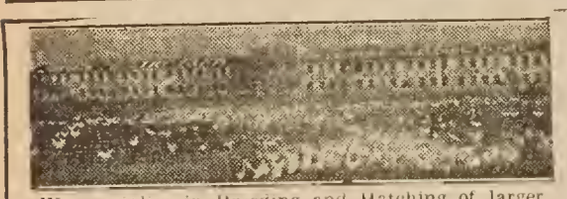
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"American" Quality Chicks

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Low Prices
Day Old Pullets
Day Old Cockerels
Straight Run Chicks

Thousands hatching every Monday and Thursday throughout the season. Thousands of Big White Leghorn Chicks from Matings that we have improved yearly with Pedigreed Cockerels that we have purchased from Cloverdale. In 1934 we purchased 200—in 1935 we purchased 400 — in 1936 we purchased 225. Consistent Breeding like this makes leghorn chicks that will develop into dependable layers.

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EMPIRE SEXED CHICKS

Also Regular Day Old Chicks From U. S. Approved Stock.

All breeders B.W.D. bloodtested. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at one-half original cost. Get our illustrated catalog—all leading breeds—bred to make you profits. Also turkey poults. Write

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Thousands Hatching Weekly, Sexed or Unsexed, as you like them. Flocks Bloodtested for BWD and Typhoid fall of 1936, the most dreaded disease in baby chicks.

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ADDITIONAL BABY CHICK ADVERTISING ON PAGE 20

BABY CHICKS

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Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

From 48 Breeders to 50,000
27 Years of Continuous Growth

Only real quality could produce such an ever-increasing demand for Redbird Farm Chicks. Many generations of scientific breeding have given our strain outstanding vigor, large body size and heavy production. Everyone of our 50,000 breeders has been found 100% Pullorum FREE by Mass. State College. Every egg is produced on our own farm.

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We receive many reports like the following from Mr. Nels Magnuson, Wallkill, N. Y.: "The Chicks I got the first of February are 10 weeks old, and they weigh 3 lbs. They are just wonderful."

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on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

Straight R. I. Reds **Rock-Red Cross**

Write today for our big, new, illustrated Catalog and details of Early Order Discount, good until Feb. 1st.

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HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

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1 Low Mortality
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White Leghorns Started pullets, baby chicks, or hatching eggs. Get our circular before ordering. WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Route No. 2, MT. PLEASANT, PA.

ADDITIONAL BABY CHICK ADVERTISING ON PAGE 20



Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

BIG NEWS! Hall's Highest Quality Chicks

NOW AT REDUCED RETAIL PRICES

All chicks; pure bred, crossbred, and sex-linked.

A constantly increased hatching capacity has NOT resulted in lowered quality—rather, the quality has been IMPROVED from year to year. But this constantly increased capacity HAS resulted in lower costs—which we are now passing on to our customers.

HERE'S HOW IT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED:

1911-1928 Gradual increase from 500 to 377,000 incubator capacity.
1928 "Junked" all hatching equipment for Robbins All-Electric Incubators.
1931 Added 250,000 hatching equipment in Robbins All-Electrics.
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High quality chicks ("quality" means "money-making") has resulted in increased demand. Better and better quality has forced more and more capacity to supply greater and greater demand for these chicks that are found extra profitable. At the same time, increased sales have resulted in lower costs, so that now these high quality chicks can be bought at decidedly less than heretofore.

One and a quarter million chicks ahead of last year's record (from January 1st to September 28th, 1936) is Hall's proof that Quality builds business.

We ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery. "Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

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Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW RETAIL PRICE LIST and interesting Booklet to

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HILLPOT Quality CHICKS

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25 lbs. FREE FEED With Every 100 Chicks
IN NEW ENGLAND STATES, N. Y., N. J., PA, MD., DEL.

Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
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100% Live Delivery
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7-Point Breeding Program Proves Investment Value

1. Size and Type 2. Early Maturity
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2c per Chick Discount On Early Orders

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SEND FOR THIS MONEY MAKING POULTRY BOOK-TODAY! FREE

★IN 1937 BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM BABCOCK'S FINEST MATINGS



WHITE LEGHORNS
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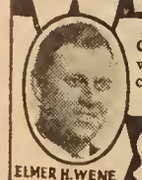
GUARANTEE—100% Pullorum clean and complete satisfaction guaranteed on every order of Babcock's chicks. Last spring's mortality on all Babcock chicks in the hands of customers was less than 2% to three weeks of age. Customers didn't even lose their "extras." SUPERIOR BREEDING—We have used America's finest strains for a foundation. Many customers report best production and largest eggs of their entire experience. 1937 CATALOG—FREE. Gives you full details on breeding, livability, blood-testing, and testimonials. Special discount if you order early.

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WENE CHICKS AND PULLETS

DAY-OLD SEXED OR STARTED

LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION IN THE EAST



CAPACITY OVER 1,500,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING. Few plants in the world, and no other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1937. More Official R. O. P. Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 300 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines. Wene Super 1937 matings will represent 16 years' concentration of the best breeding from the premier official contest bloodlines. Hatches every week in the year. Over 150,000 selected breeders BLOOD-TESTED. S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White or Black Giants, Wyandottes and Wene Crossbreeds; Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Red-Rocks. Save up to $2 per 100 by writing now. Catalog free. A post card will do.

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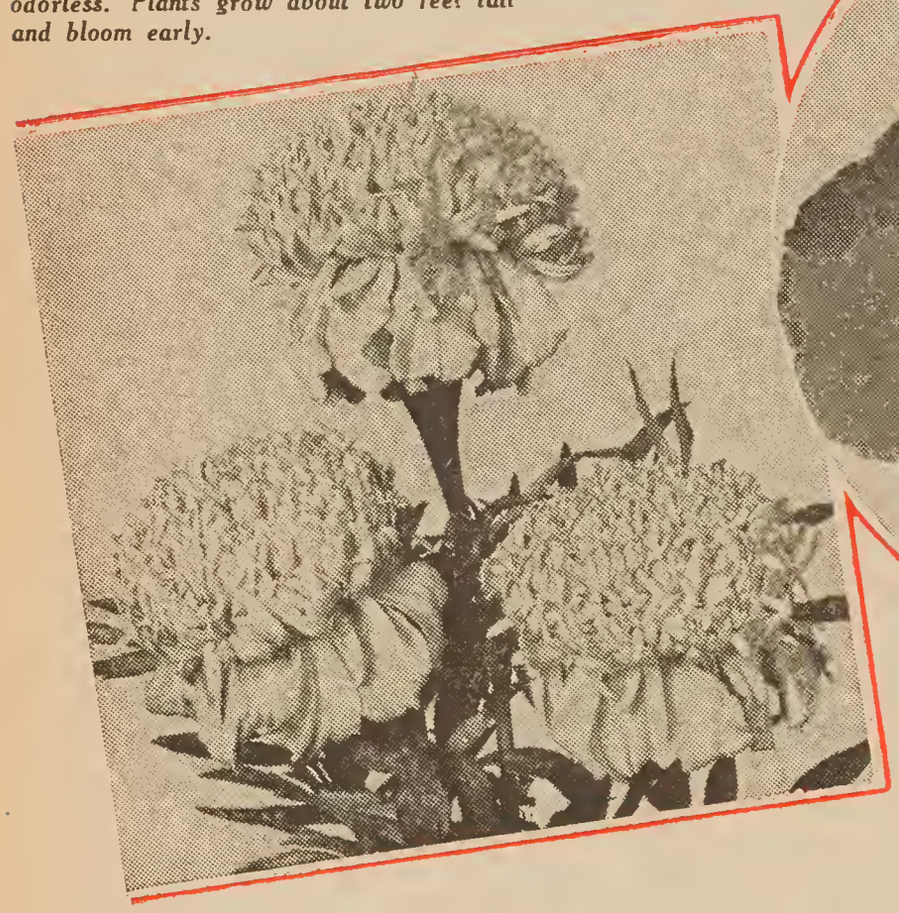
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NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
THE HISCOCK HATCHERY, SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
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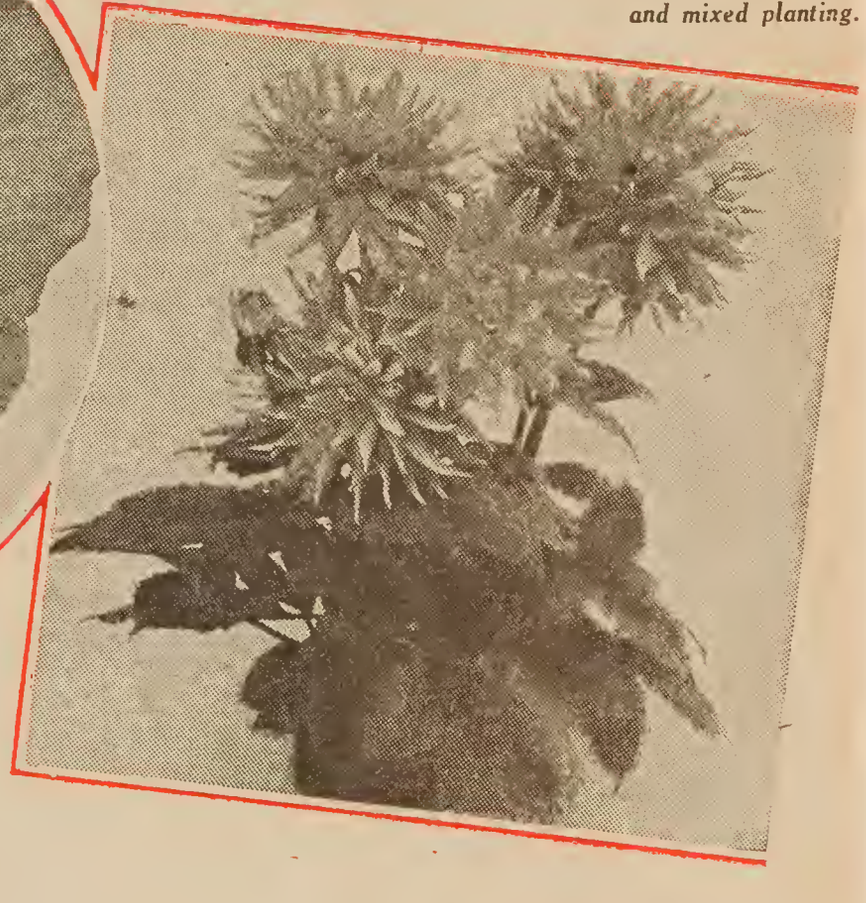
Below — The new collarette marigold "Crown of Gold", Gold Medal winner. It has a chrysanthemum-like crown with a collar of big broad petals of the same color, bright golden orange. Flowers are fragrant; foliage is odorless. Plants grow about two feet tall and bloom early.





Yellow Wonder Poppy grows about two feet high in ordinary good garden soil. Flowers grow about four inches across, a rich lemon yellow. Foliage, bluish green, deeply laciniated.

Below — The new dwarf Dahlias have remarkable value for garden planting as well as for cutting. The plants grow seldom more than two feet in height, and begin blooming when a little more than a foot tall, and bloom until frost. Splendid for beds, borders and mixed planting.



New Flowers for Your Garden

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHAT'S new in flowers for 1937? That is what real flower lovers want to know. Those who know the processes through which a new flower variety is evolved can only lift their hats in respect to the patience, skill and energy of the hybridists who bring it about. Better color is only one improvement that the hybridists aim to get. In the case of snapdragons, they have tried to obtain varieties that can withstand rust, which is such a pest to that beautiful flower. Two or three years ago, the first seed of rust-resistant strains came on the market, but there was not such a choice of fine colors as in the non-resistant varieties. Each year since that time a greater range of colors has been possible and the 1937 offerings are still better.

Florists who have their "snaps" indoors, away from the insects which carry the disease from diseased to healthy plants, do not have to depend upon the rust-resistant strains; but I, who grow mine outdoors, and who have had trouble a-plenty with rust, would be just plain foolish if I depended only on the old, non-resistant kinds. Since last summer's drought proved snapdragons so invaluable in the garden, I plan to make more use of them than ever.

Wonders are being done in breeding against a disagreeable odor in foliage. One large seed company made almost 650 experimental plantings, including varieties from China, South America, Africa, and Australia in their attempt to get a marigold free from disagreeable odor. Finally, work was begun with a marigold native to northwestern China, reported by a missionary. Many crosses were made without results until a chance cross occurred in the planting fields which gave the desired result. This cross was used for breeding the new race of marigolds with odorless foliage and sweet scented flowers, typefied by "Crown of Gold", the Gold Medal winner in the 1937 All-America selections.

Plant breeding work is going on in the hope of making gladioli as sweet to smell as they are to look at. That, it seems to me, will make them almost too perfect. They have such a fine range in color and form already and yet are so brave against heat and drought, that they rank very high with me for bloom at a season when bloom is scarce.



These Cupid Zinnias are very small, less than one inch across, and very pretty for cutting. The bushes are only a foot high. Fine for beds, borders, edgings and rock gardens.

But that is getting off the subject a little. I started out to tell about the new annuals, particularly those given mention or awards by the All-America Selections Committee. This committee attempts to choose new varieties which will be satisfactory in all parts of the country, and will be sufficiently outstanding in variety to warrant introduction, without being freakish. Any seed company in the world can enter this annual competition if they wish. Growing tests are conducted in 10 different sections of the U. S. A., where judges study the results. As a result of tests conducted in 1936, the Committee announces the following selections for 1937 seed sales:

"Crown of Gold" marigold, mentioned previously, took their gold medal, the best award of the Committee. It is a collarette type, with crown or top part resembling the chrysanthemum in formation and made up of long disc-like petals which interlace with each other. There is a distinct collarette of big broad petals surrounding it, the whole flower being a clear golden orange. The fact that it has no "b.o." is a huge argument in its favor.

The other marigold meriting special mention by the Committee is a dwarf called Royal Scot All Double. It is a striped French marigold with rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes.

Another garden favorite, the zinnia, came in for an award of merit. It is named Star Dust, a clear golden yellow of the Fantasy type. If you remember, Fantasy was introduced a few years ago and has quilled and somewhat twisted petals. Many other excellent new zinnias are being introduced by one company or another. They vary from the tiny Lilliputs or Tom Thumbs to the huge giants. It is really a matter of paying your money and taking your choice in size and color.

We gardeners simply would not know what to do without petunias, and cannot fail to rejoice that again one of its much improved varieties has rated special mention. This time it is Petunia Burgundy, a large flowered type, blooms measuring three and a half inches across and in shades of purple or carmine with white throat and tube with violet veins. There is no longer any excuse for having commonplace petunias, with all the wonderful varieties which have been developed during the last few years.

To the cornflower "Jubilee Gem" goes an award of merit. It is a dwarf compact plant ten to fifteen inches tall, with double flowers of corn flower blue. This particular variety was submitted to the Committee by an English firm, and the snapdragon White Spire which received special mention was also grown by a European firm. It is rust-resistant, of the true Maximum type, and has clear white flowers on good spikes.

Special mention was given to a Giant Excelsior stock called Rose Pink, grown in this country. It is a new color in this new type and has large individual flowers. It is carmine-rose with column and branching plants.

Larkspur, White King, received special mention. It is a Giant Imperial, four feet tall, with large double pure white flowers.

The new Iceland poppy, Yellow Wonder, received special mention. It is a Giant rich yellow variety, extra large, a strong grower. It was selected for 1936 introduc- (*Turn to Page 27*)



Comfortable ...yet Smart

COMFORT, plenty of swing and a definite smartness are all expressed in the new styles, from street dress to sleeping garment. Dresses have gored skirts which provide for a trim waist yet give plenty of knee room. High close collars, leg of mutton sleeves, basque-like bodices, tailored braid trim and sturdy fabrics of wool or silk fit into this fashion scheme for daytime wear. Black, raisin, coronation blue and the new greens are excellent for the end of winter and early spring wear.

The shut-in days of mid-winter offer excellent opportunity for making sleeping garments, house dresses, aprons and other needful garments which somehow do not get made after the growing season starts. Even sleeping garments reflect the day's interest in style, both in material and in pattern.

Dress Pattern No. 3202 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4⅜ yards of 39-inch material.

Sleeping garment Pattern No. 3284 reflects Tyrolean style influence. A flannelette print or broadcloth, chambray, or challis would make up attractively. This style pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Window Garden Chores

JUST at present it begins to look as though either the Japanese rubber plants or I shall have to move out. In September I repotted the two plants, and they have liked it so well that they are growing bigger and better in every way. I presume that I could pinch off the shoots and root them for friends, many of whom would be glad to have these fleshy-shiny-leaved specimens to cheer up their living rooms during the winter.

Having these big, cumbersome plants is strictly contrary to what our horticultural decorators advise. Miss Lucille Smith, up at Cornell, has written and talked much about wrong plants, wrong in size and wrong in outline or color. These Japanese rubber plants (actually Crassula) were lovely when they were small and just fitted in front of my window, but now the first thing anyone sees on entering the room is this plant stand full of these heavy looking plants, and it is not comfortable. Being a little soft-hearted, I know I shall again weaken and let them stay through this season but before another winter they will have to be reduced to a decent size. They root easily, starting from the stem end of a leaf pushed under the soil in a flower pot. A small branch would give results even more quickly.

So far the entirely satisfactory house plants have been the common pink begonia with its shiny green leaves and almost ever-blooming flowers, and the different kinds of oxalis. I have the white and pink flowering but have seen lavender also listed.

My watering problems have been made easier by the fibrous water mats which I keep under these pots. The mats set in little metal saucers which hold water. I also water on top of the soil every day and soak the pots once a week. The water mats help to keep a continuous supply of water at the roots. A one-inch thickness of small pebbles, or peat moss kept moist in a pan have much the same effect as the water mat.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Jellied Cabbage Salad

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
½ cup cold water
½ cup weak vinegar
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt
2 pimentoes
1 cup minced celery
1 cup minced cabbage
½ cup sugar

SOFTEN the gelatine in cold water; add boiling water and stir until dissolved; cool, add vinegar, lemon juice, salt, sugar and minced vegetables. Chill in individual moulds or in flat pans, from which squares of the salad may be cut to serve on lettuce leaves. Serve with boiled dressing or mayonnaise. A teaspoonful of grated horseradish in the dressing makes it "snappy" for those who like it.

A quick and easy way to make this salad is, instead of granulated gelatine, use 2 packages of prepared gelatine of lemon, orange or mint flavor. Instead of using only water as liquid, substitute ½ cup vinegar for the same amount of water called for on the package, and omit lemon juice, salt and sugar which are already in the prepared gelatine. Also, if pimentoes are lacking, use ¼ cup of chopped pepper relish (drained), or the same amount of pickled sweet pepper. (See page 18 of the *American Agriculturist,* August 29th.) Two tablespoons minced onion or onion juice add to the flavor.



And it DOES taste as good as it looks! Its name is

CORN AND SALMON LOAF

. . . you'll find the recipe in your Pillsbury's Best bag!

Two good friends for every farm cook—the recipes in the Pillsbury's Best bag, and the *flour* in the Pillsbury's Best bag!

In every sack of Pillsbury's Best you'll find a remarkable recipe folder. It's remarkable because of the recipes. They're original and unusual—and at the same time, *they're sensible.* They're for the sort of things you like to serve—and *can* serve, without straining the budget, or wearing yourself out.

Corn and Salmon Loaf is one of these. There are more than a dozen in all. You'll like them.

And as for the flour. For sixty-nine years the words "Pillsbury's Best" have meant "dependable." It is a "balanced" flour. This means it is made of a *blend of wheats*—not of just one variety of wheat, which may work all right for one kind of baking, but not for another. Pillsbury brings wheat from all over the country to make a flour that's just right for *all* baking, *all the time.*

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21 *Successful Little Dinners*

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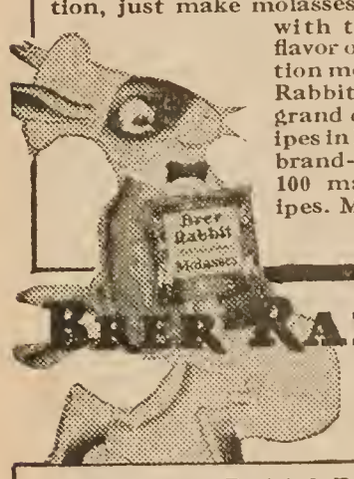
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Tasty MEAT DISHES *for Winter Days*

THERE is nothing like a good supply of cured and canned meats for keeping food worries away when the weather man is on a rampage. But don't just warm them up and serve them plain too often or soon the family will rebel. Meat pies, casseroles, and meat salads are some of the ingenious combinations you can concoct to make the family think that it is all fresh from the butcher's. Another trick is to use plenty of seasonings to disguise any warmed-over flavor of canned meat.

Pot Pie

2 lbs. of meat (veal or beef)
2 large potatoes
1 stalk celery
4 medium sized carrots

Brown 2-inch cubes of veal or beef and chopped onion in a well greased skillet. Add vegetables cleaned and sliced. Add two or three cups of water, cover closely and simmer until the vegetables are tender. Transfer the cooked meat and vegetables to a baking dish; season well with salt and pepper. Make gravy, using the leftover liquid; allow 2 tablespoons flour mixed with a little cold water to each cup of liquid. Make a soft biscuit dough. Build up a rim and cover the dish with the crust gashed to allow steam to escape; fasten the crust to the rim by moistening the edges of both, and pinching them together.



Crust

2 cups white flour
3 tsps. baking powder
¾ to 1 cup milk or water
6 tbsp. fat
1 teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients, mix in fat with fingertips or cut in with two knives. Add liquid and mix to a soft dough. Toss on lightly floured board and roll ½" thick.

Shepherd's Pie

Grease a baking dish; cover the bottom with mashed potatoes. Add a layer of cooked minced meat or fish seasoned well and mixed with meat stock or gravy. Cover with mashed potatoes. Bake long enough to heat through and to brown the potatoes slightly, 20 to 30 minutes. I often put an extra layer of cooked vegetables over the meat; carrots, small onions and green peas are best. The mashed potatoes would be used as a cover in any case.

Minced Lamb in Rice Ring

1 cup rice
2 cups minced cooked lamb
2 tbsps. flour
2 tbsps. fat
1 cup stock

Blend fat and flour, add lamb stock, cook until thick. Season well with salt and pepper, and combine with the lamb. Cook rice until tender in 3 cups boiling salted water. Arrange rice in ring on platter, fill center with lamb mixture. Garnish with stewed prunes.

Hungarian Goulash

3 lbs. beef
3 pts. stock
2 cloves garlic
1 bayleaf
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup tomato puree
Few grains cayenne pepper
6 medium sized potatoes
2 tbsp. paprika
3 tbsp. butter
3 tablespoons flour

Cut the meat into 1½ inch cubes and brown in a little fat. Add meat stock, garlic, baylcaf, salt and cayenne and simmer for 2½ hrs. Then add the potatoes and simmer 35 to 40 minutes longer. Add the paprika; cream butter and flour together. Combine with a little of the liquid from the goulash; cook until thickened. Just before serving add the tomato puree. Serve on a hot platter; garnish at each end with cooked noodles.

Although this recipe ordinarily makes use of the cheaper cuts of fresh beef, such as chuck or round, the high seasonings called for make it possible to use canned beef very nicely.

Dinner-in-a-Dish

(6 to 8 servings)

4 tbsp. fat
2 green peppers sliced
1 medium onion chopped
1 lb. hamburg steak
1½ tsps. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
2 eggs
2 cups corn
4 medium potatoes sliced
½ cup dry bread crumbs

Fry pepper and onion lightly in greased skillet, then add meat and seasonings. Cook until heated through and remove from fire. Stir in eggs. Put 1 cup corn in baking dish, then half the meat minced, then a layer of tomatoes, then another layer of corn, meat, tomatoes. Cover with crumbs. Dot generously with bits of butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F) for 35 minutes.

Mrs. W's. Chop Suey

Here is a recipe that our minister's wife has made popular at meetings. She uses fresh round steak, but there is no reason why sausage could not be used instead.

Cook ½ package (¼ lb.) macaroni in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. While macaroni cooks put 2 onions and ½ lb. round steak through meat cutter, then brown in hot pan with butter or meat drippings. Drain macaroni, add 2 cups tomatoes, season with salt and pepper. Then add steak and onions and bake ½ to 1 hr. very slowly. Cook uncovered at first, but cover towards the end of baking. Serve hot. (Serves six).

Creamed Chicken

Dice canned chicken, put into stew pan and dredge well with flour. Put over fire and add enough cream or milk to make a medium white sauce, stirring to combine milk and flour thoroughly. Seasonings of salt, pepper and onion juice may be added if desired. Serve on toast or in patty shells. Hard cooked eggs cut in eighths may be combined with the chicken, also button mushrooms or broken large mushrooms.

A very attractive garnish may be made by slicing the eggs crosswise, then cutting each slice in half; then make a sort of scalloped border around the edge of the toast, with the creamed chicken heaped inside. Sift the yolks through a coarse strainer over the mound of chicken.

Chicken Salad or Tuna Fish

Divide tuna fish or chicken into small pieces and let stand in French dressing in a cold place until the meat or fish has taken the seasoning thoroughly (about 2 hours). Add an equal part of celery scraped, chopped in small pieces and chilled. Just before serving, moisten with cream or mayonnaise. Mound on a salad dish and garnish with yolks of hard cooked eggs forced through a potato ricer and celery tips. Diced apple, equal in quantity to the celery, and a tablespoon or two of onion juice improve almost any meat salad.

Salmon Cakes with Mushroom Sauce

1 No. 1 can salmon
½ cup coarse crumbs
2 eggs
½ tsp. salt
Few grains pepper
2 tbsps. fat
½ lb. mushrooms
2 cups medium white sauce
3 tbsps. pimento

Flake and bone salmon, mix with crumbs, eggs and seasonings. Form into cakes and brown in pan. Melt fat, add mushrooms and brown. Add white sauce with pimento strips and serve hot over salmon cakes.

If fresh mushrooms are not available substitute a small can of mushrooms.

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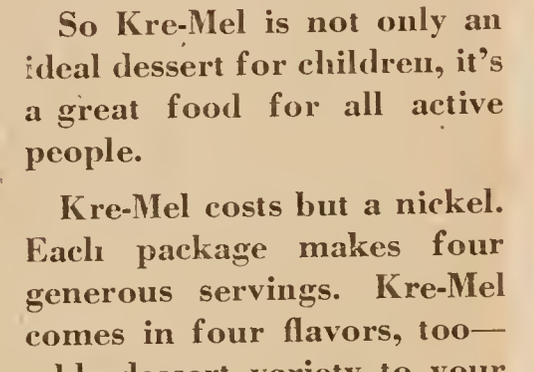
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Flowers for Your Garden

(*Continued from Page* 24)

tion, but the supply of seed was not sufficient, hence it was held over a year.

Outstanding work has been done with verbenas lately. This year, special mention was given to Verbena Floradale Beauty, the large-flowering, Beauty of Oxford type, rose shades with salmon rose predominating. There are many other excellent types of verbenas available, from the small creeping ones to the erect types.

As the Selections Committee is always careful to explain, there are other excellent new varieties being offered besides those which have had their stamp of approval. It is an advantage to have the varieties which have been tried out all over the country and proved their worth; yet every flower grower likes to try out some things on his own responsibility. The new catalogs will surely offer abundant satisfaction in that respect.

New dwarf dahlias which flower from seed in one year please many people who have trouble storing dahlia tubers over the winter. Then, too, they do not take up as much space as the large-growing varieties.

Annual Canterbury bells, blooming five months after planting, are another achievement of the hybridists' art and do away with the chore of wintering over the plant, as one must do with the usual biennial sort.

Asters, especially the new single ones in pastel shades, are beautiful for flower arrangements—if you can grow them. Every year I declare I won't even try, but last year some plants were given me by a well-meaning friend, and when they got the yellows I lost no time pulling them out and burning them. If it isn't the yellows, it is tarnish beetles or borers, so I try to stick to flowers that I can get some results from without so much personal help. Yet asters are so lovely that I get soft-hearted and try to crowd them in when anybody proffers plants.

The new King lupines, annuals, have new colors added to their range every year. This time heliotrope and sky blue are new.

The new art shades in the annual phlox (Drummondi Gigantea) are perfectly delightful. This is one of the most satisfactory of annuals and has become so refined in color that it is more popular as a cut flower than in its old bright hues.

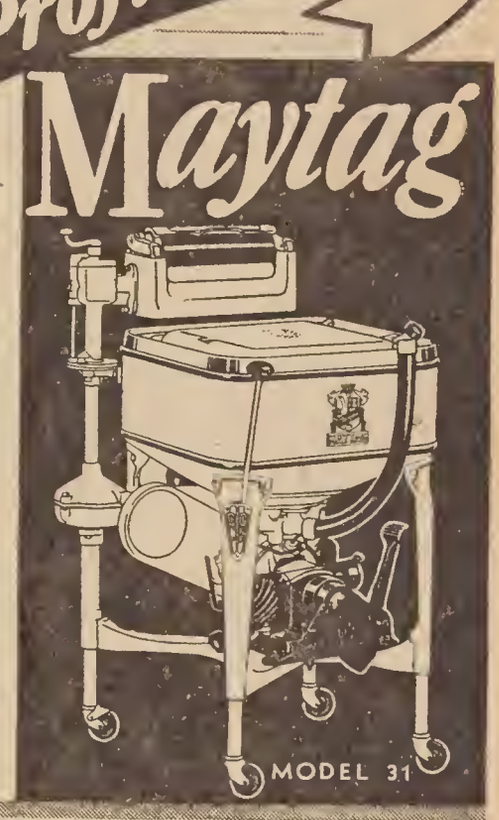
Another old pet of mine is the annual scabiosa which is so fine as a cut flower. It, too, is appearing in new colors, Rosette being a deep rose suffused with salmon; other colors which have received awards of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society are Loveliness, Peach Blossom, and Shasta.



"Stop sniffling, little boy. Can't you do something with your nose?"

"Yes, ma'am, I can keep it out of other folk's business."

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At the Western New York Sheep Field Day and Ram Sale, there is always a lot of interest in the sheep dog exhibition.

Barnyard Gossip

Northeastern Dairy Conference. Dairy industry leaders of 12 northeastern states will meet at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., January 27 and 28 to consider national and local problems involved in milk production and marketing.

Sponsored by the Northeastern Dairy Conference, coordinating organization representing the dairy industry from Maine to West Virginia, the meeting is expected to be attended by several hundred milk producers, cooperative leaders, and representatives of state and federal governmental agencies dealing with the dairy industry.

Reports from four standing committees of the Northeastern Dairy Conference will be given by committee chairmen toward the close of the two-day meeting. These committees and their chairmen are: Committee on Coordination of Milk Control, George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, chairman; Cattle Replacement Committee, James G. Watson, editor, New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass., chairman; Cattle Disease Committee, L. A. Chapin, secretary, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, chairman; and Committee on Consumer Relationships and Milk Consumption, A. H. Lauterbach, chairman.

* * *

New Hampshire Holsteins to Venezuela. Mrs. Glen Wilson of Milan, Holstein cattle breeder, recently shipped ten head from her herd to Venezuela, South America. This is the first shipment of cattle from Coos county to a foreign country in a good many years, and is a tribute to the fine work which Mrs. Wilson has been doing with her herd.

* * *

Bang Abortion. Over 2,000 New York State herds have been blood tested for Bang abortion, and over 1,000 have had at least one retest. Those figures include only those tested according to the federal plan of eradication. Some dairymen prefer to have a blood test by their own veterinarian. The advantage is that owner is not obligated to sell all reactors but, knowing the facts, can take steps gradually to clean out the trouble. Right now no federal indemnities are available.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15	New York Guernsey Sale.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

Jan. 16	New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association Annual Meeting. Lawrenceville, N. J.
Jan. 18-22	Pennsylvania Farm Show. Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 19	Annual meeting Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association. Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 25	Meeting New York State Master Farmer Judges. Albany.
Jan. 26	Annual meeting New York State Agricultural Society. Albany.
Jan. 26-29	New Jersey Agricultural Week. Trenton.
Jan. 27-28	Annual meeting Northeastern Dairy Conference. Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 27-29	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society. Kingston, N. Y.
Feb. 11 & 12	Annual winter meeting Western Maine Fruit Growers. Auburn, Maine.
Feb. 15-20	30th Annual Farm and Home Week. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 16	Banquet of Dairymen's Association and New York State Breeders' Association. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 18	Ninth Annual American Agriculturist Master Farmer Banquet. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 23	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 23	Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Guernsey meeting. Concord, Mass.
March 1	Canning Crops meeting. Geneva, N. Y.
Mar. 9-10	Third Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Gloversville, N. Y.
Mar. 10-12	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting. Norwich Inn, Norwich, Conn.
March 17-19	Annual New York State Extension Conference. Ithaca, N. Y.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 21-26	Annual Meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. New Brunswick, N. J.

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11 Registered Holstein Heifers. 10 Registered Holstein cows. 15 Grade Guernsey and Holstein Heifers due to freshen during winter and spring. T.B., blood, and garget tested. 3 saddle horses.

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ANNDUNCES to the many owners of sons from our Senior Herd Sire, "Fanyan King of the Snow's," that his first sister, "Springbank Aristocrat Adaline," owned by Tom Dent, Woodstock, Ont., is the NEW DOUBLE WORLD'S RECORD 2-YEAR-OLD CHAMPIDN. The record, 24,606 milk, 874 fat, was made on three time a day milking on a year's test.
"Fanyan King of the Snow's" has a 911 lb. 4% fat dam. She is the highest record sister of a world's record cow. His sire's dam, "Snow Countess," has 1125 lb. fat with 4.37% test and is the world's champion long time producer.
Knowing the high test with production and type backing the Snow family, we are wondering where the next record will be made.
C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

For Sale---Farmer's Herd
Guernseys
ACCREDITED, BLOOD AND MASTITIS TESTED. REGISTERED ANO GRADES. ALL COWS YOUNG. SELL ALL OR PART. MANY FRESH, DTHERS HEAVY.
W. S. DUNN, SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms
Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.
Write for sales list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

Looking for Guernseys?
WRITE FOR LIST OF DESIRABLE GUERNSEYS ALL AGES, DFFERED FROM ACCREDITED. NEGATIVE HERDS.
N. Y. STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' CO-OP., Inc.
305 Fayette Park Building
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Guernsey Bulls
of serviceable age all sold but one, others range in age from 1 to 8 months.
What is the best way to increase production without materially increasing the cost per unit of production? Most of us want the quickest results, and these are obtained by using exceptional good bulls and raising for herd replacements only the calves from the best cows in the herd.
WE OFFER 5 BULL CALVES OF EXCEPTIONAL PRODUCTION INHERITANCE.
C. J. Hinds & Son
Springfield Center, New York.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
Herd sire: Valor's Improver 146504 A. R. One of the best sons of the great Langwater Valor 79775. "Improver's" dam is a former world record holder, class DD. His two full sisters have A.R. records that average 16,806 lbs. milk, 902 lbs. fat. Young sons and double grandsons of Valor's Improver for sale; also a limited number of good cows.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULLS
One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)
Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request.
Accredited Negative
TARBELL FARMS,
Smithville Flats, New York.

Registered JERSEY BULL
FOR SALE
SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.
Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y. SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.
DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat. SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.
PRICE, $150.00.
Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.
River View Dairy Farm
W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered and Grades Jerseys
T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL
Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.
Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.
Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.
Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N.Y.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Heavy producers — 10,000 lb. average.
High testers — 434 lb. fat, 4.3%.
Show winners—County and State Fair.
For Sale — bull calves, by Sycamore Repeal. Write for pictures and individual records.
Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES
Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.
ACCREOITED — NEGATIVE.
Old Homestead Farm
ROBERT L. SQUIRES, Mgr., MASSENA, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
(REGISTEREO)
36 CHDICE YDUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS.
BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N.Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

2 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
ONE YEAR OLD.

2 Registered Guernsey Bulls
EIGHT MONTHS OLD FROM 60 LB. COWS.
Accredited — blood tested.
Will exchange for other bulls to avoid inbreeding.

J. S. Morse **Levanna, N. Y.**

Aberdeen-Angus
SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
6-8 MONTHS OF AGE.
THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-1 STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.

The Peelle Co. **Rock Stream, N. Y.**

ANGUS CATTLE
Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.

Bethel Farm, Inc.
FRANK RICHARDS, Mgr.
Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
Registered Angus Cow
bred, with heifer calf at foot.
Reasonable.

JOHN THIELPAPE,
Hurley, New York

Aberdeen-Angus...
WELL BRED, THICKSET, YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS, SIRED BY PRIDEMERE OF WHEATLAND 2nd, 1ST PRIZE 3 YR. OLD BULL AND SIRE OF 1ST PRIZE HEIFER CALF AND PAIR OF CALVES AT 1936 NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

WE OFFER
Choice Brown Swiss Bulls
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
T.B. Accredited and approved blood tested.
D. N. BOICE, Owner.

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Herefords
1936 CALVES
BOTH SEXES.

TWO BULLS
sixteen and twenty months old.

We Also Have Two Hereford Bulls
which we have used the past season as herd sires, each a little over three years old, well bred and good individuals, both proven sires. Anyone can see their offspring here at the farm, we do not care to use them another season, because of several heifers being too closely related to them.
ALL PRICED REASONABLE.

Hop Creek Farms, Holmdel, N. J.

Quality HEREFORDS
Registered Stock For Sale.

Langston Stock Farm
Alden - New York

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls
of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Mile Square King
BEAUTIFUL INDIVIDUAL.
GENTLE, TWO YEAR OLD MILKING SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

WILSON M. HARDY, VICTOR, N. Y.

Canadian Cows For Sale
JANUARY AND FEBRUARY CALVES.

Also Mixed Clover and Alfalfa Hay
one carload or a hundred, $9. to $12. per ton on cars.

St. Lawrence Valley Agricultural Society, Lancaster, Ontario

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian
COWS
Also 200 Tons Well Cured 1st and 2nd Cutting Alfalfa.

Hutchins&Leggett
Malone, New York

Baled Hay and Straw
All grades mixed hay and alfalfa.
Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Rambouillet Sheep
A FEW GOOD BRED EWES.

Holstein Cattle
CALVES OF BOTH SEXES AT FARMERS' PRICES.

W. H. Preston, Springwater, N. Y.

PROLIFIC Easy Feeding, Quick growing
O. I. C.s
Best of Breeding, Pure Bred Pigs $10.00 each. Either sex, unrelated pairs $20.00. 6 very nice 60 lb. sow pigs $15.00 each. All stock crated and Registered Free.

R. HILL
R.F.D. No. 1, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
BERKSHIRES
BOAR and SOW PIGS, Also BRED SOWS. All High Grade No. 1 Stock, at Reasonable Prices
Write your wants. 1937 Poultry and Stock calendar free. Write

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.



JACKS
RAISE MULES.
14 Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jennys in Foal. Write for prices.

Krekler's Jack Farm
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

Stallioners - Look at ASTROLOGER
FOALED MAY 8TH, 1935
by Imp. Astrologue — out of June by Imp. Jambo, an exceptional dark grey coming two year old, weighing 1650 lbs., standing 16 hands. 1st prize foal and 1st prize yearling, Dutchess County Fair.

FUERST STOCK FARM
MYRON M. FUERST
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE
A Half Dozen 3-year Old DRAFT COLTS
14-1600 — SOUND — BROKEN.
One purebred percheron mare, coming 4.
Four purebred Guernsey bull calves.

SUNNYGABLES FARM - Ithaca, N. Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MOUNTAINS, GOLD COIN, COBBLERS, HEBRONS, ROSE, BURBANKS, PEACHBLOWS, WHITE GOLD, RURALS AND OTHERS.
At the 1936 New York State Fair we won 9 Firsts and 5 Seconds, including both collections.
LIST OF 20 VARIETIES FREE.

Roy Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
4,000 Bu. Certified Green Mt. SEED POTATOES
FAVOR R. SMITH,
FARM DIRECTOR,
Lake Placid Club, New York.

Honey

60 lbs. extra clover	$5.40
28 lbs. " "	$2.70
60 lbs. Buckwheat	$4.80
60 lbs. Amber	$4.80
Net prepaid.	
10 lb. pails clover, postpaid,	$1.60

Satisfaction guaranteed. Crop is short but quality is fine. Honey is the health sweet.

F. W. LESSER **Fayetteville, N.Y.**

OUR BEST
LIGHT CLOVER HONEY
1-5 lb. pail $1.00, 2 pails $1.80 and 6 pails $4.50. Buckwheat 1-5 lb. pail $.90, 2 pails $1.70 and 6 pails $4.00. All Postpaid third zone. Write for Wholesale prices.

Finger Lakes Apiaries, Homer, N. Y.

150 Gallons last spring's Pure
MAPLE SYRUP
Guaranteed good quality and 11 lbs. net.
(Made with a Grimm new Flue Type Evaporator.)
$1.75 per gallon, crated for shipment.

Clarence Lord, Erieville, N. Y.

Westhill House Strain
New Hampshire Breeders
are selected for Livability, Quick Growth, Rapid Feathering, Early Maturity and Heavy Production of Beautiful Large eggs. Official records up to 322.75 egg points.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND ORDER BLANKS.

MRS. HARRY F. LITTLE
Camillus, New York

CERTIFIED Leghorns
BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.

FARLEY PORTER **Sodus, N. Y.**



INCREASE EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
Send for circular.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 **Seneca Falls, N. Y.**

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS
WE ARE PROUD TO SELL AND YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN.
CIRCULAR.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

PRODUCTION-BRED
S. C. White Leghorns
—and—
New Hampshire Reds
Prices Reasonable - Write for Circular

Zimmer Poultry Farm
Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices

DEROY TAYLOR
Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS NEW HAMPSHIRES
NO REACTORS IN FIVE YEARS.
Write for Details.

The Glen Springs, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm
H. R. O. P.
Offers special prices on Pedigreed Pure Hanson Strain BREEDING FEMALES — 4000 Breeders — all on our own farm. Our 15th year of experience.

ELI BODINE
CHEMUNG, NEW YORK.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

N. H. Red Hatching Eggs
$4.00 Per100

A. J. Lasher, 203 Broome St., Catskill, N. Y.

Keystone English, American
SINGLE COMB SNOW WHITE **LEGHORNS**
Heavy winter layers—profit payers. Established in 1910—five other breeds. Colored Poultry Calendar for 1937 free. Write today

The Keystone Farms, Box 71, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
4500 Layers and Breeders
***and* New Hampshires**
1200 Breeders

The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

R.O.P. PEDIGREED AND CERTIFIED
LEGHORNS
We have just made the largest sale of Certified Breeding Males ever recorded in New York State. Write for Circular.

The White Egg Farm
E. R. STONE & SON, CLYDE, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Highest Life-Time Layers
Vineland Hen Contest, 1936
Proven Egg Production. Highest Pen, W. New York — 280 Eggs; 292.7 Points. High Pen 3-year old Hens, Vineland, 1936 — 651 Eggs; 690 Points per bird. Also two highest Pens, 2-year Hens. High Hen Georgia — 321 Eggs; 332.7 Points.
LARGE TYPE — HIGH LIVABILITY
5-year average Body Weight, all Kauder Pullets — 4 lbs., 7½ oz. per bird. Official Livability, 4 year average, 90.7%.
Send for Free Catalog and Special Early Order Discount.

IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Breeding Cockerels for Flock Improvement

EGG & APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS,
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

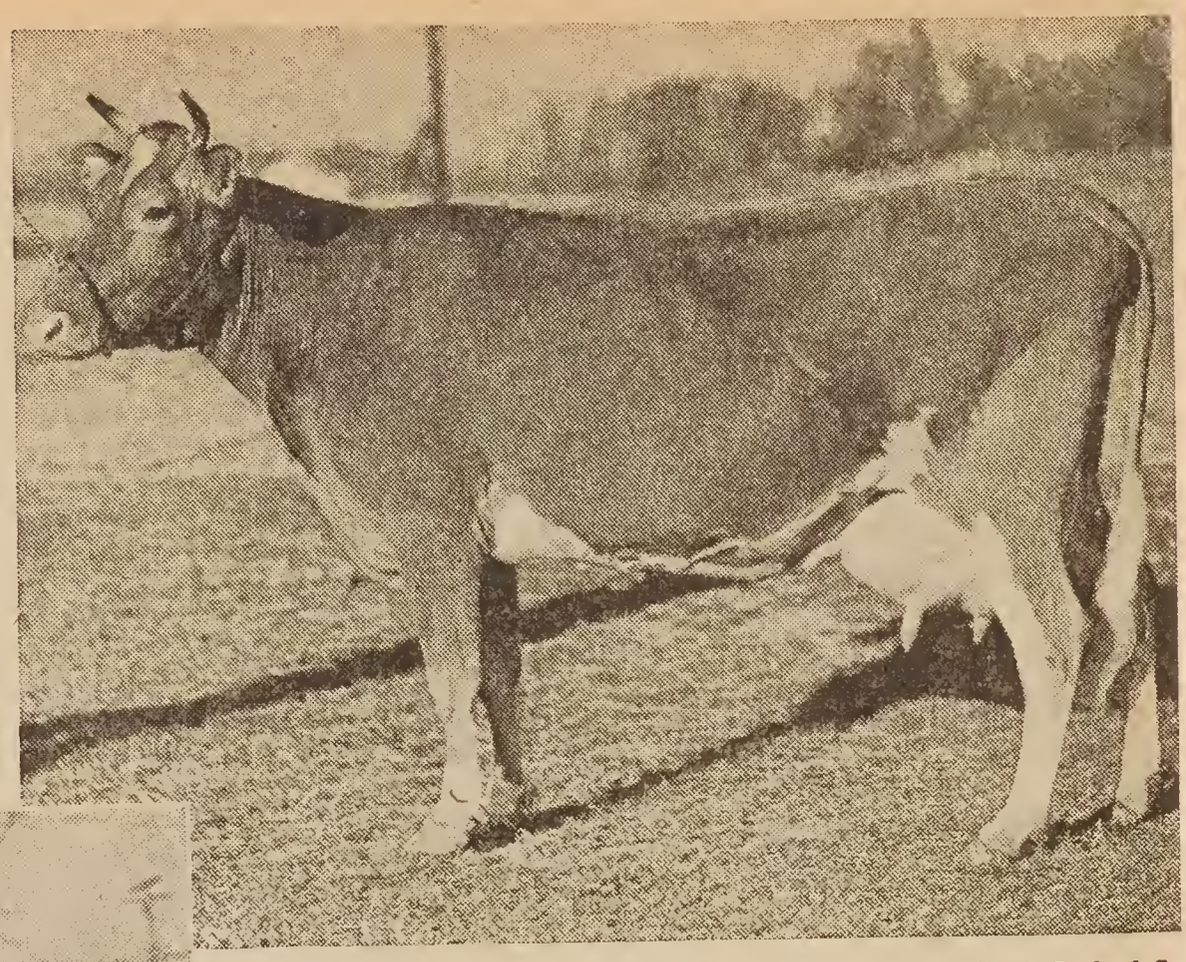
WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 **Middletown, N. Y.**

Henry Turkey Farm
offering 4 breeds of Turkeys for breeding purposes.
NARRAGANSETTS, WHITE HOLLANDS, BLACK SPANISH AND BOURBON REDS.
Write for prices.

F. M. Henry, *Prop.* East Homer, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



On April 15, 1933, I ran a picture of the cow at the left. She is Ruth of Coy Glen Farm 257306. I sold this cow to Cornell University in 1932. For the University she made a record of 14,611 lbs. of milk and 766.7 lbs. of fat in class BB. At the time she was sold, she was carrying a calf which grew into the cow, Cornell's Ultra Rose, sire Edgewood Ultra Max 181299, shown above. This cow was recently second place 3-yr.-old at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto and a member of the first place dairy herd. Freshening when just over two years old, she made 9164 lbs. of milk and 531 lbs. of fat in 315 days. As a 3-yr.-old she made 10,851 lbs. of milk and 567 lbs. of fat in 287 days. Just now, having freshened at the age of four years, one month, and eight days, she has made 4073 lbs. of milk, 239 lbs. of fat in 78 days. At Sunnygables we are particularly proud of this heifer because she represents the fruit of a 20-year program of breeding during which we kept unimpaired the qualities of a wonderful foundation cow, Co-Ed of Ithaca.

FOR YEARS I have been employing graduates of various Colleges of Agriculture and putting them to work in a wide range of jobs. Next to a year's teaching of seniors at Cornell, I rate the most enjoyable experience of my life that of watching young men who have worked for me grow and develop and make good.

On January 1, 1937, I had to hire a college graduate to do a job, the adequate handling of which means a great deal to my peace of mind and happiness. In this case my range of choice was quite limited, in fact it narrowed down to one man, my oldest son. The job was to operate our Sunnygables Farm.

In hiring Howard to operate our farm, I wrote out my conception of the job, as it has been my custom to do for years in dealing with young men whom I was employing. When I got through with the statement, here is the way it looked:

A Farmer's Job

As manager of Sunnygables, these are the responsibilities you must discharge in order to make good:

1. Get a profitable quantity of eggs from a flock of around 2000 laying hens. *
2. Get better than one hundred lambs from one hundred fall lambing ewes by February first of each year, and finish them into high quality baby lambs.
3. Maintain and steadily improve the quality of an Angus herd of approximately fifty breeding cows — ultimately working it over to a purebred herd.
4. Get the farm work done on time and raise the necessary roughage for your livestock.
5. Keep up the fertility of the farm, the buildings repaired, and expenses down.
6. Learn to write interestingly of your experiences for the *A.A.*

It Takes A Good Man

When I got through with the above statement and handed it to the boy, I experienced this reaction. Even allowing for the fact that he is my son and that I naturally want to save him grief, *I could not help but feel that I had asked him to do a bigger job than I had ever asked of any other twenty-two year old college graduate, and the thought struck me and sticks with me that the competent and successful farmer of today must be an infinitely better trained and more competent individual, both physically and mentally, then nine-tenths of the men who are engaged in small town business, employed as white-collar workers, or carried on the government payroll or who work as junior executives in the larger corporations.*



A Source of Confidence

I believe that farmers should realize this fact more than they do, that they should get over the feeling of inferiority which oppresses many of them, that they should challenge trends which give private industry or government power over them, and that they should rely more than they yet have upon their own inherent ability to work out, both individually and collectively, their own salvation.

I think it is because of firsthand contacts, which I have had in greater abundance than most men of my age, with farmers, educators, government executives and employees, publishers and editors, and with business men of both small and large degree, that I cannot become enthusiastic over any panacea for agriculture except *the slow, sure, old-fashioned remedy of self-help through cooperative effort.*

* * *

Losing Money Fast

Last fall we put in a few heavy fall chicks. They got off to a rather bad start but afterwards came along and made us a little money. We sold the roosters and pullets for meat.

Following the pattern farmers have followed from time immemorial, we put in five times as many chicks in September as we put in the year before. They were New Hampshire Reds. Had we studied the storage reports we wouldn't have put in any fall chicks. Had we realized the demand that chicks of the heavy breeds make on space as they grow, we would not have put in more than a third as many as we did. Had we appreciated in advance the wide premium which Rocks would bring over Reds in the market, we would have put in Rocks instead of Reds. But since we didn't foresee any of these things, we are losing all the money we made last fall and sinking more real money every week while we hold on to several hundred red roosters and pullets in the hope that the market will work up at least to 16c a pound.

At any rate we have determined one thing — the capacity of our plant for handling chicks of a heavy breed in the fall.

Soybean Ensilage

By H. E. BABCOCK, JR.

We have been feeding soybean ensilage since about the first of December. I am proud to report that it is a success. Moist and dark green in color, it gives off a rich, palatable odor. We feel that it is far superior to the alfalfa ensilage that we fed last year.

The beef cattle have been laboratory subjects for all of our experiments. Dad has written of the dark brown chopped hay which they were fed two winters ago. He also told you of the alfalfa ensilage fed last winter. Used to such variations from normal fodder, they were not upset by the soybean silage offered to them this year. They relish it. So do all the animals to which we have fed it. The sheep beg for it. Its effect on their production of milk shows up in the baby lambs. The new family cows are learning to eat it with a keen appetite. They do not miss the corn silage which they have eaten for several years.

At the present time we are feeding a part of the silage which is lighter green in color and which also has less odor. Apparently the animals haven't noticed this difference. We have, however, because we were looking for this change. I did not mention it last fall when I wrote of filling the silo, but I added phosphoric acid, instead of molasses, to a part of the crop. I cooperated with the Agronomy department at Cornell in doing this. Professor J. K. Wilson asked that I add one gallon of phosphoric acid to each ton of soybeans. I treated ten tons this way. The ensilage seems better than the molasses treated ensilage.

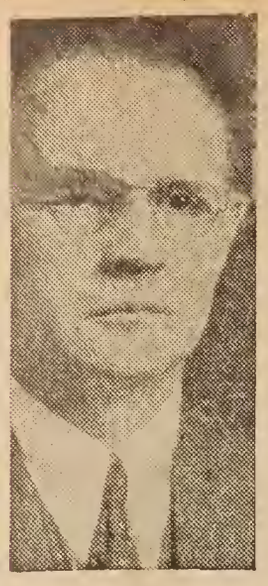
Professor Wilson is now working on the differences of the two types of silage. His data is not yet complete. He believes, however, that the acidity of the molasses treated silage is not high enough for the ensilage to keep any great length of time. It has kept better than the alfalfa ensilage put up last year. However, tramping and moisture may be important factors in this difference.

Last year, at various depths, Dad had analyses made of the alfalfa ensilage. I am following this practice this year with the soybean ensilage. The first analysis received on this year's samples show the soybean ensilage to be superior to the alfalfa ensilage. The moisture content of the alfalfa ensilage at the same depth was lower than that of the soybeans. The protein of the alfalfa ensilage was 5.47%, and that of the soybean ensilage was 4.36%. However, the soybean ensilage had a higher percentage of fat and 6.44% fiber as compared to nearly twelve per cent fiber in the alfalfa silage. This shows that the soybean ensilage has a much greater digestibility than last year's alfalfa ensilage.

As near as I can find out, a minimum of 66% moisture is required for silage to keep well. The alfalfa ensilage did not keep well because the moisture was only 60%. The soybean ensilage has a moisture of nearly 78%. One of my main objectives in filling the silo was to keep this moisture up as high as possible. Even though the soybeans were dripping wet when they went into the silo, I added water while they were being chopped. After the silo was filled, Charlie spent several hours for three days sprinkling and tramping the top. I think this added greatly to the success of the silage. It was worth the time.

I want to follow out a policy that Dad started last year. I will be glad to send a sample of the soybean ensilage to anyone who writes requesting one.

* Pullets will be raised on another farm. You see I bought that farm I was *slightly* interested in and have leased two others. Hank will run these farms.



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Aged New England Couple Victims of $3,750 Eye Swindle

The following letter from an old couple in New Hampshire tells better than anything I could write just how scoundrels work who pose as famous eye surgeons.



Dangerous and ruthless crooks are they who are described in the pitiful, personal experience letter on this page! They work fast, jumping from state to state, because they are playing a dangerous game. Because their operations are countrywide, Federal authorities are on their track. You can help by keeping the Service Bureau informed of any suspicious characters you may see in your neighborhood.

YOUR issue of December 5 contains an article in the Protective Service Bureau columns which interests us greatly, inasmuch as we have recently been victims of a gang of fake eye doctors, to the amount of $3,750. On July 2nd last, two men stopped here and one came to the door, asking for my husband. He claimed to be looking for a farm he could buy for a relative of his and said someone had told him we might sell. He also said he was an oculist from Concord, N. H., and that his name was Wright.

As my husband needed new frames for his glasses, he asked him to come in, and he fixed him up all right. Then he said to me, "Mrs. Clark, you have a *very* serious trouble with your left eye which will lead to blindness or a shock which will take you off suddenly. It is called a cancerette."

He had already told us that the friend he had with him in the car was a German doctor from the John Hopkins Hospital, who had been called to Concord to perform a very delicate operation on the wife of Judge——, (I am not sure now of his name), for which he received $3,000, as radium was used for the operation. So he called his friend in, telling him he wanted him to meet some nice people.

When introduced, he said to Mr. Wright, "What did you want me to do?"

"I want you to look at Mrs. Clark's eye."

So without using any glass, he said at once, "Why, she has a cancerette." He then told us that an operation could be performed right here, but it must be kept very secret, as they were not supposed to use the radium outside the hospital. When I asked him the expense of such an operation, he said he could not tell, but it would not be half what it would be at the hospital.

As it seemed to us a great effort for me to leave home and go to such a distant hospital at my age, and under present circumstances, we decided to have him attend to it, not realizing that he might ask such an outrageous price. When he finished, he said the price would be $1,250. We were stunned, but made no sign of it, and they took me to Woodsville to get the money, then left, saying they would come later in the season to see us. He made out a receipt for the money and signed it: R. B. Endler, 1411-7th Ave., Baltimore.

Now for the second part. Just one week later, on July 10, a car stopped here and a tall, nice-looking man came to our door. He asked us if, one week before, a certain Doctor Endler had called here and had performed an operation on my eye and had received $1,250 for it. We told him that was correct, and he said, "Have you told anyone of it,"

We said no, we had told no one.

"That is right," he said, "it is always better to keep such things to one's self." Then he said, "Dr. Endler is dead! On his return home to Baltimore by airplane, he was fatally injured in a crash."

Before his death, six hours later, he explained to Dr. Gilbert (for so he introduced himself) about my case and begged him to come right up and look after me.

So as soon as he could, he came north and claimed that the man who brought him up here was a lawyer, from Claremont, N. H., the lawyer for the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His plan was for me to wear a radium belt which he brought with him but which he could leave here only on condition that we would make a deposit with him of $2500. This was represented by him as my choice between going to their hospital or wearing the belt at home. Again we decided on the home treatment, as he claimed there was a little beginning of a cancerette on my right eye.

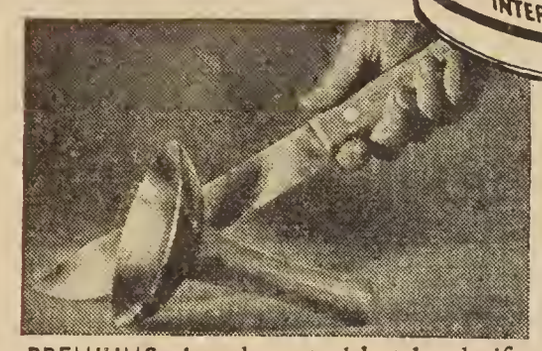
He charged me to wear the belt for at least six hours daily for three months, saying he would return on or about November 1. So again I went with him to Woodsville and got the money, and he signed a receipt which he asked his lawyer to wr[illegible] The address he signed was. J. J. G[illegible]ert, Box 2120, J. H. Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Now, after waiting till one week into December, we wrote him at that address, and yesterday the letter was returned unopened and marked "Not at Johns Hopkins Hospital." So now we know we have been duped for that amount and we are hoping the four men may be caught at some of their evil work. We realize now that we ought not to have been so trusting and simple, but only those who have been victims of such scoundrels know how proficient they are in gaining the confidence of people. It is a part of their trade.

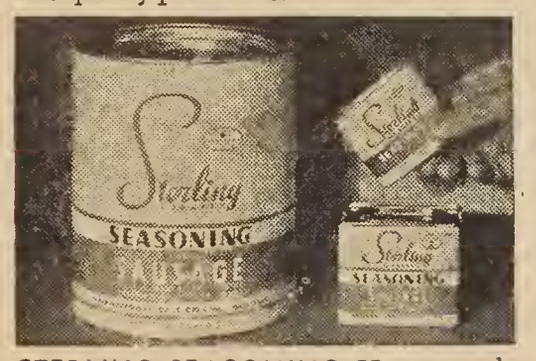
Now, I do not know how to reach the state troopers and if this helps in any way to identify this gang, we will be very glad. The receipts are all the evidence we have, except our own statements which I have here set forth. Use them if you see fit, to warn others. Our only reason for not wanting our full name used in print would be because we hate to have our own folks know we were so easily duped. I intended to tell our ages. My husband is in his 74th year, and I in my 72nd.

Protect your valuable investment in home cured meats with

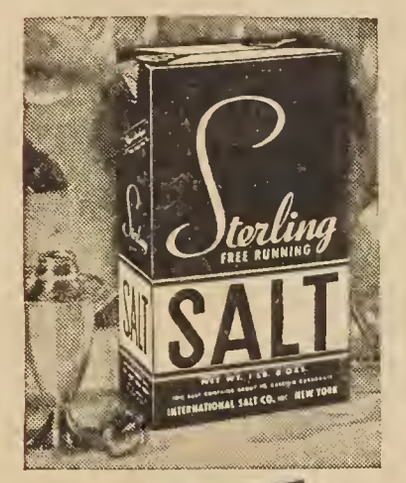




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STERLING SEASONING. Home-made sausage is uniformly delicious when you use this proved International product. Sterling Seasoning is good, too, for roasts, ground meats, soups and poultry dressing. Ask for it in 7½-lb., 10-oz., or 3-oz. cans.



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WRITE for Catalog, Special Offers!

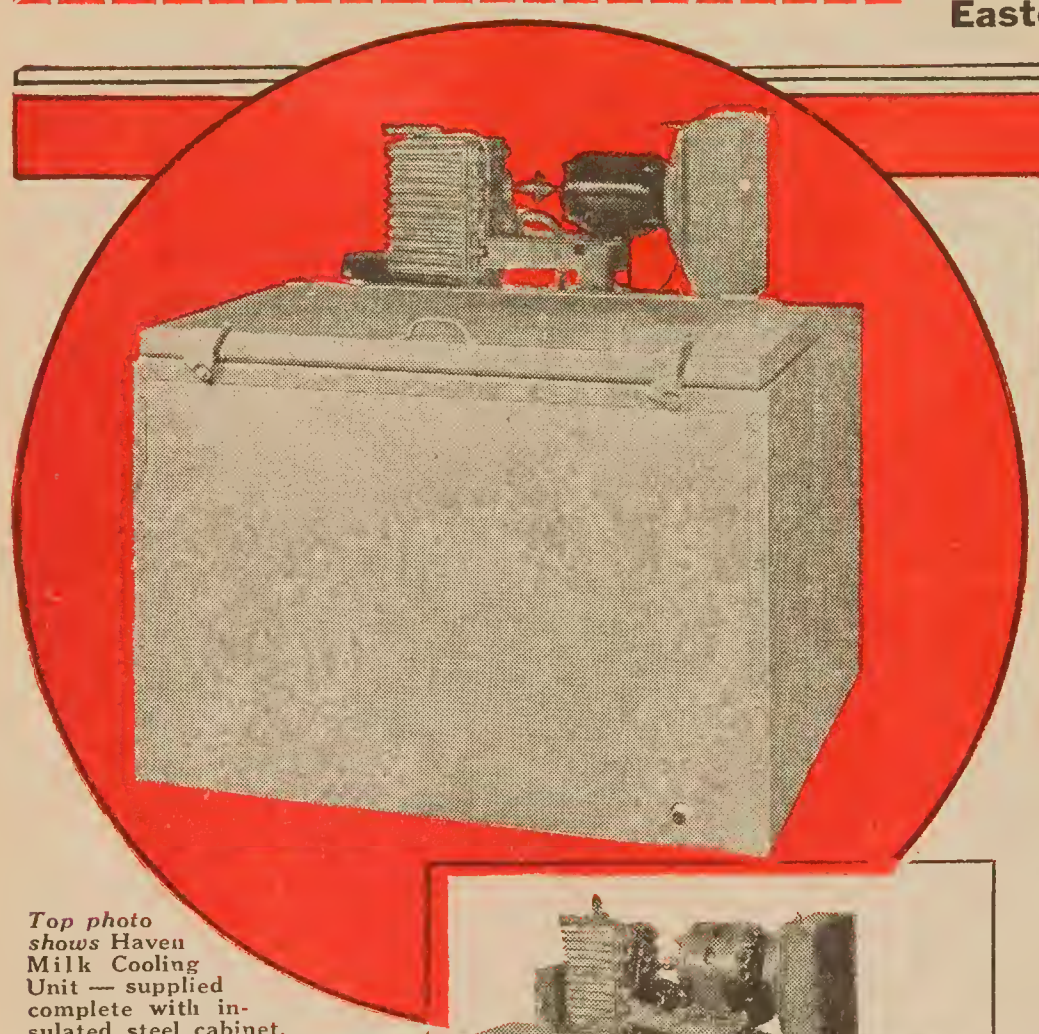
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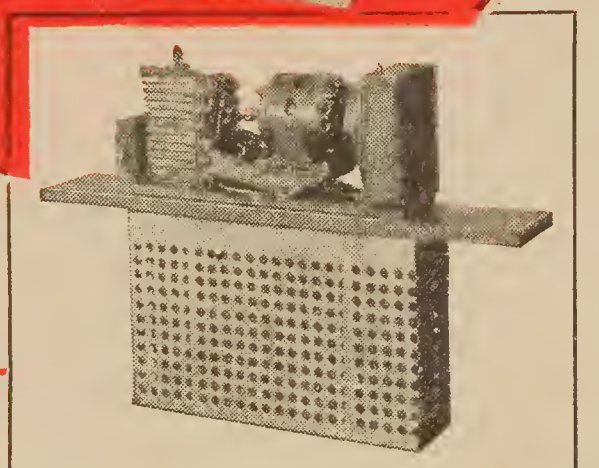
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Top photo shows Haven Milk Cooling Unit — supplied complete with insulated steel cabinet, sizes 1 to 16 cans. *Lower photo shows* Haven Unit—ready for use in your own insulated concrete or steel tanks — electric or gas engine power.



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10 QUICK FACTS

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Type of Power.....

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II

JANUARY 30, 1937



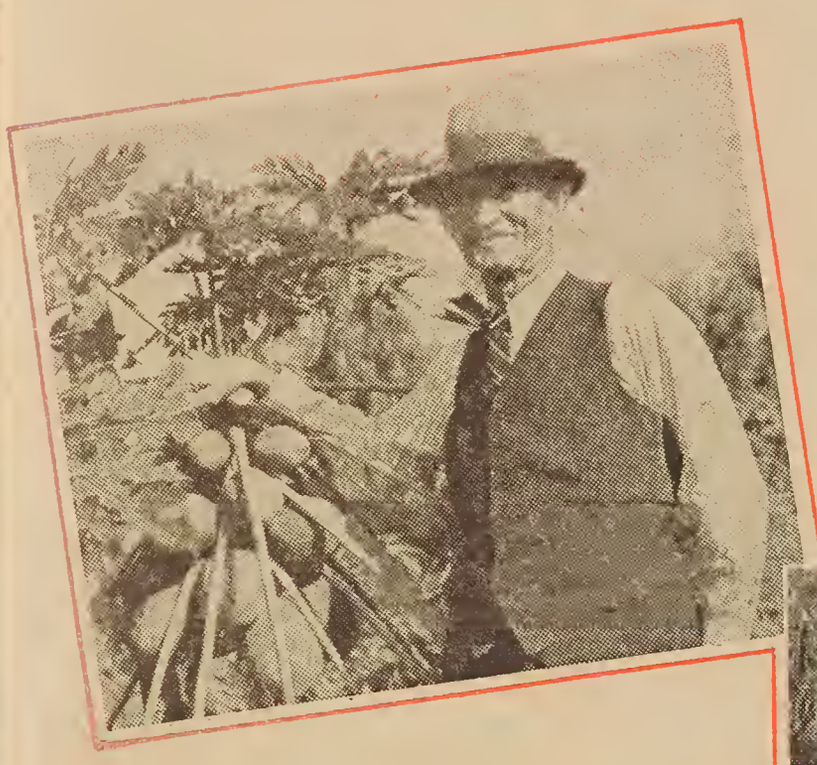
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"Where You From?"

By E. R. EASTMAN



A New York farmer — T. B. Freestone of Interlaken — in a Florida papaya patch. The papaya are something like cantaloup. The plant grows from seed in about a year. The yield is heavy, but there are many growing hazards, and papayas are difficult to market because of their poor keeping quality.



Shuffleboard courts at a Florida trailer camp, where farm men and women who have worked hard all their lives learn to play, and to lengthen their years in Florida's June sunshine of January.

This trailer city had over 50 trailers and 1500 people the day we were there. The trailers are lined up in streets, have water and electrical connections, fire protection, and even a policeman.



I traveled this beautiful Florida highway, bordered with palmetto palms, every day for nearly two weeks. The most beautiful tree of the tropics, however, in fact pretty nearly of the whole world, is the royal palm.

A FEW DAYS AGO, Mrs. Eastman and I were listening to an open-air band concert way down in St. Petersburg on the western coast of Florida. It was a warm, dreamy afternoon, with the sun sifting through the trees onto our shoulders. Around us were several hundred people, practically all of whom had passed three score years and ten, from nearly every State in the Union.

As I listened to the soft strains of the music, and watched these elderly people enjoying themselves in the June climate of Florida in January, I thought that Ponce de Leon, who discovered Florida in 1513, was not so far wrong after all. You will recall that he was looking for the Fountain of Youth, in which he hoped to bathe and restore his long-lost youth. He found death instead, but today hundreds of thousands of old folks, and younger ones who have lost their health, go to Florida, the land of sunshine, and find renewed health and happiness.

Florida sunshine is not over-rated. It seemed incredible to me to travel in a few hours out of our cold north country with its overcast skies to a land where it is always summer, where the temperature every day is like it is here in the middle of June, where sky, clouds, and vegetation are all vividly colored — a land where roses bloom in January.

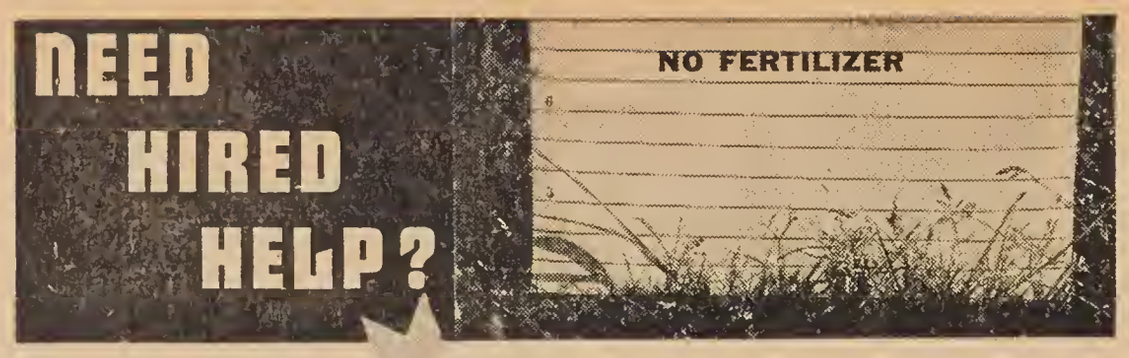
Never before have I seen beaches like those on the Florida coast. For miles they stretch away, the soft white sand in vivid contrast to the deep green of the sea. On those beaches you can pick up beautiful shells of every size and description. Watching the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico come rolling in, I thought of the ceaseless roll of those waves down through the centuries, and of all the generations of men who have lived, had their little day and passed on, since those waves began to roll.

Next to the climate, the most interesting thing in Florida to the northern farmer is its agriculture. I was surprised to know that only eight or ten per cent of Florida is cultivated. Florida is as large as Iowa, has 35 million acres, but only 2½ million acres have ever been plowed. We rode many miles on good roads, stretching away through the desert of waste land, with only here and there a poor one-room or two-room negro cabin, land covered with scrub brush and weeds, used only to pasture beef cattle, none of which ever seems to get bigger than a good-sized Holstein yearling. The grasses on this land are unpalatable to animals, and I'll say they are disagreeable to walk through. I'm still picking burrs off my trousers. The virgin forest has all been cleared off, but on much of the land still grow tall pines, most of which are comparatively small in diameter. Many have their barks slashed, leaving exposed a foot or two, with a little cup attached to catch the raw gum from which rosin and turpentine are made.

Farmers in the Northeast will be interested in the increasing production of Florida's truck crops. Florida has the most diversified agriculture of any State. I saw newly dug potatoes on a railroad station platform ready for shipment to northern markets. Some farmers were just planting potatoes. As soon as one crop is removed another one takes its place. Large fields of cabbage were being plowed under, because prices in northern markets were not high enough to justify harvesting and shipping charges. It doesn't seem that there could be people enough in the whole world to eat all the peppers which we saw being harvested. One sees also fields of tomatoes, snap beans, egg plants, and cucumbers.

Winter flower cultivation (*Turn to Page 4*)

Nominations Due for A. A. Foundation Director. See Page 12.



FERTILIZER high in potash, used on pastures, will save you more labor and return more profit than almost any other kind of hired help you can employ. It will turn your cows out earlier in the spring, keep them well fed all summer, and feed them later in the fall without extra work on your part and at a great saving in other feeds.

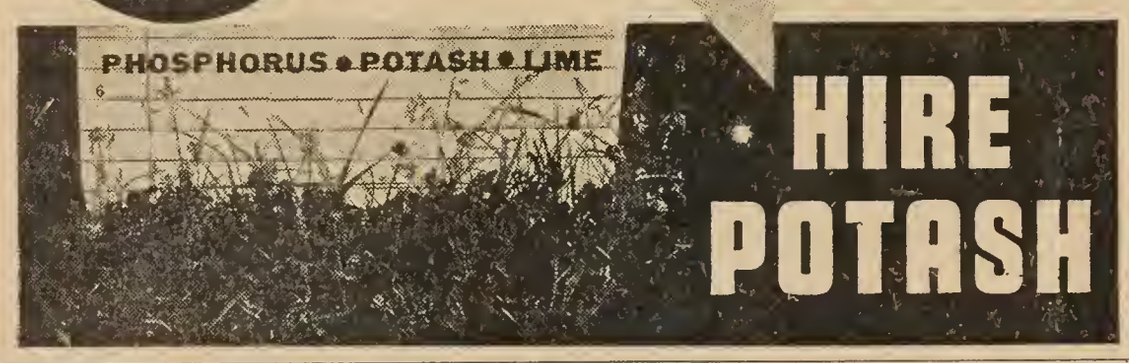
Where white clover is desired, fertilize with 500 pounds of a 5-10-10 or similar analysis. On extra good sods, use a 1:1:1 ratio.

Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding the requirements for your own farm. Write us for further information.

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THE place where I work used to be the milk room. It's lined with shelves and sheathed from top to bottom with broad, pine planks. When we moved in we didn't touch the milk room except to knock out one entire side and fill the hole with a bay window.

My work table is in the bay window. From it I can look out across the corn stalks and the winter-stricken rows that once were garden. Beyond that lies the orchard and still farther on the woodlot. That's the view if one looks straight ahead over the inkpot, the Oxford dictionary, and Mr. Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. If I turn my head to the left, ever so slightly, there is the brook and beyond that the road that leads to so many places I do not care to visit; to the right and I can see the lot where the buckwheat was last summer, and across that the other lot where we shall start (my wife tells me) alfalfa in the spring.

My window is a vantage point where little can escape me. It's like the pilot house on a ship except there are no bells to pull and no one, indeed, to pay the slightest attention even though I had a hundred bells and pulled them all incessantly. No one pays attention but I think I keep abreast of what is going on around the farm—here in the window—better than if I put on my boots, cap and tippit and went out and got in everybody's way.

I can see the brook. Sometimes it trickles along inconspicuously. Sometimes it disappears under ice and clogging snow, and again it bursts loose in a thaw and roars away in a small, yellow temper. I can see folks go by on the road and on more than one occasion I've seen a deer off on the edge of the woodlot. The pheasants and the neighbors' pigeons are frequent visitors in the field where the buckwheat was and you'd be surprised how many birds do not go South at all but spend the winter in our orchard.

From the window I've yet to see the whole cycle of the seasons turn in their courses. We didn't move on to the farm until the late summer after the crickets had begun to tune up. But we've seen the summer go and the autumn come; the first flurries of snow, and finally the winter settling in to stay. We've seen the maples in the woodlot burst into flame overnight and the more gradual departure of the leaves in the orchard. We've seen the days shorten until there was moonlight in the garden at breakfast time and it wasn't time to milk until long after dark.

And now it's January already, with the brook almost buried in the snow, and the birds on short rations from the tall, stiff weeds along the hedgerows or from what they get at mess call by the kitchen door. Already it isn't quite so dark at breakfast time and I'm almost sure the sun now sets a shade to the north of the McIntosh apple tree that in December marked the most southerly point of its disappearance. The change is ever so slight, but there is just enough of it to indicate what's pretty sure to happen around here before many months have passed. We've never seen the spring come up at Stoneposts but we know from these manifestations that it's on its way, however far removed. A beleaguered city can hold out indefinitely once it knows the army of relief is on the march.

In the next few months this window that looks out upon the farm is bound to be a splendid place from which to watch the spring come up. There'll be gales and storms and bone-crushing cold for weeks and months, of course, before the first clear sign of spring appears, but every day the sun is climbing higher in the sky and every day it shines a little longer on the north bank of the brook. The mysterious processes are surely under way and any day now I'll hear a shrill "Pee-wee-e" in the orchard—the spring song of the chickadee, the most credulous and stubborn of the little birds, who becomes most strongly convinced of summer on the very day his chilblains hurt the worst and who can sing about the spring through his frosty collar without the warmth of a bay window to urge him on to seeing things that don't exist. First a chickadee, then a snowdrop blooming in a sunny corner, finally a miserable robin, and presently the whole pageant of the north-bound spring will pass before my window, until the warblers arrive and it becomes impossible to see the orchard for the apple blossoms.



The Brook

All of which, you say, too lightly avoids the fact that only now has the winter really settled in, and there are months of frozen pipes and purple ears between us and all those warblers and apple blossoms. True enough! But it is the heart and pith of what has here been pointed out that one can pleasantly endure the blizzards and the chilblains if he may sit in a window overlooking frozen brook and gaunt woods and there deduce the miracle of the spring from the single, puny fact that already the sun has moved north a fraction of a degree against the fixed point of one weather-beaten McIntosh in the orchard.

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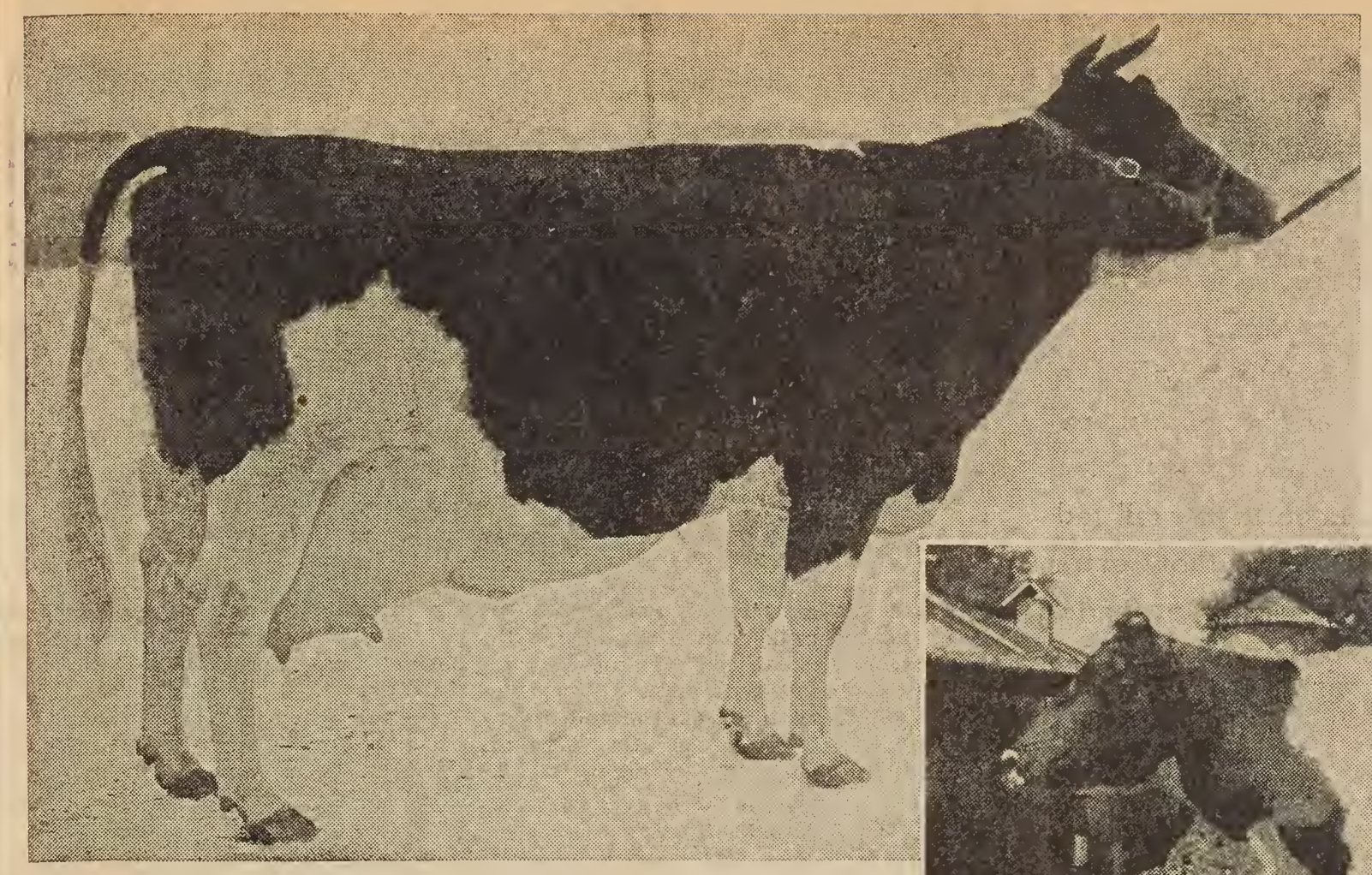
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Left — A replacement raised from a cow that was purchased in 1928 for $175. This cow made a junior four year old record of 25,000 pounds of milk and 754 pounds of fat and is the result of using a good sire plus an opportunity for proper development. Raising replacements of this quality will prove profitable.

Below — She doesn't look too bad, but before you buy one like her, ask yourself these questions? What are the records back of her: Am I sure that she will not introduce disease into my herd?



Should I BUY or RAISE Herd Replacements?

By E. S. HARRISON*

EVERYONE connected with breed improvement work or engaged in disease control and elimination would like to consider the argument "to raise or purchase dairy herd replacements" a closed question. On the other hand, the practice of raising dairy replacements is frequently questioned from an economical standpoint. Therefore I would like to make an analysis of the question as I see it.

In recent years most of our dairy heifers have been raised on experimental rations so that we have accurate records on food consumption. On the basis of these feed records, the total feed cost of raising a fall-born heifer from birth until the freshening age in our herd is as follows:

From birth to six months				
Whole milk	350 lbs.	@ $1.70 cwt.	—$5.60	
Calf starter	265 lbs.	@ 3.25 cwt.	— 8.61	
Fitting ration	370 lbs.	@ 1.50 cwt.	— 5.55	
Hay	700 lbs.	@ $12.00 ton	— 4.20	$23.96
From 6 months through 8 months				
Fitting ration	240 lbs.	@ 1.50 cwt.	— 3.60	
Hay	600 lbs.	@ $12.00 ton	— 3.60	7.20
From 8 months through 13 months				
Pasture	5 months	@ $2.00	—10.00	10.00
From 13 months through 20 months				
Fitting ration	630 lbs.	@ $1.50 cwt.	— 9.45	
Hay	3150 lbs.	@ $12.00 ton	—18.90	28.35
From 20 months through 25 months				
Pasture	5 months	@ $2.50	—12.50	12.50
From 25 months through 27 months				
Fitting ration	360 lbs.	@ 1.50 cwt.	— 5.40	
Hay	900 lbs.	@ $12.00 ton	— 5.40	10.80
			Total feed cost	— $92.81

Obviously the cost of feed does not represent the total cost of raising a dairy heifer. The largest cost, other than feed is labor, which under our conditions would not exceed 20 dollars per heifer. At the same time, it must be kept in mind that on the average dairy farm, no extra labor is required to care for the heifers. It is necessary to have a certain amount of help to do the milking and this help will have plenty of time to feed and care for the heifers between milkings. The value of the manure on the farm is certainly sufficient to more than cover the cost of bedding. The housing cost is difficult to estimate because it will vary with each individual condition. On the average dairy farm, however, it is doubtful whether the investment in the buildings used to house heifers will exceed $125 per stall. On the basis of 5 per cent interest on the investment, this would mean a charge of $6.25 per year or $12.50 per heifer for the two years.

The initial value of the calf in the commercial herd will range from $5.00 to $25.00, depending upon the merit of the dam and sire. The average value would be approximately $15.00. Thus the total cost of producing a heifer for the milking herd would be close to $140 when all costs are considered.

In considering this cost, let's not lose sight of the fact that the heifer has provided a market for roughage and pasture that might otherwise be difficult to market, and employment for labor that might otherwise be idle. To the average dairyman it is important that this investment has been made over a period of two years, with a relatively small cash outlay, contrasted to the purchase of a replacement, which requires that the total investment be made in cash.

Let us assume for the moment that the answer to the question, whether a dairyman should raise or purchase his replacements, depends entirely upon comparative costs. For a recent two months period, a total of 501 Holstein cows has been sold over the auction block at an average price of $151.75. In arriving at this figure, only those sales featuring good commercial purebred dairy replacements have been used. For example, a dispersal sale of 150 Holsteins for an average of over $500 per head was not included because these animals were purchased as breeding foundations rather than commercial dairy replacements.

The foregoing figures indicate quite clearly that a high class cow can be raised as cheaply as she can be purchased. I do not question the fact that poor cows (those with low producing ability) can be purchased for less than $140 per head, but they usually prove expensive at any price. Remember that it costs just as much to grow and develop a heifer with a low inheritance for production as it does a heifer that has high inheritance for production. No heifer should be raised that is not worth for dairy purposes what it costs to produce her. The cheapest time to cull is at the time the heifer is born.

But the question of raising replacements or purchasing them cannot be determined entirely upon the basis of cost. For example, let us assume that dairy replacements could be purchased for less than the cost of production and therefore a large number of dairymen stopped raising replacements. When cows were needed, these dairymen would naturally purchase the best replacements they could find at a given price. If no heifers were raised from these better cows, as far as the future of the industry is concerned, they might as well have been sent to the slaughter house. Obviously future replacements must be raised from the inferior cows left behind. How long could the dairy industry operate under such a policy?

It has long been recognized that any purchased replacement for a dairy herd must be considered as a possible carrier of disease. Regardless of how carefully these purchases are made, sooner or later a serious disease will be introduced into the herd which could easily wreck it. Within the past year, I have talked with several dairymen who have followed the practice of purchasing their replacements and the disease problem is practically forcing them to change their policy and to start growing their own replacements.

** Ed Harrison is no stranger to our readers; for the past two years he has been contributing cow stories for this page. For the benefit of new readers, Ed is a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell. He has had no small part in the breeding work that has brought the college herd near the top for production and blue ribbons, and the cattle judging teams he coaches place at the top or close to it.*



A grapefruit and orange orchard, with rows a mile long. This particular orchard is owned by a company or corporation, but most citrus orchards in Florida are in small patches of a few acres. There is a heavy yield this year, with resulting low prices to growers. Much of the fruit is handled by farmers' cooperative packing houses.

Farming in Florida is like it is everywhere else, a hard business because of the difficulty of marketing the products in distant cities at prices that will return any profit to growers.

"Where You From?"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

in Florida is growing as fast as northern markets can be developed. On a station platform at Bradenton, Florida, I took a picture of a shipment of gladioli. There were over $500 worth in this one shipment, being expressed to florists in cities all over the North. On one farm we saw several acres of sweet peas being picked. Some were going to New York City by airplane.

I never before saw oranges or grapefruit growing in any quantity, and I'll confess that one of the most interesting experiences I have ever had was going through a citrus orchard and seeing the trees, with their bright, vivid green leaves, loaded full with colorful oranges and grapefruit. What fun it was picking some of the fruit, and how I hated to see large grapefruit wasting on the ground! There is a very big crop this year, with resulting low prices, so the growers are not enthusiastic.

Orange and grapefruit trees are grafted usually on lemon stock. They begin to bear in four or five years. The younger trees look like large sour cherry trees, and as they grow older, except for the fruit, a citrus tree looks very much like an apple tree.

Most of the grapefruit and oranges are handled by farmers' cooperative packing houses. With my friend and host, Mr. W. W. Porter of Syracuse, I visited one of these packing plants, where we watched them grade, wash and pack the fruit. The manager told me that his association went so far as to purchase the fertilizer and spray materials for the orchards and harvest the fruit. In the packing house it is washed, sometimes put through a coloring process which brightens it, then graded, wrapped, and packed in boxes holding 1 3/5 bushels.

Another plant which we visited extracted the juice from grapefruit, canned and shipped it, and I saw dozens of large trucks, heaped up with fine grapefruit (for which the farmer received only a few cents a bushel) on their way to the juicing plant.

The cooperative manager was enthusiastic about the success of his organization, but the farmers seemed to be rather discouraged at the low prices.

As a matter of fact, I came to the conclusion that farm problems are much the same everywhere. The chief trouble is marketing. Farmers can grow the stuff if they can sell it. Florida farmers' chief trouble is that they are so far from market that their transportation charges eat up the profits, especially when there is a big crop with resulting low market prices.

That long distance from market is the chief reason why I believe that northeastern farmers do not have too much to worry about in regard to competition from southern growers. Citrus fruit is, of course, competing with apples. And citrus growers have done a marvelous job in cooperating to pack a high quality, uniform grade of fruit and to advertise it. But northeastern apple growers have a great advantage in being near the big markets. When they grade their apples better and advertise them more, they will not have to worry much, in my opinion, about grapefruit and orange competition.

The same is true for other Florida, Texas and California crops. For one thing, many of these crops do not compete at all because they are shipped to the market in the wintertime when we in the North have nothing to sell. There is, of course, some overlapping with our storage products, but even here we still have the great advantage of being nearest to the market.

Inhabitants of Florida defend its dairy enterprise, but I didn't see any cows that amounted to much, and I don't believe that the business thrives in such a hot climate.

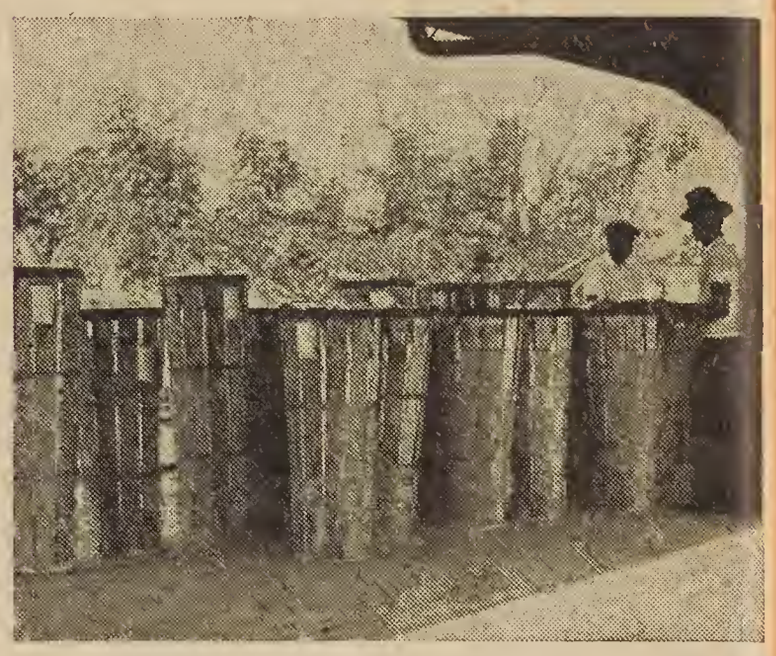
Yes, Florida's agriculture is interesting. Its winter climate is a relief from our cold weather and grey skies, its beautiful flowers and land and sky are filled with glorious color. But the nicest thing of all in Florida is the people there. I confess it gives me a warm feeling in the heart to meet a stranger on the street and have him smile and say hello. All the business men, the good farmers, and cooperative plant managers have time to stop for a visit. The slower tempo of the South may hold back its business and agricultural progress some, but it is a welcome relief from the hurry and worry of the North. Southern hospitality, too, is not over-rated. They are glad to have you come, sorry to have you go.



A typical Florida roadside stand. The colorful citrus fruits make the stand attractive. Oranges and grapefruit can be bought for a few cents a dozen, and they taste better direct from the tree than they do after they have come the long distance to the markets. Strawberries and fresh vegetables can be found on nearly every Florida stand at low prices.



Here is the way most farming is done in Florida. The sandy, light soil is very easily worked. The typical tool shown in the picture is like the horse hoe with which we used to hill up the potatoes. The power is almost always one mule, driven by a colored boy. As soon as one crop is harvested another is planted, so large acreages are not necessary.



I counted $500 worth of gladioli in these boxes being shipped by rapid express to cities all over the North. The long flower spikes are cut while in the bud. The growing and shipping of winter flowers is a rapidly increasing Florida farm enterprise.

And the folks who go to Florida, especially the old-timers seeking sunshine and rest, are pretty nice too. Sit down anywhere on an open-air bench in Florida's beautiful parks, and the man or woman next to you will ask, without any preliminary introduction, "Where *you* from?" That is Florida's universal greeting, and I like it, for it makes you feel that after all you are not very far from home, that it is a small world, and that all men are brothers.

Farmers Are "Gamblingest" Folks

OF ALL gamblers in world, farmers are the "gamblingest." So say a group of Federal experts who have been trying to find some way to prevent recurring hard times which regularly overtake farmers.

Chief cause, says this report, is that thousands of American farmers "shoot all the works" on one crop instead of diversifying with several.

Here are some chances that a farmer takes, which are increased a hundredfold when he grows one crop instead of several:

Too little moisture, too much moisture, floods, frosts, hail, hot winds, storms, plant diseases, insect pests, animal pests, and price changes. To this may be added farmer's gamble against sickness or accident.

There is much talk about government crop insurance. Maybe some plan can be worked out that will help, but after all, we agree with the statement made by V. N. Valgren, farm economist, who has made a study of crop risks and damages that dates back to 1909. Mr. Valgren says:

"The best kind of crop insurance is self-insurance by diversification."

Eastman's Chestnut

FARMERS are not miserly; they are saving and have to be. But there is one quite common practice to which I have always objected, and that is keeping only the poor quality stuff for family use, like the smallest potatoes and the partly decayed apples. The result is too much like what happened to old man Perkins, who said to his wife:

"I've got a hankerin' fer a Winesap. I'll go down to the orchard and pick a few."

"Don't you pick no sound fruit, Si!" shrilled Mrs. Perkins. "Only bad ones, mind!"

"But supposin' there ain't no bad ones?"

"Then ye'll have to wait until some goes bad, that's all. We can't afford to eat good, sound apples that's worth seventy-five cents a peck."

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"Spare the Rod and—"

Prize Letters Recommend Woodshed When Milder Disciplinary Measures Fail.



I AM A farmer's wife, and a mother of six young children. All the education I have has come from hard work and hard knocks, but I shall try to tell you what I think about child training.

Children are no different today than they ever were. They certainly need training and discipline if they are to become industrious and honest citizens. In the Bible we are told, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Children do not train themselves, do not bring themselves up, do not discipline themselves, do not automatically grow into good men and women. If they are good, it is because they have been brought up that way.

For this reason, God gave us our children nearly twenty years before they are grown. God meant, then, that it should take some twenty years of hard work on the part of father and mother to set and nurture and train the character of the children to make them the kind of men and women they ought to be. We cannot expect real wisdom until a child learns self-control, reverence, and obedience to authority.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" applies to bringing up children. The father that spares the rod when his son throws dirt into a man's face should not be disappointed the day that the son throws some dirt in his face.

Isn't it a happy thing for parents in their old age to have their sons and daughters fine, godly men and women doing useful work in the world? Such children are a delight to their parents and give rest to the souls of the parents who reared them right.—Mrs. H. W., *N. Y.*

* * *

"Sicker and Sorer"

A WELL-TRAINED child is a pleasure to everyone, but the non-disciplined one is a nuisance and usually grows up into a bigger one. Life holds punishment for all, and I think it only fair to give the child punishment fitting to his age and the nature of the offense. An older child can be reasoned with, but a very young one is not a reasonable animal.

Remember how Kipling applies the training of pups to the training of boys? He said that puppies while still very young should be allowed to find out the results of eating soap and shoe blacking and chewing old dogs' ears, for if they waited to do those things until they were grown, they would be that much sicker and sorer.

When a parent indulges a child's every whim, fails to give him the least bit of discipline and waits on him "hand and foot", it is no proof of his love for the child.



The spoiled adult of today is often the result of poor discipline when young.

Besides raising my own family, I have been teaching since 1901, so I have had a chance to see a good many "mothers' mistakes" grow up and they have invariably become spoiled adults, missing so many of the better things of life. I'll close with this jingle:

Little Willie's smashed the mirror,
Torn the books and killed the cat.
"Mamma's darling must be careful—
(Ain't he cute to act like that?)"

—Mrs. E. P. R., *New York.*

* * *

Wanted to Be a Gangster

ONE of our boys has done good work in Scouting, and I was anxious to see our youngest boy take an interest. He is a bit frail and not a hustler like the older boy. So after he had passed his twelfth birthday, I suggested he join the Scouts.

"No," he said, "I'm not going to be a scout. Jack (his chum) and I are going to be gangsters." It made me shudder. Jack's mother has to work all day, as she is a widow.

Now it is not our way to forbid our boys any company, but rather to show interest in them, invite them to eat, and encourage them, as they are all future citizens.

I tried not to take my son's bold announcement seriously, and suggested they be G-men, only to have him repeat his statement several times. I had read somewhere that J. Edgar Hoover said if there was more old-fashioned punishment there would not be so much juvenile delinquency. So picking up a stick, I took my son by the arm and leading him to a chair, I said: "I have only four sons, but if I had a dozen I couldn't spare any to be gangsters." Turning him over my knee as I spoke, I applied the stick and asked: "Are you going to be a gangster?"



Satisfied to be a Scout.

"Yes," he said. Four times, each with more feeling than the first, I spanked and each time his mind was the same, till the last and he let out a lusty, "No." He was a very surprised boy, but it did him good and he joined the scouts, and is well content.—Mrs. A. T., *New York.*

* * *

Child Training in a Nutshell

THE TRAINING of a child might be divided into three parts:

First, the child is like a plant. It should be nourished and left to grow. A gardener would not expect good results from a plant dug up occasionally to see how much its roots had grown.

Second, The child is like an animal. An animal is taught to obey. A dog, a horse, a lion is a pest and a menace if it is not trained to obey. This obedience should be prompt, without coaxing, hiring or bribing; otherwise it is without value. The child also can be taught to obey.

Third, the child can be reasoned with. But the child that has never been taught to obey can never be reasoned with!—Mrs. M. T. M., *New York.*

* * *

Spanking Clears the Air

SOME people believe that to punish or to insist on strict obedience ruins individuality and may upset the over-sensitive child. Personally, I am old-fashioned enough to believe in corporal punishment when necessary. Although some children have come up fine where there was lack of discipline, it was usually because of a fine background.

Children must obey, whether they understand why or not. The large number of juvenile crimes is largely the fault of parents. Too much freedom somehow spoils all of us. Too good, too patient, too conscientious parents bring up more irresponsible and disobedient children than the average run of parents. My father was strict and I am thankful he was. We all of us have a sense of right and wrong and are happier for it.

If we are going to get on in this world, we cannot always have our own way. Someone has said: "Society has three arms in its contact with the individual — laws, public opinion, and conscience." A child who is never disciplined (corporal punishment included) resents any form of criticism or anything that conflicts with his or her wishes. In later life, such children become soreheads.

I believe that a good spanking tends to clear the atmosphere. Parents who have to work hard mentally and physically to make both ends meet are usually too tired and impatient to endure a long drawn-out reasoning program with headstrong children.—Mrs. W. W. T., *New York.*

* * *

Farm Home Ideal Place

WE HAVE had very little use for the "rod" to discipline our children. After all, children should obey because they love and trust their parents, not because they fear them.

When you are obliged to reprove a child for some serious offence, take that child off by himself, talk the matter over, then let it drop. Do not publicly shame him about the fault later.

A farm home is an ideal place for children to grow up, one situated near a good school and church, but not too near a movie show. In a place like this, the so-called problems of modern youth have not been a problem. We have had the great satisfaction of seeing our four children graduate from High School and each take some further training for which he seemed most suited.—Mrs. C. K., *New York.*

* * *

Takes More Than Cod-Liver Oil

I AM A GRANDMOTHER, have two children of my own and two grandchildren. Our Editor is right — the young children of today do lack discipline. Even tiny tots in the home now do what no small child was allowed to do (and get away with) when my children were young.

There seems some idea in parents' minds of letting the child express himself — that his personality is marred by positive restrictions. They practice the philosophy that if self is not fully asserted, the child will be dominated by the group, the school, and in after life. These modern parents forget that socializing the child is the aim of the newest movements for child betterment.



Applied psychology.

Orange juice and cod-liver oil are given; and so many hours of sleep, so many hours of play, sun on their legs, timed trips to the doctor, a moral environment, as befits the parents' ideas and scale of living. These things are highly commendable as far as they go, but they are not enough. Even a small child can and should be made social conscious. There is no use in his reigning as tyrant over the whole household. He should not be allowed to damage the home life, be a nuisance to visitors, and a menace to neighbors and the public when older. Even for a nervous child, a good sound spanking ("applied psychology") is often justifiable. It takes his mind off his troubles and gives him a different outlook on life.

Children are quick to (*Turn to Page* 25)

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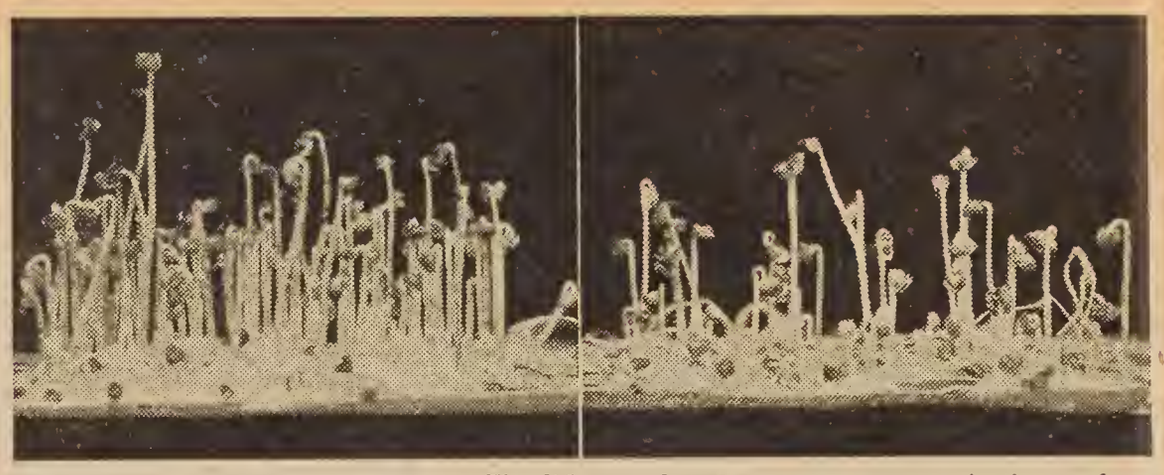
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The difference between strong, even germination as shown by the seed on the left, and weak, uneven germination as shown on the right hand blotter is important. Weak seed is responsible for more failures than farmers realize.



It's DANGER AHEAD

when you buy seeds blindly

By M. T. MUNN

THE seed situation for the coming season is more critical than it has been for many years. Records do not reveal a time when such a large number of vital seed stocks were as scarce or as high in price as this season. This is a year when it is going to pay every farmer well to give particular attention to the kind and quality of the seed he uses and where he gets it, whether from a dealer, his own granary or that of a neighbor. The following are some of the ways whereby a farmer can save money and prevent loss during the coming season.

Good Seed Barley Scarce

Of all the kinds of spring grains used in this area probably good seed barley is the scarcest. By good seed barley is meant stock of a known, desired variety, free from those long-lived noxious weed seeds, and strong enough in germination to give a stand in the field. True it is that there will be some seed barley shipped into this state but the control fields here at the Geneva, N. Y., Station revealed the fact that altogether too many of these stocks of barley were not Alpha, as they were said to be, but were often very inferior or a mixture of two or more kinds.

While the situation as regards good seed oats does not appear to be quite as critical, nevertheless there are sections where the oats were badly damaged by the dry weather and are very light in weight. Just how useful these will be for seed can be determined by careful germination tests of the heavily recleaned seed. Here again, as in the case of barley, one needs to be very careful about going out and buying seed about which he knows but little. Some of these seed stocks offered upon the open market are very deceiving in appearance and one may get a low-yielding stock or one loaded down with mustard. Also, heavy-weight western grown oats are being peddled about by some irresponsible parties at exorbitant prices. There is no need of paying unreasonable prices for seed oats, certainly not to unknown and untried sources. If the seed you have saved is simply light in weight, yet otherwise satisfactory, it will pay well to clean it very heavily, striving to bring it up to a satisfactory strong germination. The only other alternative would be to try to get certified seed or essentially its equivalent.

Red Clover Seed Scarce

Probably the first kind of seed to be planted this year will be red clover. Domestic seed is very scarce and high in price. There is a small amount of seed available on the market but no one seems to know how much. A few farmers have a little seed of their own growing. Good acclimated domestic red clover seed, regardless of price, is the best buy. Here again the seriousness of the situation this year is shown by the fact that thousands of pounds of imported or foreign grown seed are coming into this country. This imported seed is considerably lower in price because of low tariff and other factors. We have tested at least three different sources of imported red clover seed already this season. All of them were stained the required warning color according to the Federal Seed Staining law. The violet-stained seed comes from Canada and is perfectly hardy here. The green-stained seed comes from Northern Europe, and, depending upon where it was actually grown, may or may not be reasonably hardy here. It may winter-kill, depending upon the severity of the winter which follows its use, and it may not produce a second crop. In other words, it is a gamble,—one is taking a chance which may be an expensive one. The red-stained seed comes from Southern Europe and certainly should not be used in this area.

Beware of Bargain Seeds

When seed is scarce and prices high it is just the time when certain mail-order seed houses of doubtful reputation come forward with their "amazing, wonderful, money-saving bargain" seeds which they alluringly advertise in the few farm papers that will accept their advertisements. Nearly always a low price is the "bait upon the hook" which lures one to send away for some cheap seed. It nearly always turns out to be the most expensive seed available if one really considers the weeds or weed seeds left in the soil and decreased stand of good hay. It is a safe plan to buy subject to inspection and careful test before paying down any money, and to stick to publications that guarantee their ads. It is also good practice to have nothing to do with seed advertised by price *only*.

The best way to proceed under the circumstances is to decide as soon as possible just what crops one is to need seed for this year then go about the ordering or securing of that seed in a very careful manner. It is a safe practice never to sign an order for seed except with a tried and reliable dealer until every one of the four or five factors which denote good seed have been thoroughly investigated. It should be of known variety or strain to meet the need where planted, it should be mechanically pure, that is, as free as possible of weed seeds and inert material, it should have strong germination (see illustration), and it should be relatively free of diseases which cannot be controlled by seed treatment. The writer has always insisted that the nearest mail-box, telephone, or farm bureau office is as far as any farmer need go to find out about any seed stock he plans to purchase or use. Also, the seed testing laboratory at the Geneva Experiment Station was provided for the New York farmers' protection and will give prompt attention to any requests for full information about any seed stock.

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For years we have been growing and breeding seed here on our own farm, near Lake Ontario, for growers whose seasons are short. Our northern grown seeds give better results wherever grown.

Grow earlier, more vigorous; fine flavored vegetables by using such fine strains as Harris' "KING OF THE NORTH PEPPERS," NEW NYSTATE TOMATOES, BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELONS, CANADA GOLD SWEET CORN, QUALITY SQUASH, ETC. These and many other remarkable vegetables and flowers are fully described in our new catalog.

Send for your copy today!

If you grow for market be sure to ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., R.F.D. 44, Coldwater, N. Y.

1937 CATALOGUE *now ready*



Go Ahead
WITH YOUR CHICK PROGRAM!

THERE'S EVERY good reason for telling our poultry friends of the Northeast to "Go Ahead" full speed with their 1937 chick programs.

In the first place, a larger grain crop than last year is in sight! This means that grain prices should come down slowly but steadily, beginning in early spring.

Secondly, the Northeast is favored by the best retail markets in America for eggs and poultry meat. This situation is tied in closely with general business recovery. The East has the money!

Third, and vitally important: Chick production in the Middle Western poultry belt will be rather restricted this year. They are short of grain out there and the prices received for eggs and meat do not provide cash enough to buy everything needed for feed.

No question about it, the 1937 poultry business in the Northeast will make more money for the efficient operator. That's a happy situation for Purina, too. For when producers *want to produce* . . . really *want* better results such as extra life and growth in chicks, and more eggs, they turn to Purina's proven Poultry Chows.

All Purina mashes, from starting to laying, are built to give you the utmost in profitable chick, pullet and egg production. All contain buttermilk, cod-liver oil, *and Pur-a-tene*, the exclusive Purina vitamin A concentrate that is so essential to health, long life and sustained producing capacity.

We ask you to try Purina on your chicks this year. We know you'll be "plenty" satisfied. See your nearest Purina dealer for Startena and have it on hand when your chicks come!

PURINA MILLS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

CHICK STARTER



EGG MAKER! FEED WITH GRAIN



EGG MAKER! COMPLETE FEED



GET EARLY EGGS THAT WILL HATCH





HOW DO YOU LOOK AT YOUR JOB?

THE OTHER DAY I rode with one of the ablest Railroad Presidents in this country—Mr. Ralph Budd of the Burlington. He told me of the great responsibilities on his shoulders; he told me how farm products must be carried to the city and manufactured products to the farm; he told me of the great rivalry in modern transportation with rail, bus, truck, automobile and airplane in keen competition, each trying to win patronage by offering superior services.

As he talked of his job with all its ramifications, I had a greater appreciation of what the railroads were doing. I remembered that rugged rail pioneer of the Northwest, James J. Hill, who looked across the unsettled prairies toward the setting sun and in his imagination saw two ribbons of steel fading away into the distance. He saw on either side of the rails, settlers sticking their first plows in the soil, homes, school houses and towns springing up; long freight trains carrying farm products to distant markets. And James J. Hill never stopped until his vision became a reality! Today we have a dozen transcontinental lines connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

The way James J. Hill looked at his job made it possible for these great modern railroads to help carry on the work of the nation.

■ ■ ■ ■

LET ME TELL YOU how another great pioneer, how dear old Professor P. G. Holden looked at his job. He looked about him and saw the need, and he made two ears of corn grow where only one had grown before. But he wasn't satisfied merely to grow more corn, he looked about him and saw the need for the growing of finer boys and girls, so he started the Agricultural Extension program. He envisioned our 4-H Clubs, and the 4-H Clubs today have a membership of a million farm boys and girls.

How did this dear old man, now in his 70's, look at his job? I'll tell you; it was not selfishly, it was not with the desire to see what he could get for himself, but every day he looked at his task and wondered how much he could give and he said, "This day I'll give the best I have."

■ ■ ■ ■

HOW DOES A FARMER look at his job? How does a dairyman, a poultryman, a stock raiser, look at his job? Is he taking an inventory of his assets and liabilities so as to do a better job? At the turn of the year, I wrote a little booklet to give to a few of my friends. It was called "Yourself, Incorporated." It contained some suggestions on how to turn liabilities into assets. A few copies are left which I'll be glad to send to anyone who reads this column—I'll send them just as long as they last.

I am not asking my friends to look at their jobs and then forget to do it myself; I am looking at my job mighty seriously these days, not only my job as a miller of foods for children and Chows for animals, but my job as a husband, a father, a friend, a citizen. I want 1937 to count in my life. That means that I must dare to be bigger than I was last year. With the earnestness of my friend, Ralph Budd, with the vision of James J. Hill, with the Christian zeal of Professor P. G. Holden, with the ruggedness of the farmers with whom I have such close contacts, I'm taking these significant lines for my own,

"Go as far as you can see,
and then see how far you can go!"

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Nearly half the milk dollar goes to the *Farmer*

SHEFFIELD FARMS, through efficiency and economy, is able to pay extra money to farmers for richer, finer milk. Nearly half of the milk dollar goes to the farmer. Last year this amounted to $28,800,000. The chart below shows what happens to the milk dollar.

Sealtest — The Sealtest System of Laboratory Protection

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*



FARMERS	WAGES	OPERATION	TAXES	EXECUTIVES	PROFIT
48 8/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.	26 63/100 cents paid to employees for wages.	20 25/100 cents for transportation and operation.	3 43/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.	23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.	1 38/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the first eleven months of 1936.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 West 57th Street, New York City

100 HOLSTEINS COMPLETE DISPERSAL

FEB. 2 AT EARLVILLE, N. Y.

Sale Pavilion.

Entire herd of late A. H. Stewart, Harford, N. Y.

Every female bred by Mr. Stewart. *Finest complete herd in type and production I have ever dispersed.*

A real opportunity for the dairyman and the breeder.

ACCREDITED and BLOOD-TESTED.

Write

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For $2 a Day YOU GET

A famous hotel with all New York at your door. Light, airy rooms with RCA radio and deep-slumber beds. Quiet and rest when you want it. An atmosphere of real friendliness.

Singles $2 Doubles $3

● **HOTEL TIMES SQUARE** ●

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Everything that goes into a silo — lumber, steel and labor, has gone up.

Buy your Unadilla Silo Now and you get not only liberal early-order discounts but a saving in the base price.

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Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

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GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

HIDES. We pay current cash market prices for beef hides, horse hides and kindred lines. Write for prices and tags. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Providence Road & Albright Ave., Scranton, Pa.



The NEW 1937 **Surge MILKER**

Milks Quicker! Cleaner! Cheaper!

The new "surging" Surge Milker *replaces* 4 feet of hard-to-clean, hard-to-sterilize milk tubes with 4 *short* inches! *No* claws. The *one* milker instantly adjustable to each individual cow! Surge is the *first* and *only* milker to bring you solid 18-8 Stainless Steel construction in *every* metal part touching milk—*guaranteeing* no retinning, no corrosion, lower bacteria count, greater strength, lifetime durability, perfect sanitation. The sanitary Surge is milking Champions of all breeds!

Certified and grade "A" producers are using this new "Surging" Surge Method—*proven* by 12 years of unparalleled success—because *it is the best* and does the job quicker, cleaner, cheaper. *Less* stripping! You can buy a new Surge Milker for a small amount upon installation and *easy* payments for 20 months. (The new Green Surge inflation with reinforced tubes, a *patented* feature, gives double life, cuts your cost in half.) *Write* for FREE Surge story in book form, Easy Terms Offer. *Hurry!*

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Write For "20 MONTHS TO PAY" EASY TERMS OFFER!

The Surge Milking Machine Co., Inc. 466 Spencer St., Dept. 9061, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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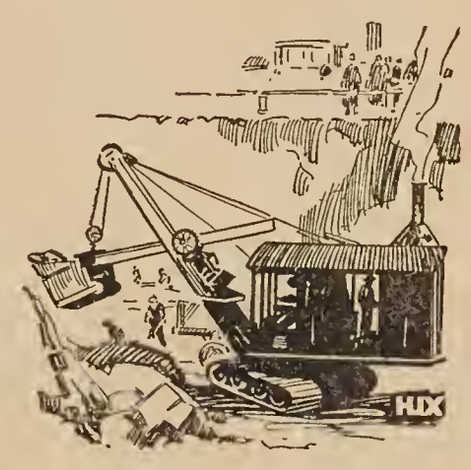
Solution Will Come by Stopping Many Small Leaks.

By E. R. EASTMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article was read by Amos Kirby at the Milk Marketing Conference held in New York City on December 28 and 29. We are printing it for your information.*

EVER since I can remember, I have been connected directly or indirectly with the dairy business, and I have come to the conclusion that the more I know about it, the surer I am that there is no cure-all. I am convinced that solutions to our milk marketing problems will come not by any one big scheme, but instead from many improvements and efficiencies made all the way along the line. Here are some suggestions which seem to me to be practical.

The first of these is the need of organization of independent dairy farmers in this milk shed. Over half of our dairymen here are unorganized. They are never certain of their market. They have no way of defending themselves against the many injustices to which many dairymen have always been subjected. Further than this, their milk, often bought cheaper than other milk, can be and is sold by unscrupulous dealers at cut prices to break the market. There can never be a decent living price for dairymen until the large majority are under cover in some responsible organization. It doesn't have to be one — it may even be three or four, provided the different cooperatives are real ones and their leaders big enough and wise enough to cooperate with one another.



A good foundation must go to bed-rock. A good marketing program must rest on fundamental principles.

Secondly, ***State or Federal control of milk, so far as it includes price-fixing either to consumers or to farmers, must be discontinued.*** As an emergency proposition it was perhaps necessary. I pause here to state that former Commissioner Baldwin of New York, present Commissioner Ten Eyck, Governor Lehman, and the officials of the milk control boards of other northeastern states have done yeoman service in a most difficult and trying position.

But the State officials have been handicapped, as we all know, by court decisions, and especially by lack of any practical method of cooperation between States, and lack of any way of controlling unreliable elements in the industry. State price-fixing has become an impossible job, and is doing more harm than good. When it comes to selling milk and fixing prices, that is the industry's job. Today there is a turning back on the part of the farmer from State control toward the cooperative way of selling milk. Cooperatives face their greatest opportunity to make good.

But in any plan that is set up the dairy industry certainly should make use of the data and knowledge of the milk business that has been accumulated by control officials. The continued cooperation of the State should be sought and encouraged, and by no means should all of the other splendid work of the milk control boards be discontinued with price-fixing. Why is it not possible to organize a general committee for the whole milk shed, representing farmers through their organizations, the consuming public, the dealers, the State, and possibly the Federal government? If this committee were furnished with the facts on market conditions as they developed, it could render a decision monthly on prices that would be representative of the whole industry and therefore would be fair. ***But I want to emphasize the necessity of majority control by farmers and their representatives.*** Never get away from the fact that it is the farmer's milk that is being handled, milk produced with longer hours of labor than anybody else works, and at a wage rate at which no union labor man would work for one single day.

With any plan of price-fixing providing for an agreement among several groups, it will be necessary to have legislation modifying the anti-trust laws so that these groups can talk over mutual problems together without danger of going to jail. Such legislation may not be necessary if the plan includes the attendance of a representative of the State or Federal government at all price-fixing sessions.

Personally, I put far more emphasis upon some fundamental principles than I do upon the exact details of any milk marketing plan. The first and most important of these principles is that ***there must be more cooperation and less fighting in the milk industry if anybody is going to prosper.*** I can remember no extended period when there has not been scrapping, nothing but turmoil and fighting among farmers themselves and between dealers and farmers. And I ask where has it got farmers? I answer my own question, — not very far. In the first place, the general public is sick and tired of hearing so much about milk and very seldom anything good about it. I know of no ten businesses all put together that for the past twenty-five years have had as much disagreement as has prevailed in the milk industry. During that time scores of milk dealers have failed, and thousands of farmers have been driven practically to ruin. Much of all this grief has been caused by "rowing".

As for cooperative organizations, much progress has been made, but they still have a long, long way to go. In New England a milk strike has cost both dealers and farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars; all of which could have been prevented by just a little less fighting and a little more cooperation among the leaders of the milk marketing cooperatives of the New England milk shed.

In New England, New York, and in every other milk shed in America, fighting has got the industry just to one place, and one place only, that is right up to the point where you are going to be taken over as a public utility unless both dealers and farm leaders practice a little real cooperation.

Another principle that needs stating is that ***the industry must kick out the trouble makers.*** You must turn united

(*Continued on Page 27*)

9380 Quarts every Minute

...fresh milk each morning for 20 million people



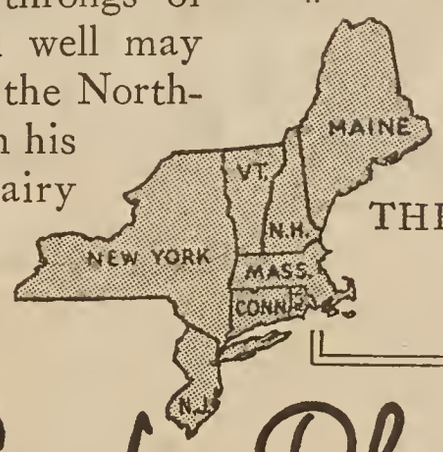
A NEW HAVEN milkman leaves two quarts of Grade A, and picks up yesterday's empties. On a train between Albany and Buffalo a traveling salesman gives his order to the waiter "—and a glass of milk, please." Along the quiet corridor of a Portland hospital walks a white-clad nurse, in her hand a tray, bearing the milk that will help her patient win back health and strength.

Milk for these people and for millions like them flows through the milk plants of the Northeast in a never-ending stream: 2345 gallons—9380 quarts—every minute of the day. These people need fresh, pure milk. They want it—demand it—in tremendous quantities, day after day, year in and year out.

Upon this demand, the Northeastern farmer has built his vast dairy industry, and invested in it more than a billion and a half dollars of his capital. Favored by climate and soil conditions, he produces clean, wholesome milk, in quantities undreamed of twenty-five years ago. The value of his milk (nearly a quarter of a billion dollars a year) exceeds the combined value of all his poultry products, all his fruit, and all his vegetables.

In developing this gigantic industry, the Northeastern farmer has faced and conquered many obstacles. He has steadily improved his herds. He has maintained and even increased the fertility of his soil. He has taken care of his farm, and found a lot of satisfaction in his farm life.

Well may the Northeastern farmer be thankful for the nearness of the great cities with their throngs of milk-thirsty people. And well may the cities be grateful to the Northeastern farmer who—with his faithful partner, the dairy cow—can and does produce the milk they need.



On many a Northeastern farm, the dairy cow is the mortgage-lifter. Her milk checks pay the bills, pay even for the farm itself. Faith in her ability starts young men on farms of their own, gives them the courage to go in debt to do so.

Lucky is the farmer who is out of debt, and well may he work to stay out. But lucky also is the farmer who has not yet reached full ownership of his home and his business. For him, those who trod his path before have built an institution especially to smooth the trail and bridge the ditches. That institution is a mutual farm bank—The Federal Land Bank—now being used by 28,500 farmers of New England, New York, and New Jersey.

The Federal Land Bank is a farmers' bank. Its one object is to serve farmers, to help them arrange their debts so they are easier to carry—so the road to a farm "free and clear" will be shorter, smoother, and surer. It does so by low interest rates and flexible repayment programs on contracts that can never come due in a lump, never have to be renewed.

* * *

Ask for the folder "4% Farm Mortgages"—*it contains complete details—or for the interesting booklet* "20 Years of the Federal Land Bank"

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
of SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ New Government Plan Startles Congress

ON JANUARY 12th, Congress got bad headache, brought on by President Roosevelt's "revolutionary" program for reorganizing Federal administrative government. Plan is based on report of committee of government experts and asks Congress to give President broad powers to revamp government machinery.

Plan calls for creation of 2 new departments—Social Welfare and Public Works; and for changing name of Department of Interior to "Conservation". In all, there would be 12 Departments: State, Treasury, Justice, Postoffice, War, Navy, Conservation, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Social Welfare and Public Works.

Tied into these 12 major Departments would be existing multitude of independent boards, commissions, corporations, etc., which now lead their own lives. Report states that there are more than 100 of these, which are not directly responsible to President, can balk his plans and slow up whole machinery of government.

Another change suggested is abolition of Civil Service Commission, and placing of whole government administrative service on merit basis. There would be non-partisan Civil Service Board, headed by an administrator responsible to President. President feels present system is too rigid, preventing hiring or promotion of workers on strictly merit basis.

Most questionable part of plan is its request that office of Controller General be done away with (held for nearly 15 years by eagle-eyed J. R. McCarl, whose refusal to o.k. all expenditures has been thorn in side of more than one administration). In place of Treasury "watch dog", plan would substitute an auditor of expenditures *after money has been spent.*

SLANT: That Federal government administrative machinery today is a mess, nobody will deny; but whole idea of reorganization plan seems to be further centralization of power in President's hands — more efficient perhaps, but dangerous. Such changes would make President of United States more powerful and more influential than was ever intended by framers of our Constitution. Plan is also disappointing in that it does not aim at paring down government cost of operation.

■ Rain Mars Inaugural Ceremonies

COLD, drenching rain and raw winds gripped Washington on January 20, the day when Mr. Roosevelt took for second time oath of President of United States. Protection against weather had been arranged for President, but he took oath and made his speech bareheaded, with rain beating down upon him. On way back to White House, he insisted on riding in open car, saying he could stand the rain if crowd could. His exposure did not seem to have hurt him, for he was still fresh and happy late that afternoon, when he and Mrs. Roosevelt received 3000 persons at White House reception.

Theme of President's inaugural address was his pledge to continue his war against poverty.

SLANT: That's all right if government schemes do not rob a good Peter to pay a bad or worthless Paul.

■ Crop Insurance Plan Recommended

APPOINTED last September by President was committee to study crop insurance. Committee, consisting of government officials headed by Secretary Wallace, has just made report. Here are its recommendations:

1. That plan start with insurance for wheat, and that legislation be passed by Congress this year for use with 1938 wheat crop.

2. That crop insurance program be administered by Department of Agriculture.

3. That costs of storage of grains should be borne by government, together with costs of administering insurance.

4. That proposed legislation include provisions for:

(a) Insurance of crop yields only, without insurance of price.
(b) Employing farmer's own average yield as determined from a representative base period, as basis of insurance coverage.
(c) Insurance of only part of producer's average yield.
(d) Determination of premiums on basis of individual and regional loss experience.
(e) Hold insurance reserves in form of stored commodity for which insurance is written.
(f) Writing of insurance, adjustment of losses and general local administration to be made by local committees or boards of directors.

5. That administered organization be authorized to require minimum amount of participation in crop insurance program from counties or regions before insurance will be sold therein.

SLANT: This last provision is likely to mean that powers-that-be would undoubtedly put on a big campaign in each county, practically to force farmers to insure whether they wanted to or not.

■ For "Nobler Race"

BOYS and young men of this country have just inherited fifty million dollars — gift of an American banker, the late Charles Hayden. Money is to be used for establishment of Foundation for education and "moral, mental and physical" advancement of American youth.

"I am firmly convinced," wrote Mr. Hayden, "that the future of this nation, and of the world for that matter, depends in no small part upon the young men of the United States, and that if they receive proper training in boyhood and youth, we shall rear a nobler race of men, who will make better and more enlightened citizens, to the ultimate benefit of mankind."

Needy and deserving young men and boys will be aided through charitable organizations, scholarships, donations to schools, recreation centers, gymnasiums, and clubs.

SLANT: American Agriculturist thoroughly approves of Mr. Hayden's plan. Something over a year ago, we ourselves established American Agriculturist Research Foundation, making this publication the property of its readers. All profits, beyond those needed for actual operation of the paper, are used by the Board of Directors of our Research Foundation to aid movements in the interest of the farm youth of America and to support other enterprises for improving economic condition and social well-being and happiness of those who live upon the land. In this issue of *American Agriculturist,* our New England readers are called upon to nominate New England member of Research Foundation Board of Directors. See page 12.

■ Auto Strike Drags On

MACHINERY still stands idle in great automobile factories of General Motors Corporation, while workers continue their "sit-down" strike and peace conferences get nowhere.

At one point in negotiations, truce was agreed upon between union and company. Union promised to take its strikers out of five occupied factories, while General Motors agreed not to use plants or remove machinery during peace talks. Workers' grievances to be discussed were minimum wage rates, 30-hr. week (G. M. has 40-hr. week), doing away with piece work, taking back of "unjustly discharged men", seniority rights, and rate of production speed. But truce fell through after General Motors stood pat on its refusal to accept union as sole collective bargaining agency, claiming it represents only small proportion of its employees.

Rioting broke out in Flint, Michigan, when guards tried to starve out stay-in strikers by taking away ladders used in delivering food to them. Free-for-all fight between police and strikers injured 28 persons, and resulted in calling out 2000 National Guardsmen. Out of population of 165,000, Flint has 44,000 workers on G.M. payroll, which makes about 80 per cent of city's families dependent on company. Strike is causing payroll loss to town of about million dollars a week. Many Flint men out of work are not in sympathy with strike and have formed "Flint Alliance" to oppose strikers.

Some idea of how this strike may affect whole nation may be had from fact that General Motors last year made nearly half of cars and trucks produced in United States. It is second only to United States Steel Company in number of men it employs. Other industries affected by auto strike, particularly should it spread further, are lumber, steel, cotton, rubber, glass and railroads.

SLANT: General Motors is right in refusing to recognize United Automobile Workers as sole representative of all G.M. workers, when only minority of them belong to it. Aim of union leaders is not so much to remedy workers' grievances as it is to build up powerful labor group which will put them in position to dictate not only to capital but to all automobile workers, whether they like it or not.

■ Farm Credit News

COOPERATIVE short-term farm credit in Northeast counted 18% increase in farmer-members for 1936 over preceding year, according to reports to annual meetings of shareholders in Production Credit associations. Greatest gain was in Vermont with over 30% increase.

Reported, also, is similar increase in farmer ownership of associations through purchase of shares in ratio of $5 for each $100 borrowed. Starting from scratch three years ago, Connecticut farmers now own 22.7% of their association's capital. Rhode Island is second with 17.4%, New York has 14.2%.

Using surplus income or earnings to build reserves as protection for farmers' investment, thirteen New York associations now have $102,000 thus salted away. Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey each have over $25,000.

■ Thirteen

NUMBER THIRTEEN once more proved itself unlucky when big Western Air Express transport plane, with thirteen persons aboard, crashed into fog-hidden mountain on January 12th. This made fifth fatal airline accident within about a month.

Aboard plane and second passenger to die of injuries was Martin Johnson, famous for his explorations and movie photography in African jungles and wilds of Malay States, Ceylon, India and Australia. His death will be regretted by millions of movie-goers who have thrilled to his motion-picture records of exciting adventures among wild animals and savage peoples. Mrs. Johnson, her husband's constant companion in his travels, was less seriously injured and will live.

Although Johnsons were so used to flying in all parts of world that they never thought of taking a train when a plane could be had, it is said that on this trip, Martin Johnson felt warning of danger and decided to go by train. They did so until they reached Salt Lake City, and then found it would be necessary to go by plane rest of way in order to be on time for speaking engagement in Los Angeles on January 13th.

■ Britain Takes Lead

BRITISH Government has just set good example for other European powers by making it criminal offense for Britons to enlist in Spanish armies. Any Britisher henceforth who gets into Spanish fracas will be punished by two years' imprisonment. France has followed suit, except that her ban will not go into effect until other European powers do the same. Chances of Italy, Germany and Russia cooperating by keeping their soldiers out of Spain seem just as slim as ever.

■ More Millions For Relief

PRESIDENT'S relief message to Congress asked for immediate granting of $790,000,000 to continue relief program until end of fiscal year, June 30th. Funds are due to run out February 1st, five months ahead of time, partly because of extra relief burden which last summer's drought caused. Original appropriation for this year was nearly a billion and a half.

Rise in number of private jobs, President asserted, has taken 800,000 off relief rolls since last March; and since March, 1933, increase in non-agricultural jobs has amounted to 6,000,000.

President reported that since 1932 Congress has appropriated 13 billions for relief; government agencies have "obligated" 12½ more billions, of which about 2½ billions are recoverable; cost of administering relief dur-

ing last two years was about 240 millions.

Federal relief expenses will not go higher next year, so President thinks, than billion and a half — *if* private jobs continue to increase. ***SLANT:*** Considering strikes now in progress and in prospect, that is a big IF.

■ *Mid-West Hit by Worst Flood*

MIGHTY rivers, swollen with heavy rains, have unloosed in parts of midwest greatest flood in history. From Pennsylvania to Arkansas, swift rising waters have brought death, destruction and suffering to Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Louisville and countless smaller cities and towns in twelve states. Damage is running into millions, 140,000 persons forced to flee from their homes, business and transportation are at a standstill, many towns without light and heat, and supplies of fuel and food are threatened. In Portsmouth, Ohio, muddy waters of raging Ohio River rose above sixty foot protective wall and spilled over into city, flooding it to depth of seven to ten feet in places. In Louisville half of city is threatened. Pittsburg's Golden Triangle is again under water.

Red Cross, National Guardsmen and W.P.A. workers are on hand in stricken areas, working night and day. Food, fuel and supplies are being rushed to flood centers by plane, train and boat. Freezing weather and dangers of disease from flood waters are adding to great hardships of refugees.

■ *Fair But Must Be Better*

UNITED STATES farmers' income for 1936 totaled $7,850,000,000, highest since peak year of 1929 and about double farm income of 1932. Income of northeastern farmers increased proportionately.

SLANT: Good as this is, it is not yet anywhere near adequate to permit farmers to pay their debts and maintain decent standard of living.

■ *Spray Residue Problem*

URGED by United States Public Health Service is State legislation to supplement laws to control poisonous fruit sprays. Federal government controls spray residue on interstate shipments of apples, has no control over shipments within State's borders.

United States Department of Agriculture sets danger limit from lead poisoning at 0.018 grain lead residue per pound of fruit. More lead than this constitutes danger to apple consumers, say authorities. Control of lead spray residue is by washing in a one per cent hydrochloric acid rinse.

SLANT: Fruit growers are just as keen as authorities to make their fruit perfectly safe for consumers. But they are equally determined that they shall not be hampered by conflicting State and Federal laws and by any red tape which unnecessarily increases cost of producing apples.

■ *Light Traps for Codling Moth*

EXPERIMENTS to catch codling moth, that great enemy of apples, by light traps have been going on with apparent success for some time. Professor Harlan N. Worthley of Pennsylvania State College tells of his experiments placing lights in every second tree in a circle of 24 trees in an unsprayed orchard. Frosted bulbs were used for light and a fermenting mixture of molasses and water for bait. Lighted bait traps caught over 6 times as many female moths as same traps without light.

In Professor Worthley's opinion this control measure is not expensive and was justified by results.

Good Movies to See

Camille
The tragic romance of Parisian life in bygone days, reenacted on the screen by Greta Garbo, still retains the power to touch the heartstrings.

Rembrandt
Vital portrayal of the great artist by Charles Laughton. Shiftless, extravagant, but altogether lovable, Rembrandt rose to the heights of fame, only to fall again to the depths of poverty.

Romeo and Juliet
Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in the greatest melodramatic romance of all time.

After the Thin Man
William Powell and Myrna Loy. Entertaining.

Beloved Enemy
Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in the social drama based on the Irish Rebellion.

Three Smart Girls
Deanna Durbin's debut. Gay little romantic comedy.

Good Books to Read

In the Steps of St. Paul — *H. V. Morton*
This is not a conventional biography, but combines biography, history and the record of contemporary travel. Mr. Morton has made the scenes of Paul's life vivid and real—from boyhood to the end in Rome—and the modern and ancient intertwine from beginning to end. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.50.

Alexander Legge, 1866-1933 — *Forrest Crissey*
The Alexander Legge Memorial Committee, made up of long-time friends, has just published this inspiring story of the life of Mr. Legge, from the time he was born on a Wisconsin farm to his rise to the presidency of the International Harvester Company and the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board, in which capacities he was well known to farmers.

Rose Deeprose — *Sheila Kaye-Smith*
The life of Rose, the central figure in the book, seems haunted by tragedy, for much of which she is inclined to blame herself, but her capacity for suffering is offset by her natural buoyancy of character. A story of storms which do their worst, but pass, leaving the skies clear. Harper & Bros., New York. $2.50.

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Optimism Keynote of FRUIT SHOW

By "SKEFF"

WITH price of apples up, compared to recent years, annual meeting of New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester was an optimistic, well-attended affair. This was reflected in the trade show, almost 50 per cent larger than a year ago. It meant that the society again was conducting its operations on an even keel financially. Exhibitors were in high glee, many of the equipment men reporting they sold their machines "right off the floor."

A keynote of meeting was marketing. President Millard Hincher of Morton, reviewing his nearly 50 years of experience in the apple industry, said this remains "the great problem."

He insisted that the industry must continue to improve its pack by grading apples in uniformity of size and quality in the different grades, so there never should be a guess as to what a marked package contains. Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Ten Eyck said, "When you have solved your marketing problems, you will have solved more than 50 per cent of your troubles."

Officers Elected

Halloran H. Brown of Monsey was elected president. Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, "in line" for the office, insisted upon retiring due to calls which his duties as president of State Farm Bureau Federation make upon him.

George A. Morse of Williamson, J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga, Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr. of Hudson and Percy Morgan of Lewiston were elected vice-presidents. Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Robert Brown of Waterport and Theodore Oxholm of Esopus were elected members of executive committee. Jay Gelder of Chazy, Bruce P. Jones of Hall, Albert E. Weirich of Adams Basin and Lawrence Howard of Kinderhook hold over as committee members.

Executive committee will decide place of summer meeting, with indications that it may be at Geneva Experiment Station. Eastern meeting of society will be at Kingston this week, Jan. 27, 28 and 29.

Crosby's Death Shocks Friends

Meeting opened under a shadow because of death of Prof. Cyrus R. Crosby, who died suddenly after coming to Rochester for his 30th annual appearance before the society. He was on the opening session to present a review of insect pests in 1936. His paper was read by his assistant, J. A. Evans of the entomology department at Cornell.

How many of the food rackets in New York market have been cleaned up, was told at annual dinner by William Fellows Morgan, New York City commissioner of public markets, weights and measures. He said when he took office three years ago, department was ridden with graft, and food racketeers were taking at least $100,000,000 annually from farmers, the trade and consumers.

Speaking Contest Winners

[redacted]n Sanderson of Medina, speaking "The Apple Industry Looks Up," [redacted] first prize in contest for boys in [redacted]h school agricultural departments. [redacted]cond went to Glen Case of Canandaigua, "Selecting a Site for an Orchard," and third to Leland Coville of Wolcott, "Spraying." Judges were Halsey B. Knapp, director of the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.; Perley M. Eastman, assistant director of State Bureau of Plant Industry; and Joseph Oskamp, professor of pomology at Cornell. Toastmaster was Herbert P. King, retiring vice-president of society and president of State Farm Bureau Federation.

North Rose High School won two cups in boys' department, one for most points in school fruit exhibits and other for top place in apple judging and variety identification. Geneva won cup for fruit disease and insect injury identification and control, but Earl Barnes of North Rose was highest individual in a similar contest. Francis Gerling was highest individual in apple judging.

The Honor Roll

An "honor roll of good apple packers" was posted by Department of Agriculture and Markets. State inspectors selected at random a number of packages in storages and in market and brought them to show, where they were checked for compliance with grade laws. Of 77 packages on display, 60 were found to be in grade.

Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by society included one asking a study of fruit marketing conditions by department of agricultural economics at Cornell. Resolutions committee, George Morse, Lawrence Howard and Bruce P. Jones, said this resolution had been approved by executive committee "in view of rapidly changing conditions for New York fruit." It urged that Legislature provide funds for such a study and that, until it is completed, all legislation affecting grades and packing of fruit be held in abeyance.

Confidence in State Farm Products Inspection Service, as developed by the late H. S. Duncan, was voted, together with a request that Commissioner Ten Eyck continue his sons, Spencer G. and Harry H. Duncan, in charge of service.

Establishment of an advisory committee on fruit breeding was voted, with provision for annual reports.

Upon report of Ernest R. Clark of Spencerport, commissioned a year ago to investigate quality of apple pie served in public places, society voted to establish an honorary degree of Master Pie Baker, open to 4-H Club members and students in home-making departments. Mr. Clark found generally inferior quality of pies due to foreign-trained chefs who had no idea of what constituted an American apple pie.

Division of Purchase and Standards was requested to again give New York farmers opportunity to bid to supply state institutions.

Continuance of substantially same method of administering soil program was favored, including same method of selecting county committees.

New reclamation projects were condemned on basis that country has enough land in cultivation to supply its needs.

Practice of nurserymen in changing names of new varieties of fruit was condemned.

Soil conservation administration was urged to include payments of $25 per acre for removal of winter-killed and diseased trees, and WPA projects along same line were favored.

Amendment of law to require written permission of landowners for hunters, whether or not land was posted, was urged.

* * *

Nominate YOUR NEW ENGLAND A. A. Foundation Director

ABOUT a year ago those who were then subscribers to *American Agriculturist* read about the first annual meeting of "American Agriculturist Foundation." At this meeting the "Foundation", which is a non-profit membership corporation, received all the common and voting stock of *American Agriculturist*. This meeting marked the end of private ownership of *American Agriculturist*. From that date all of *American Agriculturist's* obligation is to its subscribers and agriculture generally. *All profits made from the operation of the paper must be used to improve the paper or agriculture generally through research scholarships or fellowships.* There were profits in 1936. How these profits will be used the Foundation directors will decide and the directors will report their decision to the subscribers and advertisers through the columns of *American Agriculturist*.

At the first meeting of the Foundation a procedure was adopted requiring the Foundation to have seven directors. These directors are: Elizabeth MacDonald, representing New York State, elected for three years; David Agans, representing New Jersey and southern territory, elected for two years; Arthur Packard of Vermont, representing New England, elected for one year. These three with the Editor, Circulation Manager and Advertising Manager of *American Agriculturist* elect the seventh director who is chairman of the Board. Harper Sibley of Rochester was elected chairman.

The foundation also provided that no director can be elected to succeed himself. Therefore a director must be elected this year to take the place of Arthur Packard, who is retiring. For the guidance of the Foundation all New England subscribers of *American Agriculturist* are now called to make nominations. Who is the man or woman who loves New England agriculture, who believes in the opportunity of *American Agriculturist* better to serve the farm men and women of New England, and who is willing to give some time to help guide *American Agriculturist* on the road to greater service?

No personal financial responsibilities are assumed by a director and no financial remunerations are paid to a director except traveling expenses.

You will want to have a part in choosing the Foundation Director for New England. For your convenient use a nominating blank is printed below. Fill it in, clip it out and mail promptly.

Nomination of American Agriculturist Foundation Director for New England

Elizabeth MacDonald, Secretary
American Agriculturist Foundation
Box 584, Ithaca, New York.

Dear Madam:

I am glad to suggest for nomination to the Board of Directors, American Agriculturist Foundation, the name of

.....

Address .....

Qualifications of nominee .....

.....

.....

.....

Signed .....

Western New York Farm Bureaus Revive Market Trips

It looked like old times to be along on a Farm Bureau marketing trip to New York City. Previous to the depression they were an annual custom, to be revived this month with a surprising degree of interest.

The party left Western New York 145 strong, gathering recruits from Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties. A special train carried the party, led by Richard E. Fricke, assistant county agent leader at Cornell; Dr. F. A. Harper of Cornell and Edward J. Leenhouts, general agricultural agent for the New York Central Lines.

The large party was kept moving smoothly with the help of Dan Dalrymple, Niagara County agent; Russell Granger, Monroe agent; Andrew Jackson Nichols, assistant Orleans agent, and Floyd Curtis, assistant Wayne agent.

Those of the party who may have wondered why New York State provides only eight per cent of the big city's fruit supply and 20 per cent of its vegetables, glimpsed the answer in an all-night tour of the piers and receiving markets. There they saw produce bought and sold by numbered lots because the men dealing in it knew exactly what to expect in the way of grade and pack.

Following through, the party went to the secondary markets and saw some of their produce being passed along to consumers from pushcarts. What amazed many of the party was the enormous quantity of produce handled overnight to feed the city for a day. Some of the growers who had thought they had seen large amounts of produce assembled in storages or other places decided that only a personal visit to the metropolitan market gives one the proper idea of how much New York eats, what it eats and how it wants its food.

"And the important thing," said Norman Reed, Macedon grower, "is to give the market what it wants, when it wants it and in the way it wants it. Otherwise, we may as well keep our produce at home."

Something New on Farm-Home Week Program

SOMETHING new, and yet very old, is to be a part of Farm and Home Week activities this year at Cornell—an exhibit of old days and old ways, called "A County in the Making."

Tompkins County, where Cornell is located, is being ransacked for pioneer-day articles, specimens of old Tompkins County industries, such as guns, clocks, pottery; for old records, like diaries, wills and deeds; old household and personal articles, like clothes, jewelry, utensils, furniture; and, also, old farm tools. Besides the exhibit, the State College is planning to bring the dim past to life once more by enacting old scenes. There will be a fashion parade of Yesterday's belles and beaus, a Grange meeting of post-Civil War days, old-fashioned dances, and party games that were popular long before Cornell University reared its towers "far above Cayuga."

Tompkins County residents are enthusiastic about the idea and are generously loaning their antiques. Before Farm and Home Week gets under way, these pioneer articles will be on window-display in some of Ithaca's leading stores, February 4, 5, and 6.

Cooperating with the College are Tompkins County Granges, Home Bureau, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, County Development Association, Chamber of Commerce, DeWitt Historical Society, County Traveling Library, Resettlement Administration, and churches and rural schools.

The work of collecting and exhibiting the articles is in charge of Mrs. Dora Erway, of the State College of Home Economics, assisted by George Monroe, of the Tompkins County Development Association, and members of the College department of Rural Social Organization. The idea back of "The County in the Making" exhibit is to show how our forefathers lived, and how their ways have influenced present day living.

Heavy Milk Production Floods Market

MILK production in New York milk shed continues heavy, being variously estimated at from 28 to 40 pounds per day per dairy higher than a year ago. In percentage figures, New York cows have been producing from 6 to 10 per cent more milk than a year ago, and between 1 and 5 per cent more than the 10 year average. On January 1, New England cows were producing about 2.3 per cent more milk than a year ago.

Reasons given for this flow of milk which has been swamping city markets include record mild weather and efforts of dairymen to jump production during short period last fall.

December Milk Prices

Sheffield Producers. Net cash to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for Grade B milk per 100 pounds in the 201-210 mile zone delivered by them during December is $1.94 for 3.5 per cent, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials.

December price is 8 cents lower than November and 6½ cents lower than net cash price of December, 1935.

Dairymen's League. Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces December average net return to producers for Grade B milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat, in the 201-210 mile zone, as $1.94, compared to $1.94 in November and $1.95 in December, 1935. Average net return shown includes usual 7 cent deduction for certificates of indebtedness.

Feed Prices. About the middle of January, the index of wholesale feed prices was 167.5, a new high for the season (1935-36 equals 100). Following are prices for January 6 compared to a year ago, as reported by New Jersey Department of Agriculture:

	Unit	1936 Jan. 8	1937 Jan. 6
GRAINS			
No. 2 White oats	Bushel	.38	.63
No. 2 Yellow corn	"	.74½	1.22½
FEEDS			
Coarse spring bran	Ton	23.00	40.25
Flour middlings	"	26.75	41.00
41% Cottonseed meal	"	29.00	41.50
34% Linseed meal	"	29.00	44.50
White hominy	"	25.50	44.00

New York State dairy reporters give following figures as price paid for average dairy ration in January for past four years: 1934—$1.45; 1935—1.95; 1936—1.50; 1937—2.10.

In spite of high feed prices, dairymen were not cutting amount of grain fed. One probable reason is short hay crop in some sections.

For entire country, stocks of corn and wheat on farms on January 1, 1937, are lowest for that date of the 11 years for which records are available. Stocks of oats are well below average, but are greater than in either 1934 or 1935.

It is estimated that following amounts of grain were on farms of state and country, January 1: (1000 bushels — 000 omitted).

		Average 1928-32	1936	1937
Wheat,	N. Y.	2,293	2,518	2,125
"	U. S.	249,318	163,360	128,604
Corn	N. Y.	2,815	4,357	3,303
"	U. S.	1,384,047	1,404,621	810,087
Oats	N. Y.	18,536	17,913	12,874
"	U. S.	686,164	770,398	484,356

Cow Prices. Reports indicate that New York dairymen are offering slightly less money for cows than they were a year ago.

Butter. On the Boston market early in January, 92 score butter sold for 35.5 cents a pound, same as a year ago and a cent more than a month ago. Five year average price for that period was 26.5 cents.

Estimated storage holdings of butter January 9 were 56,178,000 pounds compared to 34,930,000 pounds a year ago. Sharp rise in price about the first of year stimulated imports for January and estimated imports for the month are 3 million pounds.

* * *

Egg Market Badly Scrambled

For accurate report of recent developments in egg market, read Johnny Huttar's comments on page 18. For the entire country, 3 per cent more hens have been laying more than average number of eggs per hen. Even so, zero weather, when and if it comes will result in a strong upward reaction. *Do not forget that the long time outlook for poultry is good.*

Egg-Feed Ratio. About the middle of January, it took 9.8 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry mixture. A month earlier, figure was 7.75 dozen. For past six months, egg-feed ratio has been consistently less favorable than it was a year ago. Result has been to lower demand for baby chicks, another favorable sign for good egg prices a year from now.

* * *

Potatoes Temporarily "Wobbly"

Market is reacting to higher prices established earlier in month. Poor keeping qualities are forcing many lots of potatoes on market and, coupled with light consumption, have forced prices back almost to level that prevailed one month ago. Feeling in Maine and New York is that prices will hold at present levels with no need for further breaks. Weather has been a distressing factor in all eastern territory. Absence of cold weather has curtailed consumption in many markets and normal shipments have not cleared as rapidly as had been expected.

Maine continues to be leading shipping state in east and Idaho in West. Intense cold in Far West has delayed shipments and increased outlets for eastern potatoes, but growers were hardly able to maintain price gains as trade refused to buy, fearing heavy shipments from Idaho and Colorado should weather moderate. Feeling prevails in markets that present levels will be maintained even with continued warm weather. Trade is holding off, waiting next government report to see how much injury may have developed in storage from frost and blight injuries. It is believed that we will find further drop in visible supply when these two factors are taken into consideration.

Potatoes are still good property to own, even though market has been cuting up recently due to abnormal seasonal conditions rather than to any change in supply. —*Amos Kirby.*

* * *

Hay Demand Slow

The demand for hay in New York City has been slow, with the bulk of receipts being medium to poor. City quotations are: No. 1 timothy, large bales, $22 a ton; No. 2, $20-21; sample, $14-15; second cutting alfalfa, $27-29; No. 1 first cutting alfalfa, $22-24. Reports upstate are that in general dairymen who are short of hay are holding off as long as possible before buying, but many must buy before spring. Those who have hay to sell expect that local price will trend upward. In general we advise canvassing local demand before shipping to New York.

* * *

A Look Ahead

The following statements about probable market developments during the next few months are summarized from "The Price Situation" for January, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Feed Prices. "In view of small January 1 stocks of feed grains and a favorable outlook for livestock prices, feed grain prices are expected to remain at about the current high level during the next month or so."

Hogs. "With prospects for a greater than average seasonal reduction in hog marketings during the late winter, a further advance in hog prices is to be expected."

Beef Cattle. "Prices of fed cattle are expected to be fairly well maintained with an upward tendency, and prices of lower grade cattle are expected to make at least an average seasonal advance during the next few months."

Sheep and Lambs. "Prices of slaughter lambs and ewes made sharp advances during the last week of December and the first week of January. A further advance from the levels of early January may take place before the end of February, but a larger advance is expected during March."

Butter and Cheese. "During the first half of 1937, prices of butter and cheese probably will average higher than in the same period of 1936, the seasonal decline in prices being later than usual."

Potatoes. "Owing to the small supply of 1936 late potatoes going into storage for winter and spring marketings, potato prices advanced sharply during the last month, and indications are that, aside from minor recessions from time to time, the sharp upward trend will continue during the next 2 or 3 months."

Wool. "Because of the strong demand for wool in most consuming countries and the relatively small world supplies, it is expected that wool prices will be well maintained during the next few months."

Apples. "In view of small supplies, and with continuing improvement in consumer demand, it is expected that apple prices will make a greater-than-usual rise during the remainder of the marketing year."

Onions. "In view of the record 1936 production of late onions, estimated at 11,811,000 sacks, it is expected that onion prices will not show the usual seasonal rise, but will change very little during the next month or 6 weeks."

Eggs. "With 3 per cent more layers in farm flocks, some increase in production over that of 1936 is likely, even with heavy feed costs."

Differences Between Prices of Milk and Basic Commodities

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article it was shown that prices received for milk by New York dairymen have followed the same general trend as the average prices of basic commodities, such as wheat, cotton, butter, silk, and copper. At certain times, however, milk prices have been out of line with this general price trend. For example, the price of milk was relatively low during years 1915-1918, and much above the general price trend for basic commodities during years 1921 and 1925-1932 (see table).

PERIODS OF DISPARITY BETWEEN PRICES OF MILK AND PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES

Indices of Prices, 1910-'14 equal 100

Year	Milk, N. Y. Farm Price	Basic Commodities, U. S. Wholesale Price	Difference
1915	97	103	— 6
1916	106	131	—25
1917	162	201	—39
1918	202	214	—12
1921	162	126	+36
1925	163	157	+ 6
1926	164	146	+18
1927	173	139	+34
1928	173	143	+30
1929	179	141	+39
1930	156	118	+38
1931	117	90	+27
1932	82	74	+ 8

Main season for disparity between milk prices and prices of basic commodities during 1915-1918 and in 1921 is difference in methods by which prices are established. For many years milk prices have been fixed by committees of producers and dealers, more recently by a state board. It is characteristic of prices fixed in this way that they change more slowly than prices determined by competitive trading over a broad field. Another reason why milk prices usually lag is that milk is an every-day item in the consumer's diet, and is considered a necessity. Consumers object more vigorously to increases in the price of milk than to increases in other prices. Still another factor in the situation during 1915-1917 was the practice of setting the price of milk for several months in advance.

Other factors account for the disparity between prices of milk and prices of basic commodities during years 1925-1932. In 1927 the number of cows on New York farms reached lowest point in 50 years. Easy expansion of the milk shed was no longer possible because of natural boundaries and the policy of the New York City Department of Health to withhold inspection from plants and dairies in more distant areas. Health departments and milk dealers were setting up more strict requirements, which meant higher costs of production. Up to 1930, prosperous conditions and high buying power of city workers resulted in a rapid increase of consumption of milk and cream.

Is there any possibility that a combination of circumstances so favorable to the milk industry will occur again in the near future? We shall try to find an answer to that question in succeeding articles.



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Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
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Also a FEW CALVES, sons and daughters of this bull from high producing dams.
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Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%. Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
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THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.
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THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers, Also Good Milk Cows
Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.
HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.
BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,
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HOLSTEIN BULL
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PRICE $200.00.
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Colantha Veeman Hungerveld Boy 570787 is the only living Holstein PROVEN SIRE in Onondaga County. Daughters of this bull have averaged 12425 lbs. of milk and 454.8 lbs. fat.
Offering sons of this PROVEN SIRE for sale. Will make excellent herd sires. Ready for service. Dams with records of 450 to 550 lbs. fat on twice a day milking in D.H.I.A.
3-13 mo. old. $125 to $150 — 1-6 mo. old, $75.
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Will gladly answer any inquiries.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
BROOKLANDS FARM
Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

Mastitis Takes Great Toll—Eight steps in the partial control of mastitis recommended by E. F. Eastman of the New Hampshire College are:

1. Test each quarter in the herd at regular intervals for infection by either the strip cup or brom thymol blue test.

2. Segregate from the herd as soon as possible all cows reacting to either of these tests as well as all cows giving milk that is watery, thin, thick, or showing any evidence of being badly infected. Milk infected cows last.

3. All replacements in the herd should be tested (brom thymol blue) before being added to the herd.

4. See that all cows are properly stripped out after milking.

5. Watch all cows with injured quarters carefully for fear of infection.

6. Reasonable sanitary precautions should be carried out in the general management of the herd.

7. Many dairymen are finding it helpful to wipe the udders off with a cloth moistened with a chlorine solution. Where milking machines are used, dipping the teat cups into a chlorine solution before putting on each cow proves an added check.

8. If trouble is still experienced after using the above methods, and if a more stringent method of detection of infected quarters than that outlined above is desired, get in touch with your veterinarian for a more intensive study of the herd.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15	New York Guernsey Sale.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

Feb. 11 & 12	Annual winter meeting Western Maine Fruit Growers. Auburn, Maine.
Feb. 15-20	30th Annual Farm and Home Week. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 16	Banquet of Dairymen's Association and New York State Breeders' Association. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 18	Ninth Annual American Agriculturist Master Farmer Banquet. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 23	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 23	Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Guernsey meeting. Concord, Mass.
March 1	Canning Crops meeting. Geneva, N. Y.
March 3-5	Central New York Farm Bureau Baby Chick and Egg Show. State Armory, Auburn, N. Y.
Mar. 9-10	Third Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Gloversville, N. Y.
Mar. 10-12	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting. Norwich Inn, Norwich, Conn.
March 17-19	Annual New York State Extension Conference. Ithaca, N. Y.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 21-26	Annual Meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention, Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 16-17	School for Managers and Directors of Cooperative Egg Marketing Assns. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. New Brunswick, N. J.

Brackel Farm HOLSTEINS
Herd Sire: Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman 638469, whose Dam has 27,235 lbs. milk, 945 fat. He is a proven sire. Daughters excel their dams in both fat and milk.
Young bull and heifer calves; also two fresh, good producing 8 yr. old cows, $125.00 each.
C. S. Harvey, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

SPOT FARMS
J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.
11 Registered Holstein Heifers. 10 Registered Holstein cows. 15 Grade Guernsey and Holstein Heifers due to freshen during winter and spring. T.B., blood, and garget tested. 3 saddle horses.

FANYAN FARMS
Bull calf, born Nov. 19. dam a 22 months old Snow daughter from an A.R.O. heifer carrying 3.8% test, that is an own sister to a former class C, N. Y. State leader with a 4.1% test.
The Sire, "Fanyan King of the Snows," one of the very greatest breed bulls in the country today.
His dam, a 911 lb. fat, 4 yr. old, is rated excellent in Canada.
His Sire's dam is "Snow Countess", the World's Champion long time producer, having a life time average of 4.3%.
His first sister to finish a year's test is the new double World's Champion 2-yr. old for both milk and fat.
You will like this inbred Snow calf. Send for pedigree.
PRICED TO SELL.
C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS
OFFER READY FOR SERVICE YEARLING BULL. Dam a good A.R. brood cow in our herd. A full sister has Jr. three year old record of 14,431 lbs. milk, 780 lbs. fat. Sire has 20 A.R. high record daughters. Granddam a World's record producer and show winner. Also younger bull calves and occasionally choice heifer calves.
FORGE HILL FARM
Accredited herd. CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr. R.D. No.2, Newburgh, N.Y. Approved Blood tested.

Fritzlyn Farms
Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.
Write for sales list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

For Sale---Farmer's Herd
Guernseys
ACCREDITED, BLOOD AND MASTITIS TESTED. REGISTERED AND GRADES. ALL COWS YOUNG. SELL ALL OR PART. MANY FRESH, OTHERS HEAVY.
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Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
Herd sire: Valor's Improver 146504 A. R. One of the best sons of the great Langwater Valor 79775. "Improver's" dam is a former world record holder, class DD. His two full sisters have A.R. records that average 16,806 lbs. milk, 902 lbs. fat. Young sons and double grandsons of Valor's Improver for sale; also a limited number of good cows.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Looking for Guernseys?
WRITE FOR LIST OF DESIRABLE GUERNSEYS. ALL AGES, OFFERED FROM ACCREDITED. NEGATIVE HERDS.
N. Y. STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' CO-OP., Inc.
305 Fayette Park Building
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY BULLS
One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)
Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request.
Accredited Negative
TARBELL FARMS,
Smithville Flats, New York.

Registered JERSEY BULL
FOR SALE
SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.
Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y. SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.
DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat. SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.
PRICE, $150.00.
Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.
River View Dairy Farm
W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered and Grades ***Jerseys***
T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL
Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.
Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.
Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.
Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.
Accredited and Blood Tested
GUY D. POWER & SON
West Genesee St. Road Auburn, N. Y.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star

Heavy producers — 10,000 lb. average
High testers — 434 lb. fat, 4.3%.
Show winners—County and State Fair.
For Sale — bull calves, by Sycamore Repeal. Write for pictures and individual records.
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***For Sale:* Ten Registered Ayrshire Cows**
T.B. and Blood Tested.
Also one black farm horse.
JOHN J. CANFIELD
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Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.
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36 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.
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SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
6-8 MONTHS OF AGE.
THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-I STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.
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Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.
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FRANK RICHARDS, Mgr.
Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TWO Young Angus BULLS
SOON OLD ENOUGH FOR SERVICE.
Sired by Briarcliff Eland 7th 473035 and out of Blackbird dams. They are short legged, thick set and have good top lines.
PRICE $125 EACH. COME SEE THEM.
KENRIDGE FARM
W. W. Brooks, *Mgr.*, Cornwall, N. Y.

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WELL BRED, THICKSET, YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS, SIRED BY PRIDEMERE OF WHEATLAND 2nd, 1ST PRIZE 3 YR. OLD BULL AND SIRE OF 1ST PRIZE HEIFER CALF AND PAIR OF CALVES AT 1936 NEW YORK STATE FAIR.
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Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls



of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.

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Two bulls, sixteen and twenty months old. Also 1936 calves, both sexes.
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NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
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All grades mixed hay and alfalfa. Delivered by truck or carload.
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A FEW GOOD BRED EWES.

Holstein Cattle

CALVES OF BOTH SEXES AT FARMERS' PRICES.
W. H. Preston, Springwater, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED

CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
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RAISE MULES.
14 Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jennys in Foal. Write for prices.
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West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of

Heavy Farm HORSES

10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
1 Registered Belgian Stallion coming 3 years old, sorrel, light mane and tail, weight 1650 lb. Won 7 first prizes at Fairs.
Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them.
Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.
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Four purebred Guernsey bull calves.
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FOALED MAY 8TH, 1935
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MYRON M. FUERST
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GREEN MOUNTAINS, GOLD COIN, COBBLERS, HEBRONS, ROSE, BURBANKS, PEACHBLOWS, WHITE GOLD, RURALS AND OTHERS.
At the 1936 New York State Fair we won 9 Firsts and 5 Seconds, including both collections.
LIST OF 20 VARIETIES FREE.
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CERTIFIED CAYUGA SOY BEANS
$2.75 per Bu.
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60 lbs. extra clover	$5.40
28 lbs. " "	$2.70
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Net prepaid.
10 lb. pails clover, postpaid, $1.60
Satisfaction guaranteed. Crop is short but quality is fine. Honey is the health sweet.
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Case or ton lots 8c per lb.
F.O.B. CHAUMONT, N. Y.
NOT LIQUIFIED.
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OUR BEST

LIGHT CLOVER HONEY

1-5 lb. pail $1.00, 2 pails $1.80 and 6 pails $4.50. Buckwheat 1-5 lb. pail $.90, 2 pails $1.70 and 6 pails $4.00. All Postpaid third zone. Write for Wholesale prices.
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offering 3 breeds of Turkeys for breeding purposes.
WHITE HOLLANDS, BLACK SPANISH AND BOURBON REDS.
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WHITE GUINEAS AT $3.00 PER PAIR
F. M. Henry, *Prop.* East Homer, N. Y.

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Large type birds with 17 years breeding for large egg size and high average production. Highest percentage qualifying females and largest egg size 1936 Penna. R.O.P. We use only Pedigreed Males. WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED—B.W.D. TESTED.
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LEGHORNS

WE ARE PROUD TO SELL AND YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN.
CIRCULAR.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

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NO REACTORS IN FIVE YEARS.
Write for Details.
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Westhill House Strain

New Hampshire Breeders

are selected for Livability, Quick Growth, Rapid Feathering, Early Maturity and Heavy Production of Beautiful Large eggs. Official records up to 322.75 egg points.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND ORDER BLANKS.
MRS. HARRY F. LITTLE
Camillus, New York

PRODUCTION-BRED
S. C. White Leghorns
—and—
New Hampshire Reds
Prices Reasonable - Write for Circular
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ARTMAN'S HIGH PRODUCING

Certified LEGHORNS

Give Good Results.
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CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.
FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.



INCREASE EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Farmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
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Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1911



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Offers special prices on Pedigreed Pure Hanson Strain BREEDING FEMALES — 4000 Breeders — all on our own farm. Our 15th year of experience.
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All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
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BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Breeding Cockerels for Flock Improvement
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4500 Layers and Breeders
***and* New Hampshires**
1200 Breeders
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Highest Life-Time Layers
Vineland Hen Contest, 1936
Proven Egg Production. Highest Pen, W. New York — 280 Eggs; 292.7 Points. High Pen 3-year old Hens, Vineland, 1936 — 651 Eggs; 690 Points per bird. Also two highest Pens, 2-year Hens. High Hen Georgia — 321 Eggs; 332.7 Points.
LARGE TYPE — HIGH LIVABILITY
5-year average Body Weight, all Kauder Pullets — 4 lbs., 7½ oz. per bird. Official Livability, 4 year average, 90.7%.
Send for Free Catalog and Special Early Order Discount.
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Redrock Pullets
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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
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The greatest harness value in years—superior hardware, the finest leather carefully selected for heavy service, and every set equipped with patented leather Reenforcers that double the wear. There is no extra cost to you for this double wear feature—be sure to see a set of GLECKNER harness before you buy.

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ONE-MAN SAWMILL FARM MODEL $49
TURN TREES INTO MONEY WITH A BELSAW!

Makes lumber, shingles, lath, ties, crates, boxes, cases, all forms lumber

Three capacities: 10, 14 and 20 feet. Accurate set works, positive dogs. Full or one-way type power feed runs on low power—many owners use old auto engine.
Pays for itself quickly—thousands in commercial service, everywhere. Write for free lumber handbook and catalog of mills, supplies, tools, saw tables, and woodworking equipment.
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Rooms with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
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39TH *and* CHESTNUT STREETS
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Small inventions may have large commercial possibilities. Write us for Free book, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN & HYMAN BERMAN, 73-G Adams Building, Washington, D. C.**

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32 Acres, access modern high school; rich land, good 10-room house, electricity passes, dandy barn; $1500, terms; pg. 11 big FREE catalog.
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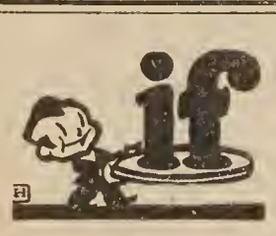
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SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. **WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.**

FOR SALE: English Shepherd cow dogs. **FRANCES ZEH MASON, Delhi, N. Y.**

Small house — pet — watch — farm — rat dogs, **$1.00.** Bantams, 50c. **MULLEN, TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY.**

PUPS from Working Collies. Natural heelers and herders. **PERLEY, Enfield, N. H.**



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Chain is Broken

By J. C. HUTTAR

EVER SINCE I took my first course in Marketing at Cornell I have heard the expression "The Marketing Chain". It isn't hard to understand how the producer, the railroad, the wholesaler, the retailer, and the consumer all play their part in the marketing of most farm products. But I think when something comes along to put a kink in the chain, we get a better understanding of what it's all about.



J. C. Huttar

It's something on the same order as not appreciating your good health until you get sick.

In the thing you and I are interested, which is the marketing of eggs, a kink has been put into the chain. In fact you might say, a couple of kinks. And don't think for a moment that it hasn't affected us all.

In the egg marketing chain the hope and aim of the producer is to get as good a price for his eggs as he can. The railroad wants to get as many eggs shipped as possible so as to get a good revenue. The wholesaler wants to handle a lot of eggs and get a margin out of each case so as to get a good income for his troubles. The retailer usually wants to move a lot of eggs over his counter and make a profit on each dozen so as to make something for his part in the chain. And, finally, the consumer would like to buy good eggs as cheaply as possible.

Now you have the intentions and ambitions of each link in the chain.

If the producer has a lot of good eggs to market and gets a price a little above cost of production, and if the railroad rides a lot of eggs and the wholesaler gets some margin on a goodly bunch of them and the retailer does the same and the consumer gets good eggs within his means, everybody is usually satisfied. But when one of these links gets out of line, the works may be gummed up.

The "Cussed" Links

Well sir, we have such a situation on our hands right now. We have two links kicking up.

First of all the spring weather which has visited all producing sections of the country for the last four weeks has given the chickens some young ideas or something. Nearby egg receipts in New York in the first two weeks of January have been heavier than in any two weeks of 1936. Low egg prices and high feed prices have caused the cancellation of a lot of early baby chick orders and very few new orders were coming in to the hatcheries. So many eggs which ordinarily go to produce baby chicks also came in to market.

The second extreme has to do with retail egg prices in the New York metropolitan area.

When wholesale egg prices drop down from their seasonal peak in October or November, retail prices usually lag behind. But this year they lagged so far behind the falling wholesale prices that egg consumption dropped off a good deal.

The large chain grocery store companies sell so much of the total egg supply through their stores in this vicinity that their volume of sales is very important to us all. Furthermore, it has come to be generally recognized that they set the pace on retail egg prices and the smaller local chains and independent grocers follow suit. So this winter, with the chains apparently committed to a high price policy, the whole scale was held high. It is true that the smaller chains and independents have been several cents below the big chains. But if they tried getting too far below them they ran into some trouble. The housewife would say, "You can't give me the best eggs so much cheaper than the chains. The eggs must be poorer."

Result

So with eggs pouring into the market at Spring rates and egg consumption well below normal, they began to pile up in all Eastern markets and especially New York. Eggs moved into cold storage faster than they came out and the whole storage picture has been reversed. On December 1, 1936, the total storage holdings of eggs in the country were about 1,000,000 cases short of the holdings on the same date a year earlier, but today we have surplus. This situation has so demoralized the wholesale egg market that prices kept tumbling and there seemed to be no bottom. With more eggs accumulating every day egg dealers were getting panicky.

Solution

There seemed to be three solutions to the problem.

1. The weather must turn cold and hold back production.
2. The retail egg price level must be brought down drastically to stir consumption.
3. It would help a lot to have the government buy some of the accumulated surplus to stop the drop in wholesale prices and possibly let them rise a little.

Some Changes

The West has had a little touch of winter, which may check production a little.

As a result of requests from the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors (An organization of egg marketing cooperatives) the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, many other farmers' organizations and also many private egg dealers, the federal government has recognized the emergency and is buying some of the surplus.

The large chains have made some promises of lower prices and they undoubtedly will keep these promises soon

Egg prices have stopped falling.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since Johnny Huttar wrote the above, the situation has been changing. The New York Herald-Tribune of January 19 carried a story that chain stores had dropped the retail price of eggs from 43 or 45 cents to 39 cents a dozen. The city department of markets is claiming credit because of information given via radio.

In fairness to chain stores, fact should be mentioned that wide spread was not biggest factor in maintaining high retail price. Chains feared zero weather would force prices up again soon and bring strong consumer protest.

When superphosphate is added to poultry manure, the value as a fertilizer is doubled.

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100% Live Del. P.P.	100	500	1000
Grade AA English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
N. H. Reds and Black Minorcas	8.50	47.50	85.00

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H. M. Leister, Owner & Mgr., Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Women's English Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Bar. Rocks & Rnode Island Reds	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.25	36.25	72.50

GRADE A, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks & R. I. Reds, $8.50
GRADE A, White Leghorns, $8. Asst'd Breeds, $6.75
Hatched from large type healthy Tested Breeders.
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White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	8.00
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Ducklings High producing runners, $7.50 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Chicken Chatter

By L. E. WEAVER

White Plymouth Rocks

OCCASIONALLY someone asks me how the crossbreds on our farm are coming along. Just a few days ago a man seemed quite surprised when I told him that we have no New Hampshires. So I think that I should explain that since last March we have had no livestock in our poultry house except Leghorns, Runner ducks and a few rats. We think that we got the last rat recently.



L. E. Weaver

We had no serious fault to find with either the New Hampshires or the crossbreds. Both had faults just as the Leghorns have them, but nothing too serious to be overlooked. But we never had enough of either breed to fill an entire floor of the house and it is not easy to divide floors. It is more difficult, we find, to keep two varieties, especially if they lay different colored eggs. Furthermore the crossbreds were out of production last spring following an outbreak of bronchitis. We foresaw two months of low production with heavy feeding costs, and only cheap eggs at the end. We could get a good price for the birds on the market, and so we let them go. I think that it was the best judgment we have shown in a long time. Fowls have not brought so much at any time since we sold. The money we got for the birds helped to finance the rearing of the pullets.

It is said that a farmer should not experiment. I must explain therefore that it is not as a farmer but as a would-be educator that I occasionally run some amateurish tests at our farm in order to have first-hand knowledge of some of these things that folks are always wanting to know.

My good friend George Dumka of Whitesboro has half persuaded me that White Plymouth Rocks are about the world's best bet as a fowl that will lay large brown eggs and plenty of them and also make a roasting chicken of handsome appearance. So we started 600 of his chicks in a battery brooder on January 12 Besides learning something about White Rocks we hope to know more about mid-winter rearing by another season. It is our first attempt.

* * *

Kill Your Chickens the Day Before

Apparently many people are unaware of the fact that chicken is much more tender if not cooked too soon after killing. This is true of all kinds of meat. At death the muscles tighten up and then very slowly return to a relaxed state. This may take 24 hours or more. If cooked before this relaxing has taken place, the meat is likely to be tough and stringy, even in young birds. Years ago I was doing poultry extension work in Kentucky. When the county agent and I arrived at a farm, no matter what the hour of the day, we would soon see someone headed for the kitchen with some half-grown chickens. We knew then that we couldn't get away until we had eaten some fried chicken. They were always tasty, but I think that it was in Kentucky that I got the idea that broilers are often tougher than old birds. It need not be so. Just remember to kill the chickens on Saturday for your Sunday dinner.

* * *

Started Chicks and Pullets

Each year finds more hatcheries and breeders equipped to supply their customers with started chicks or started pullets. The advantage to the purchaser is that he starts out with a stronger lot of chicks because the weak ones usually drop out during the first ten days and the others have learned to eat well. So less skill and less care is required on the part of the purchaser. On the other hand the producer who is equipped to do it finds that he can make as well by growing the chicks a few weeks and charging a moderate amount for this service as he can by devoting the same amount of time and capital to producing more chicks. Furthermore he is saved the complaints of dissatisfied customers who fail to get the chicks off to a good start and then blame the chicks.

In hatcheries that are sexing their chicks, pullets are sold at any age from ten days and up. Others must hold the chicks until the cockerels can be detected, or else sell them unseparated.

* * *

Poultry's Unsolved Problems

Why must we set a thousand eggs to get 700 chicks? Perhaps we won't get even that many. Why don't the rest of the eggs hatch? We know a part of the answer. Better feed, better heredity, better incubation, these have helped. Fewer eggs are wasted than a few years ago but we still waste too many. We know very little about the causes and prevention of infertility, one of the chief causes of unhatched eggs.

Why do so many pullets die? We know that here again are many reasons. Each year adds new facts. Literally hundreds are working on this problem. It is bound to be solved, but I think it will be about the last one. Heredity plays a prominent part and genetic studies require years for completion.

We know too little about building poultry houses. Who knows the optimum temperature for laying hens or for growing chicks, or the optimum humidity? Or who knows how to provide these conditions at low cost once they are determined? Housing is an unsolved problem.

Because it is so easy today to get ready-mixed rations that produce good results I have been inclined to feel that feeding is no longer a problem. But just try to tell that to the research man. He will swamp you with a list of dozens of points that need investigation. Then along comes a good poultry friend who assures me that if we only had our feed formulas correct we could clear up about two-thirds of our pullet mortality. So where are we? I am modestly suggesting that in perhaps twelve or fifteen years we will have our difficulties sufficiently in hand that, here in the East at least, the production of poultry meat and of eggs will be done only by the specialized poultry farms. The farm wife will be ordering her eggs from the store along with the bread and ham and sausage. Her mother made bread at home, and her dad raised his own pork, but it's cheaper now to buy them.

* * *

Laying Test Changes

We used to call them laying contests, and that is probably the reason that most people still think that the main purpose of the tests is to conduct a race in egg-laying. That is far from being the case. Long ago we learned that size of eggs, as well as numbers, was an important quality in profitable birds. So the point system was introduced which takes account of egg size. Furthermore it has become more and more evident that these tests can be used for demonstrating what are good management practices and what they can accomplish. To my mind this is by far the most valuable contribution of the laying tests.

With the great increase in laying house mortality in recent years people have begun to ask, "Of what use is a strain of birds that can lay heavily and lay large eggs, if only a few of them live through the year?" Whether the records of the ten highest birds out of thirteen entered is a very accurate or fair indication of the real quality of the flock that is represented has also been questioned. Therefore in order to keep the tests abreast of the developments in the poultry field, and to allow them to assume a place of leadership, some quite radical changes have been recently announced for the two up-state New York tests. These are to take effect with the beginning of the new test next fall. The changes are as follows: Twenty birds instead of thirteen will make up each pen, and all will be counted in the reports that are published, and all averages computed. In addition to the number and size of eggs laid, the pen mortality will be considered in the rating of points scored by each pen.

* * *

Mildly Boasting

I spent Christmas in Cleveland, Ohio, with one of my brothers and his family. At the table my sister-in-law remarked that when she purchased the Christmas turkey she was reminded that several years ago I had told her that before many years she could get turkey for the price of chicken. It had seemed quite absurd at that time with turkey prices nearly three times that of chicken. Yet this season she had her choice of turkey or roasting chicken at the same price. Of course anyone in possession of the facts could have foreseen what was bound to happen. The blackhead problem had been solved, thanks to science. The culprit having been detected and his habits learned, it was a quick and easy matter to put an end to his mischief.

I think that turkey raising will continue to increase. In spite of the lower prices that growers must expect, they will still be able to make a profit. Why shouldn't they? Turkeys produce a pound of meat on less feed than chickens can. As efficient meat producers they compare favorably with hogs and beef cattle. I expect to see turkey take and hold its place on the restaurant's bill of fare the year round.



"Waiter, please close that window."
"Is there a draft, sir?"
"No, but it's the fourth time my steak has blown off the plate."

"MOIST-THROAT" METHOD relieved Cough Quickly



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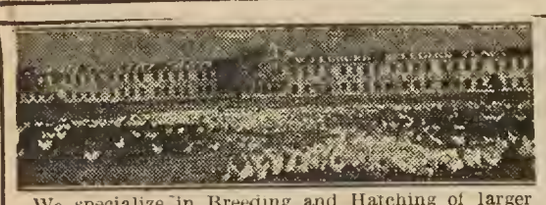
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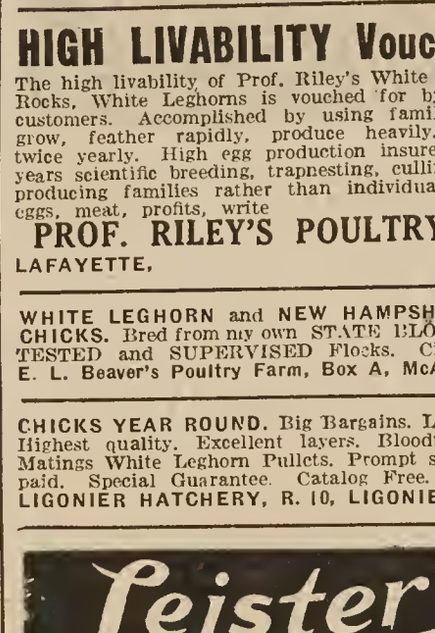
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Large Type White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75
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Barred & White Rocks	8.00	40.00	80
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Baby Chicks Barron Type Leghorns and Rocks. Write for prices. Early order discount.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,
R. 2, Box 54, Zeeland, Michigan.

HIGH LIVABILITY Vouched For

The high livability of Prof. Riley's White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns is vouched for by hundreds of customers. Accomplished by using families that live, grow, feather rapidly, produce heavily. Bloodtested twice yearly. High egg production insured by fourteen years scientific breeding, trapnesting, culling, using high producing families rather than individuals. For more eggs, meat, profits, write

PROF. RILEY'S POULTRY FARM
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

BETTER BRED FOR MORE EGGS.

Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $8.-100; Wh. Giants $12; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $7.50; Heavy Mixed $7. Safe delivery postpaid. Circular FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Bloodtested for B.W.D.

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA

White Leghorns Started pullets, baby chicks, or hatching eggs. Get our circular before ordering.
WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM,
Route No. 2, MT. PLEASANT, PA.

"BULKLEY'S better system produces better birds." Buy your leghorn chicks from breeders free from pullorum, coccidiosis, big livers, tumors and paralysis. Large birds. Large eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed, progeny tested since 1916. Free circular and price list.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

SHIRK'S *QUALITY* CHICKS

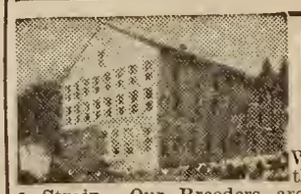
Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85

H. Mix. $7.—100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BUY CHICKS backed by 30 years experience. From carefully selected well bred stock. Choice of 15 leading, profit making breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for catalog and low prices.
Lantz Hatchery, Box 201, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICK BUYERS— 1937 Calendar free in colors. Six best breeds, Keystone Vitality Chicks — 14 day guarantee as per catalog. Established 1910. Stamp appreciated Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.



Large English LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron Strain. Our Breeders are all old Hens on Mountain Range. Chick prices $8.50 and $9 per 100.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

BISHOP'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Awarded 1st Prize at Ohio State Fair. Under R.O.P. Production Classes. Bishop's is a real R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Farm Operating a U. S. Ohio Certified Hatchery. 6100 large bodied WHITE LEGHORN HENS mated to individual pedigreed R.O.P. Males. Order your day-old chicks and DAY-OLD PULLETS NOW. Liberal discounts on early orders. 24 page catalogue free. Just drop a card to

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM
RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Write for FREE illustrated Catalog describing the following:— Large Type Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, R. I. & N. H. Reds, White & Black Minorcas, White Giants, White Wyandottes, Red-Rock Cross and Heavy Mixed, also early order rates. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery.
C. P. LEISTER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

See Page 18 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

Bigger Profits From Better Chicks

Think of it! 50,000 State Pullorum Tested Breeders (not one reactor), all on ONE farm, "The World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Plant".

The following are typical reports from customers:

"Most of the cockerels weighed 3 lbs. apiece at 10 weeks; a few weighed 3½ lbs."—Mrs. Minnie E. Larsen, Windham, Conn.

"They were laying 62% at six months old."—Robert Newton, Athol, Mass.

STRAIGHT R. I. REDS
ROCK-RED BARRED CROSS

Write for new Catalog and Price List, at once . . . . before our Spring output is sold out.

REDBIRD FARM
Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

50,000 Breeders On Our Own Farm 100% Pullorum Clean

3 lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks

50% Production at 24 oz. Eggs at 6 Months

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM



They're Marching on to Victory!

Highest Honors at New York

Christie's SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks were awarded Sweepstakes Prize over all breeds at the Poultry Industries Exposition. Also, a display of brown eggs laid by 100% Christie strain pullets carried away highest honors.

35,000 Breeders—100% Pullorum FREE

Official Tube Agglutination Test—NO Reactors

Orders are flooding in. Even the capacity of the largest New Hampshire breeding flock in the world will be taxed to the utmost. Make your reservation at once, and avoid disappointment.

Straight New Hampshires—Chris-Cross Hybrids
Write at once for new Catalog and Price List.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55. KINGSTON, N. H.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

EVERY Hubbard chick inherits rugged health, vigor and vitality—the result of 19 years of Balanced Breeding. 30-day satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog.

Hubbard Farms
Box No. 121
WALPOLE, N. H.

8 BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.

Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS



Quick Maturing—Heavy Layers
Proved Profit Makers 24 Years

2c per Chick Discount On Early Orders

25 lbs. Free Feed with Every 100 Chicks

Blood Tested Breeders
Master Bred Strains
Barred Rocks
S. C. W. Leghorns—R. I. Reds
New Hampshires
Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
4—10 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets

Free Chick Book explains all. Write today.

W. F. HILLPOT, 129 Milford Rd., Frenchtown, N. J.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. New Hampshire State Accredited flock, means highest rating. All breeders State tested for BWD, found 100% free, no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches year round. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Get FAIRPORT Chicks FOR EGG and BROILER PROFITS

A two weeks supply of feed sent free with chicks ordered now.

Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

Write today. It's FREE.
Address Box 44

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
WH. MINORCAS
BUFF ORPS
BLACK GIANTS

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM FAIRPORT, N. Y.

AVERY'S CHICKS

1. 11,000 Breeders on our own 3 farms supply every egg we set.
2. U. S. Mass.-Accredited R.O.P. supervision.
3. 16 years free Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) without a reactor!
4. Profitable high production.
5. Large perfect shaped brown eggs. No peewees!
6. Exceptionally fast early feathering — even handsome Red color.
7. Extremely rapid growth — 3 lbs. — 10 weeks.
8. Pullets mature 5 mo. — 24 oz. eggs 6 mo.
9. Low Mortality—100% 14 DAY LIVABILITY GUARANTEE.
10. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS OR WE MAKE ADJUSTMENTS.

"I have 134 Avery Red pullets all very even color. They lay larger and more perfect eggs in shape and color than any flock I ever had."—C. B. P., Maine.

"During Nov. and Dec. my pullets have laid 85%. Only lost 2 from 80 chicks you shipped me."—L. N., N. Y.

Try Avery's Reds, Rocks or Crosses for 1937 Profits! Catalog.

C.T. AVERY & SON, Route 7, COLRAIN, MASS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breedors. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

BANKER'S Quality Baby Chicks and Pullets

from carefully selected bloodtested breeders Large type Leghorns, Barron strain; New Hampshire Reds, Hubbard strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Also White Runner and White Pekin Ducklings.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Goodflox Poultry Farm, EARL BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

IF You Answer This Ad PROMPTLY I Will Send You FREE PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATE Worth $3.00 On Every 100 Day-Olds

"KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels

Money-Making Strain 37 Years. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Mountain reared. Trapnested. Big White Birds. **Free Catalog** explains all.

KERLIN'S POULTRY FARM, 211 Walnut Rd., Centre Hall, Pa.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Dependable layers, fast growing. Hatched from Pullorum free old hen breeders. Egg-bred White Leghorns, direct strain New Hampshires and other breeds. Sexed Leghorn pullets. Write for folder and prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
THE HISCOCK HATCHERY, SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

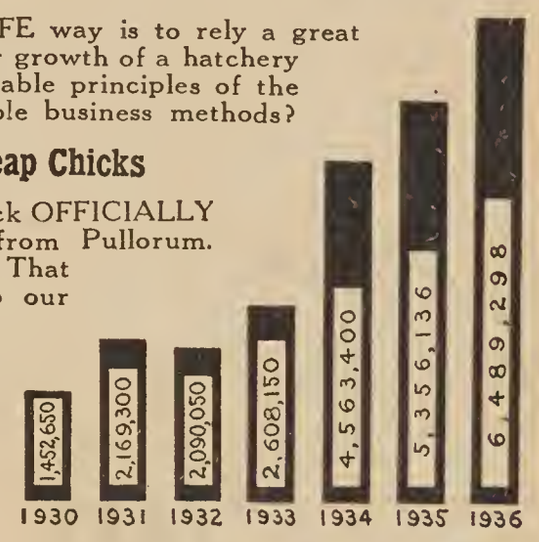
How Do YOU Buy Chicks?

BECAUSE of pretty pictures? Or because of glowing descriptions? Or because of some unusual selling idea? Or because of a cheap price printed in big type?

Or do you conclude that the SAFE way is to rely a great deal on the steady, year-after-year growth of a hatchery which has built its business on stable principles of the highest quality chicks, and reliable business methods?

Hall Brothers Have No Cheap Chicks

EVERY chick MUST be from a flock OFFICIALLY State tested and found FREE from Pullorum. Since 1928 this has been true. That promise of quality is "nailed to our masthead" at the top of this advertisement. Every advertisement carries that promise to you, and has for years. Year by year Hall's Chicks have been demanded in increasing quantities, chiefly by poultrymen who KNOW values, and who MUST make their poultry pay. (See graph in this advertisement.)



HALL'S CHICKS—Sales for 7 Years

Quality Chicks since 1911. Pullorum-free by official test since 1928. Built on the foundation of healthy, production-bred stock, chosen from among the finest in the six New England States.

And our Catalogue is not like other chick catalogues, either. We are sure you will find much in it to interest YOU.

We Ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery.
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927.
Tel. Wallingford 645-5

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL
Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 9, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW RETAIL PRICE LIST and Catalog.

.....

.....

.....

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.



● You are SURE when you order Kerr's lively chicks that they will live, thrive and grow. They come from stock bred to lay—and to keep on laying. Every breeder is banded and blood-tested every year.

We guarantee 100% live delivery—backed by 29 years' honest dealing with poultry raisers. Write for FREE Chick Book, prices, and advance order discount offer.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21).

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English, S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.
Bar. & W. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	8.00	40.00	80.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	9.00	45.00	90.
H. Mix $7. Elec. Hatched.			

Shipments every Mon. & Thur. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

GIANTS JERSEY WHITE. Largest Fowl bred. Make 10 lb. Cockerels 6 mo. Mammoth Baby Chicks for Sale. Cat. Free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARM, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

See Page 18 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

WANTED—Subscription Men

Experienced subscription men are making money with Poultry Tribune, America's leading poultry paper. Every farmer is a prospect. Special Eastern Edition.
POULTRY TRIBUNE, MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WENE CHICKS AND PULLETS

EXTRA PROFIT — DAY-OLD SEXED OR STARTED

LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION IN THE EAST


ELMER H. WENE

CAPACITY OVER 1,500,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING. Few plants in the world, and no other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1937. More Official R. O. P. Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 300 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines. Wene Super 1937 matings will represent 16 years' concentration of the best breeding from the premier official contest bloodlines. Hatches every week in the year. Over 150,000 selected breeders BLOOD-TESTED, S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White or Black Giants, Wyandottes and Wene Crossbreeds; Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Red-Rocks. Save up to $2 per 100 by writing now. Catalog free. A post card will do.

SAVE $2.00 PER 100 UP TO

CATALOG FREE

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2811-A, VINELAND, N. J.

Buying a *Washing Machine*

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Whether or not you have electricity, you can have an attractive and efficient modern washer. This washer is equipped with an electric motor and pump, but can be had also with a gasoline motor. The same is true of most other good makes on the market.

Ask Yourself These Questions When Buying a Washing Machine

1—Is the machine the right size for my family?
2—Is my source of hot water equal to the needs of the machine?
3—Shall I have a spinner dryer or a wringer type?
4—Will the motor need to be changed to suit my electric current, or is the source of power adequate for the job it has to do?
5—Will its operation be economical?
6—Are moving parts protected? Can they be lubricated easily?
7—Does the safety release operate easily?
8—Are all controls easily reached?
9—Is there undue vibration in the machine?
10—Is it properly insulated to prevent electric shocks from damp wires?
11—Is it easy to fill and empty?
12—Is it easy to keep clean?
13—Are swivel casters large enough, with adjustable shanks for regulating height?
14—Are metal parts rust proof?
15—Which machine speeds up the washing process?
16—Does its cost compare favorably with other machines of like capacity?
17—Will it fit into the storage quarters which I can provide?



Instead of "blue Monday," wash day would be a joy if every woman had an attractive, convenient laundry like this one. When not in use, the machinery can be pushed out of the way and the room used for other purposes, such as playroom for the children.



The double-tub type appeals to many because of the extra capacity. For very soiled clothing it also allows washing in two suds successively.

WASHING is one of the big weekly tasks in any home. On the farm especially, where clothing must come in contact with soil, machine grease, spray materials and other hard-to-wash items, the job becomes mountainous at times. Therefore, washing machines ought to be almost number one on the list of labor-saving "must-haves".

There are many excellent machines on the market and practically all of them will wash clothes clean. No one machine, however, has all the virtues, so in buying you should consider different makes carefully to see which one does the things which seem most important to you.

In considering a centrifugal dryer, the slender rather than the broad ones are said to cause less vibration because it is easier to distribute the load more evenly in them. But whatever kind you get — whether dolly or other agitator type, the vacuum cup, oscillator, cylinder or water pump type — remember that the thing which actually cleans the clothes is not necessarily the rubbing that they get but the force with which the sudsy water is sent through them. Perhaps I should say *clean* suds, for throwing clothes about in dirty suds only makes the dirt strike in deeper, because any fabric is more tender when wet and therefore will absorb dirt more easily. For this reason, pre-soaking in lukewarm suds is advised — three or four hours are recommended for white cotton and linen clothes, and not more than twenty minutes for colored clothes.

At least one washing machine carries this principle still further by having two tubs, one for the first wash and the other for washing in clean suds. Then the clothes are rinsed in clean water of the same temperature and finally in lukewarm or cool water. The two-tub system allows the two processes to go on at one time. However, some manufacturers claim that their single tub models wash so fast and so clean, that a second tub is unnecessary. They state that a single operator hardly has time to rinse and hang out the clothes washed before a second batch is ready to be wrung into the rinse water.

Getting the right size machine for your family is another thing that is extremely important. Usually the size of the load which any machine can wash successfully is quoted in pounds, and you should actually weigh enough washings to find out how many sheets, towels, shirts, etc., make up the load specified for the machine you are thinking of buying. It is poor economy to overload the machine, for it defeats the purpose for which a washing is done, namely, to make clothes clean.

Ease of draining a machine is a factor at any time but becomes very vital when washing is done in the basement. In this case a pump for emptying is often a necessity.

The newer type of wringers are "balloon" or soft rubber. These wring the clothes sufficiently dry but do not put the strain upon buttons that hard rubber wringers do. (*Turn to Page* 24)

Striking a Happy Medium



CERTAIN styles are particularly suited to certain individuals. A sturdy, athletic type of girl can "carry off" the military or mannish fashions while the more delicate, small-framed girl needs clothing of the more feminine type. Then too, clothing bespeaks not only the personality of the wearer but the occasion for which the clothing was selected.

Fortunately for most of us we can strike a happy medium by having an all-purpose dress which can be made to fit the occasion by simply changing the accessories. This means that the material of which the garment is made should be neither too dressy nor too "sportsy", and the style should be neither too tailored nor too frilly.

Here are two beautiful styles which may be adapted according to the use the garment is to have:

Dress Pattern No. 3037 is charming and adaptable. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

Child's Dress Pattern No. 3213, is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. 1¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅛ yard of 35-inch contrasting with ½ yard of ribbon for bow is needed for the 8-year size.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keeping House Plants Happy

TOWARDS the tag end of winter, house plants get to be a real problem. They are apt to look dusty and perhaps straggly. If the plant is small enough and a water bath would do it no damage, I can give it what it needs by putting cardboard over the top of the pot, holding it upsidedown and gently sousing the plant in a pail of water. Another way to wash small plants is to lay them on the side in the sink and spray gently from the faucet. A small portable bathspray attached to a short length of hose does not cost much and pays for itself where there are many plants to keep in condition. As a rule, foliage plants do not object to water on their leaves, but flowering plants do. Avoid direct sun when leaves are wet. A damp cloth could be used to clean them — no oily cloth, though. Oil seals the pores and hinders breathing.

Another method which I sometimes use is to spray water on the plants with a spray gun. In order to avoid carrying house plants too far, a sort of cave can be rigged up near at hand. A cold fireplace may be lined with newspapers — sides and hearth, then set the plant in the fireplace and spray it, turning it over on its side to reach the underneath side of leaves.

If there is no fireplace, a large carton can be stood up on its side on a table or on the floor to serve the same purpose. These sound like very homely hints indeed, but oftentimes plants do not get the treatment they need to keep them healthy because no one likes lugging heavy pots about. If the plants need chemicals to kill insects the same method of spraying could be used.

If the plant is still active and not ready to go into its normal rest period, liquid fertilizer may be very helpful. An easy way to make it is to dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of quick acting nitrogen fertilizer such as nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate in 3 gal. of water, and apply it to the soil as a watering. There are other commercial fertilizers, of course, made especially for house plants. In using them I stick strictly to manufacturer's instructions.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

THERE is nothing grand or fine about this recipe, but somehow or other it always "goes over big" with the man of the house. It is the great American dish known as

Corned Beef Hash

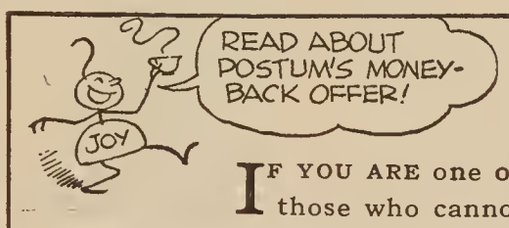
½ cup cooked corned beef
1 small onion chopped fine
2 cups diced or mashed cooked potatoes
Salt and pepper to taste

Put about 3 tablespoons fat in a heavy iron frying pan. Put meat, potatoes and onions in it and as they warm up mash with a fork to blend them thoroughly. As the hash cooks, keep turning it over so that the onions will be thoroughly cooked. It will form a crust underneath. Turn this over and let it crust again.

Canned corned beef may be used; the potatoes may be freshly cooked or cold cooked potatoes.

JOYS and GLOOMS





IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum at your grocer's and drink it for *one full month.*

If...at the end of the next 30 days... *you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan, and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! All we ask is that you give Postum a *fair trial*... drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms . . . Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate...and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product.

(This offer expires June 30, 1937.)

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Reinforce your

ENERGY

with

Karo

When your vitality is low and you have that "tired" feeling, it means that your body hasn't sufficient energy to carry on your daily tasks. All energy is derived from Dextrose, the sugar doctors call "body" or "muscle" sugar. Karo Syrup is rich in Dextrose and provides an excellent means for reinforcing your energy.

Serve Karo on pancakes, waffles, sliced bread, biscuits, etc. Karo is not only delicious but is an energizing, wholesome food as well. Try It!

KARO is rich in

DEXTROSE

the food-energy sugar



Made by

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

17 Battery Place, N. Y. City

Straighten Up!

The third of a series of articles on good grooming.

By MABEL HEBEL



WHEN OUR great-grandmothers were girls, it wasn't thought ladylike to slump in a chair. In fact, chairs weren't built for it in those days, and consequently our ancestors sat up as straight as rods, and walked with queenly mien. Today, easy chairs and beauty-rest mattresses have made us a race of "softies."

However, in spite of the fact that we like to slouch comfortably, most of us are still vain enough to want a good figure — at least in public. I called on an acquaintance of mine the other night, who said to me, "I'm absolutely exhausted." I asked her what she had been doing, and she said, "Trying to hold my stomach in all afternoon. I went to a big tea and didn't want everyone to see what a terrible figure I have."

Holding in your abdomen and straightening your back isn't so hard if you train your muscles to help you. Here are some splendid exercises for improving posture from New York State College of Home Economics:

1. In and Out: Lie on your back with arms at sides, knees bent, feet apart and on floor close to hips. Push abdomen out, pull it in tight, breathe out.

2. Doubling Over: Sit on chair or stool with feet resting on low stool or rung of chair in front of you. Place right arm across lap close to abdomen with elbow resting on right thigh. Let left arm hang loosely at side. Bend quickly forward and downward, pressing right arm into abdomen. Stop on count 5, rest, and continue up to 25.

3. Trunk Circling: Sit on low chair or stool with knees and feet spread apart, hands resting lightly on knees and with trunk bent forward with back flat until almost horizontal. Move trunk to right and up to vertical, over and down to left and then forward to starting position. Continue this circling, right, up, down to left and around. Stop after circling five times. Repeat starting to left. Trunk does not bend back of vertical. Do this exercise slowly and rhythmically.

4. Flexion of Spine: Kneel on floor with hands on floor under shoulders and knees under hips. Hump up back, pushing hard between shoulders and gripping tightly in the abdominal muscles. The head is tucked in with chin close to the chest. Arch the back, bringing head up and back. The movement is up and down. Do not sway forward or back. Arms are kept straight throughout the exercise.

5. Leg and Hip Raising: Lie on back with hands either at side or up under head. Right knee is bent, with right foot on floor close to hips. Raise left leg as high as right knee; raise hips from floor, gripping tightly in the abdomen, reaching left leg forward. Lower the left leg straight to floor, then lower hips. Relax. Repeat the exercise with other leg.

6. Hips: Bend body forward, hips thrust out to rear. Imagine somebody paddling you from behind, and pull hips in under, gripping tightly in abdomen, and straightening. As you straighten, lift chest off hips, keeping hips under.

Don't go at these exercises too strenuously. Work them up gradually. And most important of all, practice good posture all the time, whether walking, standing, or sitting, until it gets to be a habit. You'll be gaining for yourself not only a better figure, but also better health.

Check Your Posture Often in Front of Your Mirror:

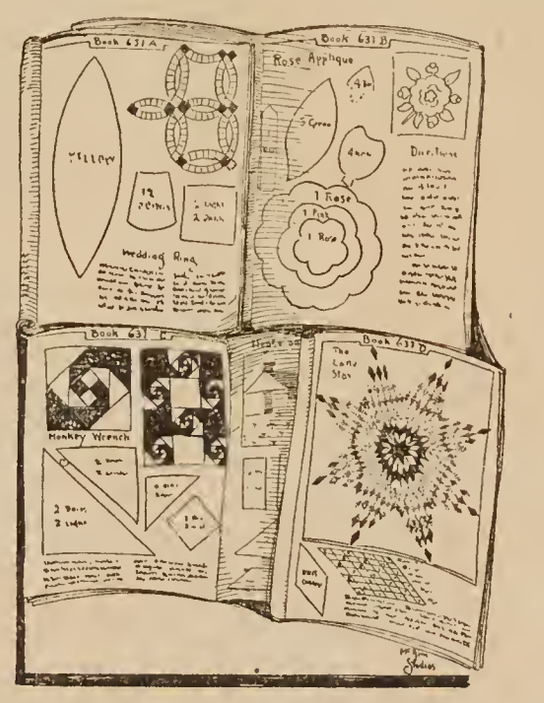
1. Your feet pointing straight ahead—no toeing out! Weight through center of ankle bone, neither on heels nor balls of feet.
2. Knees flexed—not stiff.
3. Hips folded under and down—in the position you would take to slip easily between two chairs placed close together.
4. Chest up, but neither thrust out nor caved in. Abdomen in and flat.
5. Shoulders level—swinging free and easy.
6. Back straight as possible.
7. Head carried in such a way that you could balance a book on top without changing your posture.

Attention! QUILT-MAKERS

VERY complete booklets of quilt patterns are available, each containing 12 or 13 exact cutting patterns of the quilts named. With these patterns you can quickly and easily mark out any of the pretty quilts listed and full instructions, including yardage estimates are given with each one.

Book No. M-631A contains: Square and Compass, Double T, Greek Cross, Jacob's Ladder, Rob Peter to Pay Paul, Dove in the Window, Eight Pointed Star, Wedding Ring, Maple Leaf, Grandmother's Fan, Wild Goose Chase, and Skyrocket.

Book No. M-631B contains: Bear's Paw, Crazy Ann, Weathervane, Rose Applique, The V Block, Pine Tree, Drunkard's Path, Swastika, Pieced Star,



Lafayette Orange Peel, Old Maid's Puzzle, French Star, and Album.

Book No. M-631C contains: Goose Tracks, Cherry Basket, Spider Web, Crossed Canoes, Monkey Wrench, Dutchman's Puzzle, Honey Bee, Merry Go Round, House on the Hill, Baby Blocks, Churn Dash, Blazing Star and Wind Mill.

Book No. M-631D contains: Rising Sun, Milky Way, Birds' Nest, Cross and Crown, Noon Day Lily, Pin Wheels, Order No. 11, Ocean Wave, Rambler, Hollyhock Wreath, Windblown Square, and Lone Star.

Book No. M-631E contains: Shoo Fly, Grandmother's Flower Garden or the French Bouquet, Basket of Oranges, Pineapple, Feather Edge Star, Beautiful Star, Wrench, Clay's Choice, Strawberry, Flower Pot, Broken Dishes, Arabic Lattice, Indian Hatchet.

Book No. M-631F contains: Sunbeam, Mill Wheel, Corn and Beans, Fruit Basket, Aster, or Friendship Ring, Seven Stars, Zig-Zag, Fish Block, Tulip Applique, Little Beech Tree, Mexican Star, Log Cabin, and Road to Oklahoma.

Book No. M-631G contains: Burgoyne's Quilt, Winged Square, Windmill and Outline, Sunburst, Road to California, Triple Irish Chain, Whirlwind, Virginia Star, Rose Cross, King's Crown, Beggar Block, Necktie, and Grandmother's Cross.

Book No. M-631H contains: Grape Basket, Palm Leaf, English Flower Garden, Ribbon Border, String Quilt, Jack in the Box, Goose in the Pond, Double Irish Cross, Steps to Altar, Kaleidoscope, Spools and Suzanne.

Prices: M-631A, M-631B, M-631C, or M-631D, each containing 12 cutting patterns, at 15 cents; M-631X, All four 50 cents.

M-631E, M-631F, M-631G or M-631H, each containing 12 cutting patterns, at 15 cents; M-631W, All four, 50 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Buying a Washing Machine

(*Continued from Page* 22)

Well designed feed boards and water drainers on wringers help to prevent overflows and unnecessary wiping up afterwards.

As for the tub itself, the material of which it is made determines its durability, its freedom from corrosion, and the ease with which it may be kept clean. Many tubs are copper, retinned, nickeled, or lacquered on the inside. Some are aluminum,, which may eventually become discolored or even rough from washing powders, water softeners, and soap. Other tubs are enameled. This gives a smooth surface, easily kept clean, but you have to be careful not to chip it. The galvanized tub which appears in the less expensive tvpes does not corrode but is harder to keep clean than the more smoothly finished ones.

The actual washing mechanism is for the purpose of agitating the clothes and exposing them to the cleansing suds. Whatever the type of mechanism, dolly ("milkstool"), agitator — by any trade name — corrugated tub, or pump, it should do its work with a minimum of wear and tear on the clothes. The oscillating machine depends upon its working back and forth to force the suds through the clothes, while the cylinder tvpe has a perforated drum which revolves in the water, thus forcing it through the soiled fabrics. These are easv on the clothes but may be too gentle for very soiled ones. The dolly, or a device whose action is the same. is recommended for heavy, soiled clothing.

As for power, electricity is the most convenient, of course, and easily controlled by various switches provided for that purpose. Where electricity is not available, most manufacturers can provide machines to be run by gasoline motors. Get the man of the family to check up on whether that particular engine is sturdy and right for the job.

"Spare the Rod and—"

(*Continued from Page* 5)

learn what can or cannot be done, if an order is given and enforced. But a child is not an adult. You can reason with him only to a limited degree, because he only understands to a limited degree. He learns by example, by being taught, and by being punished for disobedience.—MRS. M. M., *New York.*

* * *

Early Training is What Counts

I HAVE always lived in the community where I am teaching, so I know the home life of the children. I find that if children come from a home where obedience is required, they are well-behaved and obedient in school. If they come from a home where they are disobedient, they are not well-behaved and are trouble-makers in school. Later on, as they grow older, they are law-breakers, for they have never been taught respect for any authority.

Some people place the blame for the present crime wave among young people entirely upon the school. They seem to forget that child-training should begin at home. The teacher does not have the child until he is five or six years old. All child authorities agree that by that time his character is well-developed. Even after he starts to school, the school cannot make up for the lack of good home training. This is especially true if the teacher does not have the support of parents in enforcing obedience.

—A TEACHER.

* * *

Be Polite to Children

AS A teacher, and as a mother of an active, restless boy, I found that one of the best ways to obtain good manners and good behavior in children is to treat them as politely as possible. A courteous, kind manner nearly always brings a similar response.

It is never wise to fool or be smart with a child. He will reflect that attitude at a time that will embarrass and confuse a parent or teacher most bitterly. If a child has his own playthings, not necessarily many or expensive, and is helped to enjoy and use them constructively, he will seldom prove a "problem."—MRS. J. M. J., *New York.*

* * *

"Quint" Should Have Been Spanked

TO MY MIND, you can't bring up a normal child to good honest, self-respecting citizenship without applying the flat of the hand on a cushiony part of the anatomy at times.

Sometime ago, the papers gave space to Dr. Dafoe's objections to spanking and told a story about one of the Quints who got stubborn and insisted upon getting out of bed after being put there. Instead of giving her a spanking, she was silently, firmly, placed back in bed 51 times the same night, and so on and on through several nights. Well, in my opinion, the average normal parent had a pain in the neck at that story. A few mild spanks would have been much better for all concerned, and after a few yelps the Quint would have had a good night's sleep. I'd say that the "kind, modern process" of silent, relentless placing back in the crib 51 times might give even a very young child a horrible feeling that she could never have any will or initiative.

During early childhood, without making too much of it, parents spank children when patience is exhausted, and as a rule both parents and child feel a lot better for it. We love them, our lives are literally lived for them after they come, but they have to be trained to be civilized human beings in order to live happily in this world they will some day have to buck alone. The day does come, you know, when all our efforts, all our ideals for them, all our sacrifices for their good are put to the test.

I want to say that my belief in the efficacy of occasionally spanking young children is in contrast to my strong objection to striking older children. I think the fundamentals of civilized behavior should be learned quite early, and with the coming of reason and development the whole process of education is changed. I also believe that the part parents have in helping a child to develop is more or less limited to training in the very early years.

—"R. C.", *New York.*

* * *

He Slaps Visitors

I AM a mother of two children, a girl aged four years, and a boy aged 1 year and three months, and after reading your editorial on modern children and their behaviour I heartily agree with you.

No slight slapping of hand and "No —no, Sonny," takes the mind of my baby boy from mischief, nor does the offer of some different play thing. He is very persistent and not diverted from anything to which he sets his mind. In your editorial you tell of children slapping visitors' faces unexpectedly, and that is what he does. With no warning he suddenly will slap the person nearest. He does not do this because he sees others, for one thing we never do is slap the children here and there on their body. He is a problem with which I work every day, and after a few days or a week of dwelling on one bad mannerism I can see some improvement. Everyone says he is only a boy—all boys are alike.



Furnish constructive playthings.

However, if you should call and not stay too long, I think I could guarantee you a short and peaceful visit.

—MRS. M. S., *N. Y.*

* * *

Bringing Down Children

By A Man

"Oh, that naughty little William,"
Said a youngster's maiden Aunt,
"Were he mine, I'd nearly kill him,
I could teach him can and can't.
That young lad is much too active,"
She continued to declare,
"That, to me, is not attractive,
I would keep him in a chair."

Auntie, like most maiden ladies,
With no children of her own,
Told us how to train our babies
In a very earnest tone.
She was angry in an instant
If we differed with her ways,
Saying she would shake an infant,
And would keep him in his place.

But this maiden lady married
On a little later day,
And her life was somewhat harried
By her own child, in his play.
Auntie thought him sweet as honey,
And she loved him from the first,
Yet she found her little sonny
Was like William, only worse.

—A.C., *N. Y.*

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The above letters on discipline are prize winners in the contest announced on the Editorial page of the November 7 issue.*

Ask Your Husband to Help You
END A COLD Quicker



Of course, you can really do most of this yourself. But he'll gladly help you end the misery of your cold.

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

Already, your VapoRub has begun to bring relief—two ways at once:

1. Through the Skin. VapoRub acts *direct* through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. Medicated Vapors. At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—*direct* to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat and chest.

This combined poultice-and-vapor action eases the breathing—loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion.

While you relax into comfortable sleep, VapoRub's two-way treatment keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

VICKS VAPORUB

NEW IRONING INVENTION

STREAMLINED—SELF-HEATING

Irons in ½ Time for 1c

Newest ironing discovery in 20 years! Beautiful, streamlined, all chromium-plated iron has no cords or tubes, heats itself, burns 96% free air and only 4% kerosene. Does whole ironing for a penny or less!

USE IT ANYWHERE

Can be used anywhere, indoors or out. No more work over hot stove! Insulated handle. Cannot rust or tarnish, lasts a lifetime. Finger-touch heat control gives right temperature for any kind of ironing.

30-DAY HOME TRIAL

Try it for 30 days at our risk. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Write at once for full particulars and how to get yours FREE, by helping to introduce it.



AGENTS! Selling everywhere! Wynne made $16 in one day, Jamison $15. Write at once for sensational profit plan.

AKRON LAMP & MFG. CO., 853 IRON Bldg., Akron, Ohio

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Finest varieties, all colors, guaranteed to bloom. 10 Bulbs postpaid for 10c. 100 PREPAID for $1.00. Send 10c or $1 today! *Maule Seed Book free.*

TEN BULBS 10¢

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Rolls Developed. Two beautiful, double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints. 25c coin. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE. La Crosse, Wisconsin.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money, No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



FIGHT CANCER WITH KNOWLEDGE

... Under this slogan the women of America are uniting in the first national campaign to fight cancer and its allies, fear and ignorance. Cancer can be cured if discovered in time. Perhaps as many as half the 140,000 persons who die of it each year can be saved by the spread of truth and knowledge.

March with us in this great Crusade!

WOMEN'S FIELD ARMY

American Society for the Control of Cancer
1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP. Enlist in the Women's Field Army. Send $1 to the American Society for the Control of Cancer today.

Advertising space for Cancer Control Society donated by American Agriculturist.

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Moving?

IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Promise Me

By Pauline Sebring Marion

YOU WERE six years old and you wanted to write a letter, so you asked Mollie, the hired girl, what the date was. You couldn't write because you hadn't been to school, but you liked to pretend. Mollie was taking up golden butter from the churn. She sort of grinned and then she said: "It's June 23rd, 1879." You started to write and then you thought you had better go out to the barn and see what Jake, the hired man, was doing.

You called Shep, your German Shephard dog, and he came to you lolling. It was real warm and he was tired, for he had just finished churning. When he got on the churning machine, he had to keep walking very fast and when he walked it made the churn dash go up and down. Shep couldn't get off the machine until they took the churn dash off. He didn't like it very much.

You found Jake walking back and forth in the big old barn, groaning like he was in awful pain. You said, "What's the matter, Jake? Have you got the belly ache?"

He said, "It's a lot worse than that, Liney. I've done somethin' terrible. I can't tell Mollie because she would hate me. Your pa and ma might laugh at me. Liney, I'm in awful trouble but maybe you can help me."

Then he made you promise never to tell anyone if he told you. Jake always sat down when he was thinking hard and he always threw his right leg over the left and would sit there swinging his right foot. After a while, he said, "Liney, do you remember when I quit chewin' tobacker?"

You said, "Yes, Jake, I remember and we were all so proud of you cause you didn't have any trouble to quit."

"Liney, you all wouldn't feel so proud of me if you knew the truth." He looked around to see if anyone was near, and then he whisperd to you, "Liney, I'm a *dope fiend.*" You didn't know what that meant but you knew it must be something awful. You asked him what it was and he said:

"When I quit chewin' tobacker, Liney, I tuck to chewin' somethin' worse. I found some ginseng growin' out along the edge of the woods near the back pasture and I bin chewin' that."

You asked him if the ginseng made him sick, and he said, no, it didn't make him sick but made him a dope fiend like some of those Chinamen who chew it.

"I can't stop chewin' it, Liney, and I bin out in the back pasture after it so much, your pa asked me today what I was doin' there, and I don't dast go any more or he will find out I'm a dope fiend. Liney, maybe you could dig some for me and put it in paper sacks and leave it up in the sugar house loft."

You told him you would help him all you could. Then you went back to the house and got a paper sack and started out toward the back pasture. Your Ma saw you and called you back. She said, "I don't want you to go out in the back fields, for John Johnson has a cross bull in the field next to ours, and he might kill you. I want you to promise me that you will not go out there any more." You didn't sav a word. "If you don't promise me, I'll have to whip you." Your Ma had never whipped you and when you saw her getting a switch off from the peach tree you suddenly decided you wasn't going to be whipped. You ran into the house as fast as you could and went into your Aunt Sally's rooms. She had a great big bedroom and you rolled under the bed as quick as you could.

Your Ma came in and told you to come out but you wouldn't. Then she rolled the bed out and you rolled with it. Then she rolled the bed back and you rolled back against the wall. Your Ma said, "I have promised you a licking and when you come out you will get it."

After she had gone out, you said, "Aunt Sally," but she didn't answer. You knew she was there for you heard the rocking chair creak. You crawled out to the edge of the bed to see why she didn't answer and there she sat, just shaking with laughter. You said, "Aunt Sally, you know what?"

She wiped her eyes and said, "What is it?"

You said, "I got to go and let Ma give me a lickin' cause Aunt Jane says if you break a promise or tell a lie that when you die you will go to the bad place and burn for ever and ever. I can't have anything like that happen to Ma." Your Aunt Sally kinda laughed, and said, "Jane didn't mean that literally." You didn't know what that meant. All you knew about litters was a litter of pups or pigs.

You went into the kitchen where your Ma was paring apples, and you said meekly, "Ma, I've come for my lickin'." She got up and got the switch and before she touched you, you let out an awful howl. She switched you a little around the legs and told you not to go out there again. You intended to go right out again, because you had promised Jake you would go, but there was a sudden thunder shower. The men had to come to the house until the shower was over. Jake went into the woodshed and started to file a saw. You watched him for a while and then you asked him to tell you a story. He said he would after he finished the saw.

When the saw was filed, Jake took out his red handkerchief and mopped his face. Then he said, "Liney, do you see that knot in the board against the barrel?" You said, "Yes Jake," and he said, "Now watch." He puckered up his mouth and spat at the knot and he hit it, too. He seemed real proud of that. It was thundering and raining awful hard. You knew Jake couldn't go out to work for some time. Then he asked you if you had ever heard of the Settin family. You said, "No Jake, tell me about them."

He sat down on the chopping block and you sat down on a crate. "Once upon a time," said Jake, "there was a family an' they were the goldarnedest family to set. Every one of them was at it. One day the old man went out to find his son, Jim, and he was settin' a saw; then he found one of his daughters and she was settin' a hen. Then he went down to the river and his other son was settin' a line to catch fish. He went in the house and his wife was settin' bread and another daughter was settin' the dye in a dress. He went out in the garden and started settin' onions."

You laughed and said, "Jake, I believe you made that all up." Jake chuckled and said, "What makes you think I made it up?" You said, "I can tell by the way you grin to yourself, kinda sly like."

For a long time you had been thinking about how nice Jake would look with his hair curled and now was the time to tell him about it. Jake's hair was quite long and real thick and you knew it would be nice to have him surprise Molly with his hair all curled up nice.

You said, "Jake, kin I do up your hair on tea lead like Ma does hers?" He said he didn't care if it would give you some fun. He knew you were lonesome when it rained. You went in the kitchen and found a lot of tea lead and you got a comb and a pair of shears. Then you cut the tea lead in strips and folded each of them long enough so you could take a lock of hair and wind it about three times around the tea lead. Then you clamped the ends down tight. Before you had three done, Jake was asleep. You worked until you had his hair all done up front and back then you were tired and went in the house to get a drink and to rest. You were thinking how pretty Jake would look with his hair all frizzed up nice when you heard some one say, "Hello!"

You looked out of the window and there were a democrat load of uncles, aunts and cousins. Your folks all went out to ask them in. By this time the rain had nearly stopped. Your Pa called Jake to take the team to the barn and unhitch them.

Jake woke up so sudden like that he forgot all about his hair being done up, and when they saw him how they all laughed, and Jake looked so sheepish. He tried to pull and yank the tea leads out but you had done a good job and he only got one out. You said, "Wait a minute Jake. Sit down and I'll take them out." He said, "Liney was lonesome and I wanted to please her so I let her friz my hair." You knew you couldn't get out to dig any ginseng. You would have to stay in and visit with your cousins. They all stayed to supper. Some of them had supper with your Aunt Sally and some with your grandma and some of them with your Ma and your Pa.

Jake whispered to you after they had gone. He said, "Little Liney, I don't want you to dig any ginseng for me. I've changed my mind about it."

Jake looked at you awful sad just as though he was going to cry. He and Mollie sat on the porch that evening and he seemed so quiet. Mollie spoke to you about it later. She said, "Jake acts just as though he was worrying about something. I wonder what it can be?" You knew, but you didn't say anything.

Mollie said, "I tried to get Jake to sing Mollie Darling tonight, but he said he couldn't. Liney, I love that song because it's the song Jake loves best." You asked Molly to sing it for you and she began it very softly:

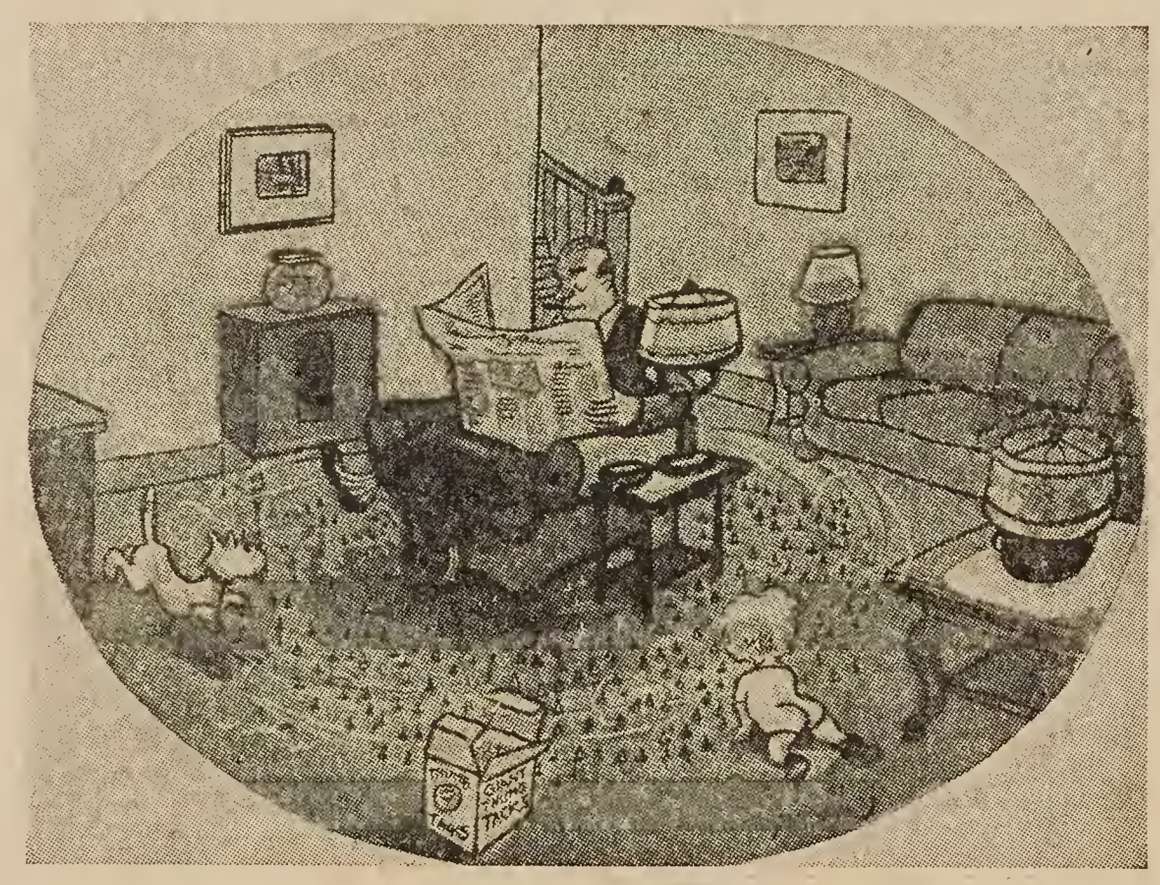
"Mollie, sweetest, fairest, dearest,
look up darling tell me this:
If you love me Mollie Darling, let
your answer be a kiss."

Then she seemed to feel that something was going to happen to Jake, dear Jake, how we all loved him, and how bad we would feel if anything should happen to him.

The next morning you got up the same time Mollie did, and you both went out in the big old kitchen together. Mollie saw a note on her plate and read it, then she began to crv. She told you Jake had gone away because he was a dope fiend and that he said he would never come back until he was sure he was cured. He had found a good man to take his place so his leaving wouldn't hinder about the farm work.

It was awful lonesome without Jake. Shep wouldn't eat and would go to Jake's room and whine. Every one felt sure he would come back, and you all knew him well enough to know that when he did come he would be cured. The summer passed and it was the twenty-seventh of September, Mollie's birthday. Your grandma called you to come downstairs and she said

(*Continued on opposite page*)



"This is one night I'm going to read my paper in peace!"—JUDGE.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Untraveled

I've never been to gay Paree,
Nor hired a gondolier.
'Tis hard to leave New England
When Summer lingers here.

I've never been to far Japan,
Nor seen Great China's Wall,
Though I have seen New England hills
In gorgeous cloak of Fall.

I've never seen the Philippines,
Nor strolled Miami's beach,
But snow clad peaks and crystal lakes
Have been within my reach.

I've never scaled Tyrolean heights
Where Alpine echoes ring.
Somehow I find New England
Most wondrous in the Spring.

—OLIVE C. ROBINSON,
38 Edson Street,
Longmeadow, Mass.

Just to Remind You of

OUR BIG Seed Contest



HAVE you sent for the bulletins and catalogues that you will need to compete in the big seed contest, announced on page 5 of the January 16 issue? Of course entries are not due in the *American Agriculturist* office until February 15, so you still have time if you act at once.

If you did not read the rules carefully, turn back to page 5 of the last issue. You will find 23 cash prizes — first, $25; second, $10; third, $5; and 20 prizes of $1.00 each — and in addition, a long list of merchandise prizes of seeds, nursery stock and supplies.

More Prizes

In addition to that list, two other prizes are offered:

Maloney Brothers Nursery Co., Dansville, N. Y., offers 25 Elberta peach trees, large size.

Rohm & Haas Co., 222 W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., is offering six prizes, each consisting of a one pound can of Cuprocide.

Just to refresh your memory, the following are the firms offering merchandise prizes:

Bayer-Semesan Company, Wilmington, Delaware.
W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward F. Dibble, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Gardner Seed Company, Rochester, New York.
Joseph Harris Company, Coldwater, New York.
K. C. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, New York.
Wm. Henry Maule Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, New York.
Rayner Bros., Salisbury, Maryland.
E. W. Townsend Sons, Salisbury, Maryland.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland.
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca New York.
Robson Seed Farms, Hall, N. Y.
Houston Orchard, Hanover, Mass.
J. W. Jung Seed Company, Randolph, Wisconsin.

Here Are the Rules

The rules for the contest are simple. You or someone in your immediate family must use seeds. Teachers of vocational agriculture, county agents and extension workers are ineligible. Entries must be in our office by February 15. These are the most important rules. The contest consists of answering a few questions about seeds and in doing a few simple things. They are:

1. What seeds are regularly used by you or members of your immediate family? List farm crop seeds, and indicate whether or not garden and flower seeds are used.

2. What brand of seeds do you buy or from what seed houses do you get them?

3. What is a seed embryo? Soak a bean, divide it in half; you will be able to see the embryo.

4. How is a young plant fed until leaves and roots are formed?

5. Give a rough rule regarding the depth to which seeds should be planted.

6. Why is good soil tilth essential for good seed germination?

7. What is a viable seed?

8. Make a germination test on some seed —vegetable, crop or flower. Tell very briefly how you made the test. What was the percentage of germination?

9. What relation has age of seed to viability?

10. Count the weed seeds in a sample of flower, crop or vegetable seeds, using a hand magnifying glass if necessary. What is the percentage of weed seeds in the sample?

11. Why is a small percentage of clover seed stained and what information does it give buyers?

12. List five materials commonly used to kill seed-borne diseases.

13. Tell briefly how to use one of these five materials to treat seeds or potatoes.

14. List references read in finding information to answer the above questions, including pages or chapters from textbooks on agriculture, bulletins of state colleges or departments of agriculture, and catalogues or pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

15. What *American Agriculturist* advertisers offer prizes for photographs of crops grown from their seeds?

The purpose of the contest is to emphasize the importance of high quality seed. No matter how much care you give a crop, failure will be the result if you have diseased seed, seed that will not germinate, or seed of a variety not suited to this climate.

No "Cure-All" for Milk Troubles

(*Continued from Page* 8)

organized opinion of the whole Northeast on any individual, any group, any politician, and any publication that uses milk to promote their own selfish purposes. Newspapers, for two generations, have frequently run streaming headlines about the baby-starvers, both farmers and dealers. Both consumers and farmers are regularly and constantly misinformed about milk.

Rightly used, most of the press would be the best friend the dairyman has. I am sorry to say that the press has not had much cooperation from the dairy industry. If it does not get facts to its readers, it is because you haven't made those facts available. There have been, and still are too many secret deliberations, too many Star Chamber proceedings in milk conferences, with the result that it is not surprising that the press, excluded from all these conferences, wonders what devilment is going on behind the closed doors.

From the consumers' standpoint, milk at its present price is comparatively a very cheap food. ***But try to find any consumer who believes that!*** Why? Because practically every other commodity in the world has had more advertising than has milk. See how any motion picture theatre is packed to the doors. Do you ever hear anybody, even among the poor, grousing about the high price of movies, or the high price of cigarettes? ***And yet they yell loud and long about milk.*** When they yell, instead of meeting the argument with the thousand facts that are available to prove it is the greatest food in the world, what does the industry do? It crawls further back into its hole. It says never a word, but reduces prices and takes it out of the farmer!

The whole psychology of the retail price of milk is wrong, both in country and city. ***Milk is not too high,*** — it is not high enough. Whatever the price is, the dealer takes out his operating costs and his profit. He has to. The legitimate distributor performs a necessary service. His costs are high, and are mounting all the time, and I don't believe that very many of the distributors are making much profit on the distribution of fluid milk. But the dealer does take out his costs and his profit and then he passes what is left, if any, back to the farmer. Let's change this psychology! ***Let's sell milk for what it is worth!*** Let's give the consumer the facts about milk as he never has had them before, and then and not till then will the farmer get something for his share of producing the best food under the strictest requirements in the world.



The Obituary of a Dog

Clarence E. Flynn.

He never sought a battle,
Nor ever shunned a fight.
He lived without pretension,
According to his light.

He practiced no deception.
Though quiet and resigned,
If cornered on a matter,
He always spoke his mind.

He walked the path of duty,
Fearless and satisfied.
No matter what the peril,
He never turned aside.

An honest, kindly member
Has left the canine clan.
One sentence tells his story:
"He was a gentleman".

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS time of year the sun is low, it rises late of mornings, so we have to do our chores in dark, a job that surely ain't no lark. The poor old sun, with feeble rays can hardly warm these winter days, and so we often fail to get enough of ultra-violet to fill us up with vitamins that we get when it really shines. That's why we get the flu and grippe or else are knocked out with the pip, it's hard to keep ourselves at par; the pearly gates are sure ajar for us folks in the winter time, we ought to seek a warmer clime. In Florida or Mexico the ground ain't covered o'er with snow and folks don't have to sneeze and cough and try to throw the microbes off.

Mirandy says some quinine would warm up my blood so I'd feel good; some onion syrup, taken nights, would help my liver and my lights. She says when I begin to cough a mustard plaster'll ward it off; a right good dose of castor oil 'bout once a week will surely spoil them germs, she says some exercise like choppin' wood would sure surprise them microbes, fill me full of vim and get my corpuscles in trim. But what I need is more than that, it's just to leave the old farm flat and go South where there's sunny skies; the robins sure are pretty wise, instead of hangin' round to freeze, they fly South where they needn't sneeze. So what I've got a mind to do is just to travel Southward too, I never cared for flaxseed tea, plain sunshine's good enough for me!

Promise Me

(*Continued from opposite page*)

she felt so sorry for Mollie and as it was her birthday she thought it would be nice to get up a nice dinner and surprise Mollie. She made you promise not to tell any one.

Your grandma was little and slim and spry. She said, "Liney, if you will help me, we will run down the young Dominick rooster and I will kill it and we will have a nice chicken dinner, down here."

You told her you would help her. You both chased the rooster around the barn twice and around the house. Then he ducked into a shed near the barn and you got him in a corner. Your grandma grabbed him by the wings and you got a hold of his tail. Then your grandma got him by the legs and carried him to the wood pile. Mollie was out in the orchard so she didn't see you. Your grandma trembled; she was scared to kill the rooster but the men were all in the back fields. She laid the rooster's head on the block, raised the ax, looked away, and let the ax come down with great force. Then she threw the rooster away from her and turned her back on him and you did too. You were waiting for him to die. Pretty soon he came staggering around in front of you. Grandma had only cut off his bill. You grabbed him and you said, "Grandma, you better look where you're hittin' this time," and she did and made a good job of it. She was so weak she had to sit down on the wood pile and rest.

Your grandma had a grand dinner—chicken, biscuits, gravy, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, shredded cabbage with vinegar, sugar and cream on it, pumpkin pie two inches thick, a lovely birthday cake made of lots of egg whites, and coffee she had roasted herself. It was an awful good dinner but Mollie was so sad she couldn't eat much. She hadn't heard anything from Jake, and she kept thinking of the fun they had together on her last birthday. That evening you and Mollie went out in the yard and sat on the old seat that Jake had made from cord bedsteads. You watched the moon coming up and listened to the crickets and the katydids. You asked Mollie to sing Jake's favorite song, and she sang:

"Mollie, sweetest, fairest, dearest,
Look up, darling, tell me this—"

A deep voice just back of us broke in:

"If you love me, Mollie darling,
Let your answer be a kiss."

Mollie jumped up and Jake came close to her and she kissed him and cried. You were so glad you didn't wait to say anything to Jake at all. You went as fast as you could to tell your Pa and Ma and the rest of the folks the good news that Jake had come home at last.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



At Sunnygables we have practically discontinued feeding grain to all our young stock, including our colts; instead we feed molasses. Forenoons, we turn our colts out in the yard where the molasses self-feeder shown in the picture is located. They eat a few pounds of molasses apiece, just how much we do not know, but they do not make hogs of themselves. In the afternoon, we turn our Angus heifers into the same yard where they eat from one to two pounds of molasses apiece. The rest of their ration consists of chopped first-cutting alfalfa and soy bean ensilage. They and the colts are doing very well on this ration in which molasses replaces grain. Our method of feeding eliminates a lot of work. The colts in the picture are native three-year-olds weighing about 1500 pounds apiece.

IF NORTHEASTERN poultrymen and dairymen were trained in the traditions of the South and Middle West, they would be demanding today that the federal government do something about feed prices. Now, personally, I feel that the less government we have in agriculture the better. But the fact remains that whether I like it or not, the government actually has taken a hand in operating the agriculture of the United States *and at least one result is that northeastern farmers are faced with the worst feed prices in history.*

The Case of Corn

The price of corn is the basic influence which determines northeastern feed prices. On January 1st, the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop report showed that there are only 810,000,000 bushels of corn on farms in the United States, against a normal supply of nearly twice as much. The same is true of oats.

Close to a third of all the corn in the United States is in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. This corn is not coming East. It is being shipped by rail and truck into western Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska *at which points it is bringing more than the Chicago price.*

What Eastern Farmers Are Feeding

In the East, the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia have about 50,000,000 bushels of corn on hand of which 95 per cent will be used right at home. At the present time, northeastern poultrymen and dairymen are being supplied corn from the following sources: 85 per cent from the Argentine, 10 per cent from the Middle West, 5 per cent from the surplus States in the East. *Under these circumstances, there is no group of farmers anywhere in the United States who would be hurt if the President should exercise his right to cut the tariff on Argentine corn in half.*

Time for Action

A fifty per cent cut made in the 25c a bushel tariff now in force on imported Argentine corn would cut the cost of this corn better than $4 a ton. When the Mid-west had a surplus of corn, the government loaned mid-west farmers money so that they might hold it for higher prices. Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen paid the bill. Now there are no surpluses anywhere. The government of the United States in the interest of fair play alone owes it to the Northeast to make the only effective move it can to help with feed prices.

Mr. Roosevelt, the time is here for some action.

* * *

Hay and Grass Notes

A while ago I mentioned an observation I had made at Sunnygables to the effect that grazing nurse crops apparently did not hurt hay and pasture seedings. I asked for the experience of readers of this page. In reply I received two letters, both from New England, which may or may not be significant as far as the practices described are concerned.

Vermont Speaks

A. R. Moody, of A. R. Moody & Sons, Fair Field Farm, Jacksonville, Vermont, writes as follows:

"Now as to grazing off (pasturing) nurse crops in new seeded hay and clover. We have been doing it for five years. The first year by accident. We were short of pasture, and as our registered Guernseys were rapidly dropping off in milk about July 1st we ran two strands of barbed wire through our new seeding which had a nurse crop of 3 bushels barley and oats, half and half, and used about 1½ acres for pasture. It gave the cows plenty of pasture as a supplement to the permanent pasture and, incidentally, we found that we improved the grass which followed in the next two years. Since then, we have followed this practice regularly, always with fine results.

"It has been our practice to disc the corn stubble and potato ground thoroughly as early as possible in the spring following removal of crops, putting in the oats and barley with the spike tooth smoothing harrow and covering the grass seed with our heavy Dunham Culti Packer behind the Fordson, as we have always believed in a firm seed bed.

"Last year we tried seeding in sudan and millet and had a wonderful pasture and the best catch and follow up ever. We think that pasturing off the nurse crop firms the ground so that it does not freeze out and heave as it would if the crop were hayed. We have also found that by fencing the fields into small lots, not over two acres or better one acre, for 15 cows and then rotating them, we have a longer pasturage season with more feed and, if not followed too late or too hard, a better hay crop the following years."

New Hampshire Confirms

C. J. Frink, Frink Farm, North Haverhill, New Hampshire, confirms Mr. Moody's experience by what he has done on his farm. He writes:

"After reading your article in the last issue of the Agriculturist about grazing nurse crops, I think you may be interested to know of my experience along that line since I have apparently been successful in following one of those practices which are usually listed as 'can't be done'.

"The start was in the spring of 1933 when we seeded a four acre plot with a hayland mixture, using oats as a nurse crop. We wanted to try grazing the oats as we were very short of pasture, so we divided the plot. One half we pastured as soon as the oats were headed and the remainder was hayed about two weeks after beginning to pasture. As the oats in the pastured lot regained their growth, it was pastured from time to time through the summer.

"In the fall, both plots carried a good stand of grasses and clovers, there being little difference in appearance. The winter following was hard on new seedings and we lost most of the clover and some of the grasses, so that the whole lot looked pretty ragged in early May. The surprise came in early June for at that time there was a very marked difference in the appearance of the two halves of the plot. The one which was hayed carried practically no clover, while the pastured half had about a 25 per cent stand. The timothy also was better on the pastured part.

"It is necessary for us to provide some crop for August pasture, and for the past few years we have used sudan grass and Jap Millet. This is not considered a good nurse crop, but after the success with the oats we seeded a small plot in June, 1935, with a permanent pasture mixture. This came through the winter in fine shape so we had courage to try again, and last June we seeded four acres with a hayland mixture of alfalfa, clover, and timothy. For better grazing, this was seeded at three different times at about ten day intervals beginning June 5th. The plot was well fertilized and we pastured twelve milkers from July 25 to about August 5th practically all the time on these three plots of Sudan and Millet.

"Of course we cannot tell what the spring will bring forth, but the stand of grass this fall is as good as one can wish for, there is a good stand of stubble left from the sudan and millet for winter cover, and we are as well pleased with the prospect now as anything we have done recently."



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Something Done

I am frequently asked why certain questionable practices, often mentioned in this column are not stopped. The answer is that as soon as sufficient evidence can be collected they are stopped, but too often a similar though smarter procedure is adopted the following week. Here are some recent "stops."

S. J. Mullica operating under the name of the International Detective Training School, has signed a Federal Trade Commission stipulation, in which he agrees to stop representing that his correspondence school has a complete course of detective instruction; that it supplies all of the required training demanded by employers; that it trains one to enter United States Secret Service. (I always did suspect that something besides a correspondence school course was needed to make a first class detective.)

The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against Dr. L. R. Emerick who advertised a treatment by which he claimed to cure diabetes. The treatment was found to consist of a haphazard collection of sedatives, stimulants and laxatives, which had been thoroughly tested, discredited and discarded by doctors as worthless in the treatment of diabetes.

Walter Critchlow, formerly operating under the names of Critchlow Organization, Scientific Laboratories, Vix Humidifier Company, Silkoil Products Company and Motor Products Company, has been sentenced by the Federal Court for two years at Leavenworth. Fifty-three witnesses claimed that they lost a total of $100,000 in Critchlow's schemes.

O. F. Schoeck and 32 of his salesmen have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury on charges of using the U. S. mails to defraud. The charges grew out of Schoeck's operation of correspondence schools under the names of O. F. Schoeck School, Midwest Institute and Central Extension University at Alton, Illinois and the Mildred and Eleanor Studios at St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

No Guarantee of Sale

I am enclosing a leaflet from the American Land Bulletin of Baldwin, Wisconsin. Would you advise dealing with them?

If the bulletin had been sent to me, my decision would have been made on the basis of one sentence. That sentence is: "And do not forget that the TOTAL COST to you is only $3.50." I would see no reason for paying any money until the sale had been made; neither would I expect anyone to sell a farm for a $3.50 commission! Those who send the $3.50 get what the circular promises which is names and addresses of 100 possible buyers and a three months' subscription to a bulletin. The leaflet contains absolutely no promise or guarantee that a sale will be made.

* * *

Learning by Mail

An excellent way for the young farmer—and the old one too, for that matter—to learn more about his business is to take the correspondence courses in some phases of farming. Some commercial correspondence schools have such courses, but many colleges of agriculture have courses equally as good or better and which are *free* to residents of the State.

Just for example, one of the several courses put up by the New York State College of Agriculture is called "Dairy Herd Improvement." In it there are ten lessons and one practical exercise, one textbook is required, and answers to various questions are corrected by Professor Hopper, who has charge of the course.

If you are interested, we suggest that you drop a postcard to your college of agriculture asking for information about these farm study courses.

* * *

Cash Usually Cheaper

Last September an agent sold me a set of dishes for which I agreed to pay $17.50, $3.50 to be paid to the agent, and the balance to be paid in amounts of $2.33 per month. Later I found that the very same dishes could be bought in a near-by city for less than half of what I agreed to pay. I have already paid $9.32.

Ordinarily the claim by a person that he has made a bad bargain is not considered a good legal reason for breaking a contract. I suggest that our readers check pretty carefully on values in such cases, remembering that installment-buying usually costs more than cash. While buying on the installment plan is at times a great advantage, it is easily abused. Payments seem to come due uncomfortably often and sometimes unforseen circumstances happen to upset one's plans.

* * *

Slow!

Samuel Aaron of the Imperial Produce Company Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, gave me a check for my potatoes which he bought from me. The check was protested and I can not get him to make good the balance of $50.00. Will you help me?

We have had two previous complaints against this firm which are still pending. Mr. Aaron promises to pay but up to the time this is written has not done so.

Recent Claims Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

B. J. Hutchinson, Newark Valley ..... $ 20.00
(protested check made good)
Mrs. Carl Meyer, Lake Huntington 8.50
(adjustment for damages to refrigerator)
Earl Hurlburt, Rome 562.51
(money received for property purchased)
Willard Duger, Ira 307.75
(returns for produce sold)
Charles Burghart, Hastings 15.95
(refund on order chicks)
Murray Brothers, Otisville 55.34
(protested check made good)
Joseph Sandike, Otego 20.00
(partial payment for eggs shipped)

NEW JERSEY

Andrew Breza, Allentown 15.00
(part settlement of claim)

CONNECTICUT

C. F. Newton, Granby 16.38
(part payment on account)

VERMONT

J. J. Sanville, St. Johnsbury 1.00
(part payment on account)
L. H. Kellogg, Benson 1.36
(returns for fish shipped)

TOTAL $1,003.99

Claims Settled Where No Cash Was Involved

NEW YORK

H. C. Peck, Elnora
(mail order adjusted)
Miss Freida Morgan, Carthage
(mail order adjusted)
Mrs. I. H. Dodd, New Woodstock
(magazine subscription adjusted)
Mrs. Wilbur Holloway, Worcester
(magazine subscription adjusted)
A. P. Kornbaum, Fredonia
(magazine subscription adjusted)

CONNECTICUT

George Cariggia, North Franklin
(mail order adjusted)

VERMONT

Mrs. Harry Gardner, Chester
(mail order adjusted)

6051 American Agriculturist readers have received $476,651.16 in weekly or death benefits up to the end of 1936

Indemnities Paid

To January 1, 1937 ..... $476,651.16
January 1-19, 1937 ..... *4,282.11*
Total to date $480,933.27

Nathaniel Boynton, Ashland, N. H. 30.00
Thrown from load of wood—inj. foot
Jack M. Abbott, Ansom, Me. 130.00
Auto hit tree—concussion brain, lung hemorrhage
R. Coloton, 16 Judson St., Canton, N. Y. 75.71
Auto collision—inj. knee
Lloyd E. Walker, Newmarket, N. H. 24.28
Auto struck tree—lacerated face & head
Royal L. Sargeant, R. 2, Troy, Pa. 50.00
Auto accident—cuts, frac. ribs, conc. brain
Leland R. Hodges, R. 1, New Berlin, N. Y. 35.71
Auto accident—cuts & contusions
Mrs. A. L. Grant, Ellington, N. Y. 42.86
Auto accident—inj. shoulder & leg
John O'Loughlin, R. 2, Canandalgua, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—contusions
W. H. Henneman, R. 2, Belchertown, Mass. 19.28
Struck by car—sprained thigh
Fred Saehs, Mill River, Mass. 20.00
Thrown from wagon—sprained wrists
John D. Ryan, Victor, N. Y. 11.43
Auto accident—additional payment
George N. Brundage, R. 2, Bath, N. Y. ... 2.86
Auto accident—cuts & contusions
Seth N. Lyon, Forestport, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—lacerations & contusions
Frank G. Seavey, Jr., Bernard, Me. 94.28
Auto accident—lacerated arm muscles
Fred E. Aldrich, Bradford, Vt. 42.86
Auto accident—bruised arm, frac. rib
Arthur J. Watkins, Concord, N. H. 85.71
Auto collision—gen. bruises
Mrs. Oliver S. Watkins, Concord, N. H. .. 18.57
Auto collision—gen. bruises
F. N. Giddings, Baldwinsville, N. Y. 10.00
Truck collision, cont. & abrased thighs
George H. Reynolds, Bergen, N. Y. 44.28
Auto accident—cut scalp, inj. neck, bruises
Fred A. Dimock, Avon, Conn. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. leg bones & ribs
Mitchell A. Jackson, Rock Hill, N. Y. 42.86
Auto skidded off road—strains & bruises
M. Denish, 60 Laneaster St., Franklin, N.H. 10.00
Jammed between two cars—inj. knee
Oswald Wright, Ausable Forks, N. Y. 12.86
Auto accident—inj. arm & back
Harold B. Yeaton, Gossville, N. H. 20.00
Struck by auto—frac. knee
Joseph F. Wheeler, Afton, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—lacerated hand
Lawrence Allen, R. 2, Canton, Pa. 20.00
Auto accident—sprained ankle, inj. knee
Clifton W. Libby, 13 Elm St., Harrison, Me. 70.00
Auto accident—gen. bruises
Irene M. Wheeler, Afton, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—lacerated elbow
Tony Pirog, Pine Bush, N. Y. 20.00
Wagon & truck collided—sprained hip
Lloyd Holcomb, R. 2, Whitehall, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs, cut mouth
Elmer L. Huffman, R. 1, Aurora, N. Y. 31.43
Auto overturned—frac. scapula, cut eyeball
Phillip Mueller, R. 1, St. Johnsville, N. Y. 2.86
Auto collision—cut forehead & bruises
Floyd B. Smith, 72 Pine St., Deposit, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs
Blanche Paddock, Augusta, N. J. 20.00
Auto accident—concussions & abrasions
John P. Koons, Est., R. 1, Corning, N. Y. 500.00
Struck by auto—mortuary
Walter J. George, Jr., 79 Pine St., Stoneham, Mass. 14.28
Auto collision—bruised & sprained back
Ralph Fifield, Thetford Center, Vt. 27.14
Auto overturned—sprained ankle
Mrs. Mary P. Roth, Newburg, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—abrasions, breast injuries
Louis Reinhardt, 125 Main St., Cattaraugus, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. ankle
Nellie B. Gilleo, Portsmouth, N. H. 500.00
Auto accident—loss of eye
Wayne C. House, Philadelphia, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—contused leg
Leola A. Ressignal, R. 6, Caribou, Me. 10.00
Struck by auto—bruised leg
Gilbert Goulette, Pulteyville, N. Y. 117.14
Auto collision—frac. vertebrae
Edwin N. Stowell, 29 Main St., Ludlow, Vt. 10.00
Auto collision—dislocated finger
Richard Getman, R. 3, Mohawk, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—frac. clavicle
Frank A. Bennett, R. 5, Skowhegan, Me. ... 20.00
Auto accident—cut ear & contusions
Mrs. Lela M. Douglass, Cobleskill, N. Y. ... 40.00
Auto accident—inj. back
Mrs. Elsie Smalley, Patterson, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—inj. head, neck & shoulders
Harold E. Barnes, Clyde, N. Y. 30.00
Wagon accident—frac. ribs
L. V. White, 64 E. Morris St., Bath, N.Y. 20.00
Struck by auto—gen. bruises, cont. knee
Calton Bennett, Delmar, Del. 10.00
Struck by truck—frac. ribs
Ralph M. Young, R. 2, Union, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—cont. chest
Russell G. Winand, Delhi, N. Y. 4.28
Auto hit pole—contusions
Eugene Choquette, R. 2, Orleans, Vt. 30.00
Thrown from wagon—inj. back
Anna M. Edgerly, R. 1, Chichester, N. Y. ... 30.00
Struck by auto—inj. legs, arms
Harry Schalck, Box 176, Narrowsburg, N.Y. 40.00
Auto accident—cuts & abrasions
Belle Adams, Box 429, Wells River, Vt. ... 10.00
Auto accident—gen. bruises
C. Stewart, 30 N. Broad St., Norwich, N.Y. 24.28
Auto accident—cut scalp & contusions
Louis Mitiguy, R. 1, East Fairfield, Vt. ... 40.00
Thrown from sled—inj. shoulder
Medora Therrien, R. 3, Farmington, N. H. 20.00
Auto accident—contusions & abrasions
Floris Goudey, R. 1, Center Harbor, N. H. 92.86
Auto accident—comp. frac. radius
Nelson B. Kelly, Halcottsville, N. Y. 77.14
Auto collision—injured spine
Clarence Shannon, Providence, R. I. 10.71
Struck by auto—injuries
Emerson Coons, Star Route, Summit, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—bruised face & chest
H. Bert Perry, Mapleton, N. Y. 25.00
Struck by truck—frac. ribs
S. E. Lovelace, Est., Mecklenburg, N.Y. ... 1000.00
Auto accident—mortuary
Everett D. Renfrew, Salisbury, N. H. 10.00
Thrown from auto—sprained foot
Paul Tozier, Forest St., Plaistow, N. H. ... 30.00
Auto collision—cerebral concussion & cuts
A. B. Harper, Westfield, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. illium
Carroll G. Raver, R. 2, Reistertown, Md. 8.57
Truck accident—contusions & cuts
John C. Scott, R. 1, Skowhegan, Me. 15.00
Wagon ran over foot—strained arch
Milton Elliott, R. 1, Delmar, Del. 20.00
Auto collision—frac. rib
Mrs. Dora L. Schaefer, 39 DuBois St., Newburgh, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—cut & bruised knee, inj. wrist
Mrs. Pearl M. Stonham, R. 2, Scio, N. Y. 64.28
Auto accident—inj. leg
Robert Abel, Est., Webster, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto collision—mortuary
Mary T. McGillicuddy, Millers Falls, Mass. 10.00
Auto accident—cont. thigh, chest & neck
B. J. Niles, 1321 Main St., Honesdale, Pa. 80.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs, cut head & cont. body
Merle L. Talbot, Upper Lisle, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—gen. lacerations
Charles N. Peck, Est., R. 3, Naples, N. Y. 500.00
Tractor accident—mortuary
William N. Ramsey, Est., Lebanon, N. J. 500.00
Struck by auto—mortuary
Byron Hull, R. 1, Clayville, N. Y. 130.00
Auto ran off highway—frac. bones leg
Grace M. Filton, Proctorsville, Vt. 17.14
Auto accident—lacerated eye and forehead
Mary S. Wright, Enosburg Falls, Vt. 114.28
Auto accident—frac. vertebra
Grace M. Mitchell, R. 1, Bridgeville, Del. 20.00
Auto accident—injured back

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

THREE WAYS TO SAVE ON FEED COSTS

Feed prices are now so high that many farmers cannot afford to feed their stock as well as they know they should. In order to ease this situation, G. L. F. suggests on this page three ways for patrons to save on feed costs.

CANE MOLASSES

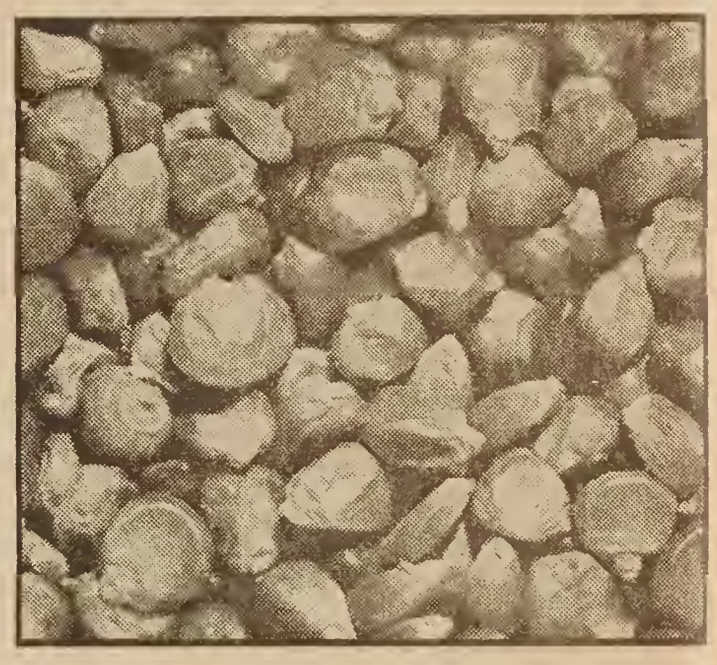
. . . is relatively cheap. G.L.F. Service Agencies can supply it by the barrel or by the ton. Many feeders are using cane molasses to increase the feeding efficiency of roughage and replace part of the grain ration. It has approximately three-fourths the feeding value of corn and may be worth more than corn when fed with roughage because of its palatability and tonic effect. Cane molasses may be self-fed or hand-fed. Dairy cows will handle 2 to 3 pounds daily along with other feeds; horses and beef cattle can use larger amounts.



TWO KINDS OF CORN

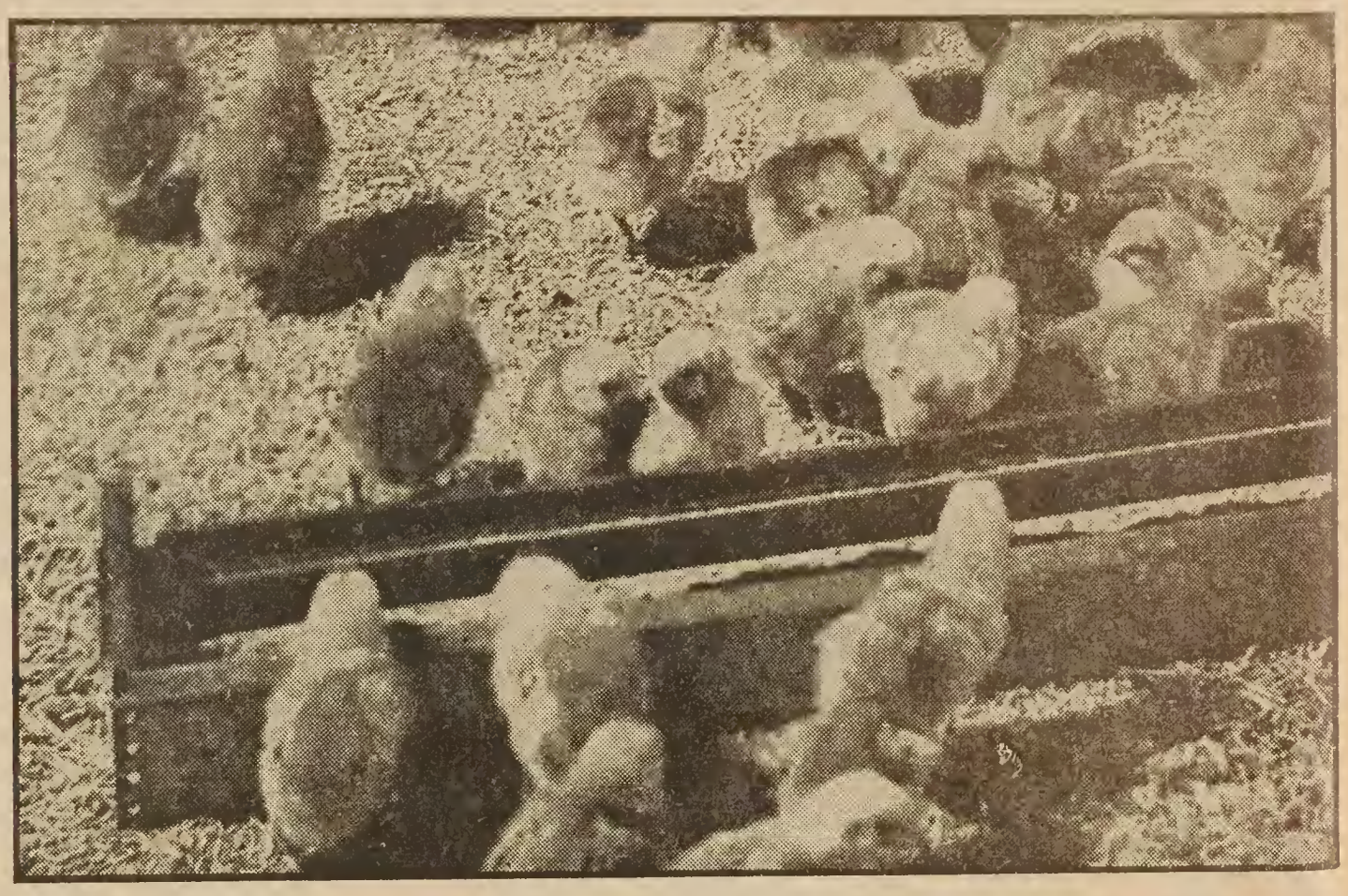
—Users of G.L.F. poultry feeds have a choice between domestic and Argentine corn, either as whole corn, cracked corn, or in scratch grains. At the eastern seaboard Argentine corn costs considerably less than domestic corn from the midwest, and G.L.F. has worked out low freight rates for moving this corn into G.L.F. territory. This cost differential is reflected in prices on the two types of corn. Some poultrymen prefer domestic corn even at higher cost, but many patrons are making substantial savings by using the Argentine corn.





A NEW STARTING & GROWING MASH

—Taking advantage of a new ingredient especially rich in Vitamin G (essential for growth), G.L.F. now offers a new Special Starting & Growing Mash that will greatly reduce chick rearing costs for many patrons this spring. The formula for the new mash has been carefully developed to make a complete feed for growing chicks and at the same time fully utilize the economy made possible by the new ingredient. G.L.F. patrons may choose between the new chick mash and the regular Starting & Growing Mash that has been so successful during the past fifteen years. See your local G.L.F. Service Agency for formula and price on Special Starting & Growing Mash.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

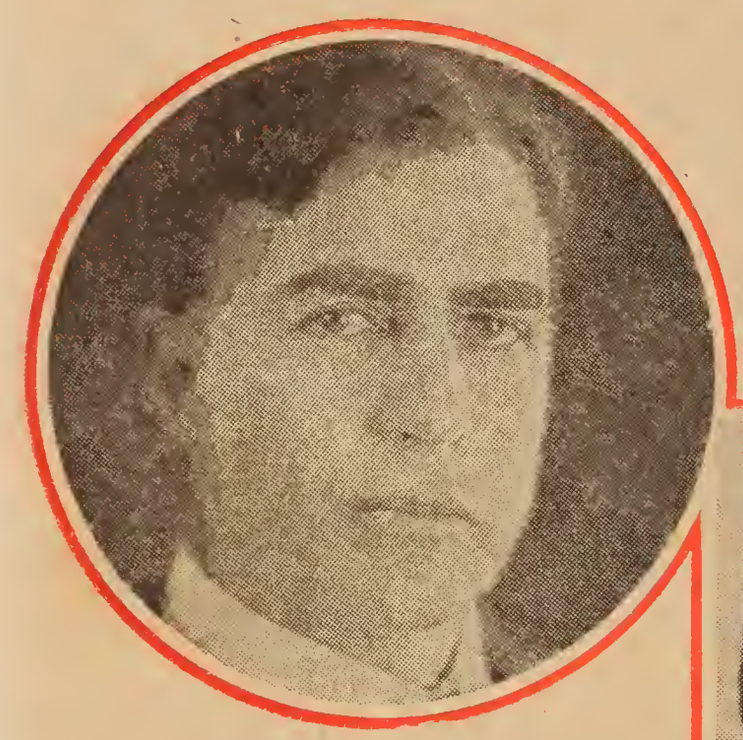
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FEBRUARY 13, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Master Farmers and Four-A Winners for 1936



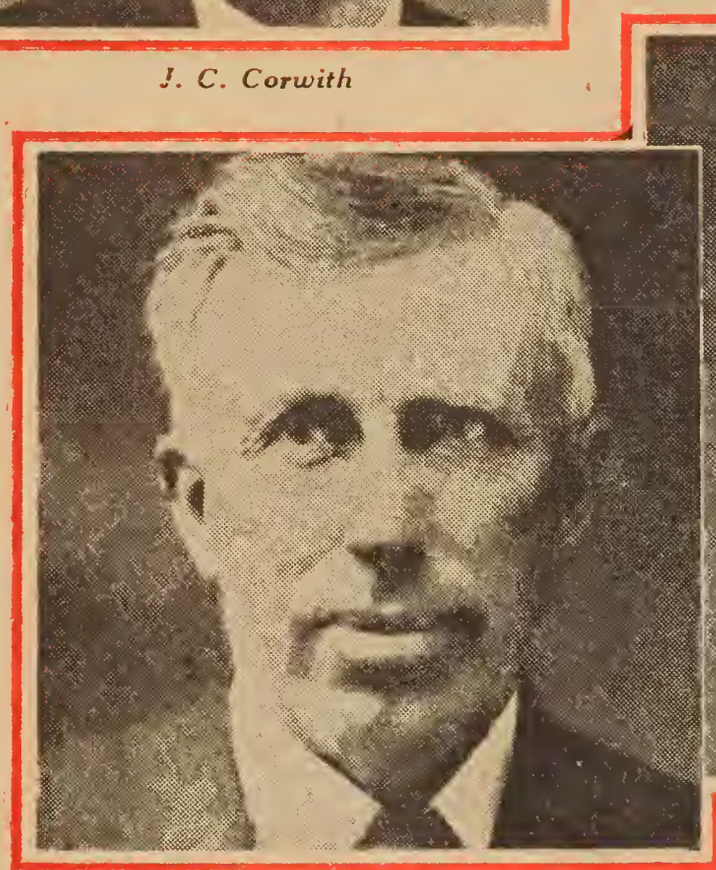
Francis Alvord



J. C. Corwith



Warren Hawley





Raymond Meddaugh

(Left) Leland Smith.

FEBRUARY 18 will be a memorable day for **five** New York State farmers, their wives, and eight young people who live on farms. The occasion will be the Ninth Annual New York State Master Farmer Banquet, given by *American Agriculturist,* at Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, when Governor Lehman will make awards to the 1936 Master Farmers and 4-A winners. You will find the names of those to be honored on this page.

Counting this year's class, New York State now has 81 Master Farmers, all named by *American Agriculturist* and all living except three from the 1928 class—D. V. Farley, Harry Wellman and I. D. Karr. Master Farmers are honored for all-around achievement as farmers, citizens and homemakers; and 4-A medals are presented for outstanding work in four organized groups of young people on farms—students of vocational agriculture, juvenile grangers, 4-H club members, boy scouts.

The first Master Farmers were named in 1928; the first 4-A winners in 1930, and since that time 42 young people have won this medal.

MASTER FARMERS

	Postoffice	*County*
Francis Alvord	Friendship	Allegany
J. C Corwith	Water Mill	Suffolk
Warren Hawley	Batavia	Genesee
Raymond Meddaugh	Purling	Greene
Leland Smith	Oxford	Chenango

4-A WINNERS

STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Nelson Davis	Malone	Franklin
Gerald Casler	Fort Plain	Montgomery

4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Glenn Feistel	Carthage	Jefferson
Carol Clark	Cohoes	Albany

JUVENILE GRANGERS

Douglas Riley	Sennett	Cayuga
Alva Fisher	Essex	Essex

BOY SCOUTS ON FARMS

Lawrence Gould	Walton	Delaware
Donald Nesbitt	Albion	Orleans

See Page 5 for Baby Chick Contest Rules

GROUND GRIP TIRES

SAVE 25% IN TIME . . . 25% IN FUEL



JUST as Harvey S. Firestone pioneered and developed the balloon tire for cars, trucks and buses, and rubber-to-metal parts to reduce vibration in automobiles, he has developed the Ground Grip Tire for farm use, making rubber serve the farmer as it was made to serve transportation and industry.

"Harvey S. Firestone puts the farm on rubber" is not only a familiar statement to all farmers, but it is the greatest contribution to farming since the introduction of power machinery.

Mr. Firestone realized that for Ground Grip Tires to be practical and economical, they must give better traction in all kinds of weather — save time, fuel and reduce the cost of farm machinery up-keep. Firestone Ground Grip Tires will save you 25% on fuel costs, do the work 25% faster, make all farm work easier. You produce more, at less cost — that's the way to more profitable farming. Still further economy is achieved by the Firestone Demountable Rim and cut-down wheel program, whereby only a few sizes of Ground Grip Tires are needed for equipping *all* wheeled farm implements.

Now, before spring plowing starts, see your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store and put your farm on Firestone Ground Grip Tires, "the greatest traction tires ever built." When ordering your new car, truck, tractor or any wheeled farm implement specify Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks—with Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

GROUND GRIP TIRES

FOR CARS		FOR TRUCKS	
4.40/4.50-21	$10.05	32x6 Truck Type	$35.00
4.75/5.00-19	10.90	32x6 H.D.	45.85
5.25/5.50-17	13.55	6.00-20	21.45
HEAVY DUTY		7.00-20	36.90
4.40/4.50-21	$12.60	7.50-20	44.55
4.75/5.00-19	13.60	7.50-24	49.40

FOR TRACTORS

5.00-15	$11.45	7.50-18	$19.25
5.50-16	12.20	9.00-36	81.50
6.00-16	13.65	11.25-24	73.40

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HARVEY S. FIRESTONE DEVELOPED A NEW ECONOMICAL TIRE FOR HIGHWAY USE



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Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Calif

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Name ..... R. F. D. .....

Town ..... State .....



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GRANGE *Gleanings*

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

THE NEW Grange year is starting with a bang, and nowhere more enthusiastically than in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other eastern states. Hundreds of new members are being initiated, a goodly number of Grange halls are in process of construction, and finances were never in better shape than now. Further impulse to Grange work in the eastern states will be given by the decision just reached by the executive committee of the National Grange to hold the 1937 session of that body in the state of Pennsylvania. A class closely approximating 10,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree is promised, and Keystone State Patrons will be right on their toes from now on in the excitement of preparation. Harrisburg is likely to be selected as the convention city, and the dates are November 10-18.

* * *

In Massachusetts more than 1800 young men and women have been helped to a higher education through assistance from the Educational Aid Fund, which has been functioning for 20 years, the pioneer in this line of Grange endeavor. Fully a dozen other states have taken up the same work, and equally successful has been the Revolving Scholarship Fund in New York. The Massachusetts fund has reached a total in excess of $120,000, and loans for the 20 years have amounted to almost $225,000.

* * *

Patrons of New York State are very happy to learn of the reappointment of Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken as Juvenile Superintendent of the National Grange. Mrs. Freestone has served in that capacity several years, has devoted her energies enthusiastically to the work, and has pushed the Juvenile goal ahead in very gratifying manner. At the present time there are nearly 1200 Juvenile branches of the Grange in the country, and the membership is rapidly climbing toward 40,000 boys and girls.

* * *

One of the latest accessions to Grange membership in New York State is G. Edward Markham, director of agricultural radio programs over Station WGY at Schenectady, who has recently affiliated with Duane Grange. Mr. Markham has long felt a deep interest in the organization and the splendid service he and his station are rendering to agriculture is thoroughly appreciated by the farmers of the Empire State.

* * *

In New Hampshire one Grange makes a permanent part of its community service program the presentation of a handsome blanket to every new baby born in the town. Equally kindly acts in neighborly ministry and service are also characteristic of Granges everywhere, particularly in time of accident, sickness or other disaster.

* * *

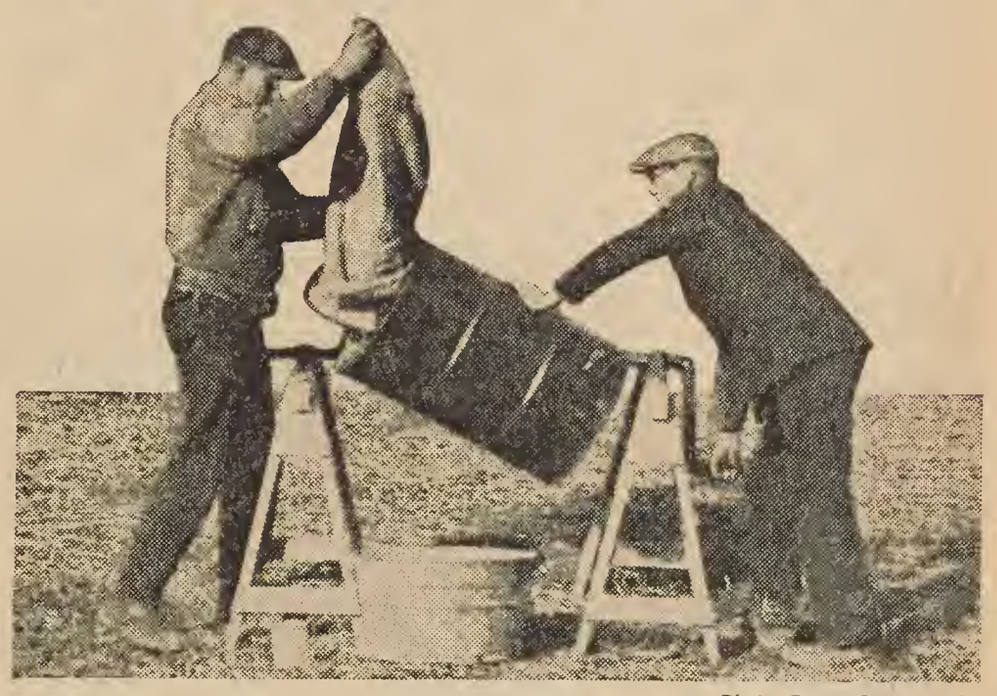
One of the most interesting Granges in the eastern section of the country is Webetuck, No. 86, in Connecticut, which is under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut State Grange and represented therein, but when this Grange remodeled an old building into an up-to-date Grange hall two or three years ago they discovered that it was located over the line in New York State, so it is in the latter state that Grange meetings are all held, but to the Connecticut organization that Webetuck Patrons are amenable.

Seed Treatment Is Good INSURANCE



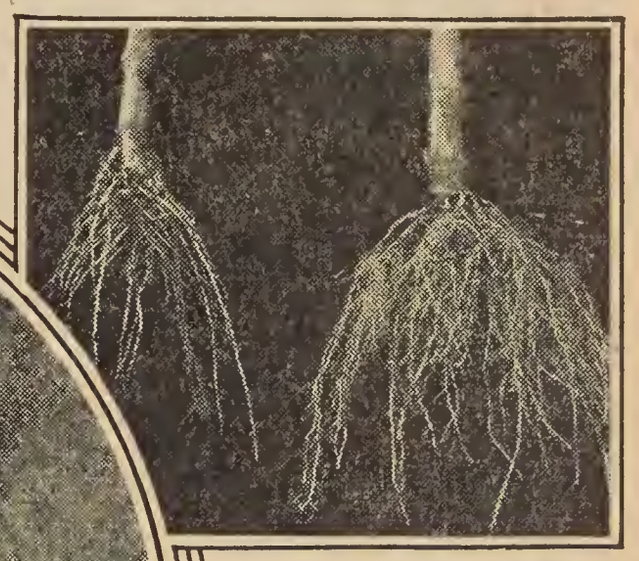
An ordinary fruit jar is all that is needed to treat vegetable seeds with dust. Add dust according to directions on package and shake thoroughly.

—Photo Maryland Extension Service



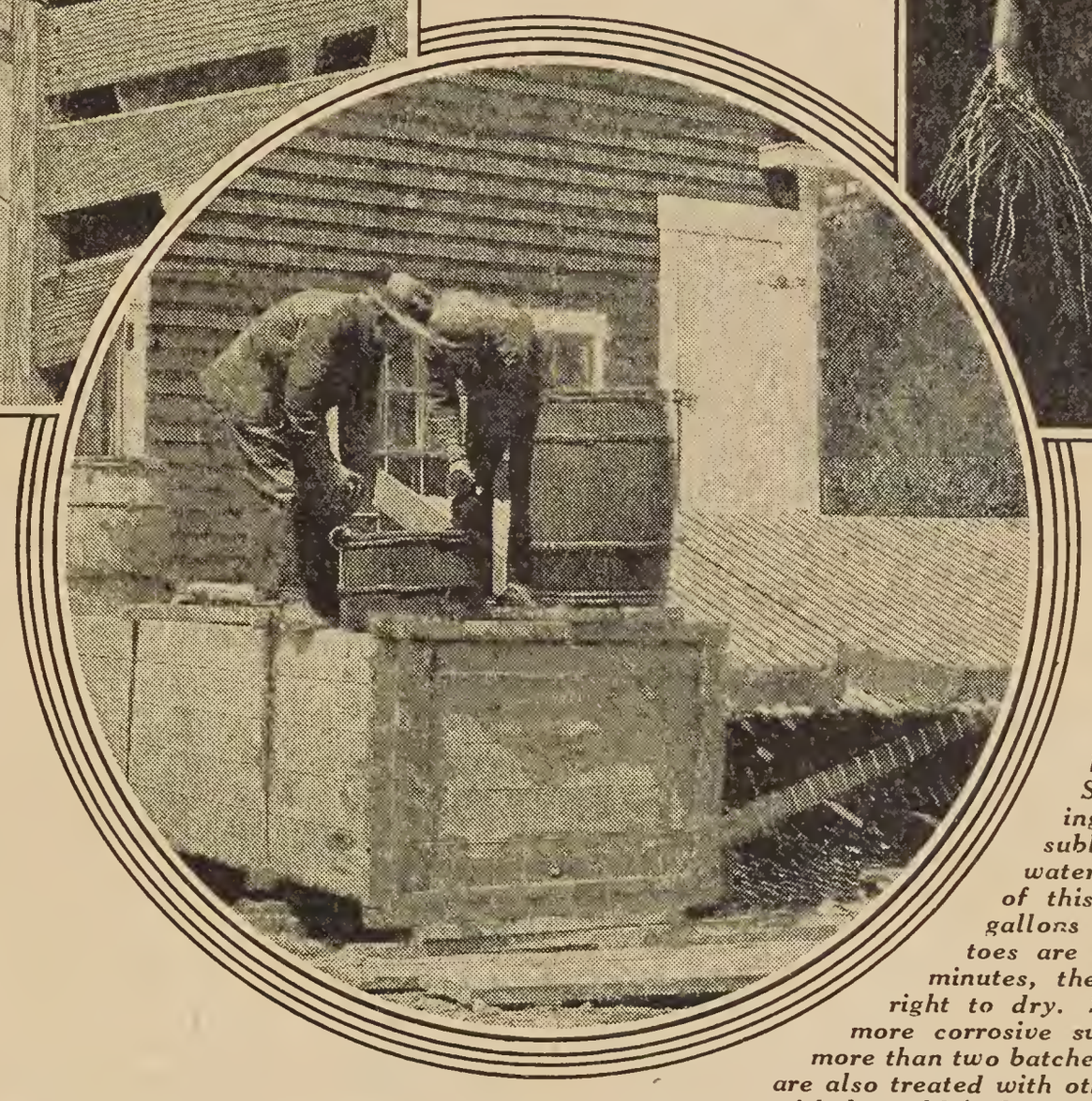
—Photo Bayer Semesan Co.

Made from an old oil drum, a bit of lumber and some one inch pipe, this contrivance is exceptionally handy for mixing disease-killing dust with seed grain. Complete plans are available.



—Photo Bayer Semesan Co.

The healthy corn roots at the right grew from a kernel of treated corn The plant at the left was diseased; the seed was not treated.



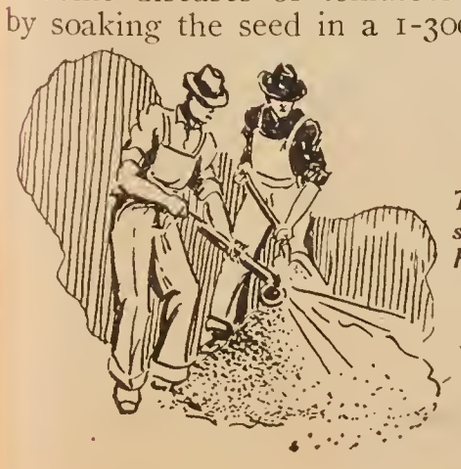
Left: Treating seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate on the farm of George Findlen, Aroostook County, Maine. Solution is made by dissolving one pound of corrosive sublimate in four gallons of hot water, then adding two quarts of this stock solution to each 15 gallons of water. Uncut seed potatoes are soaked for from 30 to 90 minutes, then spread on racks at the right to dry. Solution loses strength and more corrosive sublimate must be added if more than two batches are treated. Seed potatoes are also treated with other mercury compounds and with formaldehyde.

BUYING GOOD SEED and then allowing seed-borne disease to kill or damage your crop is just as unprofitable as buying a good horse and then hitching him out where he will catch pneumonia. Treating seed to prevent disease is not costly and is mighty good insurance.

Different diseases require different treatment. Materials commonly used are hot water, organic mercury compounds including ethyl-mercury phosphate dust (sold under the trade name of New Improved Ceresan), red copper oxide (sold under trade name Cuprocide), corrosive sublimate, and formaldehyde.

A good example of the use of hot water is to control black rot, black leg, and alternaria leaf spot on cabbage and related plants. The seed is put in hot water at 122 degrees F for 15 minutes. Thermometer must be accurate because water over that temperature may kill the seed. Sometimes seed is purchased already treated, or treatment is made by the Farm Bureau on a cooperative basis.

Some diseases of tomatoes can be controlled by soaking the seed in a 1-3000 corrosive sublimate solution for five minutes. The solution is made by dissolving 8 corrosive sublimate tablets in 3 gallons of water. Scab and leaf spot on melons and cucumbers can be killed by soaking seed for five minutes in corrosive sublimate made by dissolving 24 tablets in 3 gallons of water. Then rinse in cold running water, dry them and dust them with red copper oxide so they will not rot in the soil. Corrosive sublimate is a powerful poison and eats up metal. It should be used in wooden containers or crocks.



Treating oats for smut with formaldehyde, by the spray method.

Red copper oxide dust is especially valuable in preventing damping off of vegetable plants and rotting of seed in the soil. It helps to get an even stand and protects the young vegetable or flower plants during early stages of growth.

Smut and leaf blight of oats, stinking smut of wheat, and covered smut of barley can be controlled with ethyl-mercury phosphate dust, by using one-half ounce of dust for each bushel of grain. Treatment should be given at least two days before planting and treated seeds should never be fed to animals.

Formaldehyde will kill loose smut of oats. An easy way to do that is to mix one pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde with a pint of water, and to spray this on the oats with a hand sprayer as one man shovels from one pile to another. The amount given will treat 50 bushels, which are then piled up and covered with canvas for five hours.

Heating formaldehyde increases the speed of action. For example, uncut seed potatoes are soaked from three to four minutes in a pound of formaldehyde to 15 gallons of water at a temperature of 124-126 degrees F to control scab.

If you have seed treating questions, send them in. We will be glad to answer them.

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

"What Weather!!"

"Here it is, January 25, and neither snow nor ice —or but a very little yet seen hereabouts. It is worthy to be recorded, that in this year of 1858, up to January 25, green grass has hardly disappeared from the fields, and there has not yet been frost enough in the ground to prevent plowing, trenching, and most kinds of outdoor work from being carried on with about as much facility as in November or April. Perhaps Winter has gone into a nap for a year; but we suspect he will yet wake up and growl a little, when we least desire his presence. So it will not be amiss to plow a few fields, and spade the garden, if we still have opportunity, and thus be partly prepared for a late Spring, should we have one."

A FRIEND sends us the above quotation taken from an issue of *American Agriculturist* printed in February, 1858. Almost exactly the same words could be printed with truth regarding this winter of 1936-37.

Whenever somebody begins to talk about how our weather differs from what it used to be, and how our climate is gradually changing, all I need to do is to go back and read some old issues of *American Agriculturist*. The old-timers had hard winters and open winters, long periods of rain followed by floods, and other years when there were long hard droughts. There has been little permanent change over the years.

Tax Time Again!

THOUSANDS of farmers are worried again as the tax bills come around, wondering how they are going to get money together to pay them. With government in every kind of business, the tax problem gets worse and worse. Farmers realize this every time they get their tax bills, but what most of us don't realize is the large amount of taxes we all pay in addition to regular taxes.

Contrary to what most people think, big business and rich people pay only a small part of the taxes. Worst of all, we are passing about half of it on to our children to pay. It now costs about 30 per cent of the national income, and 30 per cent of *your* income if you are an average citizen, to run the government.

Of course, you don't pay all of it in tax bills. Much of it is in the form of indirect taxes. If you are a farmer, however, you will probably pay more than 30 per cent, for not only will you have to pay your share of the indirect taxes that are on nearly everything you buy, but in addition you will pay a heavier share of the tax because you own real estate. About 30 per cent of the wealth in the form of real estate carries 70 per cent of the taxes.

The answer to this whole problem is for citizens to demand a simpler government, a government which keeps its nose out of actual business operations.

Should Pay for All Condemned Cattle

"I am wondering if right now would not be a proper time for the State to cooperate with the Federal government in cleaning up Bang's Disease and mastitis in our dairy herds along the same lines as the TB eradication program? Milk costs of production are high. Why not reduce the herds by testing for these diseases and clear the way for a clean herd when normal conditions return."—S. B. W., N. Y.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS and *American Agriculturist* are on record for State indemnities for Bang's disease and mastitis. We have maintained that it is unfair for cities and the State to condemn dairy cattle in the public interest without helping to pay the cost. We shall continue to stand for this until such indemnities are granted.

Join Pasture Improvement Procession

THIS IS just a reminder to dairymen that now is the time to plan some pasture improvement.

It is a safe statement that pasture improvement for the next few years is going to mean more to dairymen of the Northeast than anything else in the whole dairy program. The job on a small scale is neither difficult nor expensive. The annual cost of pasture fertilization need not exceed $2 per acre of pasture improved, or $2 for each cow. The returns are astonishingly large.

For more information, write *American Agriculturist,* or your State College of Agriculture, or your county agricultural agent.

Charles M. Gardner to Write for A.A.

EVERY reader of *American Agriculturist* who is a Granger will be pleased to know that Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts, editor of the National Grange Monthly and director of the Publicity Bureau of the National Grange, has joined *American Agriculturist* editorial staff to report Grange news and happenings for the Northeast.

Mr. Gardner is an interesting writer, an ardent Granger, and a grand chap, and we know our readers will join in our enthusiasm in having him with us. His first contribution is on Page 2 of this issue.

For Good Old Apple Pie

WHAT HAS become of the good old apple pie bakers? I like apple pie, but I hardly ever order it in a restaurant because most always it isn't fit to feed to a dog!

In a way it is too bad that baking is passing out of the home to the public restaurants and bakeries, for there is something about baking things in large quantities that standardizes them and loses that individuality which a first class homemaker puts into her baked products.

Maybe I have lost my boyhood appetite, but I seldom can find a cookie, cake or pie, especially apple or pumpkin pie, from a bakery or in a restaurant that tastes anything like the cookies my Aunt Sadie used to make, or the baked products that I had at home, or in dozens of farm homes when as a boy I was just one of the hired help. Is home baking becoming a lost art?



Some folks will look at a picture like this and think only of the disagreeable snow, the hard work of keeping enough wood ahead. I see those problems, but I also think of the cosiness and comfort of a wood fire blazing in the old farm kitchen or "settin'-room" stove, which is something never enjoyed by people who live in the overly-hot dried-out air of a steam-heated city apartment.

Less Apple Trees

NEW YORK State, and this is approximately true for the rest of the Northeast, has the smallest percentage of apple trees that it has had in fifteen years. (See page 16, Jan. 2 New York edition of *American Agriculturist.*) There are about 9 million trees, of which 16 per cent are not yet of bearing age. That ought to mean a somewhat smaller market supply and better prices for apples in the near future.

Time to Repair or Build

SUPPLIES of lumber are at low levels. Greatly increased building activity is rapidly increasing demand for lumber, and supplies are at low levels. The result is that prices are going up. Like everything else, lumber prices follow a cycle. They will continue to advance for some years until the peak of the cycle is reached. It would therefore seem to be good business for farmers to construct any new buildings or make any repairs immediately that are going to be necessary in the next four or five years.

Cool Your Milk By Electricity

MANY dairymen are worried about getting their necessary supply of ice for the coming season. There is a good way to do away with this worry, together with a lot of other bother and hard work, and that is to install an electric milk cooling refrigerator if you have electric current. Now is certainly a good time to look into this proposition.

For Fun and Profit

OUR BABY chick contest explained on next page will interest you.

You are reminded again also of the seed contest announced in our issues of December 16 and 30. If you are to get in on this contest you will have to hurry.

There is both fun and profit in these new contests which we are now conducting. Prizes are liberal, and there are enough of them so that there are chances for a lot of folks. And anyway, whether you get a prize or not, you will have the fun of competing, and will increase your knowledge of your own business.

Eastman's Chestnut

UP IN New England a country school board was visiting a school, and the teacher was putting her pupils through their paces.

"Who signed Magna Charta, Robert?" she asked, turning to the first urchin who had been called to the front.

"Please, ma'am, it wasn't me," whimpered the youngster, edging back toward his seat.

The teacher was about to call on another pupil, but an old tobacco-chewing Yankee on the board was not satisfied. After a well-directed aim at the wastepaper basket, he said:

"Call that boy back. I don't like his looks. I believe he *did* do it."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842.* Volume 134, No. 4.

Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Editorial and Advertising offices at Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.—Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879—Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, president and editor; Hugh L. Cosline, associate editor; Fred W. Ohm, production manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, household editor; Warren Ramey, art editor; Contributing editors: L. B. Skeffington, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Frank App, Paul Work, L. E. Weaver, J. C. Huttar; I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager; E. C. Weatherby, secretary and circulation manager; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Subscription price, payable in advance. $1 a year, 3 years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and Foreign, $2 a year.



The old hen was a good mother in her day, but the coal stove, oil burning or electric hover have taken her place. Battery brooders are already being used. Will they make present methods obsolete?

Big Baby Chick CONTEST

Answer These Questions and Win a Cash or Merchandise Prize

TIME CONSUMING and costly is the yearly job of raising pullets, but it must be done in order to stay in the business. It is costly even when fall sees a good proportion of chicks purchased developing into peppy pullets to put into the laying house. Worse than costly, in fact disastrous, is the situation when disease, bad luck, or lack of information result in heavy mortality or a bunch of poorly developed pullets that never will be profitable.

Now is the time for you poultrymen to decide what kind of chicks you want and where to buy them, to look over last year's results to see where you made mistakes so that they can be corrected —in short, to plan to buy quality chicks and raise them without serious loss.

To help you do this and to provide a bit of fun, a liberal list of prizes is being offered for a baby chick contest. Read the rules and information on this page, then answer the questions and send them to the Baby Chick Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., so they will arrive on or before March 15. You have as good a chance as anyone to win that $25. But if you don't, there are the other cash prizes and a long list of prizes from advertisers.

Answer These Questions and Win a Prize

1. How many baby chicks did you buy last year? Approximately what percentage of them did you raise into pullets good enough to put in the laying house? Were you satisfied with the results? What changes or improvement are you planning this year?
2. How do you choose the hatchery from which you buy chicks?
3. How can a poultryman be sure he is buying chicks free from pullorum disease?
4. When a flock of chicks develops pullorum disease, how can losses be kept low?
5. How does chilling or overheating harm chicks? How can it be avoided:
   (a) Before chicks are put in the brooder house?
   (b) After they are put in the brooder house?
6. For a flock of 300 chicks:
   (a) How many square feet of brooder house floor space are needed?
   (b) How many inches of feed hopper space?
   (c) How many water founts?
7. What is meant by pedigree breeding? Why are pedigreed chicks more valuable than those not pedigreed?
8. What are the first symptoms of coccidiosis? How can you avoid losses from this trouble?
9. About what does it cost you to raise a pullet to laying age?
10. List by pages or chapters, references you have read in books or bulletins; list by title of article, page and issue, information found in *American Agriculturist*; and list by name, catalogues or booklets secured from *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

Rules

1. Contestants or members of the immediate family must have raised 100 or more baby chicks in 1936, 1935 or 1934.
2. No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, members of state extension services or staffs of colleges of agriculture, and persons operating or connected with any commercial baby chick hatchery.
3. All entries must be received in the *American Agriculturist* office by March 15. Address Baby Chick Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Entries will be judged on (a) the amount of reference material read, including chapters on baby chick raising in textbooks or other books on agriculture, bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers; (b) neatness and readability; (c) brief, accurate answers.
5. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.
6. Winners will be announced in the April 10 issue of *American Agriculturist.*

Some Suggestions

Books. Any book on poultry will have at least one chapter on the raising of chicks. Do not rely on old books because methods have changed radically in recent years. Two good books are "Practical Poultry Management" by Rice and Botsford, published by John Wiley & Sons, and "Practical Poultry Farming," L. M. Hurd, published by the Macmillan Company. Your local bookstore will be glad to get you copies. Your village or high school library will have books that will be helpful.

Bulletins. Teachers of agriculture and county farm bureau agents usually have complete bulletin files. Drop a postcard to your State College of Agriculture, asking for copies of all available bulletins on care of baby chicks.

Catalogues. Pamphlets and catalogues offered by *American Agriculturist* advertisers of baby chicks, poultry feed, and poultry supplies contain much valuable information. A postcard to the advertiser will bring them to you. Do it today so you will have plenty of time to get your entry in on time.

Back Issues of American Agriculturist. We refer you especially to page 17 of the January 2, 1937 issue; page 23 of the November 7, 1936; page 3 of the February 1, 1936; and to the baby chick and poultry supply advertisers in every issue.

Prizes

For the best answers to the questions on this page, *American Agriculturist* will give the following prizes: **First, $25.00; Second, $10.00; Third, $5.00; Twenty prizes of $1.00 each.**

Advertisers offer these prizes:

American Chickeries, Grampian, Pennsylvania:
100 day old White Leghorn pullet chicks.

Athens Chick Hatchery, Athens, Ohio:
$10.00 credit on any order for chicks.

Chase Poultry Farms, Wallkill, New York:
50 R. C. Brown or White Leghorn day old chicks.

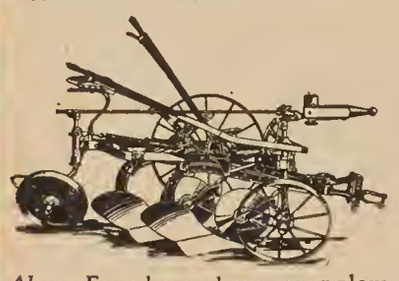
Fairview Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Theresa, N. Y.:
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Fort Morrison Farms, Colrain, Massachusetts:
25 Rhode Island Red baby chicks.

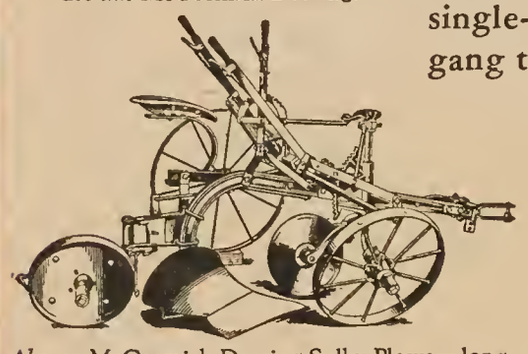
(*Continued on Page* 26)



Above: McCormick-Deering Tractor Plows (moldboard and disk) are available in a variety of sizes to make the most efficient use of the power of your tractor. Here is a 2-bottom Little Genius Plow pulled by a Farmall Tractor.

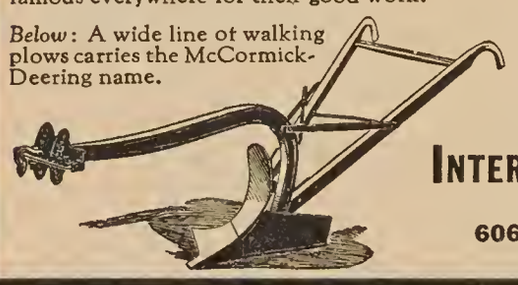


Above: For a horse-drawn gang plow —use *this* McCormick-Deering.



Above: McCormick-Deering Sulky Plows— long famous everywhere for their good work.

Below: A wide line of walking plows carries the McCormick-Deering name.



McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS are designed by men who know soil and plowing conditions; and built by other men who are skilled in plow manufacture. When you buy a McCormick-Deering Plow, whether it be a single-horse walking plow or a multiple-gang tractor plow, you have the assurance that you are getting the best plow of its kind that your money will buy. In the McCormick-Deering line, you can get exactly the type and size of plow you need, and the bottom that is adapted to your soil. See the McCormick-Deering dealer when you are in the market for any kind of a plow.

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OUT ON A LIMB . . *BY FRANK APP*



Bug War Soon Here

I HAVE been examining the results and recommendations of other growers, research workers and supply manufacturers. All of them have something new to suggest or offer but each of us must make his final selection so as to get the desired results at the least cost for his own particular situation. Most of the orchardists I know are pretty well finished with their pruning, and are about ready to begin buying their spray materials. Some already have bought. The supply companies tell us prices are going up. I have countered with the statement that the extreme warm weather has not been favorable for a large fruit crop. A light set of fruit would require less material.

Coal tar oil combined with lubricating oil has been very successful in controlling aphis in the egg state, oyster shell scale, San Jose scale, scurfy scale, bud moth and red mite. This combination must be used when the buds are still in the dormant stage. Coal tar oil applied as low as 2½ per cent may cause severe burning to buds in their early green tip stage. Lubricating oil applied with the same strength is not harmful. We usually consider dormant to mean that the silver tip stage has not been reached. If aphis alone is to be controlled, tar oil wash, itself, is sufficient without lubricating oil. If the various scale insects, bud moth and red mite are to be controlled, it will be necessary to add lubricating oil, at the rate of 2.4 gallons of tar oil and 3 gallons of lubricating oil making a total of 5.4 gallons of tar and lubricating oil emulsion for each 100 gallons of spray material. If the infestation in the orchard is severe the strength should be increased slightly. Tar oil wash has been tried long enough to assure safety and satisfaction when properly used.

New Materials

A new insecticide, trade name D-N, has been tried out in several states and found quite satisfactory. Its record of use is still too short to make unqualified recommendations. Each grower had better try it in a small way for several years until he is convinced it is more satisfactory than the combination tar oil wash and lubricating oil. The chemical compound of D-N is known as dinitro-ortho-cyclo-hexylphenol. Such a tongue twisting name should kill any insect. It is strictly a dormant spray the same as tar oil wash and it serves to control aphis as well as the various scale pests. The recommended strength varies from 2 to 4 gallons to be added to every hundred gallons of spray material.

Many growers plan shifts from the application of delayed dormant oil to the dormant application of tar oil wash and lubricating oil. Tar oil wash is expensive. It possesses the distinct advantage of killing aphis in the egg stage and allowing the operator ample time to cover his orchard thoroughly. Cresylic acid added to lubricating oil and applied during the delayed dormant stage, when aphis eggs are just hatching, is effective providing the application is made at exactly the right time. This is difficult for an operator who has a sizeable acreage of orchards. Under laboratory conditions the research worker probably can get just as good control with a delayed dormant application because he can time everything carefully and apply materials with scientific precision. For most growers this is not a possibility.

Oil Cover Sprays

The use of o for the control o codling moth is usually effective for most but may be injurious to the trees. I find that northwest growers have discontinued the use of oil cover sprays because of injury. Many eastern growers have experienced injury when more than two cover sprays have been used. This would indicate that we will be limited in using oil as an insecticide for cover sprays. Possibly some research worker will find the reason for injury from oil when used as a summer spray, and correct this fault. Until that time we must be cautious and apparently apply not more than two each season.

Averages May Mislead

In 1935 our Experiment Station obtained 88.8 per cent clean fruit by using lead arsenate with lime for the first brood of codling moth, and nothing for the second brood. In 1936, by using the same materials and the same number of sprays, they had but 59.6 per cent. When they used lead arsenate and oil for the first brood and nothing for the second brood they had 94 per cent clean fruit in 1935 and 72.8 per cent in 1936. In 1936 there was no need for a second brood spray when arsenate and oil was used. Had a grower followed these results in 1936 he would have had serious injury. Our practice of one year may not be satisfactory the next.



There probably is no farm operation so exacting as spraying or the control of insects and disease in such a way as not to injure the trees, weaken the buds or hurt the finish of the fruit.

Spreaders

The Experiment Stations have tested a large number of stickers and spreaders, which will be very helpful in making a selection for the coming year. We shall probably continue to use fish oil soap as a spreader, with kolofog as a sticker, lead arsenate and lime, and try a number of other combinations as a comparison for future use. I understand the results from use of fish oil soaps, in most cases, have shown that they are not stickers but spreaders. Unless a sticker was used with them there was too much run-off. I do not know whether this could be corrected by a smaller amount of fish oil soap. In any event, however, I believe it is necessary to use either a material which combines both sticking and spreading qualities, or a combination of materials that will result in good spreading and sticking of the insecticide and fungicide applied.

* * *

An Army of Ladybugs

I met the largest pea grower of the Walla Walla, Washington, pea region, who was producing approximately 4000 acres of peas, and I discussed with him their practices. I find they were using ladybugs for the control of pea aphids and felt they were obtaining quite satisfactory results. Most, if not all, entomologists will tell you that ladybugs are not effective for pea aphid control. These ladybugs are purchased from California or Washington,

(*Continued on Page* 21)



TALK TO DAIRYMEN who have fed various kinds of dairy feed. They'll tell you that if you really want dairy feed that will give a cow more for herself, more for the milk pail and more for your own purse—*then feed Cow Chows.* There's a reason for it. Cow Chows are made to give cows exactly what they need to do their best. Cows get more out of Cow Chows for milk performance and cow condition because Purina puts more in Cow Chows for milk and condition.

It's because Cow Chows are made to give results that Purina dares back these feeds with "More Milk Insurance." Cow Chows are the only dairy feeds offered to you on this liberal basis. You're assured more milk and insured against extra feed cost when you feed Cow Chows. Surely dairy feeds good enough to be insured are best for your cows. See your Purina dealer now and enjoy the benefits of feeding your cows under Purina's protective "More Milk Insurance" agreement.



PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



I TALKED to a great soul the other day. He was a farmer. Like others of his kind, his name isn't often in the headlines of the newspapers. He's hidden away and never gets the applause of the crowds. Nevertheless, he's great! His way of living, his honest thinking, his courageous spirit have built character into his life. It's men of his kind who DARE to do right, who can be depended upon to keep the country from "going to pieces."

I found this farmer in the barnyard. As we shook hands there was strength and confidence in his grip. His was a hand that you'd want to hold in times of trouble. He talked straight at me and he looked straight at me. His bronzed face with deep impressive lines stamped him a typical son of the soil. No wonder an hour slipped by so quickly as we leaned against the fence. He did most of the talking. I listened. His words were just plain horse sense.

■ ■ ■ ■

"LOOK at this farm," said he, as he proudly surveyed the big white barn and farm house, and the wide, fertile acres. "My grandfather cleared it. My father improved it. And now I've got it. We've put a lot of work into this farm to make it what it is, but we're not afraid of work.

"We hear a lot these days about the country needing this, that, and the other. Naturally, we don't all agree on just what is needed. But no matter what laws they make, we've still got to work. No farmer is going to make a living by lying in bed in the morning.

"I am looking forward to a brighter future for my wife and childern on the farm. Things are lots better than they were in the old days. We have telephones, automobiles, and hard roads. We have running water in the house, and they say electricity is coming out our way next year. I want my wife to have every advantage. Lord knows, she deserves it! I want to bring the kids up right and give them a good education. That's what I'm working for."

■ ■ ■ ■

AS I listened to his homely talk, I couldn't help feeling that the whole country is indebted to this man and to all others like him.

Amazing inventive geniuses, scouting scientists, and the building industrialists all have contributed to the growth of our nation; but "the keepers of the acres" have been at the source of our national growth. By the sweat of their brows and a daring spirit, they have fed and nourished the nation.

And they have done it by being men "not afraid of work." They have used their hands and their heads. They have been the foundation on which this country was built, on which it stands today. All honor and credit to them!

The splendid part that we all can play is to think less of short cuts, and more about rugged honesty and an honest day's work. By a man's work he lifts himself, and proves himself, a MAN!

WM. H. DANFORTH
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You pay!



~ FOR THE FEED THAT GOES TO WASTE

WHEN you have bought your feed at the store—even when you have carefully figured the ration and fed it to your cows you may think you are through PAYING. But are you?

Some of this feed you pay for DOUBLE, because any UNUSED part . . . any that goes through without complete digestion and assimilation . . . not only is wasted, but represents a sure sign that the normal milk-making activity of the cow is sluggish. That is when you begin to feed at a loss—and when expensive disorders usually find their origin. This is not to be wondered at when cows are in stable, out of fresh air, consuming a diet of dry, rich grains and roughage.



Send for FREE 32-Page Book

"First Aid for Dairy Cows." Competent veterinary advice on what to do when cows ail. Chapters on Gorging, Bloat, Choke, Winter Cholera, Lousiness, Constipation, Drenching Impaction, Slow Breeding, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Difficult Calving, Milk Fever, Mastitis, Garget, Troubles of Udder and Teats—and numerous other cow topics. 32 pages—handsomely illustrated.

KOW-KARE with Iodine—a New Vehicle for Dairy Profits

This famous formula of Iron and medicinal herbs and roots is now improved by the addition of Iodine. It is more than ever of definite value as a conditioner in the cow barn. Iron for a purifier of the blood; botanical drugs for their tonic effect; Iodine to supply a nutritional element lacking in most soil crops and feeds—an element sorely needed to get the most from the rich proteins, minerals and vitamins of the winter diet.

Adding Kow-Kare is not an expense . . . it is a means of earning greater returns from your winter's work.

Especially Needed by Cows at CALVING

It is paying caution to fortify cows due to freshen, when so many production breakdowns and breeding troubles find their source. You can help Nature and save money for yourself by making a regular practice of adding Kow-Kare before, during and after the ordeal of calving. Thousands of cow owners have found the profit of using this common-sense aid.

Ask your feed, drug or general store about Kow-Kare; they will supply you—$1.25 and 65¢ packages. Ask them the saving on dozen lots. Directions for feeding are found on each can.

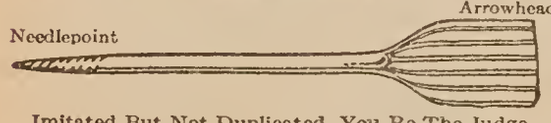
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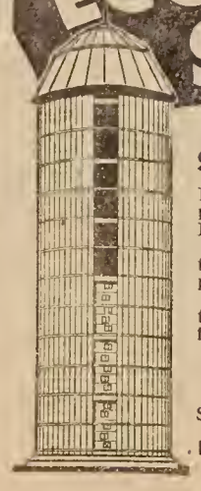
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Above: Does her udder look a bit small to you? Well, it's big enough to make 40 lbs. of milk a day. She is a two-year-old heifer in the author's herd.

Right: This rear view of her udder gives a better idea of its capacity. It's held up close to the body where it belongs.



"Udder-Wise"

By CHARLES L. DICKINSON

LAST SUMMER, on one of those blistering hot days, a car turned into the driveway just as we were mowing away the last load of hay before dinner. Out of the car climbed two of the most enthusiastic animal lovers I have ever known. Professor Johnstone-Wallace, well known authority on pastures, had brought his good friend, Principal R. Boutflour of the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, England, out to see some of the work I had done on pasture improvement. The hot dry weather had given the pasture a rather severe beating, but as we walked toward the edge of the woods where the cows were hiding from the sun, my disappointment at not being able to show what should have been a good pasture was quickly forgotten. For Principal Boutflour was talking about cows and heifers in the way that only an enthusiastic lover of animals can talk. He had some ideas that were entirely new to me, but they sounded so good that I was determined to give them a trial. One of these ideas was a system of the management of heifers for six or eight weeks before they are due to calve.

The accompanying illustrations tell better than words the results of the experiment insofar as the shape and attachment of this heifer's udder is concerned. The D.H.I.A. record book tells the story that this heifer has produced an average of a pound and a quarter of butterfat per day and that this udder has the capacity to yield 40 pounds of milk in a day on twice a day milking. The experienced cow-man sees here a heifer whose udder is in practically no danger of being injured.

And here are the directions which Principal Boutflour gave and which I carefully followed in the management of this heifer before she freshened with her first calf. Beginning about six weeks before the heifer was due to freshen I increased the daily grain allowance from three to four pounds a day. At this same time I began to massage her udder by rubbing from her belly to her teats and from her escutcheon down to her teats. This seemed to help remarkably in the development of the udder. As each succeeding week came along I increased the grain allowance a pound per day. That is, during fifth week before calving I gave her five pounds per day, the fourth week six pounds per day, the third week seven pounds per day, and for the last two weeks eight pounds per day.

About two weeks before freshening, this heifer came to her milk. From that time on I milked her regularly, and I milked her dry at each milking. On the day before she calved she actually gave thirty-two pounds of milk and there was practically no abnormal swelling or hardness in her udder. Immediately after freshening, I gave her a drench of ¾ pounds of Glaubers salts and a tablespoonful of ground ginger in three pints of tepid water. Thereafter I fed her the regular milking ration at the rate of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk.

Aside from the fact that this system of management helped to develop a fine quality, the daily handling made the heifer very gentle and easy to handle. And there was no period after calving when it was necessary to cut down on the grain allowance because there was no fever or "cake" in her udder.

Last winter I lost a fine heifer because I allowed her udder to become too large before she freshened. At the present time I am managing a heifer as I have described above, and she has come to her milk fully a month before she is due to calve. I am milking her twice every day and as a result of the massaging I will save a heifer that otherwise might lose her udder.

America's Biggest Market

...is Next Door to the Northeastern Farmer

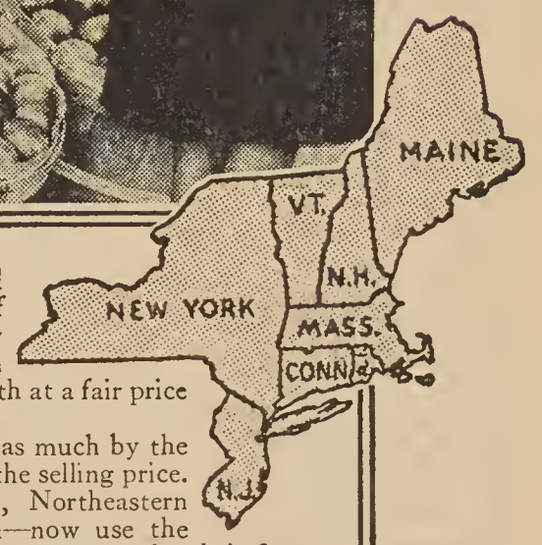


FROM the arm of the Northeastern city housewife swings the biggest market basket in America. Into it every year goes more than a billion dollars' worth of farm produce. More than 20 million bushels of potatoes, 7½ million bushels of apples, 100 thousand tons of cabbage find their way into the market baskets of Boston and New York alone. The amount of milk and eggs used by our cities runs into unbelievable figures.

The nearby cities are the Northeastern farmer's best customers. They are also the most sought-after market in America.

In producing for this market, the Northeastern farmer has the great advantage of nearness. The short distance from his farm to the city is bridged by good roads and fast railways. Though he cannot produce all the food required by the cities, he is able to top the market by delivering choice quality produce and delivering it *fresh*. So the great nearby markets, and the superb transportation lines that link them to the farm, play their part in helping the Northeastern farmer to make a good living.

The road that leads to the city is a road that runs both ways.



TIME WAS when we studied to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Now the question is how to market them both at a fair price and a fair profit.

Profits are determined as much by the cost of production as by the selling price. To cut operating costs, Northeastern farmers—28,500 of them—now use the mutual Federal Land Bank system for their first-mortgage financing. Each of these—a home and a business—is financed on a long-term contract which is non-callable, and therefore saves expense and worry of renewals. Each contract provides for small, regular semi-annual payments on the debt itself so that interest payments get smaller as the mortgage grows less.

Acting as the "clearing house" between thousands of individual farmers who use borrowed capital and people who have money to lend, the Federal Land Bank places the farm mortgages as security for long-term bonds. At present investors are willing to buy these bonds at 3% so farmers may obtain new long-term mortgages at 4% interest.

* * *

Ask for the folder "4% Farm Mortgages" *or for the interesting booklet* "20 Years of the Federal Land Bank."

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
of SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

FARMERS NEEDED IT ...SO FORD BUILT IT!



NEW 60 HP. V-8 ENGINE

FOR 1937, Ford brings new economy to the farmer with an entirely new 60-horsepower V-8 . . . the thriftiest engine Ford has ever built for light farm hauling. And improvements in the 85-horsepower V-8 make it more economical than many engines of fewer cylinders and lower power. With these two engines, Ford offers a full line of optional equipment to apply power with greatest economy and to meet individual load requirements. Many combinations are available, one of which will do your job at lowest cost.

Many new features have been added to reduce operating cost, improve appearance and increase safety and long life. These advancements, with Ford's many famous tried-and-tested safety and reliability features, make the New 1937 Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars the greatest values in Ford history.

See for yourself what Ford has done to cut farm hauling costs. Ask your Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test under your own operating conditions and get the facts about Ford's new economy.

● **Convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Co.**

Ford

THE NEW 1937 FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Makes Him Tired, Too

MR. W. E. H., whoever he is, makes me more tired than his neighbors do him. My own opinion is that he never lived on a farm at all, or if he did, he spent his time talking about how hard he worked, instead of working.

Anyway, why shouldn't a farmer burn coal if he can make more money looking after his cows or hens than he can by pulling a saw? Years ago, most farmers let the cow dry up as soon as frost came and had nothing to do all winter but cut a few cords of wood. I would like to have W. E. H. follow me around for a day. I'll bet he would be ready to take a week's vacation.—*C. L. H., New York.*

* * *

Giving Thanks

Thank God, for my window
That lets sunshine through;
For trees I can vision
And bright skies of blue.

For warmth from the fireside,
A pal—good and true—
And a door that swings widely,
For friends to come through.

—*Jean Caldwell,* 440 *Elm St. Keene, N. H.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The poem above is by one of our subscribers who has been flat in bed for six years with arthritis and is so badly crippled that she can hardly write. She uses her verses as a means of expressing her observations on things that happen from day to day.*

* * *

A Boost for Molasses

WHY don't more dairymen feed molasses to their stock? We find this year that it is the cheapest way we can stretch a short hay crop.

In the first place, it is reasonable in price. I know of nothing we can buy that gives so much feed for so little money.

The cows like it. They will clean up roughage sprinkled with diluted molasses a lot cleaner than they will without the molasses. We think it helps keep the cows in good condition. It's good for horses, too.—*C. W., New York.*

* * *

Old Timers in A. A.

JUST lately I saw in a copy of the paper where some reader spoke of having an early copy of *American Agriculturist.* My father, W. E. Dudley of Weston, Mass., subscribed to the *Agriculturist* for many years. It was his custom to keep the papers and each year's twelve numbers were tied up together with a string and put away in the parlor closet.

The writer was born in '79 and as a boy there was nothing that I enjoyed more than being allowed to take out a "pack of books", as we called them, and read them over. We had them complete as far back as 1866 and I think a few copies older. In those days Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, New York, wrote monthly his "Walks and talks on the farm," which came out in the paper regularly for many years. These were my greatest delight and I read them over many times. Also Peter Henderson wrote on gardening, Col. Geo. E. Waring a series "Ogden Farm", O. E. Coburn on Swine, and many other celebrated writers were regular contributors, including "Timothy Bunker Esquire of Hookertown, Conn."

I don't believe any one thing ever contributed more to the writer's pleasure than perusing those copies of the paper from the time I was big enough to look at the pictures till I grew up, and I still enjoy reading over Harris's "Walks and Talks", and his talks with the Deacon, the Doctor, and the Squire, and the accounts of his visits to John Johnson, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Sheldon, Geo. Geddes, and the many other good farmers of his time. In these times Mr. Harris would undoubtedly have been honored as a Master Farmer in his state. The *American Agriculturist* will always seem like an old friend to me.—*A. L. D., Maryland.*

Paying the Piper

By H. L. Cosline

"It is not the farmer alone who gets the benefit of a rehabilitation loan made by the Resettlement Administration. Through the purchasing power afforded him, many others benefit."

So reads a Resettlement Administration release to newspapers.

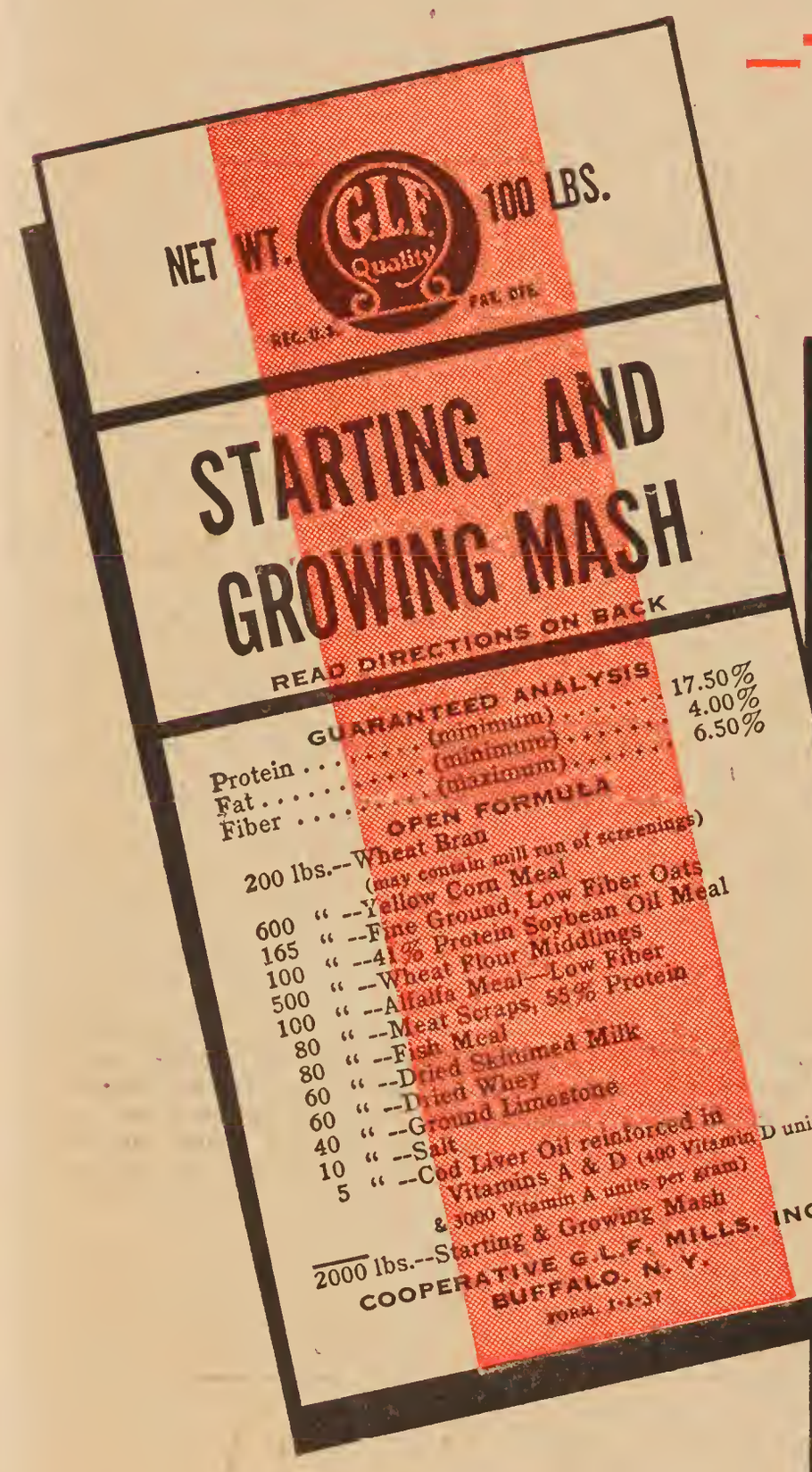
Well, what about it? Sounds reasonable, or does it? Not so many years ago business boomed because we loaned millions to Europe. With that borrowed money, European countries bought shiploads from us, but they haven't yet paid the loans and they never will.

We are now slowly recovering from the headaches that experience gave us, but unless we, as thinking individuals, put two and two together and get the right answer, we may have a worse headache soon. Spending borrowed money that comes from taxpayers' pockets, either by foreign countries or U. S. citizens, will help business just as a shot of dope helps an individual. It's a grand feeling till the effect wears off.



"The boss makes me ride her standin' up — she's got a cold in her back."

2 CHICK MASHES FOR G.L.F. PATRONS



—THE OLD RELIABLE

G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash, known to thousands of poultrymen as "Start and Grow," has been carefully revised in the light of latest feeding knowledge, and will again set the pace as the leading chick mash in this territory. In fifteen years this mash has earned the reputation of producing broilers that top the market, and growing rugged, well-developed pullets that have what it takes to stand up under month after month of heavy egg production. . .

NET WT. G.L.F. Quality 100 LBS.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SPECIAL STARTING & GROWING MASH

READ DIRECTIONS ON BACK

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(minimum)	17.50%
Fat	(minimum)	4.00%
Fiber	(maximum)	6.50%

OPEN FORMULA

200 lbs.--Wheat Bran
(may contain mill run of screenings)
600 " --Yellow Corn Meal
165 " --Fine Ground, Low Fiber Oats
120 " --41% Protein Soybean Oil Meal
500 " --Wheat Flour Middlings
100 " --Alfalfa Meal—Low Fiber
80 " --Meat Scraps, 55% Protein
100 " --Fish Meal
80 " --Dried Molasses and Yeast
40 " --Ground Limestone
10 " --Salt
5 " --Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamins A & D (400 Vitamin D units & 3000 Vitamin A units per gram)

2000 lbs.--Special Starting & Growing Mash

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. MILLS, INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
FORM. 1-1-37

—AND A NEW ECONOMY MASH

G.L.F. Special Starting & Growing Mash makes use of a brand new ingredient, Dried-Molasses-and-Yeast, which is especially rich in the growth-promoting Vitamin G and in anti-neuritic Vitamin B. The use of Dried-Molasses-and-Yeast, which is exclusive with G.L.F., makes it possible to cut down on more expensive ingredients. Special Starting & Growing Mash is built with the same care, and based on the same established nutrition facts, as the other G.L.F. mashes. Many poultrymen will turn to it as the most economical complete mash for rearing this season's chicks.

FRESH, palatable ingredients . . . formulas that combine latest proved experimental and practical chick feeding knowledge . . . a simple feeding plan . . . and a cooperative purchasing, mixing and distribution service . . . all these combine to put G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mashes out in front as the most widely used, most economical, and best result-getting feeds in this territory. For 1937, G.L.F. patrons will have the same dependable results with regular Starting & Growing Mash, plus the added advantage of greater economies made possible by the new Special Starting & Growing Mash.

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STOCKWELL'S APRIL POGIS, the only cow in the world twice winner of the President's Cup of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Owned by OWEN MOON, publisher Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, owner of Upwey Farms, Woodstock, Vt.

"APRIL"..Empress of the Jerseys

WE present a "close-up" of a world-famous Jersey cow, Stockwell's April Pogis of High Pastures — "April" for short. She made a world's record over all breeds—3217 lbs. butter fat in 3 lactation periods within 3½ years, each under Class A. A. with an average test of 6.46%. No Jersey farm in the world has ever bred, raised and tested her equal.

The pastures are full of Jersey cows—but there's only one "April." She's the empress—a hundred times more valuable than the rank and file of Jerseys—because Mother Nature gave her everything—a perfect natural balance of all the needed elements. So she eclipses all the others.

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That's why Natural Chilean is more than just quick-acting nitrogen. That's why it is such an effective food for your crops.

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With Vital Elements in Nature's Balance and Blend

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etc., for gardeners whose seasons are short.

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Joseph Harris Co., Inc., R.F.D. 45, Coldwater, N.Y.

1937 CATALOGUE *now ready*



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CLOVER - OATS - BARLEY - SEED POTATOES

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EVERY BAG *has a* TAG *showing* PURITY *and* GERMINATION TEST

We *Opened the* PIT

by **Paul Work**



ON January 5, we opened a pit of vegetables made November 3. The day was sunny, temperature 40 on the porch, but ground not thawed in the shade.

For one thing, we escaped rats this time, the first time in years. That indicates that a steady fight against the rodents, discouraging at times, is likely to win. For if there are any around, they will find a vegetable pit. It affords shelter, food and warmth and that is all they want.

The cabbage and beets kept wonderfully, almost as heavy as when they went in and practically no decay. Carrots and potatoes did not do as well as in most years; lots of decay. This winter has been marked by warm spells and heat comes out of the ground, too, so high humidity and fairly high temperature favored the rots. Most years everything comes out in fine shape.

Shrinkage, largely from moisture loss, was pretty bad in basement and in a storage room above ground. It was plenty warm this year and air was too dry.

Pit storage has its disadvantages but it is a good way to keep some food for late winter use. Experience tells how much cover to apply and what provision is necessary for ventilation.

Stove Pipe Garden League—Have a garden party soon. Get the family, or perchance some neighbors, too, around the dining table, trimmed down to the old red table cloth that will stand plenty of elbows. Send for six or eight good catalogues and then go after the garden plan for 1937. You'll be surprised what a lot of new ideas you can cook up in an evening.

Garden Bulletins—Art Pratt's bulletin "The Home Garden" doesn't tell all there is to know about it but he has sifted the main points out of a lot of print and experience and study. It is Cornell Extension 344 (Ithaca, New York) and a post card is the price. Other states have their home garden bulletins too.

Less Common Crops—A number of not-so-common crops are easy to grow. Here are a few of them:

Root parsley—more delicate than parsnips.

Brussels sprouts—vastly better seed available than in the past.

Endive—It can be tied up to blanch it white and tender and give a bit of mild bitter to the salad.

Eggplant—nice to slice and fry. Grown like tomatoes.

Water Cress—Water cress does not have to be grown in a stream. Reasonably damp soil will do. Soil does need to be pretty well to the alkaline side but a bed can soon be fixed up with lime. We have our bed where the drain from the vegetable washing tub comes out on the north side of a shed. Most seedsmen carry the seed.

Sprouting Broccoli—This cauliflower cousin that the Italians—and almost everybody else—are fond of, does not blanch up white but it is wonderfully tender and tasty. It grows easily. Early plants will yield one big head and then will keep making smaller shoots all summer. A few plants grown in the cabbage seed bed will give big heads later in the season if you want them.

Burpee's Turnips 3 Ozs. for 10¢

A sensational offer to advertise Burpee Quality Seeds—the Best That Grow. 1 oz. each of 3 fine Turnips, Purple Top White Globe, Snowball, and Purple Top Yellow Globe Rutabaga (Regular value 45c), for only 10c. Send order today. Burpee's Seed Catalog FREE. Lower prices for 1937.
W. Atlee Burpee Co., 554 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

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The Choice of Progressive Farmers

OATS - BARLEY - CORN - SOY BEANS
Clovers, Mixtures, etc.!

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See Our Local Agent or Write
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VEGETABLE PLANTS CATALOG FREE

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Detroit Dark Red Beet
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Big Boston Lettuce
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"Queen of the Market." Big Money Maker. Large Solid Fruit—Excellent Canner
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ASPARAGUS Rhubarb HORSERADISH ROOTS

One and Two Years Old -- Guaranteed True to Name
CERTIFIED — Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry.
Selected seed sweet potatoes and yams — red or yellow.
Write for free descriptive price list.
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SENSATION SEED OATS

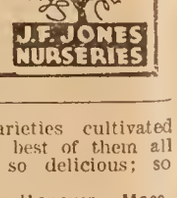
SEED BARLEY—CORN—SOYBEANS—ALFALFA—CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.
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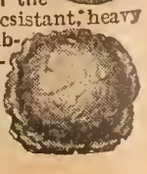
CHESTNUT TREES. Blight-Resistant. Bearing delicious nuts at three and four years of age. Send for circular to:
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NEW Varieties of *OUTSTANDING* Merit
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"THE HOME OF GOOD NURSERY STOCK"
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52 Years' Experience behind our 1937 Berry Book. It will help you. It describes Fairfax, Dorsett, Catskill, etc. New and better varieties and tells how to grow them. Valuable both to the experienced and beginners. Your copy is ready. Write today.
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200,000 Peach Trees, 150,000 Apple Trees, one and two year old. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Nut Trees of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Asparagus plants, and Grape Vines. Best new and old varieties. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Roses. We offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock in the East, sold direct to the planters at comparatively low prices. Send today for our free catalog.
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Send Today For This Valuable 40 Page Strawberry Book.
Describes and illustrates in colors the leading varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Etc. Gives complete culture directions written by a lifelong berry grower. Tells how we grow our selected strain Townsend's Guaranteed Plants; Every fruit grower and gardener should have this book. A postal will bring your free copy.
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FREE Catalog

Some New Raspberries

By GEORGE L. SLATE

DURING the last few years several new raspberries have been introduced and are now being offered by nurseries specializing in small fruits. The grower may well ask why there are so many new varieties. The new varieties suggested for trial were named and introduced because they were definitely superior to the standard varieties now being grown under the conditions where they originated. This superiority entitles them to a more extended trial by fruit growers in many parts of the country. These varieties are the best from a field of more than 10,000 seedlings, all raised from carefully selected parent varieties which were artificially crossed with each other. They have been approved by professional fruit breeders and many growers.

The first of these varieties is Taylor, named for a man who for many years was well known to New York State fruit growers. Those characteristics which make Taylor an outstanding new variety are the large bright red berries, the symmetrical long conic shape, and the excellent quality. The berries are sufficiently firm for market purposes and do not crumble. In these characters as well as in size and quality, Taylor is distinctly superior to the well known Latham, with which it ripens. Taylor is equally good for home use and market. The plants are tall, vigorous, fully hardy at Geneva as well as being somewhat resistant to the intense heat of the past summer.

Of the same parentage as Taylor, but different in certain respects is Marcy, the largest red raspberry known to the writer. In shape the berries resemble those of Taylor, but they are darker in color and less attractive. The flavor is milder, without the sprightliness of Taylor, and although inferior to that variety in quality, it is distinctly superior in that respect to Latham.

Purple raspberries are grown widely in New York for commercial purposes, but they are also very useful for home use, especially for jam and canning, for which purpose they are superior to the red varieties. Moreover they produce very heavy crops, and during the past dry season Sodus showed marked ability to resist drought. Sodus is easily the best purple raspberry available to raspberry growers and as such it merits trial for market and for home use. The berries are very large, firm, bright medium purple, sprightly, and good in quality. They are excellent for canning. The plants are very vigorous, large, and bear very heavy crops.

Sodus should replace Columbian for this important reason. All stock of Columbian, so far as is known, is infected with mosaic, which does not injure the variety very much, but does render it a menace to other susceptible raspberries growing nearby. Eliminating Columbian will eliminate much mosaic and simplify the control of this disease.



"Keep away from daddy, kids, he's lousy."



PASTURES AND TIMOTHY
NEED THIS EASY-TO-BROADCAST, RICH, INEXPENSIVE NITROGEN FERTILIZER

ALL your crops are hungry for nitrogen—not just your fruit and vegetables, but your pasture grass and Timothy as well. Both will repay you much more than the cost of the extra nitrogen.

Where earlier grazing is desirable or where good pastures are grazed in rotation during Spring, early Summer and Fall, particularly where superphosphate and lime have been applied, top dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia, 200-pounds per acre early in Spring. Your cows will relish the luxurious growth, rich in digestible proteins.

Much heavier applications are recommended on dairy pastures rotationallygrazed, where the area is limited and high-grade milk is produced. Timothy meadows, whether grazed or used for hay, will respond profitably to a top dressing of 150-200 lbs. Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia per acre applied early in Spring when growth starts.

And remember this: Arcadian is made in America by Americans; every bag you use makes these workers and their families better able to buy your market crops.

So see your dealer in the morning and tell him you want "Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia."

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SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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WE TRAIN YOU FREE!
Due to greatly increased business, we have immediate openings for representatives and District Managers in your State. Permanent, dignified outdoor work at good weekly pay. Full or part time. Work in your own County. Visit friends and neighbors, take orders for our nationally famous fruit trees, roses, evergreens, etc. Appoint others to work under you. We train you FREE in landscape work. No money or experience required. Write TODAY for full details. BROWN BROTHERS NURSERIES, Dept. 171, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

BERRY PLANTS Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, etc. Certified, True To Name. 54 Years in Business, List Free.
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Taylor, Indian Summer, Sodus, Newburgh, Latham, Chief, June, etc. Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Evergreens. All guaranteed. Prices low. Catalog free.
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GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

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DAIRY, CROP OR POULTRY FARMS are offered by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield on convenient payment plans to individuals having their own stock and equipment. Write for our circular.
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Equipt Farm, Furnished Home
130 Aeres on hard road; 8 rooms, lights & heat; cement-basement barn, timberlot, fine creek; $2500 including furniture, machinery, crops; $750 down, pg. 56 big Free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

FARMS 26th annual catalog 200 farms and village homes. Finger Lakes Region. New low prices. Real opportunities.
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EIGHT ROOM HOUSE — modern improvements — 3 miles south of Ithaca, main highway. 60 acres land—72 ft. barn ideal for large poultry plant. Conveniently situated for business man desiring to edueate family. 4 Miles from Cornell University.
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$4,000.00 IN PRIZES
490 CASH AWARDS
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FIRST PRIZE . .	$1000
SECOND PRIZE .	$250
10 PRIZES .	$50 ea.
15 PRIZES .	$25 ea.
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See the New Goodrich Tires for Tractors and Implements . . . Then—Just Write Us a Letter

YOU have a chance to win a big prize in this easy contest. There's nothing to buy—nothing to sell. All you have to do to enter is to tell us why you would like to have Goodrich Silvertown Tires on your tractor—or implements—or both.

Any Goodrich dealer will help you to win. He will give you the whole story of Sun-Resisting Rubber—the Goodrich discovery which makes rubber last many times longer when exposed to sun, wind and weather. He will tell you how these tires shorten the day's work, slash fuel bills, pay for themselves in savings.

See the Goodrich man today. Get an entry blank. Send your letter in *early*.

If you do not know the name and address of your nearest Goodrich Tire dealer write Dept. FS-113, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

You May Easily Win . . . **READ THESE SIMPLE RULES**

1 Go to any Goodrich dealer and secure from him an official entry blank.

2 Write a letter of 100 words or less on the subject "Why I Would Like to Have Goodrich Silvertown Tires on My Farm Equipment" (Tractor or Implements). Letters must be written on the official entry blank.

3 No entries will be accepted that bear a postmark *later* than midnight, March 31, 1937.

4 Contest is open only to *farmers* living in the United States.

5 In case of ties, each tying contestant will be awarded the full amount of the prize.

6 Mail entries to Silvertown Contest, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

7 Employees and dealers of The B. F. Goodrich Company and their families are not eligible to enter the contest.

8 Judges will be Kirk Fox, Editor of Successful Farming; Ray Yarnell, Editor of Capper's Farmer; and John F. Cunningham, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. Prizes will be awarded for the most original, unique and appropriate letters. The judges' decision will be final.





Here are five members of the 700 pound protein club of Franklin County, Maine. From left to right, they are: Harry Ellsworth, vice-president of the Farm Bureau; Leon Kyes; Henry Waugh, Farm Bureau dairy project leader; M. A. Clark, Farm Bureau president; and O. T. Moody.

A 700 Pound PROTEIN CLUB

HOW DIFFICULT is it to grow 700 pounds of protein on an acre? Nine Franklin County, Maine, dairymen know the answer through membership in the 700 pound protein club. To compete in the contest, a dairyman entered at least half his season's hay land, with a minimum of ten acres. He could choose the fields himself and naturally picked out new seedings where percentage of clover was high. The samples of hay for analysis were taken between June 16 and July 1 and practically all of the hay was in the barn by the 8th of July.

Including the five men in the picture, the following dairymen received certificates showing that they competed in the contest and became members of the 700 pound protein club: O. T. Moody, Farmington; Harry Ellsworth, Farmington; John Pillsbury, Farmington; A. P. Richards, Farmington; Linwood York, Farmington; H. A. Titcomb & Son, Farmington; Henry Waugh, Farmington; M. A. Clark, Wilton; Leon Kyes, North Jay.

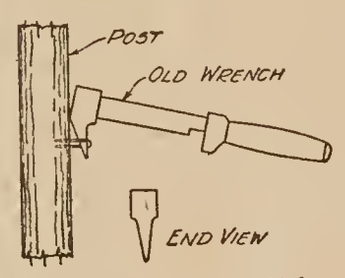
In addition to affording a bit of competition, which everyone enjoys, the club has attracted a good deal of attention and has emphasized the importance of clover as a source of protein for dairy cows.

For the Handy Mechanic

By I. W. DICKERSON

Staple Puller

A handy staple puller can be easily and quickly made from a discarded auto or monkey wrench, with the solid jaw ground to a fairly sharp point as shown (H-6). Set the point on the staple back of the wire and tap with a hammer, and the staple can be pulled very easily.



HANDY STAPLE PULLER

* * *

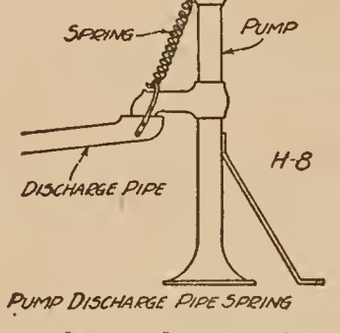
Keeping Tool Handles Tight

Many mechanics have trouble in keeping wooden handles tight in hammers, hatchets, axes, and other tools. A very common but rather ineffective method is to drive the handle through the eye until it is tight, split the end with a chisel, and then drive a thin hardwood wedge into the split. This holds for a time until the handle and wedge gets wet and then dry, after which the wedge works loose. A much better method is to split the handle and drive in one or more of the thin feathered iron wedges sold especially for this purpose. If these are not available, they can easily be made by hammering or grinding a narrow eighth-inch of iron into a tapered wedge, then nicking it lightly several times on the sides with the corner of a sharp cold chisel. These nicked places will hold the wedge from working out.

* * *

Handy Pump Discharge Spring

M. M., Madison, Wis., writes: "Here (H-8) is a simple spring arrangement for quickly detaching the pump discharge pipe when you wish to pump into a bucket or to attach a hose. A screen door spring or a brake spring off an old car is about the proper strength. The loop or bail by which the spring is fastened to the discharge pipe can be made of twisted wire; or even better is to use a half-loop of a stiff rod, as this allows one to push the pipe down and to one side and then back into place with his foot when carrying two buckets.

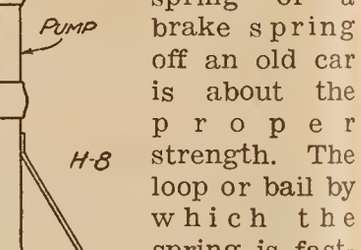


PUMP DISCHARGE PIPE SPRING

* * *

Handy Bit and Bolt Gauge

Here (H-7) is a very handy home-made gauge for finding the proper size of bit to use for boring the hole for a screw or bolt. In using screws in hard wood, for example, it is very important that the shank fits snug but not enough to cause splitting; and slipping the screw into the proper gauge hole shows at once the proper bit to use. Similar gauges can be bought, but the two required to cover the range needed in the farm shop will cost several dollars. Walnut, oak, hard maple, etc., are the best woods to use, but mine was made of elm in about half an hour's time and is quite satisfactory. It progresses by 32ths, which is quite satisfactory for farm use. Be sure to bore the holes before planing down to thickness and sandpapering, as it is pretty hard to prevent some of the holes from breaking out slightly as the bits come through.



BIT AND BOLT GAUGE

PAIN *Resulting From* MUSCULAR STRAIN • SIMPLE NEURALGIA • FROST BITES • SPRAINS • EXPOSURE • FATIGUE

• For quick relief rub JAPANESE OIL (Enarco) on aching joints and sore stiff muscles. It's amazing how fast the aches and pains due to cold weather, simple neuralgia, fatigue and exposure or sprains are relieved. 60c All Druggists.

Use JAPANESE OIL (En-ar-co)

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Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

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PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS
MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $4.00 each.
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Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
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TOP QUALITY PIGS — CHESTER & YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. SHIPPED C.O.D.
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SERVICE BOARS FOR SALE.

50 Years with Dependable Pigs
Chester-Yorkshire, Hampshire-Berkshire and Poland Duroc crosses, 6, 8, 10, 12 weeks old, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6 each, on approval. Shoats, feeders, all ages. (Vaccinated to prevent cholera, 50c each if desired.) Selected boars for immediate and future service.
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Residence, Carr Road, - Tel. 1091-M Evenings

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NOW is the time to buy your UNADILLA Silo.

Each year we offer special discounts for early orders. But this year lumber, steel and labor have all gone up. Prices subject to change without notice. Get your silo at the old price while you can with our early order discount.

And it's the Unadilla you want — famous for convenience, strength and good silage. So send for catalog, prices — special discounts.

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Agents wanted in open territory.



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'Aero' Cyanamid
NITROGEN + LIME FERTILIZER
FEEDS THE CROP
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Free Leaflet. Mention Crop.
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Producers of Granular Fertilizers
'Aero' Cyanamid—'Ammo-Phos'—32% 'Aero' Super Phosphate*
Poughkeepsie, Rochester, New York, N. Y.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Principal Foreign Countries.

SOIL ROBBERS or SOIL BUILDERS

Don't let legumes rob your soil! If not inoculated, they steal fertility—when inoculated with NITRAGIN they draw fertility from the air . . . grow faster, heavier . . . make more and richer feed . . . return more nitrogen and organic matter to the soil . . . protect the soil.

NEW LOW PRICES

With 1937 prices reduced as much as one-third, you can't afford to take chances on substitutes. NITRAGIN is the original tested inoculant . . . bred up by scientific selection and proved by farmers for 38 years. Every can is branded with number of bacteria and dated for your protection. Sold by leading seed dealers—or order direct.

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Write for free book "Double Profits from Legumes."



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Cheapest reliable power for farm or factory. Uses all fuels for pumping, sawing, etc. Best engine for the money. It pays for itself. Sold direct from Factory. Immediate Delivery.
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Fertilizers *for* 1937

By J. S. Owens

Connecticut State College of Agriculture.

SLIGHT increases have taken place in the prices of fertilizer materials since last season. However, wholesale prices are still far below the pre-war level, as shown by a widely used index used by the fertilizer industry. Using the four leading materials as 100 in 1914, the index is now about 63.6; a year ago it was 57.7; and two years ago, 57.5.

The largest price increases have occurred in the organic materials. Cottonseed meal advanced 42 per cent; tankage, 45 per cent; fish meal, 38 per cent; and castor pomace, 13 per cent. With the exception of tobacco fertilizers, organic materials make up only a small portion of the mixed fertilizers used and this change should not affect prices much.

The principal inorganic nitrogen carriers—sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, and calcium nitrate—have advanced only about 7 per cent. In these carriers nitrogen costs from about $.06 to $.09 per pound at wholesale while in the organic materials it costs from $.18 to $.25.

Superphosphate is listed at 25 cents a ton lower than a year ago and bone meal is much lower. There is the unusual situation of phosphorus being cheaper in bone meal than in superphosphate.

Potash carriers are wholesaling at about $3.00 per ton higher than last year.

The still relatively low cost of fertilizers at distribution centers suggests two important things. First, that in relation to pre-war price levels and probable 1937 crop price levels, fertilizers are low in cost. Liberal, but of course judicious, use may therefore be a good investment the coming year. Second, that to take advantage of the low wholesale prices, distribution costs must be kept low.

Both selection and use are also important factors in securing returns from fertilizers. There were 66 grades of complete fertilizers sold in Connecticut last year. This situation almost puts fertilizers in the patent medicine class. Six to ten grades would fill every need. Any additional grades are only a part of an expensive distribution system. Since only a few materials or mixtures of these materials are necessary, selection is less difficult.

Adjustment of fertilization to crop and soil needs is probably the greatest problem of all. It cannot be solved, however, by a lot of hocus-pocus claims for special materials, mixtures or so-called "minor" elements. As a rule, the solution involves the adjustment of acidity and supplying nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, or in many cases, only one or two of these elements, if the crop increase is to be consistent with the cost.



"This is your last chance, Judkins—if this guy dies you flunk surgery!"—JUDGE.

Case Centennial tractor plow — a wonder in weeds and trash. Licks landside losses — saves several horsepower.

Case disk harrow for orchard, field and grove — 7 or 9 inch disk spacings.

Gang and sulky plows with original foot-lift. Walking, 2-way, and disk plows — 14 types, many sizes.

Many types of disk, spike, and spring-tooth harrows for horses and tractors.



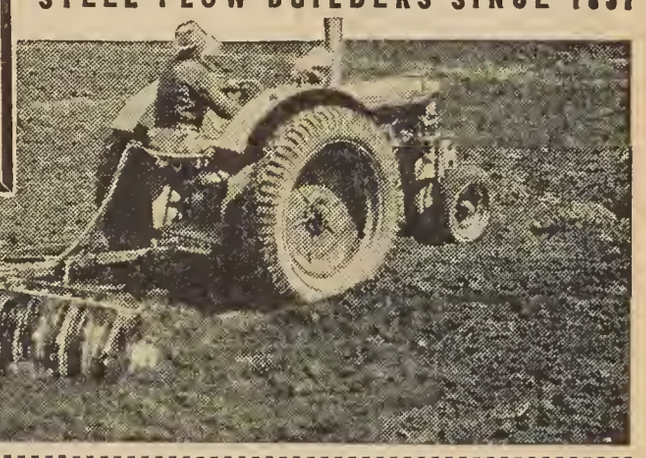
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. . . and the HARROW HIT OF HALF A CENTURY

Now you can leave level headlands . . . keep soil-saving sod strips . . . and save time while you do it. Case power-control disk harrow angles and straightens on power from its own blades. No struggle with levers . . . no stopping or backing . . . no digging in on the turns. You just pull a trip rope . . . enclosed power clutch acts instantly to angle or straighten. Already the favorite among tractor owners of all makes in rolling-land regions; a necessity where soil conservation and smooth work are desired; a great saver of time and trouble anywhere.

● Don't ever believe that tillage implements are all alike! Call on your Case dealer and see the difference. Learn the meaning of Case quality . . . soil and trash clearance that avoids clogging, saves time, does a cleaner job . . . simple yet ample adjustments for all conditions . . . better-scouring, longer-wearing shares, shovels, etc. Better bearings better lubricated for lighter draft and longer life . . . famous features for easier operation, more perfect performance, lower cost for power and for upkeep. Give your crops a better chance to meet whatever 1937 brings—wet and weeds, or heat and drouth—with better tilled seed beds.

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STEEL PLOW BUILDERS SINCE 1837

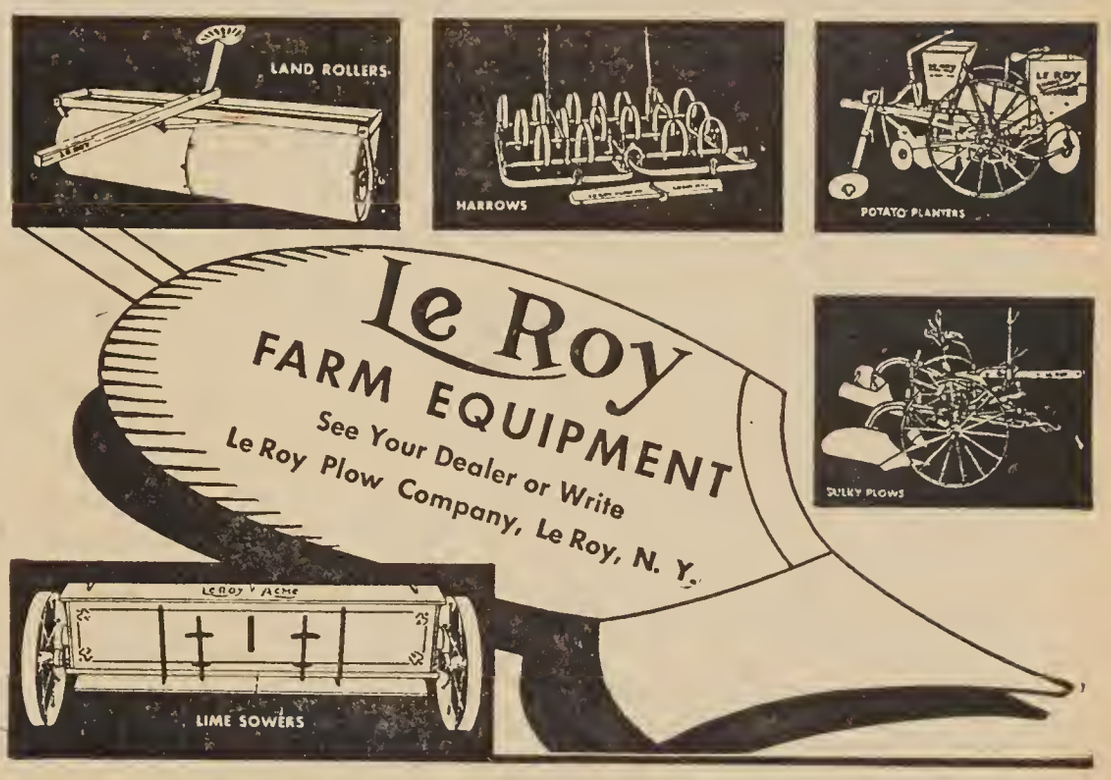


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For pictorial description and full details of Case seed bed implements and other machines, mark the items that interest you and mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-6, Racine, Wisconsin.

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*Address*_____
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Heavier, tougher **pure** zinc galvanizing. Stronger, tougher Copper-Bearing Steel. **Same low Factory Prices.** WE PAY FREIGHT. 160 styles and heights Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence; Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Write today.
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INVENTORS Write today for my valuable 72-page booklet "How to Get Your Patent," and "Record of Invention" form—both *free*. Search and patentability report, $5.00 L. F. RANDOLPH, 736 Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS
Small inventions may have large commercial possibilities. Write us for Free book, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN & HYMAN BERMAN, 73-H Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Stop Thief!

Don't Let Unfair Log Rules Rob You



By ALLEN W. CORWIN

Sealer of Weights and Measures, Allegany Co., N. Y.

FOLLOWING many complaints by producers of logs regarding inaccurate log-rules used in determining the board foot contents of logs, and through the efforts of *American Agriculturist*, farm organizations and others interested, there was adopted in 1930 a law, Sec. 193-c of the Agriculture and Markets laws, making the International log-rule, which was regarded as the most fair log-rule available, the standard log-rule for use in New York State.

Those in position to know feel that this law has done considerable good. It has brought to the attention of the log seller that there is an accurate rule available and has legalized its use. It has saved considerable money for many log producers who were about to sell their logs by measurement with one of the so called "robber rules."

Unfortunately this law does not forbid the use of other log-rules by specific agreement and under this pretext the use of other rules including some of the so-called "robber-rules," of the past, has been continued. A very liberal interpretation has been placed upon the statement in the law—"unless some other method of measurement is specifically agreed upon," an interpretation that I am sure was not intended or even implied in the law. Any verbal statement or none at all, if the seller accepts payment on the basis of the scale in question, is often regarded as a specific agreement. This interpretation of the law, with the camouflage by a chain of sub-buyers used by some log buying companies, makes the law, in its present form, almost impossible of enforcement.

The loss to the producer is particularly heavy on small logs which are often not sawed into lumber but are used for other purposes such as fork and hoe handles. Here is what the producer may get for a small log when scaled by the company's log scaler using a Doyle log-rule: One log 8 inches in diameter by 12 feet long, 12 board feet at $8 per M., 96 cents.

Here is what the producer would get for the same log at the same price if scaled with the New York state standard International Log-rule: One log 8 inches in diameter by 12 feet long, 25 board feet. at $8 per M., $2.00. Apparent loss to the producer on one small log by use of Doyle log-rule....$1.04.

Here is a comparison of four log-rules, same size log—8 inches in diameter by 12 feet long: Maine, 33 board feet; Vermont, 32 board feet; International (New York State Standard) 25 board feet; Doyle, used by some companies in New York, 12 board feet.

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the New York State log producer is allowed 12 board feet for this size log, the Vermont log producer is allowed 32 board feet and this sometimes by the same log buying company.

An effort will be made at the present session of the New York State Legislature to make this law more effective by excluding the use of all "robber log-rules," making the International the only log-rule legal for measuring logs by board foot measurement in this state.

Readers of *American Agriculturist* who are interested in this may well contact their representatives in the legislature and ask them to support the bill when introduced, so that New York State log producers may have fair play and the full benefit of the use of an honest log-rule.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

Purina Mills is sponsoring a program of poultry talks over 17 farm radio stations every Monday morning between 6 and 7:30. Talks will be given by C. S. Johnson, Purina poultry specialist, during the program "Sing, Neighbor, Sing," a fifteen minute broadcast featuring Chic Martin. In the Northeast, this program can be heard over WBZ, Boston.

Also of interest to poultrymen is the Purina Poultry Book, containing valuable information about raising chicks. A copy of this booklet can be secured from any dealer handling Purina feeds.

* * *

The Borden Company, since 1923, has thrown every resource behind scientists who have been trying to solve the riddle of essential food elements. Now Dr. G. C. Supplee and men working with him have found that a mysterious something in food, often referred to as vitamin G, is in reality a single, definite substance called lactoflavin. This substance is found in eggs and meat but is particularly abundant in rich concentrations of the watery portions of milk. Borden scientists have devised a way to extract lactoflavin in pure crystal form from this watery part of the milk.

They also have worked out an accurate method of measuring the lactoflavin content of food. In proper solution, this lactoflavin glows and the glow or fluorescence is especially brilliant under what is called the "black light" rays of an ultra violet lamp. As little as one part of lactoflavin and twenty million parts of a solution, for example one drop of milk in a whole keg of water, can be detected. Where the lactoflavin content is high, enough light is given off so that one can read by it.

* * *

The B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, has announced a new contribution to longer tire life. It is sun-resisting rubber, which is to be used by the Goodrich Rubber Company in the manufacture of tractor and farm implement tires. This company states that there are 52 million steel wheels now on farm implements, most of which could be advantageously changed to rubber.

* * *

General Foods, offers a one month's trial of Postum. Buy it at your grocer's and get your money back if you are not pleased.

* * *

The Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., will send you a folder "4 Per Cent Farm Mortgages" and a booklet "Twenty Years with the Federal Land Bank" without cost.

In Rhode Island the Granges are making a move to secure legislation which will restore the bounty on foxes, removed by the legislature a few years ago. These animals are becoming so numerous in Little Rhody that birds and poultry alike are suffering serious havoc and the farmers of the state are very much exercised over the situation. The Rhode Island State Grange recently passed strong resolutions favoring such a bounty and the subject is one for lively discussion throughout the state.—*Charles M. Gardner.*

Who put More Fluid Milk in the Grocer's Ice Box?



The makers of paper containers did.

In the past several years thousands of grocery stores that sold little or no *fluid* milk have become important outlets with daily sales of two to ten dozen quarts of *fluid* milk a day.

That is the story of the growth of paper containers for milk and the growth of milk sales in grocery stores. Best of all, this growth is in *fluid* milk on which the farmer makes the most money.

The increase in sales is perfectly natural, for paper containers weigh much less than glass bottles. They are more convenient in size and they do away with troublesome deposits and returns. They are sterile and therefore insure the flavor and keeping qualities of the milk.

With all these safeguards and conveniences it is natural that the housewife likes paper containers and buys more milk that way.

Don't let anyone stand in the way of this improvement. Its continued growth means wider sales of *fluid* milk and more money in your pocket.

NEW YORK PAPER CONTAINER COMMITTEE
444 Madison Avenue New York

Prime ELECTRIC ONE WIRE FENCE



now operates from 6-volt battery

Marvelous invention, the Prime Moto-Flasher (patented), delivers powerful "kick" on fence wire with only slight drain on battery. Positively holds all live-stock. Also Prime AC Controller (patented) with 10 safety guards -- the only safe way to use 110-volt highline current for fencing. One unit operates up to 10 miles of fence line.

SAVE 80% IN FENCING COST

Save wire. Save posts, use stakes. No gates, use snap. Economical, hot-shot battery lasts 4 months. AC controller costs about 10 cents monthly for electricity. New 32-page book FREE. Write

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1491 S. First St. Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIME
For AC, DC or Battery

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

ALLIGATOR

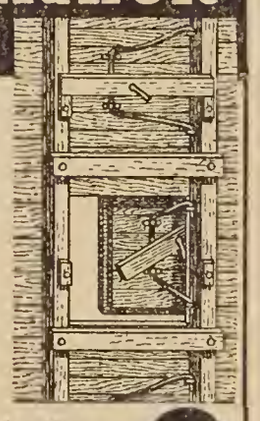
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STEEL BELT LACING



The farmer's favorite for many years. Recommended and used by agricultural schools and makers of belting and farm implements. Easy to apply. Gives long dependable service on belts of all kinds and sizes. Has great surplus strength. "Never lets go." Sold by hardware and implement stores in small "Handy Packages" or large Standard Boxes. Look for the Alligator. Accept no substitute.

YOU GET THIS REFRIGERATOR TYPE DOOR



on a Crasco or famous Craine Triple-Wall Silo . . Bail Hinge refrigerator type doors. Rabbeted. Fit snug, draw tight. Doors swing inside entirely clear of opening, or may be removed entirely. Form perfectly smooth interior. Extra heavy frame makes unusually strong front.

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49 Pine St.,
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CRAINE SILOS

FENCING COSTS SLASHED

PARMAK ONE WIRE **ELECTRIC FENCER**



Makes Fencing Cost as Low as $5 Per Mile

when using single strand used barbed wire on driven stakes. Inexpensive controller unit electric fences entire farm—saves wire, posts and gates. Gives sharp, stinging shock which holds the most stubborn fence breakers. Uses SAFE, 6 volt current—our current-mizer (patent app. for) makes ordinary dry cells last for many months.

SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

Try it on Your Farm Before Deciding

AGENTS—DEALERS Wanted.

Sensational low prices make sales easy. New plan shows how to GET YOURS FREE by helping to introduce. Territory being snapped up—be first in your locality. Write quick.

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Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

IF YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT YOUR POLICY IS TO RUN OUT SOON, RENEW IT RIGHT AWAY WITH AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AGENT OR DIRECT TO

N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc.
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SKIM MILK *for* Livestock

FOR YOUNG farm animals, no feed with value low enough to warrant its use is quite so good as skim milk. Immediately someone will raise the question, why raise animals at all? To support their position, they will marshal the old familiar arguments: you can buy cows cheaper than you can raise them, and hogs are not profitable anyway.

The only trouble with those arguments is that they are wrong. There are two reasons why the dairyman who wants to stay in the business must raise his own heifers. The first is that on the average the man who does that is likely to keep a healthy herd while sooner or later the fellow who buys his cows will have a bad outbreak of abortion or tuberculosis.

The second reason, which is just as important, is that cows with good enough records back of them to guarantee that they will produce heavily will cost more money than dairymen can afford to pay. Nobody who knows his business will sell his best cows, and with the increase in the number of records kept, it is increasingly true that the cows you buy are the cows the other fellow does not want.

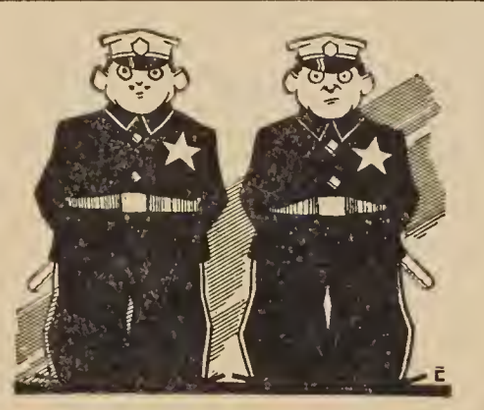
A third reason for raising young stock is that a good many dairymen who own Holstein herds now have the skim milk available. Whatever the reason may be, the consumer is demanding milk with a higher butterfat test. The addition of high testing cows is a poor practice for Holstein owners. The answer then is standardization, which is a good farm practice and is getting to be recognized as such.

The principal question that has been involved is that of sanitation. A cream separator can be used to take the cream from a part of the milk and add it to the remainder, or if sanitary regulations are met, siphoning can be the method used. There is now being developed a siphon which can be used with absolute sanitation.

In addition to giving skim milk to calves to give them the right start on the road to being profitable members of the herd, many dairymen will find it profitable to raise a few pigs. The Northeast will never be a heavy producer of pork; neither does it seem common sense for a farmer to buy every pound of meat the family eats. Some skim milk to get them started and good pasture will make it possible for many farmers to raise their own pork and perhaps sell a little to bring in some extra cash.

There is yet another place where skim milk fits into the scheme, which is to feed to poultry. Some experiments have shown that what skim milk a flock will drink, plus a good grade of scratch feed, makes a pretty good balanced ration. The one thing to avoid is the addition of skim milk to a ration already sufficiently high in protein. That is overdoing a good thing.

In the situation in which we find ourselves, the sensible thing to do is to recognize the necessity for standardization and to take full advantage of its good points.



A pair of pinchers.

With the "Surging" Surge Milk Travels Only 4 inches INSTEAD of 4 feet!



Write For "20 MONTHS TO PAY" EASY TERMS OFFER!

The Surge Milker

Now All Stainless Steel

The wonderful new 1937 "surging" Surge Milker *replaces* four feet of hard-to-clean, hard-to-sterilize milk tubes with four *short* inches! It is the *one* milker instantly adjustable to each individual cow! *And now*—Surge is the *first* and *only* milker to bring you solid 18-8 Stainless Steel construction in *every* metal part touching milk—*guaranteeing* no retinning, no corrosion, lower bacteria count, greater strength, lifetime durability, perfect sanitation.

Milks Quicker! Cleaner! Cheaper!

The sanitary Surge is milking Champions of all breeds! Certified and grade "A" producers are using this new "Surging" Surge Method—proven by 12 years of unparalleled success—because *it is the best* and does the job quicker, cleaner, cheaper. *Less* stripping!

You can buy a new 1937 Surge Milker for a small amount upon installation and *easy* payments for 20 months—and increase your income by producing cleaner milk at lower cost. *Send coupon today* for the free interesting story of the SURGE in book form, and Easy Terms Offer. *Hurry!*

MAIL COUPON NOW!

Dealers! Agents! Good Territory just opened to Dealers and Agents. Write on letter-head for details.

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466 Spencer St., Dept. 3062, Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Send your Free Surge Book, prices and "20 Months to Pay" Easy Terms Offer.

Name ----------

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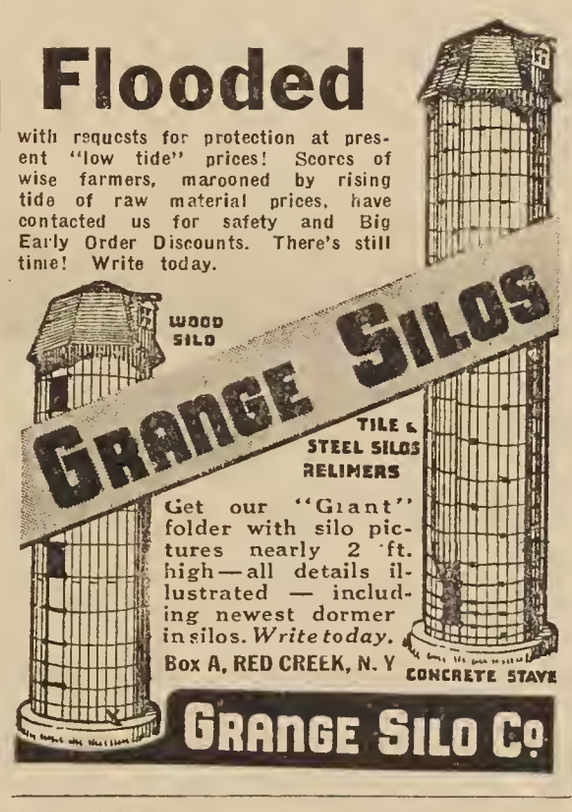
No. Cows Milked ----------

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THE IDEAL CATTLE FOR THE FARMER

They are Dual Purpose, i.e., produce prime beef and an abundance of milk.

Beef Shorthorn cows raise their calves well and Shorthorn steers are the best gainers and make high quality beef.

Milking Shorthorns rank high in the production of milk, averaging close to the desired 4% butterfat content.

Milking Shorthorns when dry flesh up readily and make good beef.

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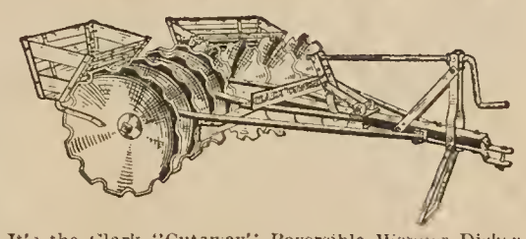
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *President Wants to Pack Supreme Court*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT handed Congress is biggest jolt on February 5. In a surprise message, he proposed to Congress drastic changes in Supreme Court and in lower federal courts. Chief among these is a plan by which new members would be added to Supreme Court in order to inject "new blood" in it.

For every Supreme Court Justice over seventy years of age who refuses to retire (there are six of them now), President proposes appointment of additional judges. This would bring Court's number of judges up to 15.

President's message declared bluntly that a seventy-year old judge is too old. "A lowered mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and changed conditions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses, fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation." By making new and younger appointees, President hopes for more liberal Court — one which would view New Deal legislation more favorably.

It is being pointed out that the Wagner Labor Act will soon be up before Supreme Court, and that an unfavorable decision is expected. New appointees would doubtless swing vote in favor of New Deal. Observers state that if Congress approves plan, President will probably pick new members from among group of young lawyers who have had much to do with writing of New Deal legislation.

SLANT: In their farsighted wisdom, makers of U. S. Constitution set up three departments of government — legislative, executive and judicial. Most wise of all was provision that each of these departments was practically independent of the others. This one provision made it impossible for one branch of government to override the others, to acquire dangerous power. Now, because of his lust for power and his hostility to a Supreme Court, which has declared unconstitutional unwise New Deal laws, President makes proposal which would weaken Supreme Court and strengthen executive branch of the government. If accepted by Congress, these proposals will carry this country a long, long way from its democratic ideals toward dictatorship, and far, far away from ideals of the founders of the Republic, ideals which have prevailed for 161 years since the Declaration of the Independence.

■ *Lewis, the Dictator*

WHILE attending a Washington conference of labor leaders, officers of General Motors, and government officials (convened by Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to try to settle automobile strike), John L. Lewis, whose Committee for Industrial Organization is backing strike, called on President Roosevelt to pay his political debt.

Mr. Lewis, close friend of President Roosevelt and enthusiastic advocate of New Deal, campaigned for Roosevelt last election, helped to raise a huge sum to finance Democratic campaign. Lewis reminded President of this financial aid, and said:

"We have advised Administration that for six months economic royalists represented by General Motors contributed their money to drive Administration out of power. Administration asked labor for help to repel this attack, and we gave it. Workers of this country now expect Administration to help them."

When President Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors read Lewis' words, he said it was useless to stay longer in Washington, issued a statement that strike called by small minority of workers under Lewis' directions was costing workers million dollars a day, declared he would make every effort to afford as much work as possible to employees who were out of work through no fault of their own.

No direct rebuke was made to Lewis by President Roosevelt. On contrary, he criticised Sloan for leaving conference. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins also apparently sided with strikers, bitterly criticised Sloan, and defended workers' right to sit down in company property and thus tie up operations.

For weeks these sit-down strikers have continued to hold several General Motors plants, food being brought in to them by labor union sympathizers and relatives. Lewis' outfit represents only small part of General Motors workmen and is bitterly hostile to American Federation of Labor, which is not supporting this strike.

SLANT: Dangerous, indeed, is situation where a leader of a labor or any other minority group can demand that President of United States pay his political debt, and get away with it. Are we to be ruled by such minorities? That is what is really at stake in this strike. To Mr. Lewis and his comparatively small group, it is not a question of wages or hours but of power. Not even bulk of organized labor will go along with him.

To get further slant on important issue involved in this strike, suppose you as a farmer had three hired men. They disagreed with you over some problem, and until it was settled they took possession of your barn, your machinery and your property. That is exactly what happens with these sit-down strikes. Involved is right to have and to hold property, which is guaranteed by American Constitution.

■ *"Water, Water Everywhere"*

NEARLY a million people driven from their homes, more than 400 lives lost, and countless millions of damage done — that's the sad story of this country's greatest flood disaster to which each day adds more harrowing details of suffering and loss. Floods in Ohio Valley are slowly receding, but dwellers along Mississippi have been waiting tensely for arrival of flood's crest. City of Cairo, Illinois, at juncture of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was center of interest last week as crest of Ohio's flood bore down on it. Workers there toiled feverishly to raise its 60-foot levees another two or three feet.

From Cairo to Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi flows for 1000 miles through flat lands peopled by more than 500,000 persons. A billion-dollar system of levees, built since 1927, year of last great flood, ordinarily protects danger spots along river; but so great is present volume of water that army engineers drafted tentative plans to move whole areas along Mississippi in case floods threaten to break through levees.

Doing noble work up and down flood front is Red Cross, aided by U. S. Army men, CCC and WPA workers. Donations to Red Cross for flood relief total nearly 12 millions, but many more millions are needed.

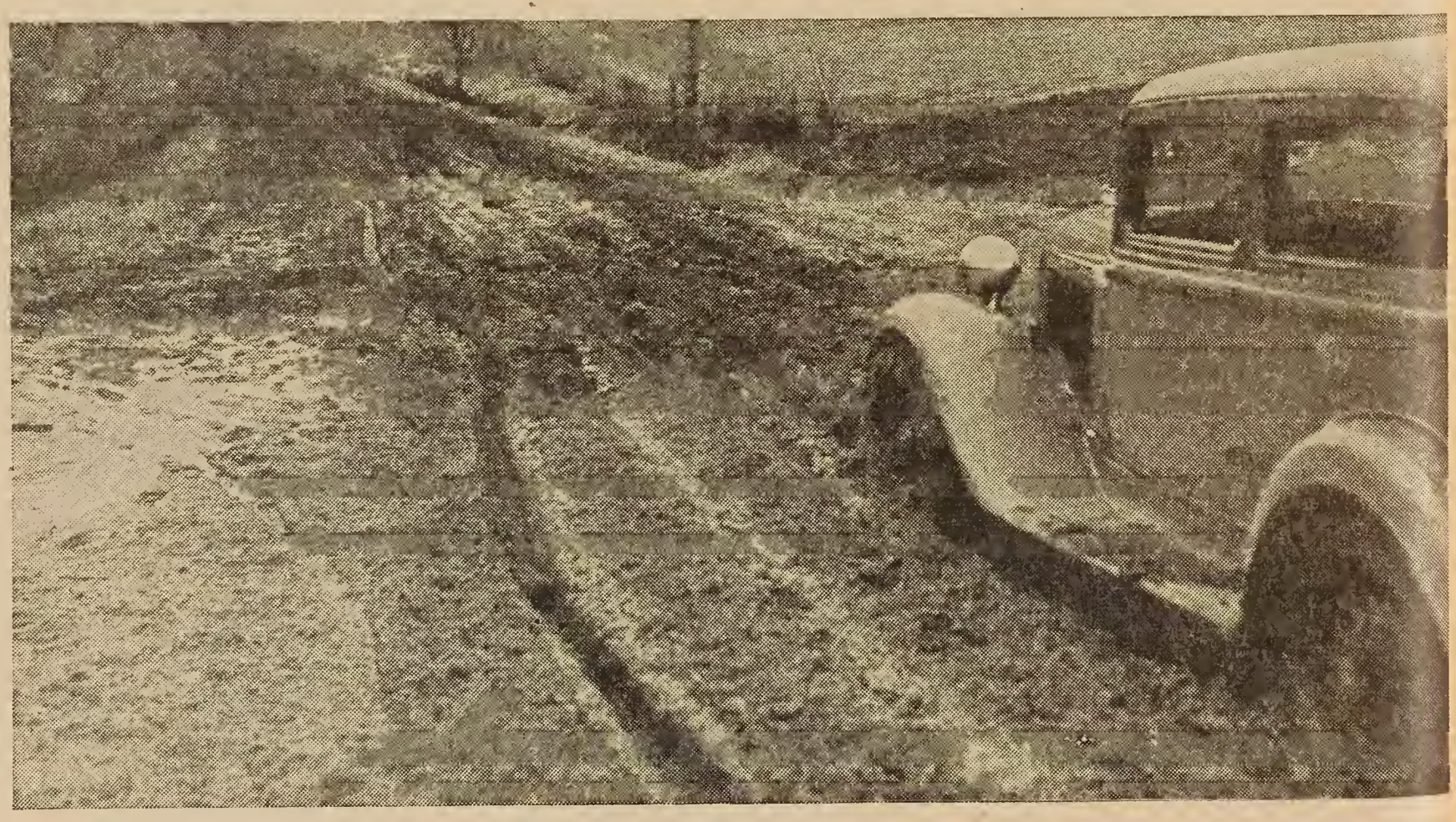
SLANT: Bright spot in catastrophe is wonderful spirit shown by people everywhere in doing their bit through Red Cross to help flood sufferers. Farm organizations throughout Northeast are doing grand job in collecting food and clothes to send to flood victims. From New York State alone, 65 carloads of mixed food products were shipped last week, each carload having a value of from $700 to $800. Work of collecting donations in New York State is directed by a joint County Committee composed of representative of each of following organizations: Grange, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, 4-H Club, Vegetable Growers, Horticultural Society, Potato Club, G.L.F. Exchange, and Dairymen's League.

■ *Signed Is Seed and Crop Loan Bill*

SIGNED and sealed on January 29 by President Roosevelt was new 50 million dollar seed and crop production loan bill. Provided by this new law are loans up to $400, at 4 per cent interest, to farmers unable to obtain credit elsewhere for purchase of seed and feed. Its sponsors claim that this bill will keep thousands of farmers off relief rolls.

■ *Women Rightly Interested in Credit*

STAMPED as family business is cooperative farm credit. Wives accounted for one-quarter of 4500 farm people who attended first 20 of the 30 annual meetings of as many Production Credit associations held thus far in Northeast. Speaking for farmers' wives, women asked to do more than "sign the notes" with their husbands. "Men trust women to spend 80% of money used for goods and service. Surely, then, we should have some ideas on use of borrowed money and on repaying it; should have a voice in incurring debts; should know exactly when they must be repaid, how we shall raise the money, and what items



NEW JERSEY'S TAYLOR WANTS GOOD ROADS

SAID Harry Taylor, New Jersey Farm Bureau's active and efficient secretary, other day:

"As long as there are dirt roads in New Jersey, we must fight for their improvement. Diversion of gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees to take care of emergency relief is not a dead issue. There are several thousand miles of farm-to-market roads in New Jersey which need to be hard-surfaced."

Urged were farmers by Mr. Taylor to oppose plan to raise money by increasing truck license fees "which will add to our transportation charges, because 85 to 90 per cent of our present shipping is done by truck."

of farm income will be set aside to pay debts.

"Expensive are 'easy-payment plans,' and we like idea of saving money by pay-cash-as-you-go policy. We see no reason to buy a washing machine on a costly 'easy-payment plan' while our husbands use production credit at 5% to buy their farm machines for cash so they can save the discounts. Labor-saving equipment for the home is as productive for whole family as modern machinery is for the farm itself. Increased efficiency for the farm woman pays dividends in better living, and makes her more valuable counselor to her husband on financial problems."

Twenty annual meetings of production credit associations held in January had average attendance of 228 farmers and wives, compared to 130 at meetings last year.

Farm Mortgage Interest Down 70 Million

"For agriculture to be permanently profitable, fair interest rates and fair prices for farm produce should go hand in hand," says FCA Governor W. I. Myers. Through permanent cooperative system, farmers' credit resources are mobilized to obtain funds from private sources at rates of interest that reflect the security offered to investors.

"Mortgage interest costs over U. S. have been reduced $70,000,000 during past year and about half this saving is permanent through refunding of mortgages at lower contract rates. Reduced rates and higher prices for farm products nearly reversed the picture of a few years ago," when it took about 1/10 of gross farm income to pay mortgage interest alone.

■ *Red Russia*

THIRTEEN Russians, some of them former high officials in land of Bolsheviks, were shot down by firing squad February 1st, following spectacular political trial. Charges: Spying, sabotage, conspiracy, and high treason against Soviet government. Two other former high-ups were given 10-year prison terms.

All had freely confessed their guilt, claiming they carried out orders from exiled Leon Trotsky, who 20 years ago helped swing Russian Revolution and create Soviet State. Trotsky, so they said, is head of great conspiracy to betray Russia in possible war with Germany and Japan in order to restore capitalism in Russia. If true, Trotsky has changed since days when he wanted world revolution and destruction of capitalism. Trotsky, safe at Mexico City at present, denies everything.

Names of other former Soviet officials were dragged into trial, and it is expected that their turn will come next.

■ *Four More Years of Hitler*

OFF FOR another four years of one-man rule is Germany's Chancellor Hitler, who came to power exactly four years ago. On January 30th, before 741 Deputies of German Reich (Hitler's "Yes-men"), the Chancellor pointed to his record during the past four years and promised bigger and better things during next four years. Although his speech was much milder than those made in other years, he made it plain that from now on Germany will continue to ask for colonies (probably those taken from her after World War by France and Britain). He made no promises regarding cutting down armaments or cooperating with France and Britain to keep the peace, but did declare that Germany is not after any Spanish territory and is willing to do what she can to restore order in Spain.

Since Hitler got into German saddle four years ago, he has re-established Germany as one of great military powers of Europe.

■ *Auto Deaths More Than War Casualties*

KILLED in 1936 by automobiles were 38,500 people. This is 1,500 more than in 1935, previous high mark. Injured were thousands more, many of them so badly they might better have died.

SLANT: What can be psychology of all of us that permits us to accept this slaughter so matter-of-factly? Steamed up is everyone over floods in Ohio Valley. At most only 400 people lost their lives as against 38,500 by automobiles. Answer to problem is, of course, more careful driving. Like as not that applies to *you*. Think it over before it is to late.

■ *"Yankee Weather"*

WINTER descended upon citrus crop of California middle of January, dealing heaviest blow in 24 years. Temperature dropped to 16 degrees F. Some estimate damage at half of California crop, with loss to growers of $112,000,000.

To fight frosts, orange and grapefruit growers have small wood piles or oil burners placed at regular intervals throughout their orchards. When Weather Bureau indicates approaching frosts, growers sit up all night keeping fires and burners going. These raise temperature some, also protect by heavy pall of smoke. Of course, cost of such protection is high.

SLANT: Visiting with citrus growers in Florida recently, this writer was interested to find Florida growers not too sympathetic when frost endangered crop of California growers, thus lessening danger of competition. Everybody seems to be endowed with more or less of old human nature!

Interesting, too, are comments of Florida growers when cold or frost approaches. They call it "Yankee weather", and a few seem actually to believe that folks in the North are responsible.

■ *Farm Fire Losses Are Terrific*

ANNUAL loss of 3500 lives and more than a hundred million dollars worth of farm property damage is toll of rural fires. Neither lives nor farm buildings destroyed by these fires can be replaced. In many cases a fire means abandonment of a good farm.

Reductions in number of fires have been brought about in some neighborhoods where farmers have organized to study causes of fires and to conduct campaigns to eliminate them.

■ *Fighting Gypsy Moth*

WORKING to control spread of gypsy moth are boys of CCC camps in area east of section along Hudson River referred to as Gypsy Moth Barrier Zone. In this zone, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State of New York, is trying to eliminate all gypsy moth infestations to prevent spread to West.

Methods for control used by CCC boys include scouting to locate egg masses, destruction of egg masses, and banding of trees with burlap to trap larvae so that they may be killed. Certain trees and undergrowth preferred by gypsy moth are also removed.

■ *Another Drought?*

FLOODS roar down the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but in America's great "dust bowl" in the Great Plains, little rain has fallen during winter, with result that dust storms and drought are again a possibility for coming summer.

Good Books to Read

The Living Garden
E. J. Salisbury, D. Sc., F. R. S.

Dr. Salisbury explains the gardener's experience in the light of science—how our plants grow, how and why they react to varying conditions, how they respond to human assistance—the whole pageant of plant life. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.00.

The Inquisitor *Hugh Walpole*

In this the author has returned again to the scene of what is possibly his greatest novel, THE CATHEDRAL, to the feuds between the Cathedral folk and the town in Polchester. A panorama of the emotions of men and women written with simplicity and strength. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, N. Y. $3.00

Good Movies to See

One in a Million

Gay music and a cast of clever funsters are thrown in for good measure, but this is first and last a triumph for the skating star, Sonja Henie, whose dancing on ice must be seen to be appreciated. Good entertainment for the family.

God's Country and the Woman

The grandeur of the Northeast is brought to the screen as a background for a story of rival logging companies. George Brent gives fine performance as Steve Russett.

Gold Diggers of 1937

Musical Comedy. Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell.

General Spanky

Spanky McFarland in amsuing episode of Southern life during Civil War.

That Girl from Paris

Lily Pons, Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie in good combination of slapstick, comedy and fine singing.

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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



State Agricultural Society Meets

KEYNOTED as a discussion of "New Crops for Old Lands," by Dr. U. P. Hedrick, president, program of 105th annual meeting of New York State Agricultural Society in Albany held unusual interest for several hundred members who gathered in Albany. It was further marked by first citations to "Century Farmers," this honor going to 10 families operating farms which had been in their families for a century or more.

Governor Lehman, speaking at annual dinner, made a pointed and emphatic plea for co-operation among farmers, especially in dairy industry, to settle their own problems. "I believe that our dairymen have within themselves all the power needed to settle every problem that confronts them," he said.

Reviewing causes which led up to state milk control and controversy which rages around fate of milk control law, he called upon dairymen to "forget your petty differences" and to co-operate in a cohesive organization. He said the Governor and members of Legislature have a right to look to dairy industry for advice and guidance. "My mind, and I believe that of the Legislature," he said, "is open on question of arbitrary price-fixing. . . . I hold no brief for any organization now existent which might form nucleus of a unified group, but I am greatly interested in possibilities for service which it offers. I am optimist enough to believe that had there been such co-operation in days of plenty in this industry, there would not have been so much distress in days of depression.

"I do not believe, if our dairymen were largely united in one co-operative group, that State of New York would be concerned with future of this important industry beyond protection of public health and essential routine regulation already in existence for years."

M. L. Wilson, undersecretary of agriculture, spoke briefly before hurrying to catch a train after urgent summons to Washington. Jared Van Wagenen, former president of society, explained qualifications for Century Farmers as:

1—Farm must have been in hands of direct descent for a century or more.

2—Farm must be worked as the livelihood of the owner and not as a side line.

3—There must be no absentee landlord. Farmer must live and work on the farm.

Citations were given to: Atwood C. and Sarah Green Allen, Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. David Sleight, Poughkeepsie; William and Gertrude Bates, Hyndsville; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Deyo and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Deyo, Gardiner; Frank F. Wilbur, Stillwater; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Flower, Raymertown; Alfred Booth, Campbell Hall; Charles B. Hill, Montgomery; Raymond W. Hill, Pine Bush; Mr. and Mrs. Barton W. Bush, Stony Ford.

Millard Davis, Kerhonkson, Ulster County, farmer is new president of society. Vice-presidents are Halsey B. Knapp, Farmingdale; Van C. Whittemore, Canton; E. J. Walrath, Evans Mills; Harry Bull, Campbell Hall; Walter G. Emerick, Watervleit; Lawrence Howard, Kinderhook; George E. Bates, Albany; H. L. Creel, Homer; Earl B. Clark, North Norwich. Perley M. Eastman and Webster J. Birdsall, Albany, were re-elected secretary and treasurer. Executive committee includes Jared Van Wagenen, Lawyersville; Leigh Kirkland, Randolph; Miss Flora Rose, Ithaca; H. P. King, Trumansburg; and Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham.

The society adopted resolutions commending Governor Lehman for his interest in agricultural research as recommended by farm organizations; it urged repeal of Albany Market Authority Act which it said would set up an unnecessary regional market to compete with farmer-owned regional market at Menands; it requested Legislature to continue to provide appropriations to eradicate diseases from New York dairy herds.

* * *

The Kingston meeting and show of the New York State Horticultural Society was acclaimed best in years. With ideal "open" weather, the attendance was large and commercial exhibitors reported business brisk.

Close interest in the program greeted speakers. Practical growers shared the time with scientists. Halloran H. Brown of Monsey, new president of the society, urged farmers to depend more upon their own initiative than upon governmental aid.

Referring to the various federal, state and local agencies dealing with the farmer, he said: "Their tendencies become more paternalistic year after year and it will not be long before the farmer will have to obtain a license from the national government to operate his farm, be given a number and be told what crops he may raise, what crops he may not raise, and how much.

"He will be told what he will have to pay his farm help, if he has any, and the hours they shall work; for what he may sell his crops, and he will be penalized by taxes on quantities raised in excess of allotted amounts. Maybe that is what the farmers want. The enormous vote by the farm element in the last election for the continuation of governmental paternalism would seem to indicate this."

Mr. Brown said his remarks were based upon his conviction that "self-help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual and constitutes the true source of national vigor and strength. Help from without often is enfeebling in its effect, but help from within invariably invigorates. Whatever is done for men or classes, to a certain extent takes away the stimulus and necessity of doing for themselves. Where men are subject to overguidance and overgovernment, the inevitable tendency is to render them comparatively helpless."

New items on the program included discussions of irrigation, grades and experiences of growers in nearby states. Roger C. Coombs, of Contoocook, N. H., John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., and Sherman V. Allend of Fairhaven, Vt., supplied the latter. Prof. Joseph Oskamp of Cornell presided at a forum on cultural problems. Generally, it favored sod, mulching and thinning.

Experience on the farms of T. E. Cross, Lagrangeville, and Jay Gelder, Chazy, has been that irrigation pays.

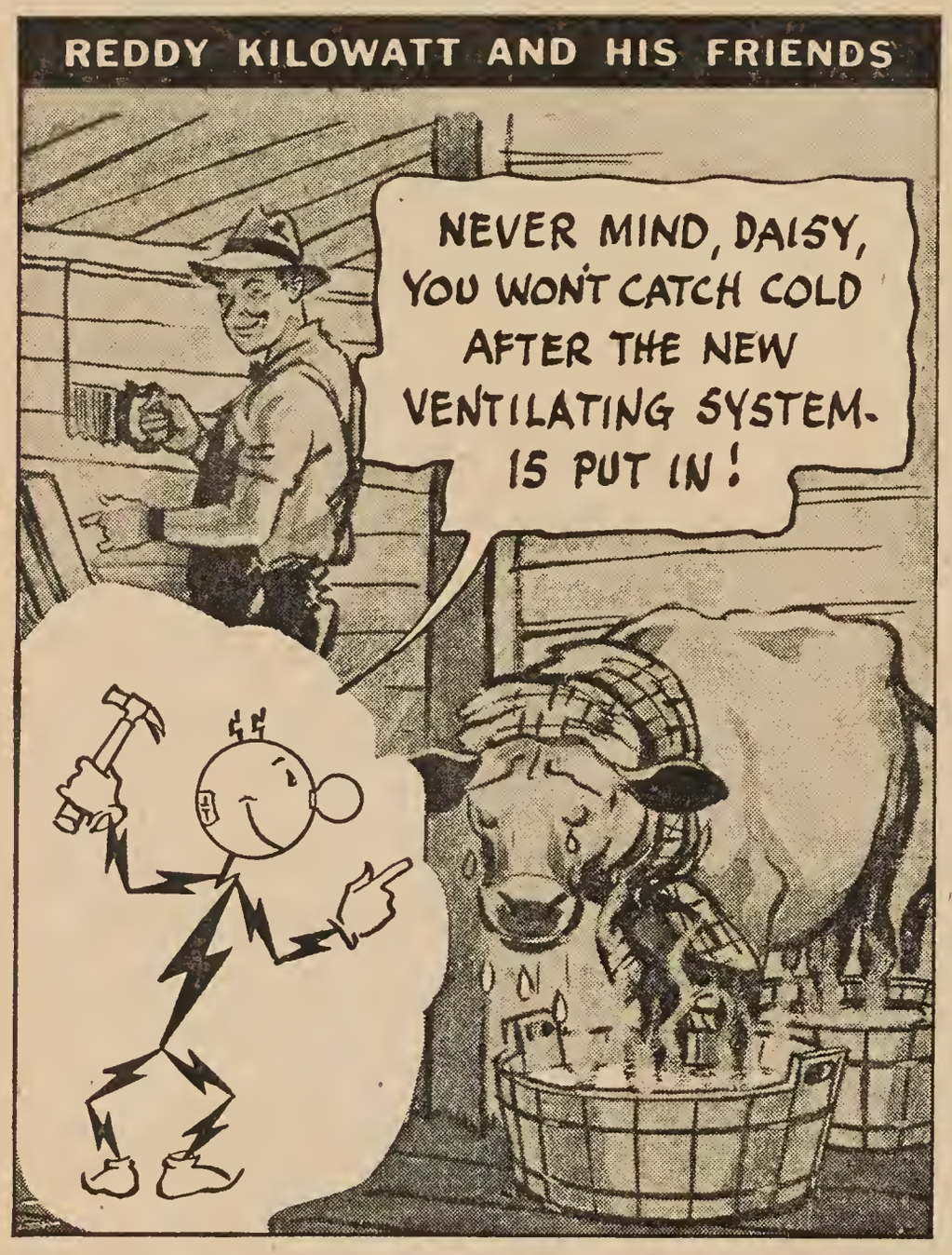
Eliminate or Modify State Milk Price Fixing

FIRST of the hearings of the New York State Legislative Committee to find out the viewpoint of farmers on present milk marketing conditions, and particularly on milk control, have already been held. Schedule of hearings is as follows: Buffalo, February 3; Rochester, February 4; Watertown, February 5; Syracuse, February 10; Binghamton, February 11; New York City, February 18 and 19; Poughkeepsie, February 25; Albany, February 26. We hope dairymen will attend these hearings and express their views.

Our own opinion, backed by the organizations of the State and by thousands of leading dairymen, is that price fixing features of State control should be discontinued. Price fixing at first, during the emergency was helpful. It no longer is — through no fault of State officials but because of an impossible situation.

Courts have rendered the law more or less ineffective on milk coming from other States, and lack of cooperation on the part of the industry itself has made it impossible to enforce the law within the State. We believe that State officials would like to put the responsibility of price fixing back where it belongs, on the industry. Their only hesitation is the fear that the industry will not be able to handle the situation, and that the markets will become worse than they are now. But you may rest assured that if the law is not changed or modified now, it never will be. The law was passed as an emergency, the emergency is over, the industry has been leaning on the State as a crutch. Are we permanently going to continue to lean, or are we going to learn to walk on our own legs again even though we wobble at first?

For Governor Lehman's comments on the situation refer to Skeff's notes on this page.



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A Livingston County, N. Y., 4-H club member, Raymond Simpson, Caledonia, and pen of three Southdown lambs exhibited in the Junior Feeding Contest at the 1936 International Livestock Show. He was awarded one of the three national Thomas E. Wilson $300 scholarships offered to competitors in this event. He also exhibited the grand champion pen of three lambs at the Buffalo Junior Livestock Show, December 7-8, which were sold at auction following the sale for $1.07 per pound to the Hurley Meat Market, Buffalo, New York. The three lambs averaged 80 pounds and netted $256.80.

Prices of Farm Products Balance Cost of Supplies

ON JANUARY 15, for the first time since August 1925, prices of farm products, compared to pre-war, were on equal basis to prices paid by farmers for supplies. The situation, however, has several shortcomings so far as northeastern farmers are concerned, because figures quoted are country-wide and include grain prices, which are an expense rather than an income to northeastern farmers.

On January 15, farmers paid for feed 42 per cent more than pre-war average, compared to 37 per cent more on December 15 and 6 per cent less on January 15, 1936. Middle of January, feed prices were highest since December 1929.

Since December 15, average prices went up on wheat, potatoes, live hogs, truck crops, fruit, dairy products. Dairy products went up one point; chickens and eggs went down 23 points; cabbage dropped; and there were slight declines on butter, turkeys, and onions.

During the month:

Potatoes averaged to go up 15.9 cents a bushel;
Hogs went up 30 cents a hundred;
Veal calves advanced 79 cents a hundred;
Beef cattle went up 39 cents a hundred;
Onions dropped from 67 cents to 64 cents a hundred;
Danish cabbage went down from $15 to $13.10 a ton;
Apples advanced from $1.06 to $1.11 a bushel;
Wool prices went from 30.1 cents a pound to 31.3 cents, highest price reported since May 1929.

In studying above figures, remember that all are averages for the entire country and may differ radically from prices for your own locality.

* * *

Milk Production Continues High

The most unfavorable news for dairymen is continued high milk production which, in New York milk shed, is reported to run from 28 to 40 pounds per day per dairy higher than a year ago. Little butter is being made in the East and most of milk is seeking fluid market.

Butter supplies are high, estimated cold storage holdings on January 30 being about 44,434,000 pounds, practically twice last year's holdings of 22,776,000 pounds.

A good idea of consumption can be secured by comparing storage holdings with 1936 production, which is estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics as 1,610,255,300 pounds, which was 22,125,000 pounds less than produced in 1935 and the smallest production for any year since 1930.

Imports of butter during January were about 2½ million pounds compared to slightly over 3 million pounds in January a year ago.

In spite of a stern fight put up by dairy interests, the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress approved the Doughton Bill to extend for three years President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. Republican members tried to have bill amended so that future treaties or renewals of existing treaties must be approved by Congress; also that no tariff be reduced more than necessary to equalize difference between domestic and foreign production costs.

Appearing before Ways and Means Committee were Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange; John D. Miller, president, National Cooperative Council; Charles Holman, secretary, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.

* * *

Egg Market Still Weak

Government buying of eggs has been the one prop which has prevented further slumps in the egg market. Government has bought eggs to the tune of $300,000 and will buy more. A good share of them have gone to the flood area, at this writing shipments totaling somewheres between 30 and 50 carloads.

Stories from government sources claim, or at least assume, credit for decline in spread between wholesale and retail prices from 19.9 cents a dozen to 7.5 cents a dozen. Undoubtedly government buying was responsible for part, but not all, of decrease. Timely publicity in the New York City papers showed consumers true situation and convinced retailers that lower prices would be best.

Weather continues to be uncertain factor. January egg receipts were way up. Continued cold weather would do more than anything else to strengthen situation.

From shortage in storage stocks noted last fall, situation has changed until January 30 estimate was 434,000 cases as compared to 196,000 on the same date a year ago.

Egg-feed ratio of 10 on January 28 was highest since March 7, 1933. That means that it took 10 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, while a year ago it took only 6.6 dozen.

On January 28, average cost of 100 pounds of poultry feed was figured by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets as $2.52½; last year $1.79. At the same time, department figured average egg price to farmers was 24.9 cents a dozen this year; last year 27, 2.1 cents less.

Advance in Potato Prices Expected

An early advance in potato market is predicted by U. S. Department of Agriculture. They base their claims on the 27 million bushel shortage that existed on January 1, and heavy losses in storage, due to rot. There is also a possibility that floods in the Ohio Valley, freezes in California and drought in Florida may tend to curtail the supply of new potatoes and create an added outlet for old potatoes.

There is a rumor floating through markets that chains may stage a potato sales campaign in near future, with result that should it materialize, there will be a heavy movement into consuming channels.—*Amos Kirby.*

Bug War Soon Here

(*Continued from Page* 6)

at a fixed price per million, placed in cold storage until time to release them in the pea fields so they may feast on the aphids. This grower informed me the secret of success lay in the thorough watering of the ladybugs for 48 hours prior to the release in the pea fields. When the ladybugs are brought from the cold storage into warmer temperature they become thirsty and seek water. If water is not provided before they are released they will immediately go in search of it and not remain to kill aphis. This practice was extremely interesting to me, particularly because our entomologists all say ladybugs are not effective, yet one of the largest and most successful growers feels it quite satisfactory. Possibly both are right for their conditions. We must translate all results of others in such terms as can be applied properly to our own particular situation.

* * *

Apple Prices

Although the price of apples has not advanced as much as the short crop might warrant, we have had much better weather conditions for apple consumption than a year ago. The February 1 cold storage report will be very important as a guide to spring prices. The campaign to sell oranges and grapefruit will have a tendency to substitute citrus fruit for apples. A higher price level for apples will turn some customers away. This situation makes it extremely difficult to diagnose apple prices satisfactorily.

The Cow Cycle

By LELAND SPENCER

PRICES of dairy cows and beef cattle are closely related. They bear an interesting and significant relationship to the general trend of commodity prices. It has been observed that cow prices swing above and below the average of commodity prices with remarkable uniformity. This fact becomes obvious if we trace the purchasing power of cows, that is, the number of commodity units a cow could be exchanged for at various times. For example, a dairy cow that would have exchanged for 130 commodity units in 1915, would have brought only 77 units in 1925, 150 units in 1930, and 63 units in 1935. (See accompanying graph).

The peaks in purchasing power have come at regular intervals of 14 to 16 years. The latest peak was reached in 1930. Judging from experience we would expect the next peak of purchasing power of cows to come about 1945.

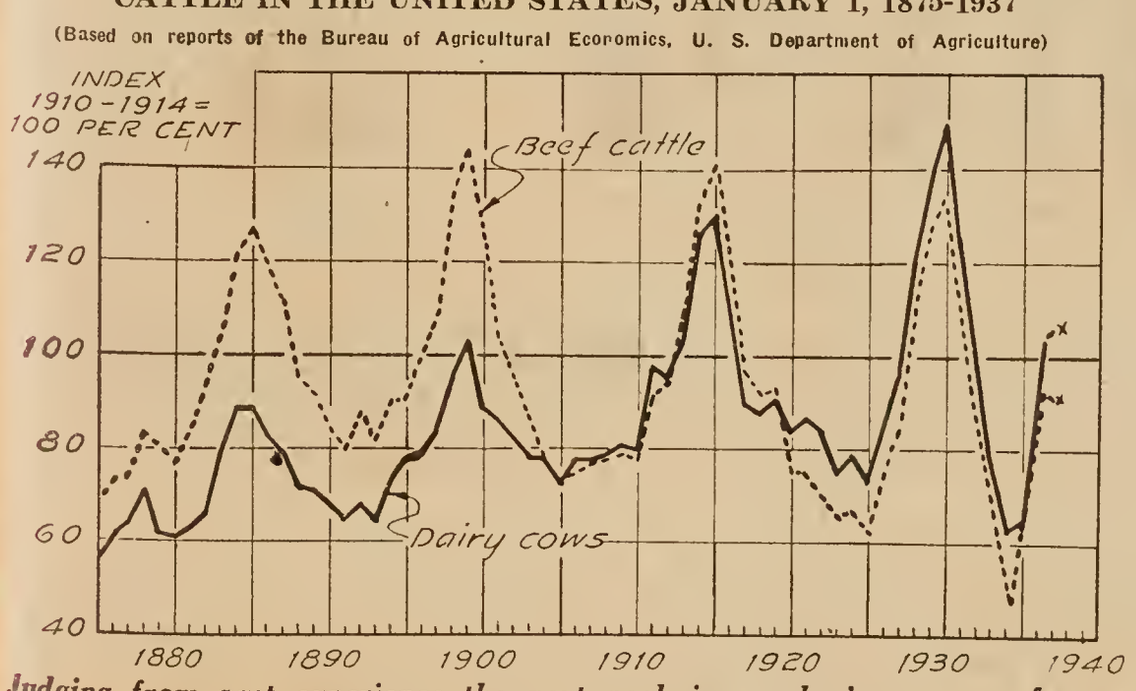
The obvious reason for these cycles in purchasing power of cows is that farmers raise too many heifer calves when cows are high in price, too few when cows are hard to sell.

These ups and downs in purchasing power of milk cows and beef cattle are an important factor in the outlook for both cow prices and milk prices. Cow prices have been rising faster than the general level, and probably will continue to do so for several years.

The ups and downs in purchasing power of cows reflect changes in cow numbers and the supply of milk. As a rule the supply of milk is curtailed and prices of milk and dairy products are strong when the purchasing power of cows is high.

CHANGES IN THE PURCHASING POWER OF DAIRY COWS AND BEEF CATTLE IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1875-1937

(Based on reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture)



Judging from past experience the next peak in purchasing power of cows will be reached about 1945.

HAY *is High! Seed is Higher!*

But you can easily and economically do something about it. Something that will appreciably and profitably increase yields on

YOUR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

Decide now to apply vitalizing Nitrogen in its most potent form. Arrange with your dealer early this season for your supply of

Mother Nature's Ablest Nurse-Maid

DONNER-HANNA SULPHATE of AMMONIA

Put Her to Work On Your Land

Orchards Offer a Golden Harvest This Year!

The 1936 apple crop in New York State was the smallest since 1891. Now is your chance to economically encourage an increased yield from your orchards of all kinds. Apply Nitrogen in this form.

Easy to Apply on Meadows and Orchards Consult Your Dealer or County Agent

DONNER-HANNA SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is cheap, and assures farmers and growers of excellent results. Its beneficial reaction is very rapid and evident

DONNER-HANNA SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is guaranteed 20.56% Nitrogen Whereas, Nitrate of Soda is only 15% to 16% Nitrogen. DONNER-HANNA is re-dried, fine, free-running, and absolutely non-caking. Easy to apply.

For Sale by all Leading Distributors

DONNER-HANNA COKE CORPORATION

BOX 197-A BUFFALO, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Select a Good Bull Calf

From our HEAVY PRODUCING, HIGH testing, PLEASING to the eye FEMALES. We can please you in QUALITY and our prices are REASONABLE.

Quonquont Stock Farm, WHATELY, MASS.
"Where Quality Prevails"

Reducing Pure Blood Herd

Young Bulls — Cows — Heifers

For ten years our Herd Sires have been sons and grandsons of:

Sir Inka May
Carnation Peerless
Segis Walker Matador
Matador Segis Ormsby
Carnation Matador Masterpiece
Gov't. Accredited and Blood Tested.

ADDRESS:

Strong's Blue Ribbon Holsteins
3118 Legation St., Washington, D. C.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible

Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Theso calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Writo today to

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

For Sale: 10 COWS and 10 Large HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

due to freshen in twn weeks. Bred to
King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th No. 969548
whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old who carried an average test of 3.8% fat for entire year. Our HERD SIRE is a son of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje. Twice all-American winner.
Also a FEW CALVES, sons and daughters of this bull from high producing dams.

L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782

His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.

Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.

SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

---

90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers. Also Good Milk Cows

Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.

HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,
HARRY W. PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED CERT. NO. 56

Sons of Carnation Joe Mooie

one of the greatest Carnation proved sires of the East. His first 5 daughters averaged 476 to 571 lbs. fat as 2 yr. olds. He has been mated with females that have averaged in D.H.I.A. work, 12812 lbs. milk, 436.5 lbs. fat for the past 5 years. Strictly twice a day milking.

Frank G. Elliott, New Paltz, N. Y.

$25.00 - HEIFERS - $25.00

Holstein-Friesian

BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

Sired by "Royal Creator," his dam 1108 lbs. yearly Butter Record. Also maternal brothers to "Dunloggin Elnora," National Champion Show Cow. Calves Registered, Transferred and Crated.

F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.

$15.00 - BULLS - $15.00

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3841 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.

THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.
SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR SALE.
THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Holstein-Friesians

Senior Sire: Kookee Junior Starkdale Lyons Lad, No. 636724. His dam as 3 yr. old, Class B. Milk 17,735.1, Fat 648.9, test 3.67. Milked over 90 lbs. per day.
Junior Sire: Osborndale Sir Walker Ormshy May, No. 728300. Sons and daughters for sale from good record dams. Accredited and Blood Tested.

YOUNGDALE FARM,
Tel. Stanfordville 23F5. Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Yearling Aug. P.B.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Evenly marked and of good type. Dam's record at 3 yrs. — 15,480 milk, 592 fat. Dam is member of proven cow family. Sire and dam's sire both proven with daughters showing marked increase over dams.

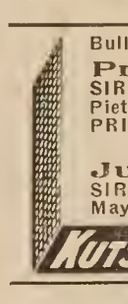
PRICE $200.00.

RAYMOND V. O. DUBOIS
Gardiner, New York

Sunnyhill Farm

Herd Sire: Sir Triune Ormshy Burke No. 730392. His dam is a daughter of Sir Bess Burke Ormsby, who has several daughters in our herd with records of 14,770 lbs. Milk, 580.5 lbs. Butter, 3.6% test. His dam milked over 60 lbs. One of his sisters is now milking over 50 lbs. a day, now on two time milking. Holstein-Friesian Bull calves and Heifers for Sale. Herd Accredited and Blood-tested.

Paul Sterusky, Little Falls, N. Y.



Bull Calves trom cows with production records.

Proven Holstein Sires
SIR DAYBREAK PROSPECT 406700 — Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Walker breeding.
PRINCE REGINA 580271 — Carnation Prince-Hazelwood-Sir Inka May breeding.

Junior Sire
SIR INKA MAY 42nd 705137 — A Sir Inka May-Matador Segis Ormsby bull of great promise.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

AIRY RIDGE FARM
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Colantha Veeman Hungerveld Boy 570787 is the only living Holstein PROVEN SIRE in Onondaga County. Daughters of this bull have averaged 12425 lbs. of milk and 454.8 lbs. fat.
Offering sons of this PROVEN SIRE for sale. Will make excellent herd sires. Ready for service. Dams with records of 450 to 550 lbs. fat on twice a day milking in D.H.I.A.
3-13 mo. old, $125 to $150 — 1-6 mo. old, $75.

OLIN H. CLEVERLEY WARNERS, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At this time we are offering an outstanding young son of our junior herd sire, Osborndale Sir Ona Homestead out of Sadie Kerk Colanthus, daughter of that great sire, King Kerk Colanthus. Will gladly answer any inquiries.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

BROCKLANDS FARM
Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

SPOT FARMS
J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.

11 Registered Holstein Heifers. 10 Registered Holstein cows. 15 Grade Guernsey and Holstein Heifers due to freshen during winter and spring. T.B., blood, and garget tested. 3 saddle horses.

Brackel Farm HOLSTEINS

Herd Sire: Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman 638469, whose Dam has 27,235 lbs. milk, 945 fat. He is a proven sire. Daughters excel their dams in both fat and milk.

Young bull and heifer calves; also two fresh, good producing 8 yr. old cows, $125.00 each.

C. S. Harvey, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

ANYAN FARMS

Bull calf, born Nov. 19. dam a 22 months old Snow daughter from an A.R.O. heifer carrying 3.8% test, that is an own sister to a former class C, N. Y. State leader with a 4.1% test.

The Sire, "Fanyan King of the Snows," one of the very greatest breed bulls in the country today.

His dam, a 911 lb. fat, 4 yr. old, is rated excellent in Canada.

His Sire's dam is "Snow Countess", the World's Champion long time producer, having a life time average of 4.3%.

His first sister to finish a year's test is the new double World's Champion 2-yr. old for both milk and fat.

You will like this inbred Snow calf. Send for pedigree.

PRICED TO SELL.

C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

For Sale---Farmer's Herd

Guernseys

ACCREDITED, BLOOD AND MASTITIS TESTED. REGISTERED AND GRADES. ALL COWS YOUNG. SELL ALL OR PART. MANY FRESH, OTHERS HEAVY.

W. S. DUNN, SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms

Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.

Write for sales list and prices.

FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

OFFER READY FOR SERVICE YEARLING BULL. Dam a good A.R. brood cow in our herd. A full sister has Jr. three year old record of 14,431 lbs. milk, 780 lbs. fat. Sire has 20 A.R. high record daughters. Granddam a World's record producer and show winner. Also younger bull calves and occasionally choice heifer calves.

FORGE HILL FARM
Accredited herd. CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr. R.D. No.2, Newburgh, N.Y. Approved Blood tested.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 17 — Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 15 — 10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15 — New York Guernsey Sale.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29 — Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

Feb. 15-20 — 30th Annual Farm and Home Week. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 16 — Banquet of Dairymen's Association and New York State Breeders' Association. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 18 — Ninth Annual American Agriculturist Master Farmer Banquet. Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 19 — Annual meeting New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Association. Cornell University, Ithaca.
Feb. 23 — Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 23 — Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Guernsey meeting. Concord, Mass.
March 1 — Canning Crops meeting. Geneva, N. Y.
March 3-5 — Central New York Farm Bureau Baby Chick and Egg Show. State Armory, Auburn, N. Y.
Mar. 9-10 — Third Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Gloversville, N. Y.
Mar. 10-12 — Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting. Norwich Inn, Norwich, Conn.
March 17-19 — Annual New York State Extension Conference. Ithaca, N. Y.
Apr. 17 — Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
May 12 — Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 21-26 — Annual Meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
July 19-22 — International Baby Chick Convention, Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 16-17 — School for Managers and Directors of Cooperative Egg Marketing Assns. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19 — Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. New Brunswick, N. J.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Herd sire: Valor's Improver 146504 A. R. One of the best sons of the great Langwater Valor 79775. "Improver's" dam is a former world record holder, class DD. His two full sisters have A.R. records that average 16,806 lbs. milk, 902 lbs. fat. Young sons and double grandsons of Valor's Improver for sale; also a limited number of good cows.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Looking for Guernseys?

WRITE FOR LIST OF DESIRABLE GUERNSEYS ALL AGES, OFFERED FROM ACCREDITED. NEGATIVE HERDS.

N. Y. STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' CO-OP., Inc.
305 Fayette Park Building
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY BULLS

One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)

Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request. Accredited Negative

TARBELL FARMS,
Smithville Flats, New York.

Registered JERSEY BULL

FOR SALE

SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.

Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y. SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.

DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat. SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.

PRICE, $150.00.

Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.

River View Dairy Farm
W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered and Grades ***Jerseys***

T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.

Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL

Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.
Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.
Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.

Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N. Y.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White c w (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.

Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.

Accredited and Blood Tested
GUY D. POWER & SON
West Genesee St. Road Auburn, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.

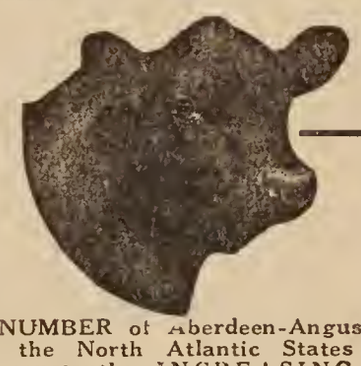
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

Old Homestead Farm
ROBERT L. SQUIRES, Mgr., MASSENA, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

(REGISTERED)
36 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.

W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N. Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

Aberdeen-Angus

SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
6-8 MONTHS OF AGE.
THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-1 STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.

The Peelle Co. Rock Stream, N. Y.

ANGUS CATTLE

Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.

Bethel Farm, Inc.
FRANK RICHARDS, Mgr.
Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull

BORN SEPT. 1935 — WEIGHT 1300 LBS.

He was 2nd prize bull calf and member of 1st prize pair of calves at the 1936 N. Y. State Fair. His sire has won a 1st prize at the Kansas, Texas and New York State Fairs. Also other young bulls and females.

CLAYTON TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

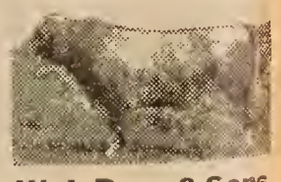
WE OFFER

Choice Brown Swiss Bulls

CALVES AND YEARLINGS
T.B. Accredited and approved blood tested.
D. N. BOICE, Owner.

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls



of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.

W. J. Brew & Sons
Bergen, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Quality HEREFORDS *Registered Stock For Sale.*

Langston Stock Farm
Alden - New York

Herefords

Two bulls, sixteen and twenty months old. Also 1936 calves, both sexes.

Hop Creek Farms, Holmdel, N. J.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian

COWS

Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.

Hutchins&Leggett
Malone, New York

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa. Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Rambouillet Sheep

A FEW GOOD BRED EWES.

Holstein Cattle

CALVES OF BOTH SEXES AT FARMERS' PRICES.
W. H. Preston, Springwater, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED

CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

KEYSTONE FARMS

BERKSHIRES

BOAR and SOW PIGS, Also BRED SOWS. All High Grade No. 1 Stock, at Reasonable Prices
Write your wants. 1937 Poultry and Stock calendar free. Write
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

Honey

60 lbs. extra clover	$5.40
28 lbs. " "	$2.70
60 lbs. Buckwheat	$4.80
60 lbs. Amber	$4.80
Not prepaid.	
10 lb. pails clover, postpaid,	$1.60

Satisfaction guaranteed. Crop is short but quality is fine. Honey is the health sweet.
F. W. IESSER Fayetteville, N.Y.

OUR BEST

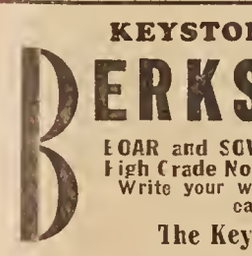
LIGHT CLOVER HONEY

1-5 lb. pail $1.00, 2 pails $1.80 and 6 pails $4.50. Buckwheat 1-5 lb. pail $.90, 2 pails $1.70 and 6 pails $4.00. All Postpaid third zone. Write for Wholesale prices.

Finger Lakes Apiaries, Homer, N. Y.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

One 6 yr. old Mainring Stallion.
One 3 yr. old Wampo Stallion.
One yearling stallion.
Two Mainring mares.
S. J. HOOD, MEDINA, N. Y.



JACKS

RAISE MULES.
14 Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jennys in Foal. Write for prices.
Krekler's Jack Farm
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

FOR SALE

Registered Belgian Stud Colt

Foaled April 23rd, 1936.
SIRE: WYANDOT'S PAL 17391
DAM: ARISTE DE BEERSEL 16125
A BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT WITH LIGHT MANE AND TAIL AND WITH LOTS OF QUALITY.
F. C. REED, ELLISBURG, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A Half Dozen 3-year Old DRAFT COLTS

14-1600 — SOUND — BROKEN.
One purebred percheron mare, coming 4.
Four purebred Guernsey bull calves.
SUNNYGABLES FARM - Ithaca, N. Y.

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of

Heavy Farm HORSES

10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
1 Registered Belgian Stallion coming 3 years old, sorrel, light mane and tail, weight 1650 lb. Won 7 first prizes at Fairs.

Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them. Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE SENECA CASTLE, N. Y. Phone - Geneva 21 F 23

Stallioners - Look at ASTROLOGER

FOALED MAY 8TH, 1935
by Imp. Astrologue — out of June by Imp. Jambo, an exceptional dark grey coming two year old, weighing 1650 lbs., standing 16 hands. 1st prize foal and 1st prize yearling, Dutchess County Fair.

FUERST STOCK FARM
MYRON M. FUERST
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES

GREEN MOUNTAINS, GOLD COIN, COBBLERS, HEBRONS, ROSE, BURBANKS, PEACHBLOWS, WHITE GOLD, RURALS AND OTHERS.
At the 1936 New York State Fair we won 9 Firsts and 5 Seconds, including both collections.
LIST OF 20 VARIETIES FREE.
Roy Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

4,000 Bu. Certified Green Mt. SEED POTATOES

FAVOR R. SMITH,
FARM DIRECTOR,
Lake Placid Club, New York.

CERTIFIED CAYUGA SOY BEANS
$2.75 per Bu.
CERTIFIED UPRIGHT OATS
$1.35 per Bu.
Certified W. B. Sweepstakes and Cornell 11 seed corn.
HOME GROWN SWEET CLOVER.
JAMES S. MORSE Levanna, N. Y.

SEEDS

CORN: West Branch
Sweepstakes, Cornell No. 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3; Oats: Cornellian; Soybeans: Cayuga, Manchu; Cornell Pasture Mixture, Wild White Clover, Red Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa. Write for free price list.
JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
Ludlowville, - - - - New York

LAUGHMAN'S
NARRAGANSETT AND BOURBON RED

TURKEYS

They have proven their worth as Exhibition and Commercial Turkeys. Just made another sensational win at the great New York Show.
Write for 1937 price list on Stock, Eggs and Poults.
CECIL LAUGHMAN Box A Dunraven, N. Y.

Henry Turkey Farm

offering 3 breeds of Turkeys for breeding purposes.
WHITE HOLLANDS, BLACK SPANISH AND BOURBON REDS.
Write for prices.
WHITE GUINEAS AT $3.00 PER PAIR
F. M. Henry, *Prop.* East Homer, N. Y.

N. H. Red Hatching Eggs $4.00 Per100

A. J. Lasher, 203 Broome St., Catskill, N. Y.

VICKERY'S R. O. P. LEGHORNS

Large type birds with 17 years breeding for large egg size and high average production. Highest percentage qualifying females and largest egg size 1936 Penna. R.O.P. We use only Pedigreed Males. WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED—B.W.D. TESTED.
If you are interested in better bred poultry write for catalog.
Vickery's Poultry Farm
Box 12, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

BARRED ROCKS NEW HAMPSHIRES

NO REACTORS IN FIVE YEARS.
Write for Details.
The Glen Springs, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers, who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Westhill House Strain

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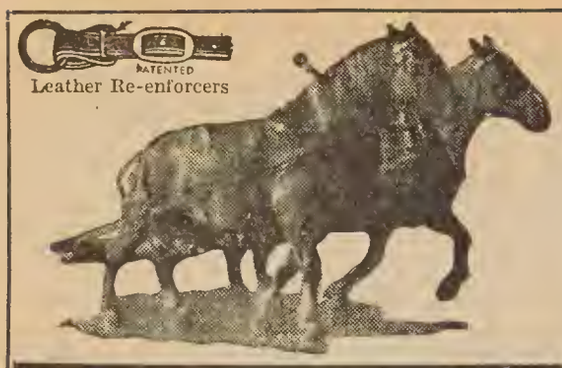
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THE ECONOMY LITTER

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Brown Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE EGG market has been so blue for six weeks that I think I'll change the color scheme and talk about brown eggs.

A year ago last November I wrote on this brown egg question. One thing I said in that discussion was as follows:



J. C. Huttar

"You and I can talk as long as we want to about the relative merits of white and brown eggs for eating purposes, but the fact will still remain that, so far as the New York metropolitan area is concerned, you can't compare the *demand* for brown eggs to that of whites. I'll grant you that ideas are gradually changing along this line. But remember I said *gradually*. This simply means that the market on brown eggs is not hard to oversupply."

Fifteen months have passed since I made that statement and I thought it worth while to review things a little.

Increase in Production

An increase of so-called "hennery" browns has come in the New York City receipts in that time. Two years ago, for instance, about 10% of the total Nearby eggs in New York City were browns. Now the number runs between 25 and 35%. Besides this, brown eggs are now coming even from the Pacific Coast. All other commercial egg centers have had a similar increase in their brown egg shipments.

This January was probably the first time that production has been heavy enough to get the effects of this switch of colors on price. Relatively, brown eggs have not sold as well, compared to whites, as in other years. Possibly the demand for brown eggs can increase enough to take up the slack in the next year or two without hurting the prices of this color eggs too much. If we get a further increase, however, we will notice it more and more.

Market Upset

Of course, the regular job of distributing eggs through the retail and wholesale channels of New York has been so upset in the last two months that it's hard to measure the real results yet. During this period a large portion of the trading has been at an artificial price set by federal government purchases for relief. The government has attempted to keep white and brown eggs of the same size and quality at about the same price. Had there been no government buying in this period when production was so heavy, we can't tell what would have happened to the prices on the two colors. It seems to me, however, that browns would have suffered more than whites. I say this because the commercial sale of browns seems to be proportionately less than of whites.

We ought to be able to see this picture much more clearly in another six months or so.

I suppose, however, that many of you will be hatching or buying baby chicks pretty soon and I thought some report on the market situation would be in order. I don't want to be put in the position of trying to tell you what to do. If I tried it, I'm sure I'd do a poor job, because there are so many other things to be considered besides price. Furthermore, I have circulated enough among poultry people so that I feel the following conclusion to be safe, that if poultrymen get the facts, they can run their own businesses better than anyone else can for them.

The facts I'll repeat. Heavier and heavier supplies of brown eggs are coming to New York, with white eggs proportionately lighter. The demand for brown eggs is not expanding fast enough to take on these extra supplies without depressing prices somewhat. We'll get the full effects of the change from Leghorns to brown egg breeds before the year is over.

For the same quality, size, and packing of browns, the returns you can expect are at least 2 to 3c lower for large eggs and 1 to 1½ cents lower for mediums this year. That is my guess.

There's the "dope." Now you do some figuring.

Name "It"

"Whistling maids and crowing hens
Are sure to come to some bad end."

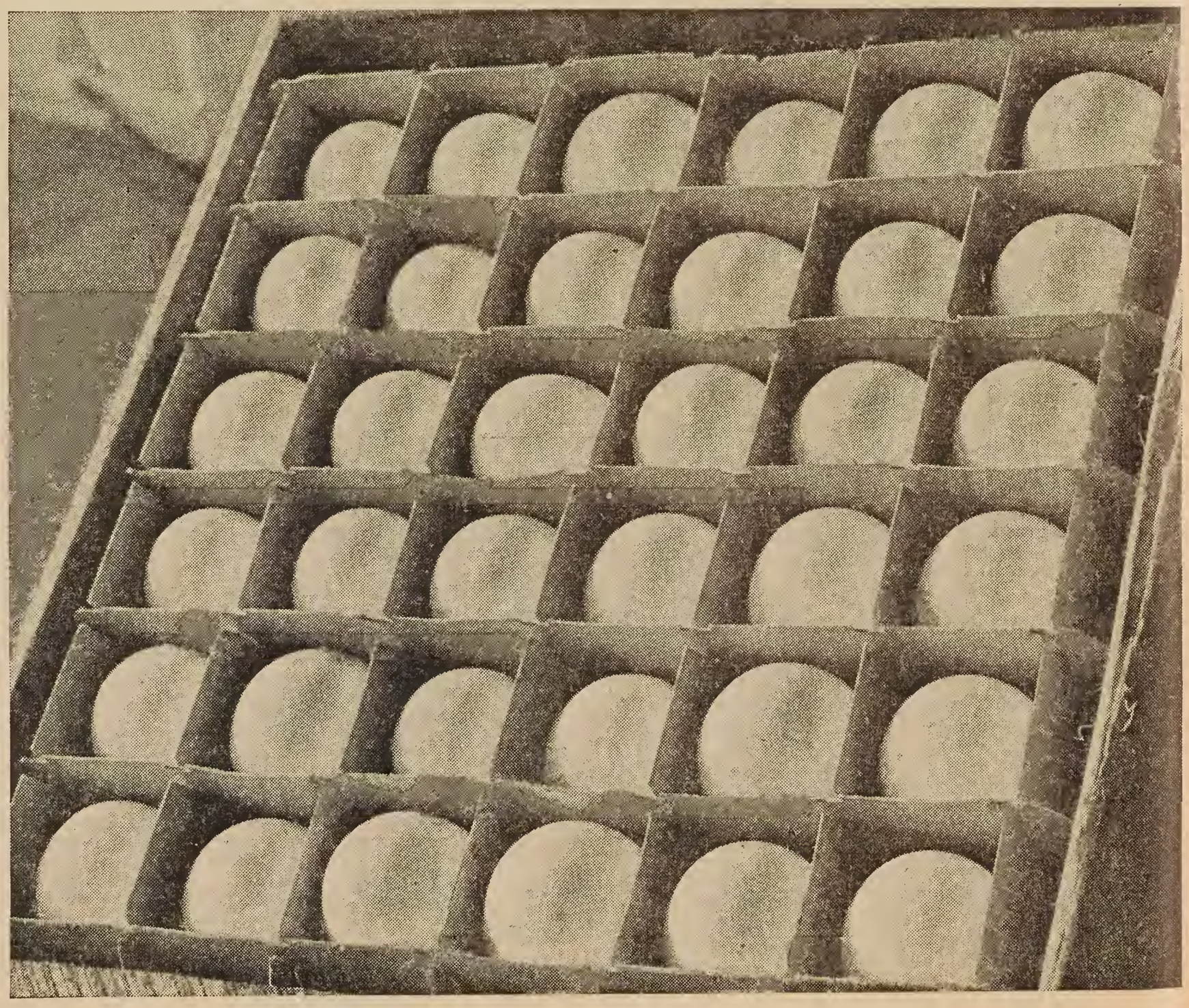
MAYBE that is right, but what about a cackling rooster, who recently actually laid a dozen eggs? Yes, by gum! E. E. Harrison, a Virginia farmer, had such a hen — or rooster — take your choice! Excited scientists had him ship it (him or her) to Virginia Polytechnic Institute for study, and then, by heck! he (I mean she, or do I?) wouldn't lay another egg!

Eggs that top the market. Do your eggs look like those in the picture below when you ship them? Clean, chalk white eggs, graded for uniformity, kept cool, packed in good cases, and marketed frequently, will bring you top prices.

Of course it is best to keep eggs clean so it is unnecessary to wash them. If they are spotted with dirt, use emery paper or fine steel wool for cleaning. If they must be washed, do it promptly.

Equally important is quick cooling. Wire baskets allow animal heat to escape quickly. Then hold until shipped in a cool cellar or special egg cellar.

Northeastern poultrymen have the set-up to put eggs on the market in better shape than can any other section. Care in observing a few simple rules will improve the reputation of eggs from this section.



NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

How to Select Baby Chicks

By L. E. WEAVER

IN SPITE of all that you see and hear about this subject, it is really a very simple matter. There is nothing about it to cause any worry or confusion. It can all be boiled down to a few simple rules. You decide what kind of chicks you want. You then find out where you can get that kind, but you are not ready to get them yet. First you must learn what sort of place they will need, what feed will be needed and how to feed it, and what you can use in place of a mother hen. When these have been provided, you get the chicks and proceed to grow them into pullets.



L. E. Weaver

Now let us take these points up one at a time and get each one clear in our minds. When I said that the first step is to decide what kind of chicks we want, I was not thinking of whether they were to be Leghorns or New Hampshires, or Rhode Island Reds or any of the other varieties that are kept. I can illustrate what I had in mind by telling of a simple little shopping tour I made recently. I wanted to get a pair of shoes. I wanted black shoes and they had to have rubber heels. Those were the only specifications that I had in mind, except of course I didn't want to waste money by paying more than I had to. I saw a window full of shoes, and sure enough there were black ones with rubber heels and they looked very good. They were marked $3.15.

But I kept on going and in all I must have paused and looked into a dozen shoe-store windows. The last place I stopped had shoes that were listed at three prices—$5.85, $6.50 and $8.00. That seemed like a high price after seeing some at $2.98, but I remembered that I once had a pair of that particular make of shoes that had lasted and lasted and always held their shape. I remembered, too, what I was once told by a wise woman who had a reputation for making her money go a long way. She told me that there is a great difference between things that are cheap and those that are inexpensive. So I went into the store with a question in my mind and I asked it of the clerk. "Why is there such a difference in the prices of shoes?" I asked. "They all *look* alike as far as I can see, but I can get them down the street for $2.98 and you want $5.85 for your cheapest ones." "Yes, and the regular price is $7.00," he said. "These are made in five grades and the price ranges up to more than $12.00. The difference is in the material and the workmanship. You can't see all of that now but it will show up later. You get what you pay for."

So I bought the $5.85 shoes and I am convinced that in the long-walk they will prove to be less expensive than the cheaper shoes.

Buy Your Chicks as You Would Your Shoes

When it comes to shopping for chicks you are in almost exactly the same situation. You will find chicks offered for sale at fifty cents each and all the way down to six cents. To look at them you couldn't tell one grade from the other. You may begin to see the difference soon after you put them in the brooder house, but the big difference will show up next winter and later in the egg pail.

It costs 3 to 6 cents each to have hens blood-tested. Some flocks are tested two or three times. It costs at least five dollars each to get roosters whose mothers are known to have layed 200 eggs or more in one year. So you will have to expect to pay more than 6 cents each for chicks from a flock that is free of pullorum disease and that has been selected for high production and good egg size. Surely, no sensible person will think of taking chances with anything less. Cheap chicks may easily turn out to be very expensive.

On the other hand, you can pay too much for chicks. Those fifty cent chicks are for the man who is getting foundation stock on which to build a profitable flock. When profitable egg production and reasonably low mortality are the main considerations, you should get satisfactory chicks this year for around 14 to 16 cents.

Now that we have that point settled —what kind of chicks we want, the next one is—where can we get them. I am going to tell you a short-cut first. It's the best answer I know to that question. You pick out a place that you think *might* have what you want, then you find out how many of the orders the owner has already booked are from his old customers. If you find that about 9 out of 10 are repeat orders you won't need to go any further. That is excellent evidence that his chicks make good.

But you may not find anyone nearby. In that case you will do well to get the chicks from a breeder or a hatchery with an established reputation in your neighborhood, or that your county agent will recommend or that is under some sort of official supervision. That means that you will buy on the federal or state association grades—certified or "supervised" or "approved."

Something to Think About

A number of people have remarked to me that since prices of feed will probably be considerably lower after the middle of summer, they intend to cut down cost of raising pullets by starting their chicks later this year. At first thought that sounds like a rather sensible idea. We know that late pullets miss the high fall prices for large eggs, but would it not be possible that the saving on feed would offset that advantage?

There are two ways of getting an answer to that question. One is to ask the men who have studied poultry farm management at the Department of Agricultural Economics. The other is to talk with successful poultry-keepers. I have tried out both ways, and here are the opinions:

Dr. W. M. Curtiss of the Department of Agricultural Economics states that he too has heard these opinions expressed, and that he feels that it would be an error to postpone the rearing dates because any saving made on feed costs will probably be more than offset by the lower prices received for future eggs. Dr. Curtiss said further that he had the opinion of several successful poultrymen that this is unquestionably the case.

Allen H. Bulkley, who has been in the poultry business since 1915, said emphatically and without the slightest hesitation, "Of all years this is the one in which to start chicks early. The lucky man next fall will be the one with early-hatched pullets. No doubt about it."

* * *

Growing Business

When someone starts talking about the empty poultry houses he sees and the men who have quit the business, it is always a pleasure to come back at him with a list of men on whose farms I certified poultry 10 or 12 years ago and who are still going strong, often doing a bigger and better business today than ever before. Among these is Mr. C. E. Lindsey of New Berlin, whose farm I visited recently. It was at this farm that I first saw blood samples taken for the pullorum test. I was with a poultry tour and it was a long time ago. Since then the business has grown from perhaps two thousand birds to the 9000 capacity of today. This steady growth could not have been made without sanitary practices that have held diseases and parasites in check. His brooder houses are already cleaned and in place on a new location for next spring's job of rearing. His place is a model of cleanliness and order. Some day when it is not raining I want to go back and get pictures of his rooster feeder, his feed mixer, his cod liver oil mixer, and his inexpensive method of building windows in his poultry houses.

New Turkey Book

TURKEYS, by A. C. Smith. 134 pages, 46 illustrations. Webb Book Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota. 50 cents.

Turkey growers and all who plan to raise turkeys will be interested in the new, revised edition of TURKEYS by A. C. Smith, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, which has just been issued by the Webb Book Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota.

A feature of especial value is the complete, detailed explanation of the plan successfully carried out at the University of Minnesota of raising turkeys in confinement, reducing the danger of infection and disease and greatly increasing turkey profits.



"Have you any poison ivy? I want to send some to a friend."



Portrait

OF A THRIFTY CHICK

Cel-O-Glass helps keep chicks alive and healthy*

THOUSANDS of poultrymen have found that Cel-O-Glass cuts down mortality and reduces leg-weakness. Cel-O-Glass helps you raise healthy, husky, vigorous chicks—gives them a better chance to live through the windy, muddy, rainy months of early spring. The vital ultra-violet rays of the sun, *barred out by ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains,* pass freely through Cel-O-Glass.

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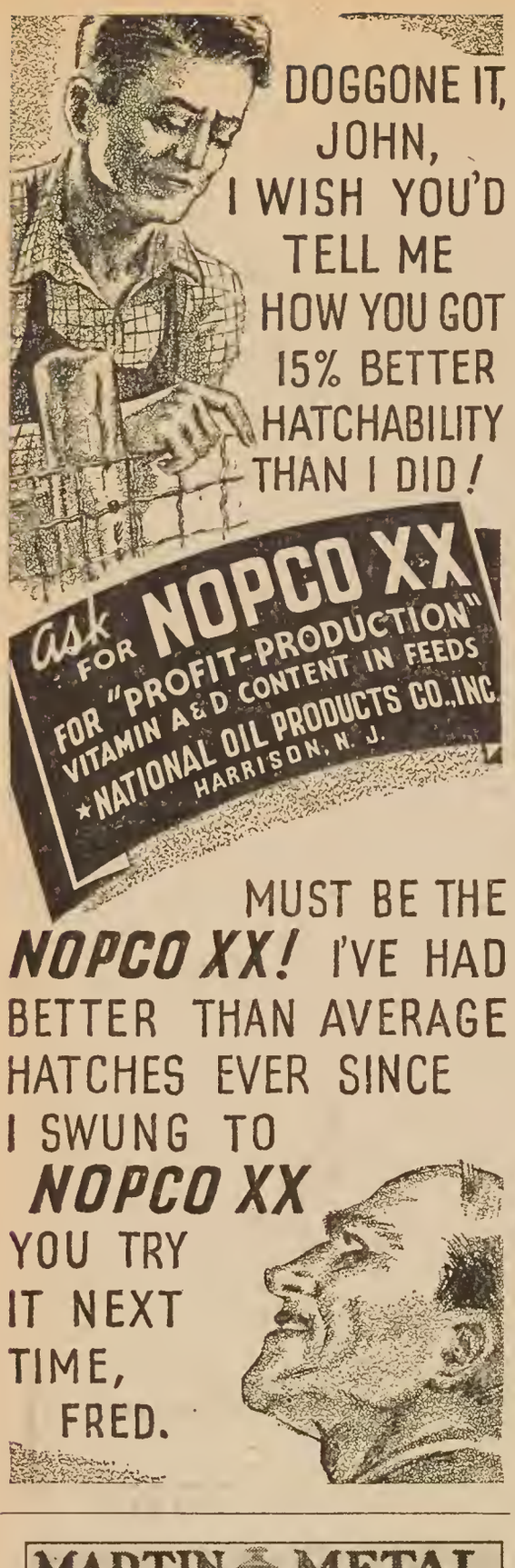
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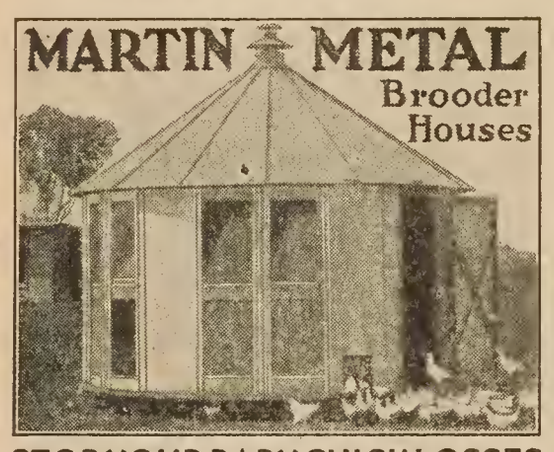
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Permanent Violet Ray Windows insure faster, healthier growth The Martin is ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 200 chicks and up. Shipped freight prepaid, knocked down—easy to put up Lasts a life-time. Send for illustrated folder and easy-payment price on new, improved design, just out. Includes many new and exclusive features Write quick.

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A Home-made DISINFECTANT *for the Henhouse*

BACK in 1910 the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station published Bulletin No. 179 which contained complete directions for making compound cresol solution or "liquor cresolis compositus". Recently I received a request for this information. Thinking that others may want to prepare this inexpensive and extremely effective disinfectant, and also because it is rated among the best by veterinarians, I am giving the directions here as they are copied from the Maine station bulletin of May, 1910.

Directions for Making Compound Cresol Solution

"Liquor cresolis compositus, Compound cresol solution, or as it may for convenience be called, cresol soap, may be easily manufactured by any poultryman. In order to make clear the reasons for the method of manufacture which will be outlined it may be well to give some account of the nature of the substance itself. The active base of cresol soap disinfecting solution is commereial cresol. This is a thick, sirupy fluid varying in color in different lots from a nearly colorless liquid to a dark brown. The commercial cresol as it is obtained, is a corrosive substance, being in this respect not unlike carbolic aeid. It should, of course, be handled with great eare and the pure cresol should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin. If it does so aecidentally the spot should immediately be washed off with plenty of clean water. The price of the cresol varies with the drug market. It can be obtained through any druggist. In ordering this article one should order simply 'commercial cresol'.

"Since cresol will not mix with water some method of making it do so must be found if it is to be used as a disinfecting solution. The plan which has been adopted is to make a cresol soap which shall be, like other soaps, soluble in water and at the same time carry over into the solution a considerable amount of the cresol. This is done in the following way:

"Measure out 3.2 quarts of raw linseed oil in a four or five gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish 1 pound, 6 ounces of commercial lye or 'Babbit's potash'. Dissolve this lye in as little water as will completely dissolve it. Start with ½ pint of water and if this will not dissolve all the lye add more water slowly. Let this stand for at least three hours until the lye is completely dissolved and the solution is cold; then add the *cold* lye solution *very slowly* to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. Not less than five minutes should be taken for the adding of this solution of lye to the oil. After the lye is added continue the stirring until the mixture is in the condition, and has the texture of, a smooth, homogeneous liquid soap. This ought not to take more than half an hour. Then while the soap is in this liquid state, and before it has had time to harden, add, with constant stirring, 8½ quarts of commercial cresol. The cresol will blend perfectly with the soap solution and make a clear, dark brown fluid. The resulting solution of cresol soap is then ready to use. This cresol soap will mix in any proportion with water and will yield a clear solution."

How to Use It

A pint and a quarter of disinfectant in 5 gallons of water makes a 3% solution. A quart in 5 gallons makes a 5% solution. For ordinary disinfecting when no particular disease has been experienced, spray with the 3% solution. Where coccidiosis is known to have been present and it is desired to make the place safe for chicks, first clean very thoroughly, and then drench the floor and the walls to a height of about 30 inches with the 5% solution. Since 4 to 5 hours contact with the disinfectant is necessary in order to destroy the spores of coccidiosis, it will be essential that the sprayings be repeated several times to prevent drying out too soon.—*L. E. Weaver.*

Pullorum Eradication Program

THE table below shows definitely what eastern states are doing the most work to clean pullorum disease out of poultry flocks. Under "Test," the word "tube" refers to the laboratory or long method; "R" refers to the stained antigen test, sometimes called the rapid or field test. Of particular interest is the last column giving the percentage of clean flocks out of all those tested.

First honors go to Connecticut, closely followed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

SUMMARY OF PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL WORK 1935-1936 SEASON

Statc.	Test	Flocks tested	Birds tested	100% tested clean flocks	% clean flocks of total tested
Pa.	Tube	1109	476,079	192	17%
Va.	Tube	975	212,321	175	17%
N. C.	R	756	117,384	220	29%
Ont.	Tube	504	170,232	148	29%
Md.	Tube	303	82,637	16	5%
	R	155	38,870	0	0%
Ohio	Tube	339	73,385	31	9%
W. Va.	Tube	305	38,033	72	23%
Del.	Tube	296	83,225	18	6%
Me.	Tube	288	155,780	214	74%
N. H.	Tube	279	325,662	231	82%
Conn.	Tube	256	255,049	225	87%
Mass.	Tubo	252	329,659	184	73%
N. Y.	Tube	160	79,233	21	13%
N. J.	R-25%	118	61,512	22	18%
Vt.	Tube	42	27,577	35	83%
R. I.	Tube	33	16,480	21	63%

Tube equals laboratory test
R equals field test

—*L. E. Weaver.*

How Much Do Chicks Eat?

Can you give me an estimate of how mueh mash and grain it would require to feed 100 day old chicks to the age of 8 weeks? How much mash and grain would it take to feed 100 capons from the age of 8 weeks till they are 6 months old, or to feed them four months after they are 8 weeks old?—*A. S., Pennsylvania.*

I am enclosing a bulletin from the College of Agriculture at Cornell. On page 11 you will find a table which gives the amount of mash required to grow 100 Leghorn chicks to 8 weeks as 346.8 pounds. Since the Cornell plan is to feed no grain to chicks until after the eighth week, no figures for grain are given.

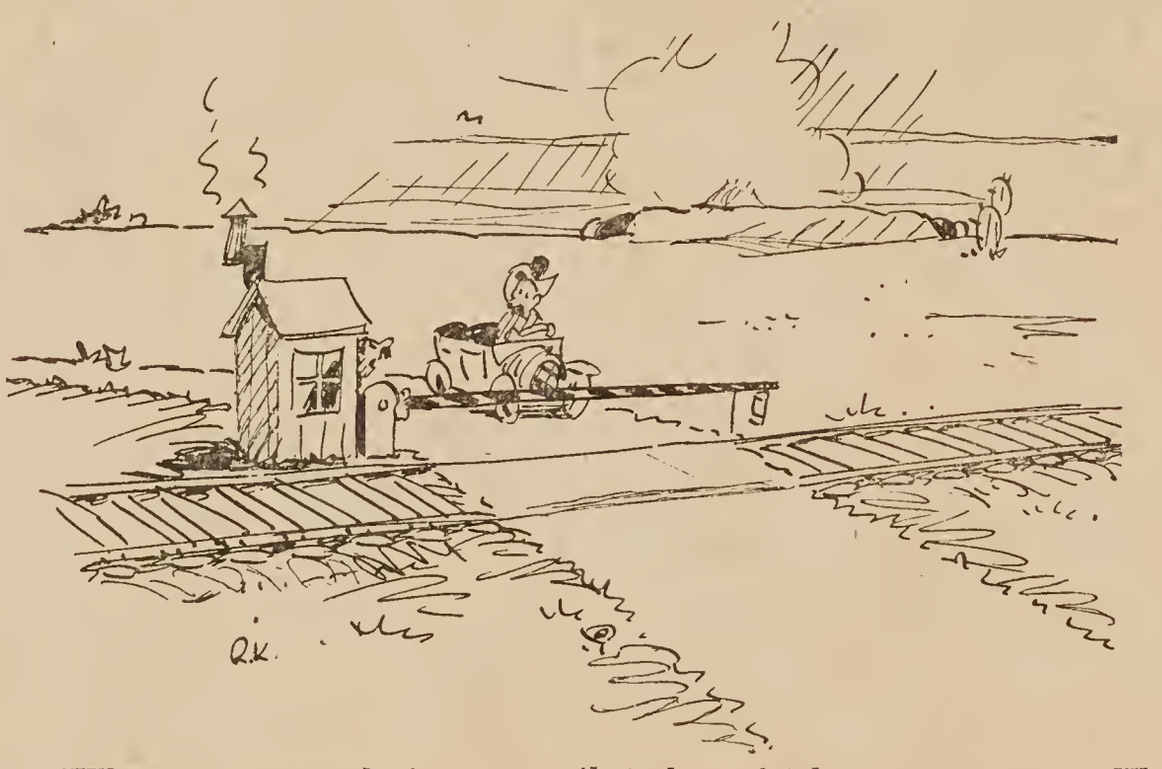
Page 12 gives the figure for heavy breed chicks as 413.3 pounds of mash to 8 weeks. Of course the heavy breed chicks make more rapid gains than Leghorns do.

From these same tables you can get the figures on the amounts of grain and mash needed after eight weeks. The heavy breed cockerels continue to grow in weight until they are 32 weeks of age. As a matter of fact, they probably don't stop even then.

Capons would require the same amount to that age. Since they would continue to gain in weight, their total food requirements would be still more.

—*L. E. Weaver, Poultry Editor.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The bulletin mentioned is Cornell Poultry Rations, Extension Bulletin 45, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



"Whenever yere ready to pay me that chew of tobacco you owe me, I'll let you pass."

Taxes

By C. E. FLYNN

They taxed his land and buildings.
They taxed his daily slavings.
They taxed his meager income.
They taxed his paltry savings.

They taxed his checks and papers.
They taxed his trade transactions.
They taxed his movie tickets,
And all his daily actions.

They taxed his every purchase
Of clothes, and drugs, and rations.
Then they taxed his endurance,
And now they've taxed his patience.

Big Baby Chick Contest

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Hubbard Farms, Walpole, New Hampshire:
100 Chicks

Keystone Farms & Hatchery, Richfield, Pennsylvania:
100 Keystone vitality chicks.

Ligonier Hatchery, Ligonier, Indiana:
25 Barred Rock chicks.

Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery, Lewiston, Pennsylvania:
100 Special Mating New Hampshire chicks.

Taylor's Hatchery, Liberty, New York:
100 White Leghorn day old chicks.

Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois:
100 baby chicks.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Company, Gibsonburg, Ohio:
50 Special Mating White Leghorns.

Poultry Smoke. — Wider use of beesmokers by poultrymen is suggested by Prof. W. C. Sanctuary of M. A. C. Purpose is not to smoke out hens, but to test ventilation of houses to overcome trouble from damp litter and drafts. By standing in middle of pen and directing smoke upward, course of air currents may be closely followed.

If proper ventilation is operating smoke will go toward front of house, a portion of it going out through slots, curtain openings or flues. Smoke will then be seen going back over litter to rear of house and in a few minutes can be seen in the rear corners and soon all over the pen. This is example of good recirculation and without it little or no drying effects will be obtained from the ventilation in damp weather.

If relatively little smoke is seen going to rear of house it is an indication that a wrong type of circulation is in operation. Probably cold damp outside air is pouring in over floor without mixing with interior warm air, thus resulting in damp litter.—*W. E. Piper.*

Lambs should be slaughtered between the ages of four months and one year, and to yield the most desirable carcasses should weigh about 90 pounds.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

Bigger Profits From Better Chicks

Think of it! 50,000 State Pullorum Tested Breeders (not one reactor), all on ONE farm, "The World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Plant".

The following are typical reports from customers:

"Most of the cockerels weighed 3 lbs. apiece at 10 weeks; a few weighed 3½ lbs."—Mrs. Minnie E. Larsen, Windham, Conn.

"They were laying 62% at six months old."—Robert Newton, Athol, Mass.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

50,000 Breeders On Our Own Farm

100% Pullorum Clean

3 lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks

50% Production of 24 oz. Eggs at 6 Months

STRAIGHT R. I. REDS
ROCK-RED BARRED CROSS

Write for new Catalog and Price List, at once . . . . before our Spring output is sold out.

REDBIRD FARM
Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

Get FAIRPORT Chicks FOR EGG and BROILER PROFITS

A two weeks supply of feed sent free with chicks ordered now.

Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

Write today. It's FREE.
Address Box 44

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
WH. MINORCAS
BUFF ORPS
BLACK GIANTS

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM FAIRPORT, N.Y.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

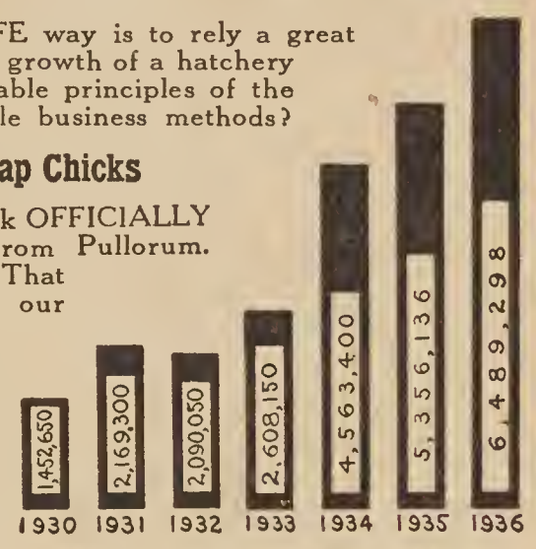
How Do YOU Buy Chicks?

BECAUSE of pretty pictures? Or because of glowing descriptions? Or because of some unusual selling idea? Or because of a cheap price printed in big type?

Or do you conclude that the SAFE way is to rely a great deal on the steady, year-after-year growth of a hatchery which has built its business on stable principles of the highest quality chicks, and reliable business methods?

Hall Brothers Have No Cheap Chicks

EVERY chick MUST be from a flock OFFICIALLY State tested and found FREE from Pullorum. Since 1928 this has been true. That promise of quality is "nailed to our masthead" at the top of this advertisement. Every advertisement carries that promise to you, and has for years. Year by year Hall's Chicks have been demanded in increasing quantities, chiefly by poultrymen who KNOW values, and who MUST make their poultry pay. (See graph in this advertisement.)



HALL'S CHICKS—Sales for 7 Years

Quality Chicks since 1911. Pullorum-free by official test since 1928. Built on the foundation of healthy, production-bred stock, chosen from among the finest in the six New England States.

And our Catalogue is not like other chick catalogues, either. We are sure you will find much in it to interest YOU.

We Ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery.
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927.
Tel. Wallingford 645-5

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL
Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW RETAIL PRICE LIST and Catalog.
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Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM

Sweepstakes Winners at "P. I. E", New York



CHRISTIE'S SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks were awarded Sweepstakes Prize over all breeds at the November Poultry Industries Exposition.

35,000 Breeders—100% Pullorum FREE

Official Tube Agglutination Test — No Reactors.
Straight New Hampshires — Chris-Cross Hybrids.
'Most everybody wants some of this famous stock, but we can still make Spring deliveries if you act at once. Raise SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks for greater profits.
Write today for new Catalog and Price List. Better include Deposit of 2c per Chick and reserve shipping date immediately.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

AVERY'S CHICKS

1. 11,000 Breeders on our own 3 farms supply every egg we set.
2. U. S. Mass.-Accredited R.O.P. supervision.
3. 16 years free Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) without a reactor!
4. Profitable high production.
5. Large perfect shaped brown eggs. No peewees!
6. Exceptionally fast early feathering — even handsome Red color.
7. Extremely rapid growth — 3 lbs. — 10 weeks.
8. Pullets mature 5 mo. — 24 oz. eggs 6 mo.
9. Low Mortality—100% 14 DAY LIVABILITY GUARANTEE.
10. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS OR WE MAKE ADJUSTMENTS.

"I have 134 Avery Red pullets all very even color. They lay larger and more perfect eggs in shape and color than any flock I ever had."—C. B. P., Maine.

"During Nov. and Dec. my pullets have laid 85%. Only lost 2 from 80 chicks you shipped me."—L. N., N. Y.

Try Avery's Reds, Rocks or Crosses for 1937 Profits! Catalog.

C.T. AVERY & SON, Route 7, COLRAIN, MASS.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.
Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

DuBois New Hampshires



From contest proven breeders . . . with high egg laying records at Storr's, Rhode Island and Western New York. DuBois New Hampshires will pay you extra profits in eggs and broilers. FREE literature and low prices. Write Box A.

DuBois Poultry Farm—New Paltz, N. Y.

HUBBARD'S Profit-Bred NEW HAMPSHIRES

YOU, TOO, can make bigger poultry profits if you select chicks of Balanced Breeding direct from the breeding source. Hubbard's New Hampshires have been scientifically developed to give you big-bodied, strong, vigorous, disease-free chicks, inheriting generations of record-making blood.

No single quality has been developed at the expense of other important qualities. Instead, Hubbard, over a period of 19 years, has developed 8 Balanced Breeding Features (see panel) that insure real poultry profits. Every chick is of our own strain. No trapnested pedigreed stock is ever sold. If you have never tried a flock of Hubbard's New Hampshires do so this year and compare. Every chick shipment has a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Send for new catalog.

BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1. Low Mortality
2. Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3. Fast, Uniform Growth
4. Outstanding Vigor
5. Rapid, Full Feathering
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8. Large Egg Size

FREE NEW VALUABLE CATALOG!



Hubbard Farms
WALPOLE, N.H.
Box No. 1202
Branch Plant: EPHRATA, PA.

BANKER'S Quality Baby Chicks and Pullets

from carefully selected bloodtested breeders Large type Leghorns, Barron strain; New Hampshire Reds, Hubbard strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Also White Runner and White Pekin Ducklings.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Goodflox Poultry Farm, EARL BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

IF You Answer This Ad PROMPTLY I Will Send You FREE PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATE Worth $3.00 On Every 100 Day-Olds

"KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels

Money-Making Strain 37 Years. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Mountain reared. Trapnested. Big White Birds. **Free Catalog** explains all.
KERLIN'S POULTRY FARM, 211 Walnut Rd., Centre Hall, Pa.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Dependable layers, fast growing. Hatched from Pullorum free old hen breeders. Eggbred White Leghorns, direct strain New Hampshires and other breeds. Sexed Leghorn pullets. Write for folder and prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

Chase Chicks

Healthy — Vigorous — No B.W.D. Fully Guaranteed. BIG TYPE Trapnested White Leghorns — Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Giant Black Minorcas—Partridge, Columbian, White Barred Rocks—White Wyandottes—Reds, New Hampshires—Sexed chicks—Free Catalog. Free feed.
CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALLKILL, N.Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LIVELY, LIVELY EVERY DAY WE KERR CHICKS ARE BRED TO LAY



● KERR CHICKS are so lively they just can't help shouting about it. And you will shout about them after they get to the laying stage. Every one from blood-tested stock. 29 years of fair dealing. 100 per cent live delivery. Write for latest FREE Chick Book and advance order discount.

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BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

"BULKLEY'S better system produces better birds." Buy your leghorn chicks from breeders free from pullorum, coccidiosis, big livers, tumors and paralysis. Large birds. Large eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed, progeny tested since 1916. Free circular and price list.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
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NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
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EXTRA PROFIT — DAY-OLD SEXED OR STARTED

LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION IN THE EAST



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CAPACITY OVER 1,500,000 EGGS AT A SINGLE SETTING. Few plants in the world, and no other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1937. More Official R. O. P. Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 300 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines. Wene Super 1937 matings will represent 16 years' concentration of the best breeding from the premier official contest bloodlines. Hatches every week in the year. Over 150,000 selected breeders BLOOD-TESTED. S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White or Black Giants, Wyandottes and Wene Crossbreeds; Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Red-Rocks. Save up to $2 per 100 by writing now. Catalog free. A post card will do.

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BABY CHICKS



AM I GLAD I BOUGHT "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

NEUHAUSER'S "GOOD LUCK" BABY CHICKS

Neuhauser customers report big earnings with "Good Luck" chicks... that's why four million chicks are hatched yearly to supply the demand. *24 "GOOD LUCK" BREEDS*—All from bloodtested breeders.

SEXED
Day-old Pullets or Cockerels in all breeds. 90% Sex Guarantee. Also Sex-Linked Hybrids.

TEN MALE CHICKS FREE with each 100 "AA" or "AAA" White Leghorns unsexed chicks. Toe-punched—unrelated.

FREE CALENDAR CATALOG in colors tells complete profit story, also facts about cash prize contest

NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES
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$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES WRITE FOR DETAILS

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



Hatches Every Monday & Thursday
WHITE LEGHORNS — S. C. REDS — BARRED ROX
WHITE ROX — NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
RED-ROCK CROSS BREED — MIXED CHICKS
All breeders Blood-Tested, 100% live delivery postpaid.
Write for Special cash prices and FREE CATALOG.

ALL LEADING BREEDS 7c UP

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Let me show you how to make **Bigger Egg Profits with . .**

SCHWEGLER'S
"THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS

20 years of breeding for more eggs per hen—that's why thousands of poultry raisers come back year after year for Schwegler's Chicks. They make bigger egg profits. "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS carry the blood lines of National Egg Laying Con. test winners. For past 2 years, winner of Poultry Item Award with 4 breeds, 50 birds averaged 258 eggs in 51 weeks. Cockerels from R.O.P. Hens head all our matings . . . all breeders individually selected, production-judged, blood-tested, (Free 25 lbs. Feed with each 100 chicks)

Get my Big 20th Anniversary Chick Catalog and head for Bigger Egg Profits. Write today and save money!

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

FREE CHICK CATALOG

12 BREEDS Sexed Chicks Pullets for Layers Cockerels for Broilers

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AMERICAN CHICKERIES — Quality — Cloverdale

Good Breeding
Proper Incubation
Low Prices
Day Old Pullets
Day Old Cockerels
Straight Run Chicks

FULL BLOODED
"American" Quality Chicks

Thousands hatching every Monday and Thursday throughout the season. Thousands of Big White Leghorn Chicks from Matings that we have improved yearly with Pedigreed Cockerels that we have purchased from Cloverdale. In 1934 we purchased 200—in 1935 we purchased 400 — in 1936 we purchased 225. Consistent Breeding like this makes leghorn chicks that will develop into dependable layers.

Large Commercial Egg Producers buy our large type White Leghorn Chicks year after year. DON'T GAMBLE. Try some of these chicks in your next brood. Also have thousands of choice quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshires, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns—every week. Write today for catalogue and complete price list.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian. Pa,

Send NOW-BIG 1937 CALENDAR CATALOG Free

WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS
Order early and get FREE Feed

11 money-making breeds—A. P. A. Inspected flocks—bloodtested—again improved with R. O. P. stock. Make more money the year 'round. Handsome FREE Calendar Catalog tells how . . . and get our LOW prices and FREE FEED offer.



WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.
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Mrs. Atz

ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX
Mrs. Atz Guarantees You That When Better Chix are Hatched, ATZ'S Will Hatch Them.

Thousands Hatching Weekly, Sexed or Unsexed, as you like them. Flocks Bloodtested for BWD and Typhoid fall of 1936, the most dreaded disease in baby chicks.

Reds, (White Wyandottes, extra special) White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Giants . . . Silver Laced Wyandottes, New Hampshire Reds . . . White, Black & Buff Minorcas, Black Leghorns . . . . Golden Buff, Big English White, Beautiful Dark Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Heavy Assorted . . . .

Day Old Pullets—if delivered after March 1st, will be $3 per 100 higher. Sexed 90% accurate.

Heavy Breed Cockerels 9c each. English Leghorn cockerels 5c each. Assorted Light Breed Cockerels 4c each.

AND REMEMBER THAT WE SEX ONLY OUR VERY BEST GRADE

Write for our big catalogue that beautifully illustrates our breeds that we hatch, also prices and our livability guarantee. Prices are rock-bottom. *Thousands for immediate delivery. We were not in the flood area.*

ATZ'S MAMMOTH HATCHERIES Box 18. HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA

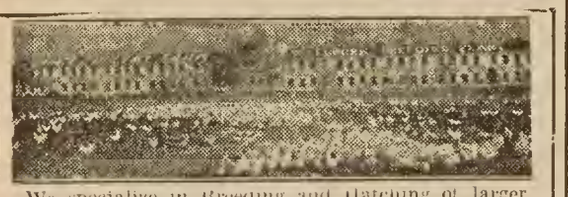


FOLKS—"HERE'S REAL CHICK VALUE"
12 LEADING BREEDS

12 Breeds. All from blood tested flocks. Name your breed. I really believe my W. Leghorns from Barron stock cannot be excelled. M. E. Stephenson, Pa. says: "They are the large layer type—pullets begin to lay at 4 months". M. L. C. says: "Bought 500 from you. Only lost 6". Mrs. C. F. M.: "I never had a flock that laid as many large white eggs". 1c discount per chick on early orders. From B. W. D. blood tested flocks. 100% live delivery. Get my prices and catalog today.

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Box 28 Bucyrus, Ohio

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CHICKS



We specialize in Breeding and Hatching of larger and better WHITE LEGHORNS. Photos of our Farm sent FREE. Send your orders now for February, March and April CHICKS. Visitors Welcome.

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EMPIRE SEXED CHICKS

Also Regular Day Old Chicks From U. S. Approved Stock.

All breeders B.W.D. bloodtested. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at one-half original cost. Get our illustrated catalog—all leading breeds—bred to make you profits. Also turkey poults. Write

EMPIRE HATCHERY
Box 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	8.00	40.00	80.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	9.00	45.00	90.00

Heavy Mix $7.-100. Hatches every Mon. & Thursday. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by the stained Antigen method. All Breeders carefully selected and culled under my supervision. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for our new 1937 catalog giving full details of our Breeders and hatchery.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English, S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.
Bar. & W. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	8.00	40.00	80.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	9.00	45.00	90.

H. Mix $7. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thur. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH LIVABILITY Vouched For

The high livability of Prof. Riley's White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns is vouched for by hundreds of customers Accomplished by using families that live, grow, feather rapidly, produce heavily. Bloodtested twice yearly. High egg production insured by fourteen years scientific breeding, trapnesting, culling, using high producing families rather than individuals. For more eggs, meat, profits, write

PROF. RILEY'S POULTRY FARM
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.



Large English LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron Strain. Our Breeders are all old Hens on Mountain Range. Chick prices $8.50 and $9 per 100.

ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS



WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS BARRED ROCKS

• 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N.Y.



NABOB! FREE FEED
25 LBS. WITH EACH 100 CHICKS.

Thousands weekly all year. Finest Quality Layers in 40 breeds. Hybrid Baby Pullets and Cockerels. B.W.D. Tested. Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Guineas. Catalog free.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box T, GAMBIER, OHIO.

MAKE MORE MONEY!

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

Assure yourself of success by starting with chicks backed by 36 years' breeding for big egg production.

SEXED day-old **pullets** or **cockerels** all breeds. 90% Sex Guarantee. Order with confidence.

18 BREEDS from bloodtested breeders. The kind you want. Write Now for *FREE* literature. Box R.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY New Washington, Ohio

BISHOP'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Awarded 1st Prize at Ohio State Fair. Under R.O.P. Production Classes. Bishop's is a real R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Farm Operating a U. S. Ohio Certified Hatchery. 6100 large bodied WHITE LEGHORN HENS mated to individual pedigreed R.O.P. Males. Order your day-old chicks and DAY-OLD PULLETS NOW. Liberal discounts on early orders. 24 page catalogue free. Just drop a card to

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM
RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS
BETTER BRED FOR MORE EGGS.

Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $8.-100; Wh. Giants $12; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $7.50; Heavy Mixed $7. Safe delivery postpaid. Circular FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks Barron Type Leghorns and Rocks. Write for prices. Early order discount.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,
R. 2, Box 54, Zeeland, Michigan.

White Leghorns Started pullets, baby chicks, or hatching eggs. Get our circular before ordering.
WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM,
Route No. 2, MT. PLEASANT, PA.

BUY CHICKS backed by 30 years experience. From carefully selected well bred stock. Choice of 15 leading, profit making breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for catalog and low prices.
Lantz Hatchery, Box 201, Tiffin, Ohio.

AUSTRALORP—LAMONA HEADQUARTERS
Importers—World Champion 353-361-364 egg hens. Illustrated catalog shows customers profits.
OSBORNE FARM, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Low prices. Tom Barron Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICK BUYERS— 1937 Calendar free in colors. Six best breeds, Keystone Vitality Chicks — 14 day guarantee as per catalog. Established 1910. Stamp appreciated. $1000.00 Chick Contest. Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own STATE BLOOD-TESTED and SUPERVISED Flocks. Circular FREE. **10c**
E. L. Beaver's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ALL LEADING BREEDS. Chicks from carefully selected, tested flocks with excellent production records. Special livability guarantee. Beautiful Free Catalog.
LIGONIER HATCHERY, R-10, LIGONIER, INDIANA.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS, Missouri Approved, Bloodtested; Leghorns, $7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $7.75; Brahmas, Minorcas, $8.40; Giants $9.40; Heavy Assorted $6.75; Mixed Assorted $5.90; prepaid. Free Catalog, explaining 2-week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

FREE BOOK

Make money breeding squabs. Market high, supply scarce. Sold only 25 days old. We sell breeders at low prices. Send stamp for mailing of 1937 free picture book, tells all.

ROYAL

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

We Pay Postage.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.
Barred and White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
N. H. Reds, White and Black Minorcas, W. Giants, W. Wyandottes, Red-Rock Cross Breed	9.00	45.00	90.
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.

Order now from this ad. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG rushed to you on request. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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KELLERVILLE MODERN QUALITY

Parent stock blood-tested. Large Type White Leg. $7.50; White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $8; N. H. Reds, $9. 28 yrs. hatching experience. Circular FREE.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box C, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TAKE NOTICE Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks. 100% del. Free Circular.

	50	100	500	1,000
Women's English Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Bar. Rocks & Rhode Island Reds	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.25	36.25	72.50
GRADE A, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks & R. I. Reds,				$8.50
GRADE A, White Leghorns, $8. Asst'd Breeds,				$6.75

Hatched from large type healthy Tested Breeders.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	8.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

More Profits . . . than ever before with . . .



SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE. WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

MY OWN SPECIAL WHITE LEGHORNS

Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

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W. Leghorns R. I. Reds
N. Hampshires Barred Rocks
Rock-Red Cross
100% Pullorum Clean

Reproducers of America's finest R.O.P. Strains — McLoughlin, Rice, Hanson Leghorns; Parmenter, Homestead R. I. Reds; Twitchell N. Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every chick backed by many generations high record dams. Free catalog.

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
539-A W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

	100	500	1000
9 years flock improvement.			
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.00

ALL FREE RANGE 2 & 3 year old breeders BLOOD-TESTED. Electric hatched. Hatches every Mon. and Thurs. Can ship at once. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. I pay the postage. Write for 1937 circular.

STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.00
Broiler Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

HECLA POULTRY FARM,
Box 110, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

C.O.D. SEXED CHICKS, Ducklings, Poults. Early Advance Order Price. Any variety chicks—7c. ONLY ONE QUALITY AND PRICE. 2500 breeders in personal flock. Assorted cockerels — 3c.
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CHICKS BARRON LEGHORNS, N. H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS — LOW PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N. E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
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TURKEYS WHITE HOLLAND. Choice Toms for Sale. Baby Poults, Hatching Eggs. Cat. Free.
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3000 BABY TURKEYS hatched weekly. Cash discounts for early bookings. List free. Also White Pekin Baby Ducklings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Penna.

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Turkeys For Sale— Mammoth Bronze and Bourbon Red toms for breeders, also day-old poults from May 18th to August 1st. C. H. TIMERMAN, La Fargeville, N. Y.

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Ducklings High producing runners, $7.50 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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Proved Profit Makers 24 Years

25 lbs. FREE FEED With Every 100 Chicks
N. NEW ENGLAND STATES, N. Y., N. J., PA., MD., DEL.

Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
4—10 wk. W. Leghorn Pullets
100% Live Delivery
Chick Book Explains All

7-Point Breeding Program Proves Investment Value

1. Size and Type 2. Early Maturity
3. Low Mortality 4. Large Egg Size
5. High Average Flock Production
6. All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D.
7. Exclusive Tempador System of Incubation

MASTER BRED STRAINS
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks,
R. I. Reds, New Hampshires.

2c per Chick Discount On Early Orders

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OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRES

SPECIAL MATINGS Master Bred Breeders housed in Pens of 100 Birds each. The choice from 63,000 Chicks, whose egg cost alone totaled $6,150.00. This is the finest N. H. Breeding program in Pa. No B. W. D. Reactors. PRICE: $11.75 Per 100 — $115.00 Per 1,000. Every chick uniform, master bred, reg. 18c and 20c Chick quality.

PENNA-STATE SUPERVISED New Hampshire Red Chicks are always of uniform quality and can be depended upon to make real profits. Every breeding bird is State Selected; State Leg Banded; State Blood Tested
PRICE: $10.00 Per 100 — $100.00 Per 1,000

RED-ROCK CROSS — SEX LINKED CHICKS
DAY OLD PULLETS, 95% ACCURATE ---------- $12.75—100; $127.50—1000
DAY OLD COCKERELS, 95% ACCURATE ---------- 8.75—100; 87.50—1000
Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100

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"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania"
BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

FAUST'S Satisfaction Guaranteed! CHICKS

New Hampshires ★ White Leghorns ★ White & Barred Rocks ★ Bl. & White Giants ★ Turkey Poults

Chick Prices Are Slashed !

	100	1000
White Leghorns	$8.50	$80.00
White and Barred Rocks	9.00	85.00
New Hampshire Reds	9.00	85.00

All Breeders State Supervised and State Blood Tested. This is the first time in the history of chick buying that State Supervised Chicks have been offered at so low a price. Hatches year round—15,000 weekly. And in addition we will Give You Free 25 lbs. feed with each 100 chicks (value 75c). Order your chicks today from this ad. It will pay you to have Faust's Chicks this year. Send for 20 page Catalog on Chicks and Turkey Poults. $1.00 books your order, balance C.O.D. Chicks for delivery after May 15. $1.00 per 100 less. On orders of less than 100 chicks add ½c per chick. All breeders have the best blood lines in breeding. Many with egg records of 300 eggs and over in their pullet year.

100% LIVE DELIVERY AND 100% TWO WEEKS LIVABILITY GUARANTEE.

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Jefferson County
Theresa, N.Y.

All Breeders closely culled and blood tested. A careful Vitality Test is also made of chicks and ducklings from all flocks.

	50	100	500	1000
Heavy English White Leghorns crossed with a N. Y. State flock of highest Official Egg Records	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85
New Hampshire Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	45.00	90
Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Jersey Giants	6.50	12.00	55.00	

Four weeks old chicks of the heavy breeds, not sorted as to sex 10c apiece over the price of day olds, shipped by express collect. Four weeks old White Leghorn Pullets 25c each, 10 weeks old 75c, 15 weeks old, $1.00. White Indian Runner Ducklings: 12 $2.65; 25 $5.25; 50 $10.00; 100 $19.00. Shipments of day-olds are postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Quality Baby Chicks

From Blood Tested Stock

Antigen Test B.W.D. Large S. C. W. Leg.	100	500	1000
	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Elsasser S. C. W. Leg.	8.00	40.00	80.00
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

100% live delivery, cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Write for FREE CATALOG. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A. McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from free range healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $10. per 100, $48.50 per 500, $95.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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Twenty years Breeding for Larger and Better
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES—RHODE ISLAND REDS
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—BARRED ROCKS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.
Write at once for FREE Literature and Photos.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

New Hampshire Reds Started pullets or baby chicks. Get our circular before ordering. WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Route No. 2, MT. PLEASANT, PA.

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Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Barred & White Rox, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	9.00	45.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. Order direct from this ad. 1937 catalog & Prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Mon. & Thur.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED	100	500	1000
Large Type S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	9.00	45.00	90
Heavy Mix $7-100.			

All breeders blood-tested for BWD Whole Blood Antigen Method, carefully culled, under my own supervision. Hatches every Monday & Thursday of each week. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or COD. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. New Hampshire State Accredited flock, means highest rating. All breeders State tested for BWD, found 100% free, no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches year round. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write
MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM,
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FREE 10 MALE CHICKS



HIGH-PRODUCTION BRED AND UNRELATED
With Each 100 Chicks on Early Orders

Buy **Tomlin's** pre-mated purebred chicks for Super-Profits in eggs and meat, at no extra cost. New Hampshires, Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Big Type S. C. White Leghorns—sexed if desired. **Extra chicks** given with our Red-Rock and White Leghorn-White Rock Hybrid pullet and male chicks.

Big, healthy chicks that glow with extra vigor—**extra sturdy**—that can only come from breeders high-production bred, expertly fed, new-blood mated, reared and ranged in the open up to 11 months, with all the vital and natural health from God's own sunshine. How we have made this possible is explained. Every breeder proved after test to be free from B.W.D.— $7.90 up

100% live arrival plus 14-day livability guarantee. **FREE CATALOG!**

MALES $4.90 up PULLETS $12.90 up

Tomlin's CHICKS
Dept. 4018B East Hartford, Conn.

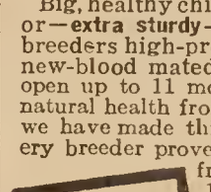
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LARGE EGG SIZE BREEDS.

White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, New Hampshires and R. I. Reds. White and Black Giants. Red-Rock Cross Breeds, Pullets or Cockerels. Write for our catalog of money making Poultry, your copy is ready now. Our Slogan: "Good Chicks for Less Money."

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, Port Treverton, Pa.

STRICKLER'S WHITE LEGHORNS



BIG SIZE BARRON STRAIN

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. We import direct from England. Bred for vigor and health and high winter egg production. 262 to 301 cockerel, pedigree matings. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES, ROCKS and BRAHMAS. All State Blood Tested. New low prices. BABY CHICKS. CATALOG FREE.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, Sheridan, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

	100	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75
Barred & White Rocks	8.00	40.00	80
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	8.00	40.00	80
White Jersey Giants	10.00	50.00	100
Assorted or Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70

From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA

SHIRK'S *QUALITY* CHICKS

Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)

	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85

H. Mix. $7.—100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM LEGHORNS

OVER 90,000 CHICKS SOLD IN 1936.
96% went to customers who had visited our farm and know our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 21 years.
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BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS. Live. Lay. Pay. Free of Cannibalism. Circular free.
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Footwear users the country over say the only thing that matches Ball-Band fit, style and comfort is Ball-Band economy. There are more days' wear in every pair of Ball-Band heavy rubbers, boots, work shoes for farm and dairy work . . . gaiters and light rubbers for women and children . . . canvas sport shoes for boys . . . and other footwear for special purposes. The next time you need footwear, see the Ball-Band dealer. Look for the Red Ball.

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BALL-BAND

Farm Ancestors

By "RYM" BERRY



"Rym" Berry

PRIDE of ancestry is a good thing or a bad thing depending on what it does to the person who is proud. If it makes him smug and superior (and generally lazy and worthless) because of something his progenitors were or did, it's a bad thing; if it stimulates him to hustle for the benefit of the community and his own reputation therein, it's a good thing. Good stock degenerates pretty rapidly if you don't do something about it all the time, and that's just as true of people as it is of cattle.

We can talk about this subject candidly and impersonally because we haven't any ancestry — not in the farm sense. We're the first of our line to go on the land. Therefore, with no agrarian background we feel humble and alone, and as if we were under a special obligation to justify our own occupation of good land.

Conscious of our lack of farm ancestors, we have had a tendency to adopt as our own—though we never saw them and know little about them—the people who held and worked our land before us. We like them and are proud of them. Every day we find some new work of their hands, so done and of such material that it has come down through the years without loss of structural integrity, to the benefit of us who come after them and of those who will come after us. Such discoveries embarrass us a little. Our farm ancestors did not do that sort of work for themselves or for their children; they did it for the farm and as part of their contribution to the land. And it produces an uncomfortable feeling of unearned enrichment on our part. Having received a benefit we did not earn, and which we cannot pay back to our predecessors, we in turn must repay in like manner to the farm itself and in such wise that the benefits shall accrue to our successors. With that mood upon us, it does not seem just right to build our new chicken coop of cheap, kiln-dried lumber full of knots. We have the uncomfortable feeling that on our farm the new chicken coop should be framed of hand-hewn oak timbers with mortised joints to be worthy of the old corn crib—which is.



"Conscious of our lack of farm ancestry, we have a tendency to adopt the people who worked on land before us."

We don't know much about our farm ancestors beyond what we've derived from the evidences of themselves that they've left around the place. But we've seen a portrait of the first occupant. He was a soldier of Washington's ragged army who drew from the State the military lot in the wilderness of which our farm was a part. He drew it as a recognition of his service to the State and (according to the picture) he wore big, circular earrings and buttoned his pants up the sides. But he cleared the land with fire and axe and girdling knife; he worked it with oxen and then passed on to his reward. From the old warrior's descendants the land passed to a family who worked it for three generations and to whom we succeeded. It was they who built for the ages and who gave us our sense of inferiority and of obligation. It was they who paved the pig pen with huge flag stones, turned the brook from its original course so that it might flow through the barn yard, used monoliths for corner posts so that it might not be necessary to replace them every hundred years or so, and framed the house of ash and oak and black walnut.

How are you going to keep scientific books of accounts with a farm like that? Our farm ancestors could not have kept books—beyond, perhaps, a record of what they planted, what they harvested and what they sold it for. If they had, their capital outlay and their labor charges would have shown them in the red in spite of bursting barns, no debts and money in the bank.

They could not have kept books of which an auditor might approve simply because the farm was first their home, and their business only in a secondary sense. If it had been their business first, and operated to show a profit on the books, they would have built the bridge across the brook of logs and cross-poles. They could have built it that way at little cost in a single day and it would have been good enough to last for twenty years. Instead of that they put weeks of labor into building a stone bridge that has stood for a century and is good for another, drawing the slabs from a quarry three miles away. The gates and cornerposts are of stone, too, from the same quarry even though the farm could have given them posts of locust and of cedar good enough to last a life time. And any competent accountant could have told them that all this did not pay—that they had grossly over-capitalized the operation.

But, bless your heart, our farm ancestors were not keeping books, actually or in their minds, when they built the bridge of stone and put in hitching posts that will stand true and firm a hundred years after any horse has been hitched to them. They were building a home when they did that, and not running any three-year agricultural experiment. Men who plant fruit trees and wisteria vines when they are 85 are bad economists and good ancestors. Farm bookkeeping is a splendid thing up to the point where you start operating for the benefit of a bookshowing and not to the advantage of the farm. We're grateful to our farm ancestors because they built for the farm and not for the books, and because they had sense enough to realize that no system of farm accounting has yet been devised which provides a column in which to put down credit items involving human happiness, delight in the beauty of nature and self-satisfaction in the contemplation of a stout job well done.





if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

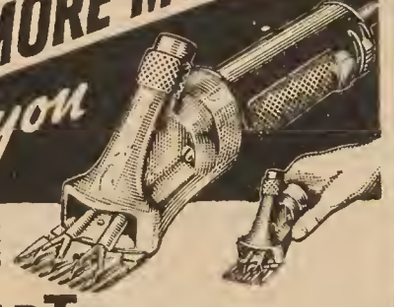
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Get 10% more wool from same sheep or goats with the fast, easy-to-use Shearmaster. Has 78% more powerful ball-bearing, fan-cooled motor inside the special **EASY-GRIP** handle—diameter barely 2 inches. Extra powerful. New professional type Tension Control. Removes fleece from sheep in a few minutes. No second cuts. Longer fibre wool grades better—brings more money. Saves time—work. Shearmaster only $19.95 at your dealer's or send us $2.00. Pay balance on arrival. Slightly higher west of Denver. Write for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5664 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Illinois. *47 years making Quality products.*

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Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of it. This amazing book tells how to know horses—how to break them — how to train them — how to make money as a master horseman. *Write for it today — FREE*, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding without cost to you. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse, check here ☐ *Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.*

Beery School of Horsemanship,
Dept. 162 - - - PLEASANT HILL, OHIO



SELF SKETCH OF THE
A.A. SALESMAN WHO
WROTE THIS TRUE STORY

It is a mystery. Can you explain the "hunch" I had that day? Let me begin back last fall - the day I called at his home.

They were just sitting down to dinner. Mr. Dutton said he liked the paper, but couldn't renew because he was working on the E.R.A., having all he could do to support his family. Then we fell to talking about the North American Travel Accident Protection. He said he ought not to have dropped his insurance- ("Traveling is so hazardous now," he said), but he would have to let it go. He had no money.

I did my best to persuade him not to put it off, had my hand on the door knob, ready to leave, when an inner voice compelled me to turn around and say, "Mr. Dutton, I have a peculiar feeling that your family will need this protection. I don't know why, but I feel it so strongly that I will gladly loan you the money, if necessary."

For the first time he began to think about it seriously. He turned to his eldest son, (see picture), borrowed $3.00 from him, asked me to renew American Agriculturist for five years, requested that I leave insurance applications to send later.



MR. MUNSEY PRESENTS NORTH AMERICAN
DRAFT OF $1000.00 TO MRS. DUTTON.

It went along about two months. On a Thursday afternoon, Mr. Dutton stepped into the Rochester Post Office, made out a money order for $3.00, to send for three policies; Sunday afternoon he was killed in an auto accident.

EVERYWHERE, THIS SAD TRAGEDY IS BEING DUPLICATED ON OUR HIGHWAYS. WHAT A BLESSING IT IS TO HAVE RELIABLE INSURANCE PROTECTION WHEN YOU NEED IT!

N. A. Associates, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A *Place for* Everything

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

KEEPING THE HOUSE "picked up" is one of the most everlasting jobs the homemaker has to do. "Never let it get littered in the first place," say some. That sounds simple, but how about an early morning in cold weather with several children to get off to school and no time to spare, and every child requiring mittens, sweaters, coat, galoshes, hat, homework, pencils and school books? The house is a pretty busy place at such a moment, and usually Mom is a wreck and heaves a real sigh of relief when the door closes on the last one.

Then if she goes into the bedrooms, finds John's pajamas on the floor, Mary's dress crumpled on a chair, and Dad's newspaper spread everywhere, the day looks none too bright!

Untidiness does not always indicate lack of effort on Mom's part to train the children to keep everything in its place. Some children are harder to train than others, but if they can get the habit of orderliness early, it certainly saves a lot of wear and tear on themselves and every one else.

I know men who have worked in offices for twenty years and who tell me that finally they can keep a clean desk. Some men do this easily and naturally and others never get the habit. It may be that when the untidy ones were young, someone always picked up after them, or perhaps there was no definite place in their homes for keeping things in order. These two factors can be eliminated in any household. Storage closets and self-discipline in using them do the trick.

Once you get started, you see all sorts of possibilities for shelves, cupboards, filing boxes, and cabinets for keeping down confusion. Since one of the first lessons in orderliness that a child learns is to put away certain of his clothes, the clothes closet should probably be considered first. Some place to hang coats, suits and dresses is a necessity, even if it is no more than a broad shelf, fitted underneath with a clothes pole for holding hangers. Then get the child to use the closet by persuasion or system, rather than nagging. Give small rewards for keeping it neat or have contests between the children, making due allowance for differences in age, etc. A definite place for articles, shelves and hooks that the child can reach, clothes hangers of suitable size, shelves or proper containers for rubbers and shoes, large boxes for toys, pigeonholes for sweaters, caps, mittens — these are the best helps toward tidiness. If a closet is not possible, dresser drawers may be subdivided with boxes to hold smaller articles and thus prevent confusion.

I know a family of five boys whose parents finally built five lockers in a back room — one for each boy. Each of them comes into this warm room, takes off his outdoor clothes and puts them in the locker. This saves tracking dirt into the rest of the house, and puts the responsibility of keeping his clothes on the lad himself. The relief to the mother is inestimable.

Shoe pockets hung on closet walls or doors help to keep order. These are made to fit the place available. Simply use a piece of stout cloth and make several rows of pockets across, using strips of the same stout material, pleating each pocket to give room for the shoes. The same idea can be used for stockings. Another convenience for shoes and stockings may be found in the shoe and stocking cabinets on the market, either in the mail order houses or in the stores. If shoe shelves are built into a closet, they should be up off the floor so that it is easy to clean underneath.

Hats retain their shape if kept on stands on closet shelves. Hat stands can be bought cheaply, or made of cardboard in cylinders drawn in a little at the top. These cardboard cylinders can be shellacked, painted, or covered neatly with wallpaper or cretonne. Other very convenient hat stands clamp to the edge of the closet shelf.

Each bedroom closet should have a bag for soiled clothing, for it is highly important that children learn early not to mix fresh clothing with soiled clothing.

A place to study, with a table or desk that is large enough and well lighted, solves many family problems. For high school boys and girls whose homework is considerable, a separate room away from the family and radio makes study much easier. From the very beginning, a child should form the habit of packing his school books away the night before, ready to be picked up in the morning. A definite shelf or part of a shelf or drawer assigned to him for his school books is a help.

After settling the business of storage for books, toys, and clothes, which is (*Turn to Page* 34)



—Photos, Courtesy New York State College of Home Economics.

There are no lost steps when putting away dishes, or getting out baking supplies and tins, in this kitchen. Everything is right at hand. Kitchen is lighted from a large window at the left. A convenient closet like the one illustrated at the left can easily be built into a hallway or bedroom. Its good features are an upper shelf for hats and boxes, a rod for hangers, and a lower shelf for shoes and boxes.





Revamp Your Wardrobe NOW

BLOUSES and tunics—for figures that can wear them—are marvelous adjuncts to the "basic" costume. They permit greater variety and can be made gay and frivolous or subdued and businesslike, depending upon where their wearer is going.

Prints inspired by the late Victorian period or absolutely modern ones depending upon novel ideas for their interest, or just plain, contrasting colors brighten up any dark costume. Some of these novel ideas are the new prints showing motifs of postage stamps, keys, twining vines, old Persian patterns or perhaps the designer's own initials trailing over the material.

On the street or at home, milady wants to look smart. Gingham, percale or some of the new novelty cotton fabrics are particularly adapted to the quaint designs now in favor. Rick-rack braid and machine embroidery edging are again popular for trimming house dresses. Above all, colors are important and one need not be stingy in that respect. Never before have we seen such a range of fine colors as well as designs in inexpensive materials.

Blouse or Tunic Pattern No. 3301, suitable for formal or informal wear in satin crepe or taffeta, wool jersey or challis, comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material for tunic blouse; and 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material for peplum blouse.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for copy of new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Plans All-Season Bloom

WHEN I sit down at night with a small booklet in my hands and a faraway look in my eyes and have to be spoken to at least twice before I can hear anything, there is just one reason for it—flower catalogs! The spell has been working a long time now and I have been disciplining myself to keep from ordering ten times as many of the lovely things as I have room to plant. I get very expansive and generous when I look at a flower catalog and want almost everything on the list. But when it comes to figuring out just how much window space is available for starting the pans or flats and how much watering it will take and transplanting, and all the rest, then common sense has to take charge.

So I start all over again and try to foresee how many plants I can safely figure on having left after winter storms are over and the mulch has been removed. As it looks now, my borders are fairly well filled with bulbs and perennials, but most of these will be through blooming by the middle of July. They are daffodils, tulips, lilies, pinks, columbine, painted daisies, peonies, the different kinds of iris, delphiniums, baby's breath, day lilies and lupins. After the bulk of perennials have bloomed I have a few which I count on for mid and late season flowering, gaillardia, late blooming lilies, phlox, perennial aster, physostegia and sweet william.

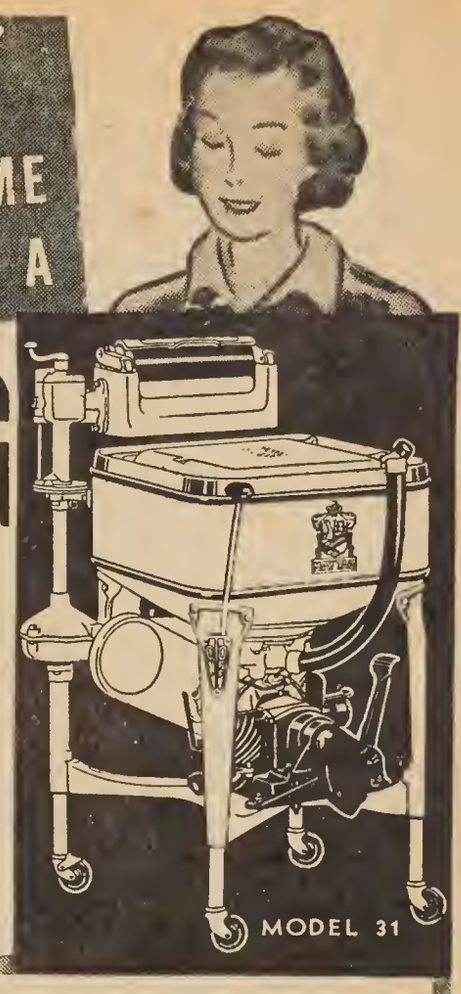
Annuals Upon Which I Depend After Perennials are Through

After June blooming perennials are over, annuals are my chief dependence. I shouldn't know how to proceed if I didn't have "glads." The $10.00 varieties are far beyond me; perhaps when they multiply sufficiently and price comes down, I can have some of them. To my old stock, now tucked away in naphthalene flakes to ward off thrips, I must add more of certain varieties which are particularly striking without being unduly expensive. They are Com. Koehl, a rich red, Mammoth White and the marvelous Picardy.

The rust-proof snapdragons are away up on my list, for they certainly proved their worth last summer. Then I *must* get two or three packets of petunias of the different kinds, some balcony, some dwarf and some ruffled for they usually give a good account of themselves here. As for marigolds I shall have to be very firm with myself; the new ones are so exciting and there are so many good old varieties. But I do want to try the new Crown of Gold and the new Dwarf Royal Scot All Double, besides the fragrant Yellow Supreme and handsome Guinea Gold. I have always had a weakness for annual scabiosa and should feel downright cheated if I failed to get the new Rosette, a lovely rose color. The annual Canterbury Bells and annual lupins offer bloom at a time when the perennial varieties have finished, besides having the advantage of not requiring wintering over.

Now if I can squeeze all these into the few feet of space left, I ought to qualify for a job as subway guard.

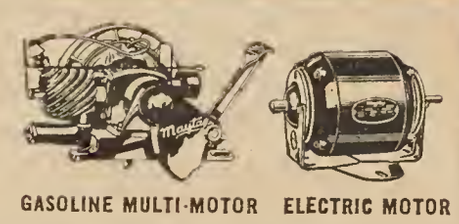
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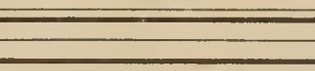
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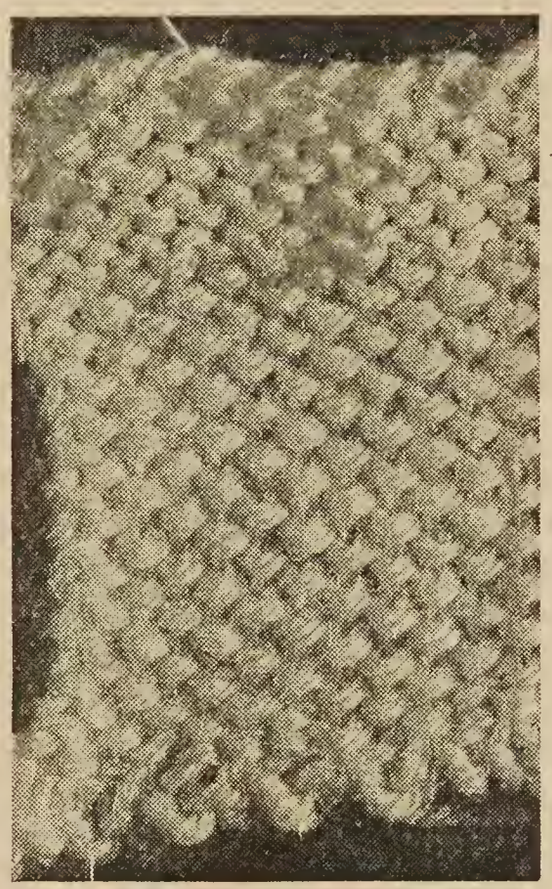


This is a hooked rug made by a subscriber, Harriet King Smith, of Randolph, Vermont. Some of you may remember having seen the illustration before. It is one of the old time scenes and appeared on page one of the February 17, 1936, issue of American Agriculturist. The hooked rug, 54 x 34 inches, is a copy of that illustration.

New Ideas for KNITTERS

NOW that knitting for utility alone has progressed to knitting for style and beauty, we have with us the greatest possible variety of delightful knitted things. The lumberman's stout gray stockings and mittens of former years are now augmented by gay golf and ski socks and knitted gloves of vivid hues. The woodsman's helmet has become color conscious, and in addition to the gray or khaki, we also have red, or vivid blue or orange which can be seen a mile away in the clear.

Yarns have changed in texture, too. We still can get the firm twisted yarns for hard service; we also can get the soft, fluffy yarns for babies' blankets, little coaties, and downy afghans, with variations between the extremes.



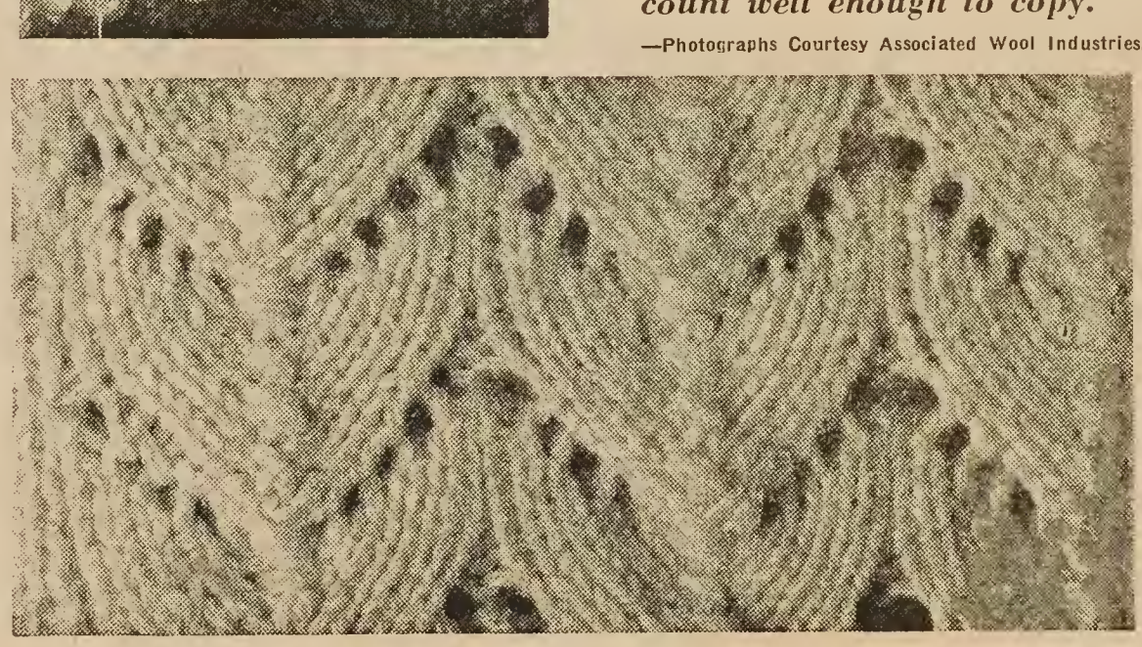
Yet yarns are not just plain twisted. They keep up with the march of style and appear as nubby, mixed tweeds, bouclette and other fancy yarns. The material may be wool, linen, cotton, silk, or mixtures of two or more of these fibers. Choice should depend upon the use to which the garment is to be put.

Price, of course, is always a factor, but first cost is not always the greatest cost. A poor yarn soon becomes rough, is apt to "crock" and loses shape far more quickly than a yarn of good quality. The same thing applies to all yarns whether used for knitting, crocheting, or for the new vogue of weaving yarn into small squares or rectangles on a loom, and then putting these small patterns together to form a garment. This weaving on a tiny loom is a new use for yarn which might apply to those who cannot or will not knit. This is particularly useful for scarfs, afghans, belts, pillow tops and other objects which lend themselves to straight line construction. Of course, the small squares can be knitted or crocheted, if the maker prefers.



Knitting stitches which you can count well enough to copy.

—Photographs Courtesy Associated Wool Industries.



The brother-sister suit may be carried out in yarn as well as in fabric. The sweaters are practically the same in both suits, the variation being the little pants for the boy's suit and a wee skirt for the girl's.

A shoulderette is easy to make and is wonderfully comfortable when you breakfast in bed or need a little extra warmth across the shoulders. It is really a scarf ending in deep cuffs and held in position by a tie around the neck. Beautiful neckwear, crocheted or knit, can do more than anything else to smarten up a dress. In fact, by making use of the current "basic" dress, one may have a great variety of outfits by simply varying the collar, vestee, or scarf at her neck.

Another smart idea is to match hat or beret with a scarf, or for sportswear have a matched set of belt, pocketbook and gloves. However, knit or crocheted gloves are appearing in plain colors, but fancy stitches, with street suits.

As for all handcrafts, design is of the utmost importance. There are some women born with color sense while others have to achieve it by constantly working with color of all kinds in yarns and fabrics. It is only through nice use of color that really artistic results can be had. One old lady used her color sense to good advantage when using up odds and ends of yarn to make an afghan. She made such a beautiful thing that one of the yarn companies adapted her idea to yarns which they are selling for the purpose.

As a rule, the simpler the design the better, for too much ornamentation is confusing. It is always safe to remember in designing anything, that simplicity is elegance.

A Place for EVERYTHING

(*Continued from Page* 32)

rated a real factor in teaching children good habits, take a look at your other closets, for food supplies, cleaning equipment, dishes, kitchen utensils, and linen. See whether they can be added to or changed so as to make work easier. Dish closets, where there may be much crowding and inconvenience, need careful arrangement, with tallest and heaviest dishes placed on the lowest shelf. Dishes which are seldom used should be placed on the higher shelves, and those which are never used had better go to the graveyard or be given away.

In many cases where it is impossible to build in a closet, or to use the very convenient cabinets which can be bought in units, secondhand chests of drawers may be obtained cheaply; or you can get new unfinished furniture and stain or paint it to match the color scheme of the room or hall where you intend to use it.

In any case, the closet or its substitute ought to be placed where it is most needed—linen closet near bedrooms and bathroom, cleaning closets on both floors, dish cupboards near sink, stove utensils near stove.

Inexpensive cleaning closets can be bought, or easily contrived out of old wardrobes. It is an extra convenience if they have removable shelves which can be adjusted according to the size of the objects to be accommodated, such as bottles or cans of cleaning fluid, wax and small brushes. Hooks or clips for hanging up brooms, mops and long handled brushes should be securely fastened to shelf or sides of the closet.

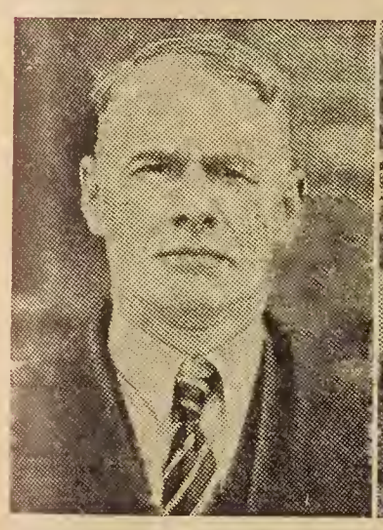


Above: Eleven members of the Pierce family, whose ages range from 61 to 81. In picture, the oldest is seated at right, youngest standing at left. One brother is living but was not present when picture was taken; one sister not living. Electus Pierce, father of the family, was born in Durham, Greene County, N. Y., and moved to Blenheim Hill, Schoharie County, when a year and a half old. He is the 8th in direct line of descent from Capt. Michael Pierce, born in Massachusetts in 1781.



Left: Roger Stearns of South Paris, Maine. For his excellent work, Roger was chosen the outstanding 4-H club boy of the state. Is there a 4-H club in your community? If not, perhaps a boost from you would get one started.

Interesting FOLKS *and* PLACES



Fred Nuttar of Corinna, Maine, a director of the New England Milk Producers' Association and an outstanding dairyman.



Kathryn Cytrynak of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., selecting potatoes to exhibit. Growing 601 bushels of Rural Russets on ¾ of an acre won her the title of champion 4-H potato grower of New York State; also set record for adults to shoot at. Honor was paid her at joint banquet of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n at Syracuse recently.



***Left:** No, she's not a boy. Four year old Marlyn Grace Lampkin of Amsterdam, N. Y., and her pet goose. Her Uncle George says she is worth a million dollars in fun.*

***Below:** Members of this Methodist Episcopal Church at Union Village, Vt., recently celebrated the church's centennial. Pastor George Lansing Fox also serves the church at Thetford Center.*



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This safe, external treatment cannot possibly upset the stomach, as constant internal "dosing" is so apt to do. It can be used freely, as often as needed, even on the youngest child.

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When We Brought Home QUEEN TOMYRIS

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS my lot in life to remain at our Maine farm with the old squire and Grandmother Ruth for a number of years after my cousins Addison, Theodora, Ellen and Halstead had left it to go their various ways in the world. I have to admit that we were at times a little lonely there after all the joyous stir and bustle of those former years when there were so many of us at home and so much going on. I could see that the old folks often missed their more interesting grandchildren, for I of course was the laggard of the family, who lacked the purpose and ambition that actuated the others.

I remember that once when a letter came from Ellen, lately married and living in far-off Dakota, Grandmother Ruth dropped it in her lap, exclaiming, "Oh, why need they all have left us and gone so soon! Why couldn't they have stayed with us longer?" Tears were in her eyes.

The old squire was more philosophical. "It is the way of all life, Ruth," he said. "Nothing stands still. An irresistible power pushes us on through youth, middle life and old age — into an unknown future."

But dear grandmother never quite liked the sound of the old squire's philosophical reflections. "I hope, Joseph, you are living in such a way that you have full assurance where you are going in the future," she said reprovingly.

"Yes, yes, Ruth," the old gentleman replied and resumed his reading.

It was on one of those pensive evenings when only the three of us were in the sitting room that our neighbor Catherine Edwards came hastening in on an errand. "Can I arrange with you to have your hired man do our farm chores for a few days?" she said. "Mother has just received a letter from her brother, Uncle Chauncey Waddell, who lives near Middlebury, Vermont. He is in bad health and does not expect to live long. He writes that he wants very much to see mother again, and mother is very anxious to go."

"But, Cathy, is your mother really able to take so long a trip?" Grandmother Ruth asked at once, for Mrs. Edwards had been for several years so great a sufferer from arthritic rheumatism as hardly to be able to walk or even to rise from her chair without aid.

"I'm afraid it is too much for her to attempt," Catherine replied regretfully. "But she is firmly set upon going. She says she feels that she must see Uncle Chauncey once more in life. So we plan to drive slowly across country in my pony cart.

"But there is another thing that perplexes me a good deal, and I hardly see how I am going to manage it," Catherine continued. "Uncle Chauncey, you know, has been a breeder of Morgan horses and writes that he wants to make me a present of a beautiful Morgan filly, one he has raised and trained himself. He declares it is the handsomest, most intelligent creature that ever drew a buggy, and he wants me to have it. But how I am to drive Nep home with mother and lead that four-year-old filly bothers me a little. Still I guess I shall manage it somehow," she added, laughing. "So I have run over to see if I can arrange with you to look after our place while we are gone."

But the old squire looked grave. "Catherine, you ought not to undertake so long a journey with that pony and cart," he said. "It is two hundred and fifty miles or more. Your mother would suffer cruelly from such a journey."

"I know it. I tell her so," Catherine replied. "But mother seems determined to go, and I don't know what else to do. She says she could never go round through Massachusetts by railway. She dreads the steady jar of the steam cars."

"We must think this over, Catherine," was all the old squire said that evening.

Manifestly it was too long a trip for a pony with two persons. A stronger outfit was needed, and the conclusion we came to—after Catherine went home—was that it would be better to hitch up one of our own horses to a light double-seated wagon that we had and have me make the trip with them.

That was the expedient we adopted. Two days later we took out the rear seat of the wagon and substituted for it a large easy chair with arms and a high back and lashed it into place. On it the invalid might journey in comparative comfort. Then we hitched up Norman, a six-year-old Percheron gelding, to draw us.

That journey to Vermont is one of the most pleasant memories of those later years of mine at the old farm. The time was the last week in August, a week of exceptionally fine weather. We drove rather slowly so as to avoid any hard jolting, and we stopped at times while Catherine got down to gather blackberries by the roadside, for blackberries were plentiful and delicious that season. The route we took was through the towns of Fryeburg and Conway and so up to the Notch of the White Mountains of New Hampshire through Upper Bartlett, where we spent the first night out from home at a boarding house.

Thence next morning we toiled up the steep hills of the Notch road past the old Willey house where in 1826 occurred the great slide that overwhelmed the Willey family, past the Crawford House, the Fabyan House and the Twin Mountain House, where we saw Henry Ward Beecher sitting out on the veranda, reading a newspaper with a bottle of his hay-fever cure set in another chair hard by him; thence on to Bethlehem and down through Franconia past the Profile House and the Old Man of the Mountain, past the Flume, which we stopped a few minutes to see, and finally just at sunset reached North Woodstock, where we put up for the night at another boarding house. Neither Catherine nor I had ever been that way before, and the grand scenery of the mountains made the day memorable to both of us.

Journeying on next day through hilly, wooded country where again there were many luscious blackberries, we crossed the Connecticut River at Piermont to Bradford, on the Vermont side, where we spent our third night from home. From there we drove on, passing the many snug little farms of Orange County with their maple sugar orchards, threading the valleys of the Green Hills and finally, but not till after the moon had risen, reaching the goal of our pilgrimage, the Waddell homestead in Middlebury. It had been a long hilly drive, yet our passenger had stood it well. In fact she arrived in remarkably high spirits, and the meeting between her and her brother was affectionate and joyful. The touching thing about it, however, was that they were both painfully crippled from the same cause, arthritic rheumatism.

Chauncey Waddell, like his sister, was hardly able to rise from his chair without help. However, he was an unusually interesting and cultivated man. Every room of the old mansion showed his taste, especially the library, which appeared to contain all the well-known classic works and many others rarely seen in American private collections. Catherine had already told me that her uncle had been wont to solace his enforced inactivity by studies of the Greek tragedies as well as the two great poems of Homer, one of which, the Odyssey, he had translated into English blank verse. Herodotus, however, was his favorite classic, which probably accounts for the odd name that he had bestowed on the fine Morgan filly that he presented to his niece.

"I have named her Queen Tomyris after one of the greatest women of antiquity," he said, "the resolute queen of the Massagetae who defeated Cyrus the Great and delivered her country from the assaults of the all-conquering Persians.

"This mare will serve you faithfully for twenty years," he continued. "She is gentle and hasn't a single fault. In a light buggy sixty miles a day is mere play for her. She has all the grand endurance of the Morgan breed. You have no need ever to put a halter on her; wherever you are she will never leave you or run away. She has never been struck with a whip. When you want her to go you have only slightly to raise the reins; drop them when you want to stop. She has a mouth as sensitive as a child's, and but for form's sake I would never have put a bit in it. I could drive her just as well and better without it."

That and much more as to her feeding, shoeing and general care the old gentleman said to me fully as much as to his niece, for he had jumped to the conclusion that Catherine and I were a bethrothed couple instead of being merely neighbors and old schoolmates. It seemed hardly worth while to disillusion him.

We were generously entertained there for three days. Uncle Chauncey Waddell was a handsome, scholarly old man, but evidently ill; in fact he lived less than two years afterwards. He was then living with his son, Chauncey, Jr., Catherine's cousin. They had a drove of eleven Morgan horses at their farm. The one presented to Catherine weighed about ten hundred, was of a rich, dark chestnut color and had the rounded body, the deep, full chest and most of the other fine characteristics that have led to this breed of horses' being selected for cavalry mounts.

After what Uncle Waddell had said about Queen Tomyris we were a little at a loss how best to take her on our long journey homeward, but at last we decided to drive her tandem in front of Norman. When we were finally hitched up ready for a start Uncle Chauncey, assisted by his son, came with difficulty into the yard for Tomyris to nose his cheek a moment in farewell. The mare's full dark eyes rested on him lovingly as if she too knew that it was a final good-by. We were all so much affected that scarcely a word was spoken as we drove away.

Used only to driving ordinary horses, I hardly dared trust myself to guide this delicately trained filly and begged Catherine to take the reins on the plea that she had given closer heed than I to her Uncle Chauncey's instructions. I took the more prosaic task of driving Norman. So with much merriment at first we drove the tandem in company, each holding one pair of reins, somewhat to the amusement of the people we met on the road.

To have as great a variety of scenery as possible on our trip we returned home by way of Bread Loaf, Pomfret and Lebanon, N. H., and afterwards skirted the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee to Center Harbor. On the second night from Middlebury we had hoped to reach Conway, but soon after we had passed Mt. Chocorua that afternoon a black thunder shower, rising over the mountains, made us seek shelter. There were few farms in that region then, and we were passing through an extensive tract of pine forest; but presently we came in sight of a house and barn



"Maw sez she's willing to bank her money here, but you've got to leave it sewed in the mattress."—JUDGE.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Frosty Morning

Frosty morning, white and still;
Sun comes peeping o'er the hill,
Shines on mountains, silver blue,
Tinges them with pinkest hue;
Touches trees all pearly white,
Sprinkles them with jewels bright.
O, world of magic that I see,
I'm rich, for you belong to me!

—Ruth Fisher,
R. 4, Vergennes, Vt.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor says there ain't too much a man can learn 'bout corn and such, the more we know the better yield we'll likely git from out each field. So he goes off to farmers' week and listens to professors speak about how he should fertilize and treat his soil if he is wise. He learns the kind of seed to grow, the time that he should plant and sow, the way to kill each bug and spore so that his crop will make him more. The information that he gains just keeps him busy takin' pains with ev'rything upon his place; it makes his life a daily race to git these scientific schemes to workin' for him, for it seems if you're a scientific man you've got to work and scratch and plan.

Now as for me, I know enough, the reason I don't raise more stuff is not for lack of knowin' how to balance feed for pig and cow or plant the scientific way so that my oats and corn and hay will store up vitamins for use, and minerals in all their juice. It ain't the things that I don't know that bother me, if I would go and do them all my farm would be as up to date as his, by gee. But then I'd have no time to rest, I'd hustle round to do my best and find so much to do that I would never have no time to lie beneath the shade and take my ease, I'd be in toil up to my knees, and since there ain't no fun in that, I guess I'll stay where I am at!

by the roadside, and as the large door of the barn stood open, Catherine headed for it, and we drove in without ceremony for a blinding sheet of rain and hail had burst over the clearing. and the crashes of the thunder were appalling.

We had seen no one and on observing the surroundings more closely came to the conclusion that the place was deserted. The barn was empty, and the front windows of the house, an old two-story structure, were broken, and tall weeds were growing before the front door, which stood ajar. At the far end of the house was a dense, thorny jungle of plum shrubbery completely filling what had once been a fenced garden.

We would have gone on as soon as the shower slackened, but before it ceased another shower with still heavier thunder rose over the mountains. The sky darkened so ominously again that we dared not stir forth; and the second shower raged so long and furiously that dusk fell before the downpour had spent itself. Black clouds now filled the whole heavens, and other showers seemed imminent. Catherine and I would not have scrupled to go on, but for a person in Mrs. Edwards's condition to get wet is always dangerous. From Center Harbor Catherine had brought a basket of lunch, which we had not opened, and after some anxious consultation there in the gloom of the old barn we concluded that it would be better tc pass the night there than look for a tavern or a boarding house ahead.

I went immediately to explore the house. The door leading from the narrow hall into the room on the right was apparently locked. The door on the other side, however, was partly open and gave entrance to a good-sized room with a fireplace. After some search I found dry fuel and kindled a fire. Then Catherine and I assisted her mother to descend from the wagon and reach the house. We brought in the seat cushions and the light robes from the wagon along with Tomyris's new blanket; and while Catherine was caring for her mother and laying out what eatables there were I looked after the horses, fed them from the oats that we had brought from home and in order that the Morgan filly need not have to wear a halter, rigged up three fence rails at the open barn door, for the door itself was off its hinges. Despite Uncle Waddell's assurance I was a little afraid that she might feel homesick in the night and return to Vermont.

Afterwards we had our little supper before the fireplace—quite cosily too—and sometime later arranged a makeshift couch there. The room was dry and warm. Catherine thought that she and her mother might at least catch a nap; and after gathering more fuel for them I went to the barn to keep an eye to our team, for we had heard Tomyris neigh as if she were not quite content in that bare old structure.

It was still raining a little and was very dark. Not a soul had passed along the highway since we had come there; in fact it was almost the lonesomest place imaginable, so lonesome indeed that in order not to be wholly in darkness I lighted the lantern that we had in the box under the wagon seat and set it beneath the wagon. Later I ensconced myself in the invalid's soft chair in the wagon and presently fell asleep.

Something soft touching my cheek roused me. It was Tomyris's nose; she was standing by the wagon wheel. But when I put out my hand to pat her she walked to the rails at the door and looked forth. The sky had now largely cleared, and the moon was shining in a thin mist. The mare appeared to be looking at something, but immediately she came back and nosed my cheek again, as if she wanted me to see it. I got down and went to the door. Some one or something looking white and ghostly in the obscurity was coming round the thicket of plum trees at the far end of the house. First it came out in sight as if about to approach the barn; then it flitted back behind the thicket, but soon reappeared in the road farther off and went away.

It is easy enough to laugh at ghosts by daylight, but not quite so easy by night in a deserted place like that. I wondered whether Catherine had seen the thing. I stole to the house door and spoke. Catherine answered at once.

"Seen anything of a ghost?" I asked.

"Yes," she said composedly. "It has been walking the yard for some time. I think it inhabits this house, for I thought I heard some one moving about upstairs. Mother's asleep," she added. "I haven't waked her."

"What would you say we ought to do?" I asked.

"Maybe we ought to apologize for intruding if it comes back," Catherine replied. "We might wait and see."

I went in, and we stood and watched beside one of the broken windows. Out at the barn we could see Tomyris looking forth over the rails in the doorway. Bats were circling about noiselessly in the gloom. Not far off in the woods an owl was hooting softly. After a while we sat down before the fireplace and made shift to rekindle a tiny blaze among the dying embers. We were very quiet; the invalid mother was still sleeping soundly.

Half an hour or more passed when, hearing Tomyris whinny softly, we stepped to the window again. The white figure had returned and was moving across the yard toward the barn, but it stopped suddenly and approached thc house as if to peer in. Ghostly indeed it looked, but it seemed to have a bulky package under one arm.

"It is a woman, I think," Catherine whispered. "But let's know."

Thereupon we rushed out and, making a dash, laid hold of the silent form. The arm I grasped was veritable flesh and bone, though mostly bone. There was a brief struggle, but we held fast, and then a strange, high-pitched voice cried, "Who be ye? Who be ye?"

"We are travelers who took shelter here from the storm," Catherine replied. "Now who are you?"

Apparently the woman did not hear. "Who be ye? Who be ye?" she cried over and over in the same strange, monotonous tones.

"She must be deaf," Catherine whispered, and with that we let go our grip on her arms.

She backed away from us and ran to the far end of the house, where she immediately disappeared in the plum thicket. A few moments later we heard a door shut on that side and sounds as of a person ascending stairs.

"Well so much for our ghost!" exclaimed Catherine and picked up the bundle the woman had dropped. It contained two loaves of bread, a small package of coffee and another of sugar; but why the deaf woman should have been abroad at that time of night to get groceries was rather mysterious.

It seemed best, however, not to seek further information from her, and shortly after daybreak we journeyed on. The nearest house to the scene of our nocturnal adventure was a mile or more along the road. There we had breakfast and on relating our experience were told by the hospitable farmer's wife that the place where we had spent the night was owned by an elderly spinster named Mary Ann Coombs, who lived there quite alone. Besides being almost wholly deaf, she suffered —so our informant told us—from "sun headaches," which recurred by day as soon as the sun was well up in the sky and continued until toward evening. She had therefore acquired the habit of sleeping by day in a dark room upstairs and going abroad by night.

We reached Conway by nine o'clock that morning and were at home with our tandem shortly after sunset.

As to the subsequent career of Queen Tomyris, there is less to relate than I could wish either in the way of remarkable journeys or feats of intelligence. The fact is that Catherine had no real use for so fine a horse, though she kept her as long as her Uncle Chauncey lived. In consequence the handsome Morgan filly led too inactive a life and took on too much flesh. By advise of the old squire—after Chauncey Waddell's death—Catherine sold her to a wealthy man of our home county who had long been looking for a "perfect horse." Tomyris satisfied his ideal so fully that he paid the then extraordinary price of four hundred dollars for her. We saw her only occasionally after that; but she had a good home in a fine stable and lived to the great age—for a horse— of thirty-four years.



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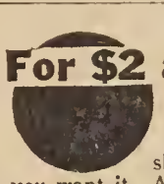


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By H. E. BABCOCK

IN THE last issue of this paper, I pointed out that one effective way in which the present abnormally high cost of grain and feed might be reduced would be by temporarily cutting in half the tariff on imported feed grains, particularly on Argentine corn. *The President of the United States has the authority to make such a reduction.*

In the comments which I have received on the suggestion, two schools of thought have been represented. Regardless of what you think of the merits of the idea, the thinking represented by these two groups should interest you.

The first group was all against the reduction on the theory that if the President should start in adjusting tariffs there would be no end to what he might do. They argued that logically we might expect him later to cut tariffs on such items as eggs from China and imported vegetable oils. The other group approved of asking the President to reduce the tariff on imported feed grains on the theories that the reduction was needed, that it would harm no one, *and that tariffs were designed to be adjustable anyhow.*

Government Manages Agriculture

I must confess that my practical common sense leads me to string along with the second group. Whether we like it or not — and I certainly don't — the government of the United States has progressively assumed during the last four years more and more management of agriculture. This policy apparently received an overwhelming endorsement at the last election, though you and I may not have been a party to it.

The practical situation to-day, therefore, is that prices of agricultural commodities in the United States are not allowed to seek their own level on a supply and demand basis, *but are constantly manipulated by such devices as raising the price of gold, controlling credit, tariffs, loans to farmers at over what the market justifies, and government buying.*

Northeast at a Disadvantage

Because the Northeast has resisted the administration's ideas, because its leaders in agriculture have been frankly skeptical about the whole program of government management of agriculture, and mainly because all the moves which the government has made with reference to agriculture during the last four years have been dictated by a small handful of men concerned almost entirely with the agricultural problems of the Mid-west and South, *northeastern agriculture for the last four years has operated under a steadily accumulating handicap.*

Considering the business improvement which has taken place throughout the country, northeastern poultrymen and dairymen are in terrible shape right now, partly at least as a result of the application of Secretary Wallace's agricultural theories.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I can see no reason why the Northeast should not demand from the administration relief from present grain and feed prices. Just as surely as we have a big grain crop in this country and feed prices decline substantially, you will see the administration move to correct the situation by, (1) making crib loans to farmers in higher amounts than the market justifies; (2) moving to *increase* the tariff on feed and grain imports and on such items as molasses.

It is my honest and considered judgment that unless northeastern poultrymen and dairymen demand their rights in Washington they are in for some tough years.

* * *

Pullets Raised in Confinement

I am perfectly aware of the fact that a good many readers of this page have been waiting for our conclusions at Sunnygables on the practicability of raising pullets in confinement.

Let me say right at the beginning that the pullets we raised in confinement have not done well. The reason I have been slow in reporting on them is this: The deeper I get into poultry husbandry, the more convinced I am that poultrymen draw a lot of conclusions which are not based on facts. Personally, I have been reluctant to draw the conclusion that it was the method of raising which accounted for the unsatisfactory performance of our pullets raised in confinement. As I go over the management of these pullets, I can detect at least four or five things which may have caused them to do poorly. Under these circumstances, I am unwilling to take a position as to whether or not it is practical to raise pullets without ranging them.

Too Enthusiastic

I sometimes wonder if farm papers, advertisers in farm papers, extension workers, and farmers themselves aren't largely to blame for agricultural surpluses. Such agencies and persons almost uniformly report the bright side of agricultural operations. It is easy to understand the reason for this. People who have things to sell to farmers want them to be optimistic; farmers themselves hate to admit failures and like to boast about successes — I do myself.

In the interests of a better egg price and less poultry in storage, I am going to confess right here that during the three years when we have tried to establish and operate a flock of laying hens three times as large as the one with which we had our original and quite successful experience, we have been in difficulties at Sunnygables.

Our poultry year begins on July 1st. For the two years prior to July 1, 1936, I am quite sure, had we considered all our costs, that we would have been just as well off if we had not had a hen on the place. For the year ending July 1, 1937, I am quite sure the figures will show that we would have been better off if we had not raised a chick. There are only three things which can change this result, and they have got to become effective soon. Feed prices have got to go down; egg and poultry prices have got to advance; and we must get consistently high production.

Now the above record doesn't mean we are discouraged, nor does it mean that we are going out of the poultry business. It certainly doesn't qualify the writers of this page, however, to pass on any advice or draw any conclusions about the management of poultry. Of course, we have succeeded in solving a few minor items of management, such as eliminating rats, reducing our labor costs per hen to a minimum, and utilizing our poultry litter for bedding beef cattle. We also have worked out a satisfactory egg storage and have made some progress in ventilating our poultry pens. We have not, however, licked laying house mortality, nor have we succeeded in raising the kind of pullets we want, nor in getting the kind of production we need to make money.

The point I am trying to make is this: For years we kept from 300 to 600 hens, and they netted us some real money. Then we tried to expand, sought the advice of experts, and ran into trouble. My guess is that this is just what will happen to all but the occasional natural poultryman whenever an expansion program is attempted. I think it is a danger which deserves publicity.

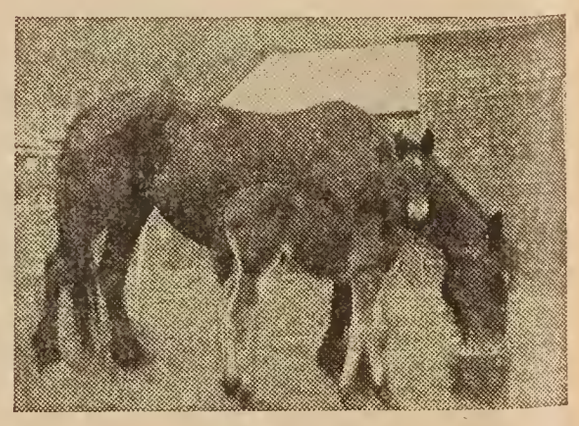
This spring we are going to raise our pullets in colony houses on what seems to be a fine natural range which is located on a farm where no mature birds will be kept. We hope in this way to get away from some disease which has been bothering us and to raise a hardier, stronger pullet to put into the laying pens next fall.



For some time I have promised to run a picture of our cross-bred Angus-Guernsey two-year-old. The above snapshot taken last fall does not do her justice. When the picture was taken she had been fresh about three weeks and was milking about twenty-eight pounds a day. We milked her for a month to see what she would do — she was then just twenty-five months old — and then turned her out to raise her calf. I think the Angus-Guernsey has possibilities.



Winthrop Bellamy, of Peterboro, N. Y., and his two sons, Howard and Dexter, students in New York State College of Agriculture, believe in a managed currency. The boys recommissioned this 1924 Overland to serve double purpose of furnishing them transportation and supporting cause of the commodity dollar.



Elbert Marble, of De Ruyter, N. Y., is the owner of the nice three-weeks-old filly shown above. He also raised her mother. Mr. Marble has been raising horses for a good many years.



Protective Service Bureau

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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Alleged Eye Doctors Indicted

Assuming that the right men have been arrested, it seems probable that at least a few of the crooks who have been working the fake eye operation fraud on helpless old people will have a long vacation.

Nine men charged with operating this fraud, an example of which was given in the January 16 issue of *American Agriculturist*, have been arrested and will be tried in Milwaukee. We cannot say for certain, but it is quite likely that one at least of the men described in that issue by our subscriber is among their number.

The men indicted by the Grand Jury are: Matthew O. Wilkinson, Norfolk, Va.; Hyman Schwartzman, Washington; Lawrence B. Holtcamp, Hot Springs, Ark.; Jerry Theeman, Philadelphia; Lewis Levy, Des Moines, Ia.; Sam Birnstein, New Orleans; John M. Gray, Houston, Tex.; Frank Mackett, Jr., Milwaukee; William E. Hanecy, Milwaukee; Ernest Mandell, New Orleans. All were arrested except Mandell, who is wanted.

Postal Inspector W. D. Kahn of Norfolk, Va., estimates that the nation-wide activities of a fake eye operation ring resulted in the loss of $20,000,000 in the last twenty years.

If the men indicted are proven guilty, no sentence could be too severe. I know of no more despicable fraud than one calculated to take the entire savings of aged people.

* * *

Pennsylvania May Have Bonding Law

I am told from a reliable source that a bill providing for the licensing and bonding of buyers of farm produce will be introduced in this session of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Several such attempts have been made in the past but were unsuccessful. Farmers in Pennsylvania should not hesitate to make their wishes known to their representatives in the State Legislature. Such a law is just and fair—fair to farmers and to honest dealers in farm produce.

* * *

One-Sided Co-operation

What kind of a racket is the Rula Co-operative Service? I am enclosing a card just received.

The card informed our subscriber of a news clipping in which he is mentioned, and which will be sent for 25c in coin. All that is necessary to start such a clipping service is to subscribe to a lot of weekly papers, and then send out the cards to everybody mentioned. The chances are if our reader sends the 25c, he will receive a clipping out of his local paper saying that on such and such a date he called on his neighbor!

* * *

More Than Half Way

Thank you for bringing the matter pertaining to the above customer to our attention. We have today sent him a refund and I am sure that the matter will be straightened out to his entire satisfaction. We are very sorry his dealings with us were so unsatisfactory, but it was just one of those cases where one of our branch managers did not use the best possible judgment and remember that "The customer is always right."

The above letter from an A.A. advertiser concerns a complaint from one of our subscribers. It is this fair attitude on the part of manufacturers which builds up confidence in our advertisers.

* * *

Due But Delayed

The Electric Company came to me and made a settlement for $53.00. I wish to thank you very much, for without your help I don't think they would have refunded me anything.

Our subscriber claimed agreement that money would be refunded to her when additional subscribers were added to the power line. We are glad we could help our subscriber to get this refund.

* * *

Where is Gillis?

On August 10th, I gave a salesman an order for 100 calendars and a check for $8.10 to cover the same. I have not received the calendars, and the company says that the agent had no authority to sell for them.

Gillis, the agent, took these orders on Myerson Press blanks but, so they state, did not send them the money. The company is willing to make an allowance of the money not sent in, on a new order of calendars, which is more than fair. Meanwhile we would appreciate any information regarding Mr. Gillis. We would like to locate him.

* * *

A representative from the Borden Lumber Company of Port Leydon, New York agreed to trade a sawdust blower for 200 celery crates which he was to deliver later. He has not done so. Can you help me?

We have written several letters to the above company but as yet have received no reply.

"Say, Bill, we better not try our eye-doctor racket here. They have one of those American Agriculturist service signs out!"



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THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION — Sealtest

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

FARMERS	WAGES	OPERATION	TAXES	EXECUTIVES	PROFIT
48 8/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.	26 63/100 cents paid to employees for wages.	20 25/100 cents for transportation and operation.	3 43/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.	23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.	1 38/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the first eleven months of 1936

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FEBRUARY 27, 1937



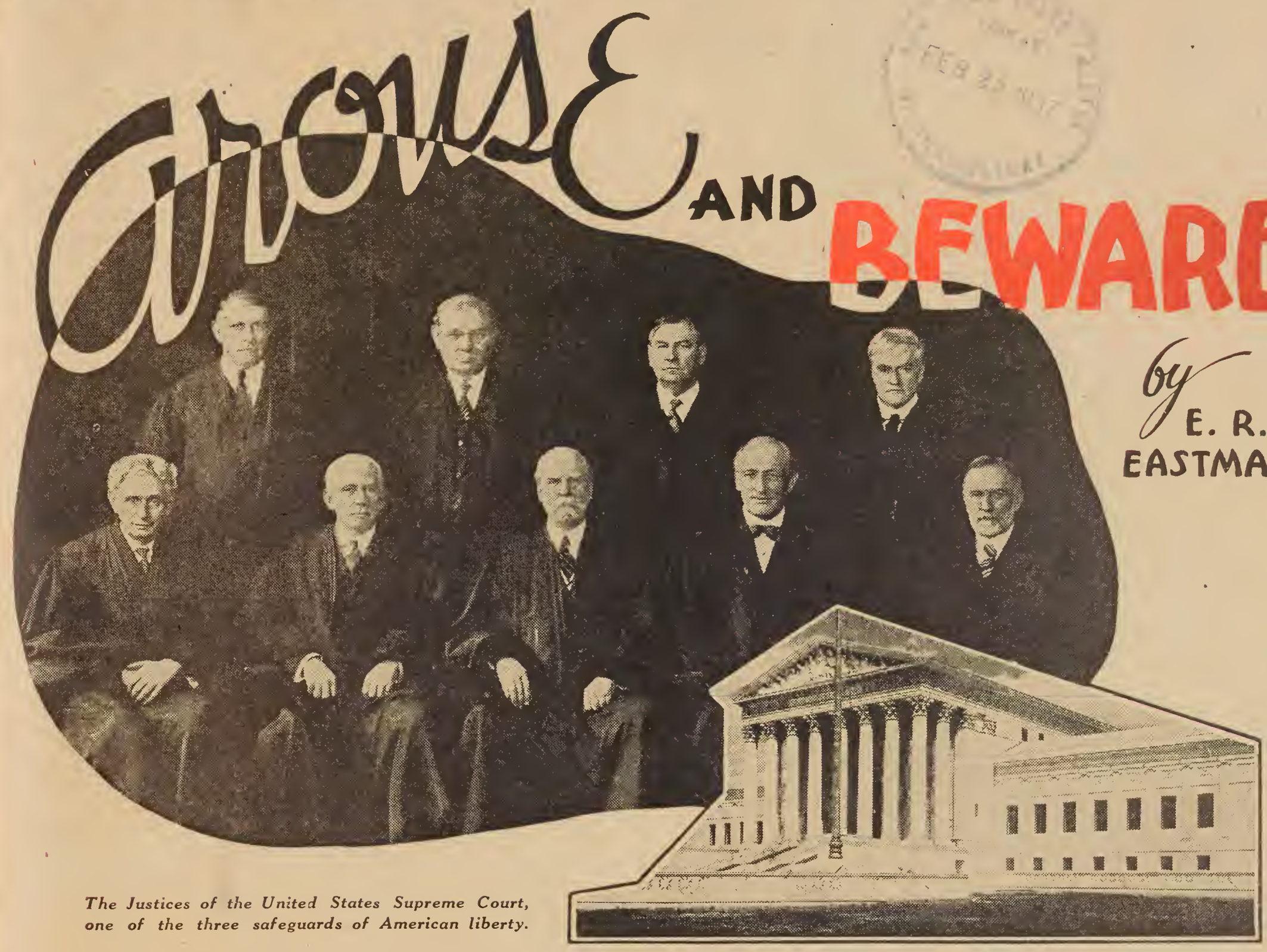
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

FEB 25 1937

Arouse AND BEWARE!

by E. R. EASTMAN



The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, one of the three safeguards of American liberty.

ON FEBRUARY 5, 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, sent to Congress a proposed bill which, if enacted into law, *will entirely change the form and complexion of the government of this Republic.* The President asks that the number of Supreme Court judges be increased, by appointing an additional judge for each Federal judge past 70 who refuses to retire. If the six justices of the Supreme Court now over 70 remain on the bench, six more would be appointed, raising the tribunal's membership from nine to fifteen. As the appointments would be made by the President, this would make a majority in favor of the New Deal, would permit the executive department to dominate the judicial branch of government, and our ancient court would no longer be a place of impartial justice.

In his argument for his plan, President Roosevelt points out that the number of judges on the Supreme Court has frequently varied in the past. This, however, is an entirely different case. For the first time in our history the Executive Department under President Roosevelt entirely dominates and bosses Congress, the legislative department. Now he wants to pack into the Supreme Court six judges of his own picking, and he is expected to appoint some of the young lawyers who drew up the New Deal bills. He is very frank in saying that the addition of these new young judges is necessary in order to get his own bills passed. If the President's plan is approved by Congress, there will be no check whatever upon anything he wishes to do. Let us take it for granted that he is sincere, that he truly believes that his New Deal legislation is the best for the common man. But what about the liberty and happiness of that common man after this precedent has been established. What about the next President who may not be sincere, who may be interested only in exercising power? *Not a thing would stand between the ambitions of an unscrupulous man in such a position in becoming absolute dictator of this country.* Everything that Americans have fought and stood for since 1776 would be swept away. Americans of this generation are in honor and duty bound to pass on to their children the torch of (*Turn to Page* 4)

Thomas Jefferson, himself a Democrat, but more than that, a great statesman, said:

"A single consolidated government can become the most corrupt government on earth. What has destroyed the liberty and the rights of man in every government which has existed under the sun is the generalizing and centering of courts into one body .... It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers but by their distribution that good government is effected."

Seeding Permanent Pastures, See Page 12



IF YOU are one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days...*you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) Give Postum a *fair trial*...drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms ... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate...and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product.

(This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

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New England Dairymen find Marketing Plan

By J. RALPH GRAHAM

A PLAN to coordinate the cooperative effort in the Boston milk shed and stabilize the Boston milk market has been developed and presented for the consideration of the cooperatives and milk producers in the milk shed. At the time this is written, four large cooperatives have accepted the plan and signed the agreement. Two others have signified their intention of signing.

Farmer meetings are being held, at which the plan is explained and the final adoption and success of the plan depends on the action of the independent milk producer. If he hangs back and refuses to accept and support the plan, conditions will get worse and all will eventually receive butterfat prices for their milk. The plan provides for an overhead organization named "Milk Incorporated." One of Milk Incorporated's duties will be to fix the price and conditions upon which its members shall sell their milk. This means that all distributors buying milk through Milk Incorporated will pay the same price for milk, which should stop price cutting in the market and effect stabilization.

Another duty of the organization is to provide equalization. All the milk of its members will be pooled and all members will receive the same price, distance from the market and the quality of the milk taken into account.

Milk Incorporated is to have two kinds of members, association and producer members. The association members will consist only of incorporated cooperative organizations of producers of dairy products, which own, lease or control physical marketing facilities and operate the same and whose members are qualified to ship milk into the Boston market.

Producer members will consist only of persons engaged in the production of dairy products, who are qualified to ship milk or cream into the Boston market and who are not members of an association member.

A cooperative creamery properly incorporated, with 300 members, becomes eligible for membership in Milk Incorporated and will become a member when approved by a three-fourths vote of the entire Board of Directors and by subscribing to the by-laws, agreeing to be bound thereby, and by entering into market agreement with the corporation in the form prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Milk Incorporated will be governed by a Board of Directors elected by both association and producer members. Each association, regardless of its size, except that it must have at least 300 members, shall elect one director. This carries out the cooperative idea of one member, one vote.

The producer members will be represented on the Board by states. For any state where there are 300 or more producer members, they shall meet in their respective counties and elect delegates who will come together and elect a director for that state. The directors thus elected shall come together and elect from their number a president and a vice-president, also a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be directors.

Each association member shall pay to Milk Incorporated an amount not to exceed two cents per hundredweight on all milk received by such member, and producer members shall pay to the corporation a sum not to exceed two cents per hundredweight on all milk sold by such member. This money will be used to cover costs of general administration, computing equalization and setting up adequate reserves.

A further charge, not to exceed three cents per hundredweight, will be made on all milk sold by Milk Incorporated. This is to cover costs of sales, collections, guaranteeing payment to members, supervising tests and general service to the member.

Milk Incorporated will not interfere with the present or future management of an association member, or with its contracts with its members or patrons.

Equalization

The section on equalization reads as follows:

"All sales of milk received by association members and all sales of milk delivered by producer members during each delivery period shall be equalized among all members by combining into one total the respective values of all milk, determined in accordance with classes, prices, terms and conditions of sale established by the Board of Directors and by distributing such sum among all members in proportion to their respective deliveries of milk, subject to such differentials, adjustments, deductions and reserves as shall be established by the Board of Directors, not inconsistent with the terms of the marketing agreements with the members or the by-laws."

Section 2 states "that nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the right of any association member to distribute among its members its share of the market pool, computed as described above in such manner as it may see fit."

Section one, quoted above, expresses equalization in about as simple a way as it can be expressed. So far as Milk Incorporated is concerned, it does away with all base ratings.

Section two, quoted above, allows the association member or cooperative to use any plan of distributing its share of

(*Continued on Page* 29)

Hope for New England Milk Producers

AS OUR New England readers well know, the Boston Milk Market has for weeks been almost in chaos, because of the fighting between groups of milk producers and milk distributors, and chiefly because the different co-operative organizations have failed to work with one another. But now for the first time in months there is light on the horizon, and as Mr. Graham explains on this page, a plan has been developed, which, if followed, will mean millions of dollars to New England milk producers. The chief fundamental of this plan is a signed agreement among the milk producer cooperative organizations to work together. From the beginning, that is just what we of *American Agriculturist* have always said would be the solution. We are printing Mr. Graham's article in all of our editions for it is of interest not only to milk producers in New England, but to any dairyman anywhere. Cooperation is the only solution anywhere to the milk marketing problem.

For the Sake of the Farm

Use LIME

By H. A. HUSCHKE

Manager, Agricultural Department, National Lime Association.



Figure 1. Take samples for soil testing from several places in the field. Mix them thoroughly together and send a half pint bottle full of soil for testing.

IT HAS LONG been the goal of the dairy farmer to grow sufficient legume (clover or alfalfa) hay to feed his dairy cattle, but far too often his efforts have met with failure. There are several possible reasons for this but the one that applies in more cases than any other is failure to lime, or failure to use enough lime. Clover and alfalfa plants are sensitive to acidity, and the bacteria in the nodules of their roots cannot work in surroundings that are more than slightly acid. So it is sound advice to the farmer who wants to grow good, palatable, leguminous milk hay to "check up on your soil first before you sow high-priced seed on soil that can't grow the crop."

The first step is to get a sample of the soil. This can be done with an augur, or equally well with a shovel or spade. Figure 1 shows how to do it except that the slice of soil (taken to plow depth) can be cut somewhat thinner. Several samples should be taken at different places in the field. These are thoroughly mixed together and about a half pint taken from the box. Your county agent will then make the test and advise the amount of lime required for the crop in question. If the county agent is not equipped to test the soil, the State Agricultural Experiment Station gladly renders this service.

Except for the slow method of letting the crop tell, a soil test is the best means by which the lime need of the soil can be determined. Very few crops need a "sweet" soil, or even a neutral soil for good growth. It is now considered sound practice to reduce the acidity to what is usually called "slightly acid," technically termed pH 6.0 to 6.5, rather than try to make the soil sweet. At this reaction nearly all farm and truck crops grow best. A few exceptions may be alfalfa (which usually grows best when the soil is neutral or slightly alkaline), cabbage (when the clubroot disease must be controlled by heavy liming), and potatoes and tobacco (which may be troubled with scab or root rot if the soil is less than medium acid).

The amount of liming material you will need to change the soil reaction to slightly acid varies with three things:

1. Type of soil
2. Degree of acidity
3. Kind of liming material used

Sandy soils and light colored soils require less liming material than heavy and dark colored soils. Whereas, one ton of material may be ample



Figure 3. Spreading lime with an attachment on a manure spreader is a good way to put it on evenly, but don't get discouraged if you don't own a spreader. You can do a good job with an end gate spreader on a wagon or, if necessary, with a shovel.



Figure 2. Testing the sample by the colorimetric method. The chemicals change color according to the acidity of the soil. The color is matched with a standard which represents the degree of acidity. Good farming requires as much science as any industry.

to change a strongly acid sandy soil to the neutral point, it may require 3 to 4 tons to change a heavy silt or clay loam to the same degree. Likewise, it requires more material to change a soil from strongly acid to slightly acid than to change the same soil from medium acid to slightly acid.

Chemically, one ton of burned lime is usually considered to be equivalent to 1½ tons of hydrated lime, and 2 tons of ground limestone. It is, therefore, evident that the amount of material needed varies with the kind of liming material that is used. Generally speaking, soils that have not recently been limed are medium to strongly acid and will be greatly benefited by an application of 1 ton of burned lime or the equivalent as above stated. On extremely acid soils that require an exceptionally heavy liming for the growth of a crop such as red clover, you must choose between a high initial investment in several tons of material per acre, or a smaller and more frequent investment in 1 ton per acre every few years until the reaction has been changed to the desired point.

Liming material is usually applied once in each rotation. It is best to apply it ahead of the new seeding. If the clover, or clover and timothy is seeded with winter wheat as the nurse crop, the lime is best applied just before drilling the wheat. When oats is used as the nurse crop the lime may be applied either the year before, or while the land is being fitted for the oats. Frequently, the liming material is not spread until just before seeding time and this is often the cause for legume failure. Especially is this true if coarse, slow acting materials are used that do not neutralize soil acids within a few weeks sufficiently to permit the growth of acid-sensitive crops.

The solubility of ground limestone varies with the particle size. That portion of the material that passes through a 100-mesh sieve acts soon after it is mixed with the soil, but 50-mesh material may require a year or more to produce maximum effect, and 10-mesh particles usually require several years. Hydrated lime passes through a 100-mesh sieve, and consequently this material presents no fineness problem. This also applies to ground burned lime which is lump lime that has been pulverized to a fairly fine powder.

Liming material should always be applied evenly. It is difficult to do this with a shovel. A mechanical spreader does a much better job. Figure 3 shows one type of distributor in action, but there are other good ones. As soon as possible after the material is applied it should be disced or harrowed into the soil. It is well to remember that the effectiveness of liming depends largely on even distribution and (*Turn to Page* 9)

Arouse and Beware!

(*Continued from Page* 1)

liberty still burning undimmed. Therefore, you must stand as your fathers stood before you, like a stone wall against this proposal.

The announcement of the President's determination to dominate the Supreme Court has been followed by a storm of opposition, the like of which has not been seen in this country in many years. Outstanding in this opposition are many leading Democrats and the President's closest friends. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State in President Wilson's cabinet, said: "February 5, 1937, *is a shameful day in American history.*" Senators William Borah and Hiram Johnson, two stalwart independents in the Senate, always on the liberal side of problems, have expressed their determination to fight this new proposal to the bitter end. Senator Glass of Virginia, lifelong Democrat, is among the hundreds of Democrats opposed. Even Senator Norris, close friend of the President, and in favor of most of New Deal measures, said he could not go along with the President on his proposal to tear the government to pieces.

The State Senate of Texas, always a part of the Democratic South, adopted a resolution condemning the President's plan. Many other State legislatures, including Maine, Connecticut and Kansas, passed memorials against the resolution. Colorado, Delaware, and Indiana favored the plan.

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Papers, issued a statement copied all over America, which read in part:

"Increasing the number of judges from 9 to 15 would not make this high tribunal act any more promptly than it does now, ***but it would give the President control of the judiciary department.*** The Supreme Court has been the anchor that has held America safe through many storms. Its absolute independence and integrity must never be in doubt. Our government is composed of three departments, legislative, executive, and judiciary. These are the foundations of our democracy. As a result of the election and the transfer of powers by so-called emergency measures, the executive now dominates the legislative department. The President now proposes also to dominate the judiciary. Do we want to give to this man, or any man, complete control of these three departments of our government which have from the beginning of the Republic been so entirely separate and independent?"

The answer to that question, Mr. Gannett, must be a decided "No" by the people of this country. Unfortunately, however, the President is determined not to give the people a chance to vote on this. The Constitution provides that fundamental changes can be made by amending the Constitution, by a vote of the people, but President Roosevelt dare not submit his plan to the people. He very carefully said nothing about changing the complexion of the Court during his campaign; so while many millions voted for him and for many features of the New Deal, it is certain that those same millions, in order to get the New Deal, would never upset the American form of government nor vote despotic powers to one department.

Not a Political Issue

The matter is out of the realm of politics. There is no election ahead. The whole question is whether we shall continue the main features of the government of this Republic as it has existed for the past 150 years, or whether we shall permit the President and his socialistic advisers in their lust for power to upset this government, and by what they themselves frankly call "a bloodless revolution" create a new form of government based upon the untried theories of the socialists, communists or fascists of the old world.

I pause to call attention to the fact that since the beginning of the New Deal administration there have been two conflicting forces at work within its ranks. One group of liberal-minded men want to accomplish results by the orderly means of established government. The other set, young fellows, many of whom have had no experience but with plenty of socialistic theories of saving the world, are determined to put those theories into effect even if they have to change the government to do it. Some of these men are not real Democrats but apparently Leftists or Socialists, enemies of thrift, of pay-as-you-go in government, of anything seemingly that stands for property or property rights. Those two groups, Rightists and Leftists, account for the many apparently conflicting statements and acts of the President, depending on which particular group had his ear at the time. Although many of the theories of the Leftists have been thrown out by the Supreme Court, they have never given up for a moment their determination to rule or ruin. And I am sorry to say, it is now apparent that those who wisely counsel a middle-of-the-road liberal policy in Washington are on the out, and the Leftists are riding high. No better proof is needed than the President's determination to rule both Congress and the Supreme Court.

The Real Reason

Let us look for a moment to recent history that led to this proposal of the President. Why did he do it? You will recall that the NRA, the Triple A, and several other New Deal acts were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court for various reasons; but chiefly because Congress had no power under the Constitution to pass such laws. Some of this legislation no doubt was good, but so much centralization in the Federal government, and particularly in its executive branch, endangered the rights of the people guaranteed by the Constitution. When these court decisions were announced, President Roosevelt made a sarcastic and unsportsmanlike remark referring to the Supreme Court of the land as "a relic of horse and buggy days."

George Washington versus Franklin Roosevelt

HOW well that wise man, George Washington, understood the necessity of keeping our three branches of government intact and independent of one another! In his farewell address Washington wrote:

"It is important that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, *a real despotism.* A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.

"The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasion of the other, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. *To preserve them is as necessary as to institute them.*

"If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. *Let there be no change by usurption, for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.* The *precedent* must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield."

The Declaration of Independence Says:

IN SETTING FORTH the reasons in the Declaration of Independence why the founders of this country thought it necessary to separate from Great Britain, they declared:

"He (George III) *has made judges dependent on his will alone."*

Down through the ages there has been no justice, no real government worthy of the name so far as the people's rights are concerned, where the judiciary has been in fear of and dominated by a President or King. Well did the founders of this country know that from bitter experience. Hence they set it forth as one of the chief reasons for separation from Great Britain.

The President when he assumed office gave solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to execute its laws. But how much respect can a common citizen have for law when the head of one department of government casts ridicule upon another and takes steps to nullify its actions?

Why Three Departments of Government?

The United States Constitution very wisely provided three departments of government, each as a check-up on the other, each as insurance to the people that there would be little unwise or hasty legislation. Writing on this subject of the judiciary and the Constitution, Woodburn and Moran, historians, said:

"The American Constitution is not on the level of an ordinary legislative act. It is a supreme and fundamental law. An act of Congress contrary to the Constitution is not law. ***The court is in duty bound to set aside an act of Congress that is contrary to the Constitution.*** This does not mean that the judiciary department is superior to the legislative department, but only that the fundamental law which the people have established is superior to both."

Two other historians, Bourne and Benton, writing on the Constitution, said:

"The powers granted to each of these branches of government—legislative, executive and judicial—showed that the leaders wanted to guard against hasty decisions. They gave the President the right to veto acts of Congress, which could not then become laws unless both houses passed them again by a majority of two-thirds. Furthermore, they wished to protect the people against possibilities that in times of excitement both President and Congress might adopt measures which would deprive a part of the people of their rights, especially of their rights of property. So they gave the Supreme Court the power to guard these rights by declaring unconstitutional acts of Congress which violated them."

Do You Want This?

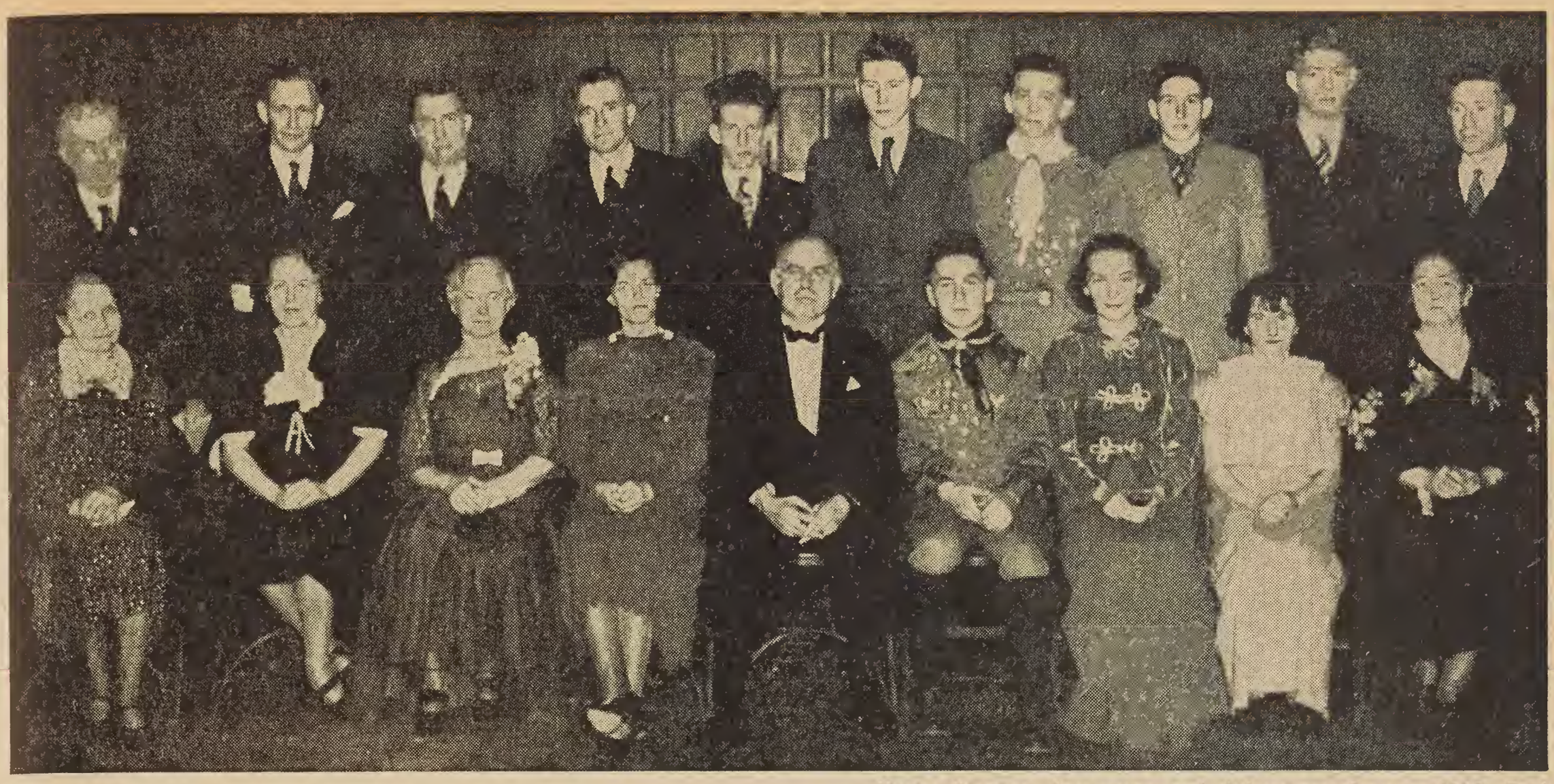
But how, think you, would that fundamental law, the Constitution, be interpreted if the court which passes upon it is subject to the will of the President of the United States, and if the Congress which passes laws in conflict with the Constitution does so at the orders of the President of the United States? It is difficult to see how the American people, if they understand the situation, will stand for it for a moment. ***For if carried out it means complete dictatorship.*** I am not suggesting, nor do I believe, that the President himself really wants to be a dictator, but I must say that most of his acts have been in that direction. Walter Lippmann, independent Democrat, in his regular letter in the New York Tribune, said on this subject of the President's Supreme Court proposal:

"Its audacity is without parallel in American history, for while other Presidents have quarrelled with the court, no President has ever dreamed of asking for the personal power to remake the court to suit himself ..... The central proposal is aimed not at judicial reform but at Constitutional revision, for the fact is that the court as now constituted does

(*Continued on Page* 26)

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Master Farmers, their wives, and 4-A winners for year 1936. Back row, left to right: Master Farmers Leland Smith, Warren Hawley, Francis Alvord, J. C. Corwith, Four-A winners, Gerald Casler, Nelson Davis, Lawrence Gould, Glenn Feistal, Douglas Riley, Master Farmer Raymond Meddaugh. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Corwith, Governor Lehman, Four-A Winners Donald Nesbitt, Carol Clark, and Alva Fisher. Mrs. Meddaugh.

Master Farmers and 4-A Winners Receive Awards at Annual Banquet

BY FAR the largest audience ever to view the impressive ceremony of presenting Master Farmer awards gathered in Willard Straight Hall at Cornell, February 18. Governor Lehman, scheduled to speak to a record breaking Farmers' Week crowd on Friday, came to the university a day early in order to hand each Master Farmer and 4-A winner the medal given by *American Agriculturist* and to tell to the 450 listeners a few highlights of the achievements leading up to the award.

The toastmaster for the occasion was Mr. Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the board of directors of *American Agriculturist, Inc.,* and the first speaker on the program was Harper Sibley of Rochester, chairman of the board of directors of the *American Agriculturist* Foundation. Following some intensely interesting comments on his recent visit to South America, Mr. Sibley made an announcement that marks an important step in farm journalism.

Over a year ago, the common stock of *American Agriculturist* was turned over to the *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation, on condition that all profits from publishing the paper be used for the purpose of encouraging research or education. The year 1936 was a prosperous and inspiring one for *American Agriculturist* and 1937 bids fair to exceed it. Therefore, at a meeting of the Foundation directors earlier in the day, $1000 was set aside to start a revolving loan fund for worthy students of agriculture and home economics in state colleges of the Northeast. Three hundred dollars of this sum will be used as a loan fund for the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics and $100 each to the state colleges of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England States. To this fund other sums may be added in coming years or appropriated for similar purposes. Thus the profits from your farm paper will serve the perpetual purpose of training worthy young people for leadership in farming and home economics.

The Foundation directors are: Arthur Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation; David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange and Overseer of the National Grange; Harper Sibley, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Elizabeth MacDonald, former president of the New York State Home Bureau Federation; E. R. Eastman, president, E. C. Weatherby, secretary and treasurer, and I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager of *American Agriculturist.*

The term of Arthur Packard having expired and as the constitution states that a director cannot be reelected until after a lapse of at least one year, Arthur L. Deering, Dean of the Maine College of Agriculture, was elected to fill the place.

Also earlier in the day, New York State Master Farmers met at luncheon to renew acquaintances and to elect officers for the coming year. President of the group for 1937 is Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, named Master Farmer in 1929, and vice-president is Robert Call of Batavia, named Master Farmer in 1931.

For several years Master Farmers have arranged a summer tour. This year, late in August, they will visit Master Farmers in Central New York, largely in counties of Ontario, Wayne, Onondaga and Oswego.

Getting back to the real subject, the banquet, E. R. Eastman, president and editor of *American Agriculturist,* speaking on the subject "Your Ink and Paper," reported the inspiring progress made by *American Agriculturist* during 1936, in circulation, advertising lineage and leadership. During the past two years, 20,000 readers have been added and during 1936 advertising lineage led all state or sectional papers in the Northeast.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, never misses a Master Farmer banquet when he is in Ithaca. This year he was called away and Mrs. Farrand was present. Dr. Farrand is retiring as president of the university and Mrs. Farrand gave a brief word of farewell.

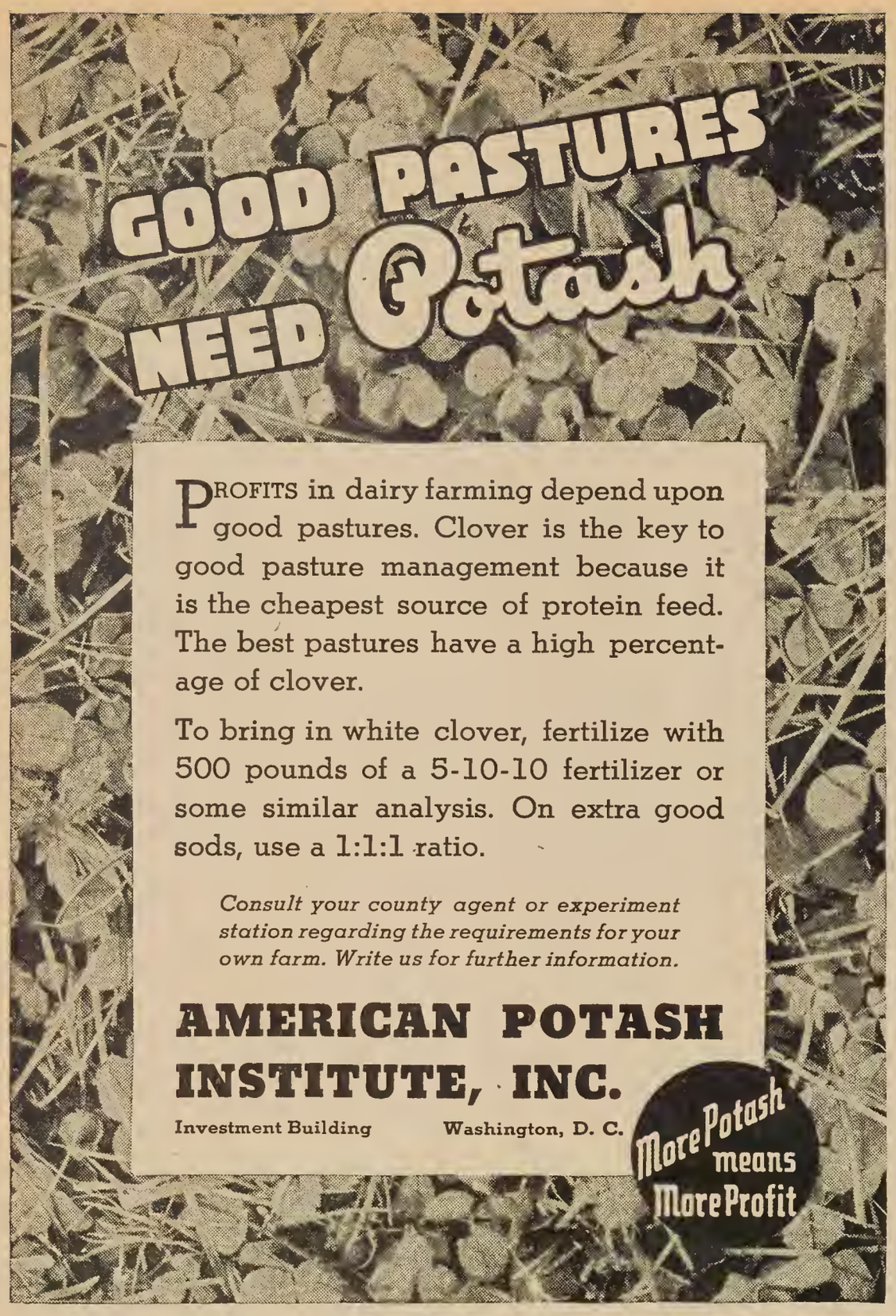
"My Idea of a Master Farmer" and "My Idea of a 4-A Winner" were presented respectively by Master Farmer J. D. Ameele of Williamson, Wayne County, class of 1930, and Margaret Lloyd, 4-A winner in 1931 from Chenango County. Service to agriculture and to others was the theme.

Since Master Farmers have been named in New York State, that honor has been conferred upon 81 persons. Over half of them returned this year to welcome the new class of Master Farmers, by attending the banquet and the annual luncheon. These Master Farmers were introduced by H. L. Cosline.

Among distinguished guests introduced by the toastmaster were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry D. Morgenthau, Jr., of Washington; and Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the United States.

But the real thrill of the evening was the presentation of the medals. In turn, the Governor called to the speakers' table each Master Farmer and his wife and each 4-A winner, together with those parents who were present. After the Governor had read a brief summary of the achievements leading up to the award, the person receiving the medal responded. Without exception the kernel of these remarks concerned the responsibility rather than the honor and in all cases the determination was expressed to go back home and to be worthy of the honor by striving to give better service to the community than had been given in the past.

At a meeting of directors of the *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation, February 18, the sum of $1,000 was set aside from the profits of *American Agriculturist* to start a student loan fund. This fund will be available to deserving students of agriculture and homemaking in state colleges of northeastern states.



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No Investment Required

I want an ambitious, energetic man in every county to join me in the oil business. I'll furnish everything needed to do a big business and help you make a real success. We have been in business a quarter of a century and I have hundreds of men now with me—am ready for a hundred more, full or part time.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY

Wengerd, in Penna., with me over 15 years, has made as high as $430 in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made $216 the first week he started. Hundreds are making big money every month the year 'round. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Easy Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. **Pay you every week.**

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Central Petroleum Co. 482 Standard Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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KITSELMAN BROTHERS
Box 203 Muncie, Indiana



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

That Tonic—Laughter

THE most valuable tonic in the world, and it doesn't cost a cent, is laughter. The best eye-wash in the world is the flow of one's own salty tears. Both of these are anyone's for the reading of the story in the January 30, 1937, *American Agriculturist,* entitled "Promise Me," written by Pauline Sebring Marion. I have experienced most of what is written in the article when a youngster, so when I read it after the paper came, and again to the family at meal time, I felt young again, both from memories and the effect of the laughter. I suggest the article be saved and reprinted in another generation.

My parents were subscribers of your paper and we have taken it for years. It has been improved immensely, and carries a great deal of important varieties of reading, all consisting of good common sense. On with the good work! May God bless you in passing on your cheer and everyday problems to others.—*Mrs. G. B, H., New York.*

* * *

A Good Sire

I THOUGHT you might be interested in figures on my herd taken from Dairy Herd Improvement Association records. On 15 cows, the herd average for 1936, twice a day milking, was 14,494 pounds of milk and 510 pounds of fat. My herd sire is Mohofar Colantha Ormsby. The comparison of his daughters and their dams, according to figures kept by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, on a mature basis, are as follows:

Eight dams produced 12,902 pounds of milk and 449 pounds of fat, butterfat test 3.5.

Eight daughters produced 15,269 pounds of milk and 545 pounds of fat, butterfat test 3.6.—*Roe McDanolds, North Haverhill, N. H.*

* * *

How I Retail Farm Products

WHEN we have sausage to sell I use my brick-shaped butter mold and mold it into 1 lb. bricks. I weigh each on my scales so as to get a good pound. I then wrap in the same kind of paper as I do my butter. How nice it looks when molded this way!

In selling my early vegetables to my regular customers, I shell my peas and have them in 1, 2 and 3 lb. bags wrapped neat. I take my market basket and place in it a variety of what I have to sell, making as neat and attractive-looking a basket as possible. I always keep my old customers and add new ones. I get about three times as much for my vegetables when prepared in this way as I do when just gathered out of the field, and taken to town.—*Mrs. D. J. C.*

* * *

A Crow Funeral

SOME years ago, I was hunting in the Collier woods at Patterson, New York. While waiting, a crow sentinel came and lit directly over my head. I could not resist shooting and had to shoot directly up, but he came down very dead. But, oh my! what a funeral! Every time I moved, those crows would follow me and the numbers increased until I was actually scared. They circled and cawed until there was more than a thousand of them. It's wonderful how much they know and how similar to man in their organization. But, like man himself, you sometimes catch them napping. I saw one once with a snake, apparently taking it to its nest.—*J. E. C., N. Y.*

* * *

Never too Late for Resolutions

AMONG the resolutions you could have made, the following is a good one, as these two leaves from life show:

Resolved "That I will visit my sick neighbor more often." A patient recovering from an illness, able to be up but not out, used to long sincerely for someone to call. Returning health and activities took the place of the callers, but those dreary days were never forgotten. An invalid with time on her hands was greeted with "Cheerio" and a neighbor appeared. One of those jolly souls that one is glad to see even if the barn were afire or the pet Angora fallen into the well. And she lightened the time till it lacked only one hour of her noon meal though she had a "pie to bake" as well as a long steep hill to climb before reaching home.

It was never learned whether her menfolk had pie or not, but her cheery visit was never forgotten.

So take a few minutes of your busy day and look up your ailing neighbor.

—*Mrs. R. S., N. Y.*

* * *

Moans From the Lazy Farmer's Wife

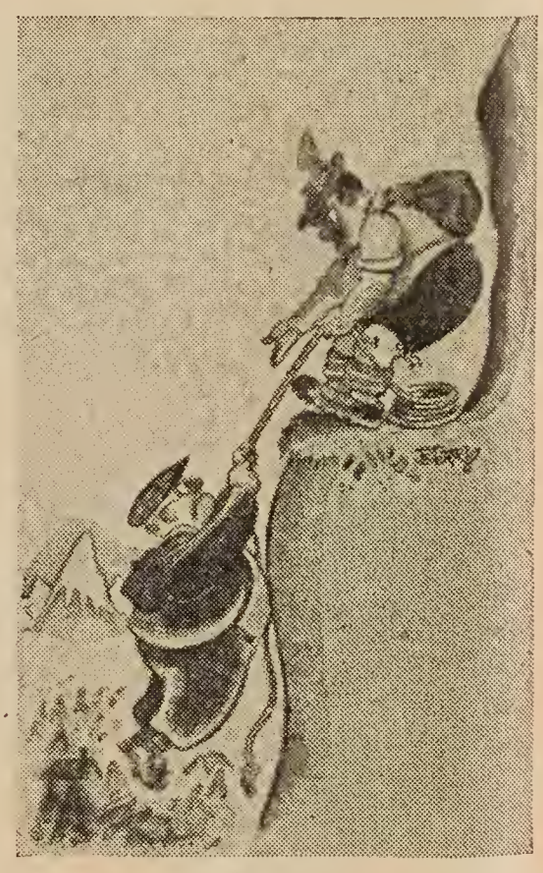
Wanted: A Water System

I get my water at the pump—it's out of doors at that,
And after carrying it all day, I could sit right down and blat.
A pail to wash the dishes, that's three pails every day;
And then the separator takes another pail each day;
One for pails and strainer; another for each can;
And a dozen more on Monday to wash clothes for all my clan.
No doubt a thorough sponge bath gets one just as clean as any,
That's all the water I can pump, my family needs so many.
My fondest dream is that some day I'll have water right on tap
With kitchen sink and laundry tubs to make my work a snap;
But best of all a nice bathroom and then like city folk
I'll get into my big bathtub and soak and soak and SOAK.

Early Rising

It's nice to rise in the morning before the sun is up
When dew beads every blade of grass and shining buttercup;
When birdies sing their gayest songs to greet the coming sun;
When all is cool and sweet and still, ere the busy day's begun.
Yes, the very early dawn's the loveliest hour of day;
It always soothes my troubled soul and drives each care away.
Yet for just a single morning if I could only stay in bed
And not arise 'till eight o'clock, just be a sleepyhead!

—*Mildred Boileau Conley.*



"At this picturesque spot the tourists usually give me five dollars."—JUDGE.

PUR-A-TENE!

it's in STARTENA
it's in GROWENA
for EXTRA LIFE-HEALTH-GROWTH

What is Pur-a-tene?

It's an oily liquid, like cod-liver oil.

How is it made?

Pur-a-tene is the vital goodness that's extracted from green vegetation.

Where is it used?

Only in Purina starting, growing and laying mashes.

How does it function?

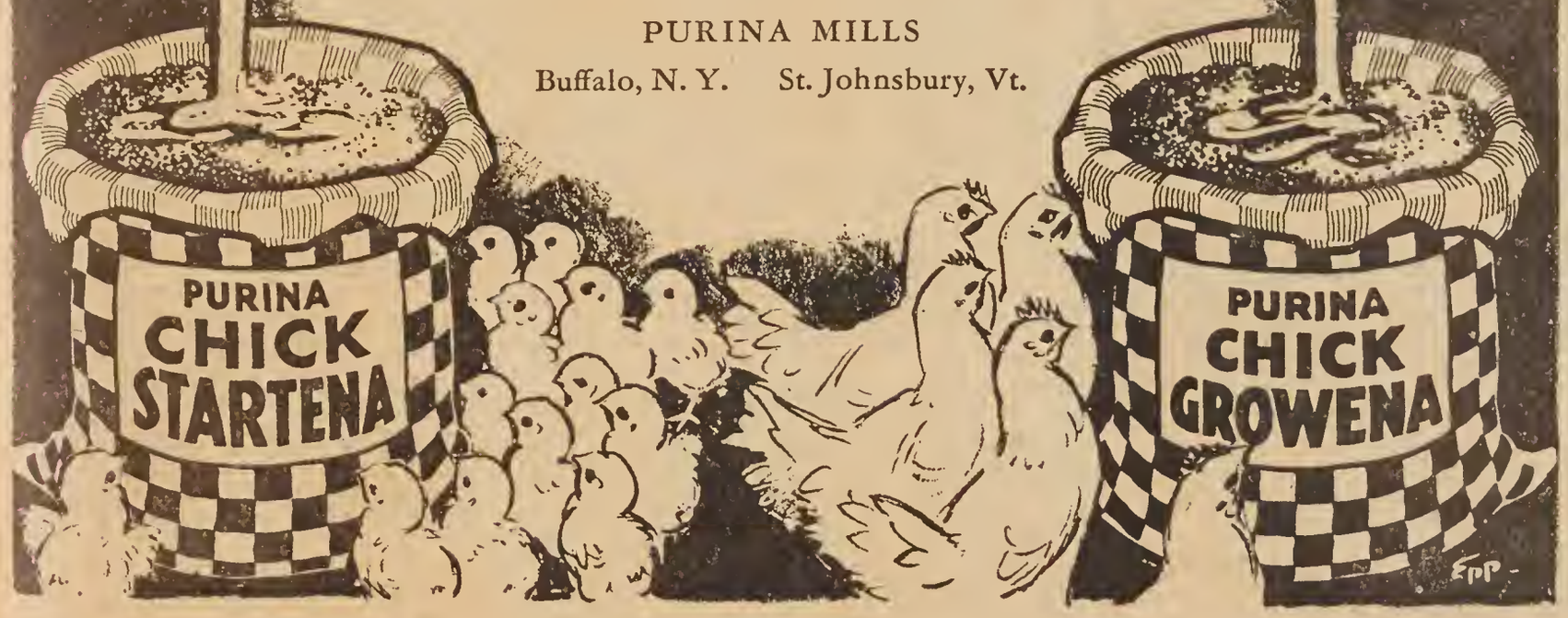
As an active vitamin A concentrate, Pur-a-tene is thoroughly absorbed in the ration like cod-liver oil, and steps up the vitamin A potency of each ration 2½ times the normal content. In baby chicks it helps produce greater vitality, resistance to disease and faster growth. It does the same for pullets, providing also red combs and extra bloom on feathers. And it builds into birds the capacity and stamina for longest life and highest sustained production.

Purina Chick Startena will give you the kind of Chicks you want this year. And Purina Growena (checkers or mash) will bring those started chicks through to the nests, big and ready for early high, profitable laying. The extra vitamin A content provided by Pur-a-tene in Purina rations is especially recommended this year because of the unusual vitamin deficiency of natural ingredients due to last year's abnormal and widespread drouth in the grain growing sections.

See your Purina dealer for Purina starting, growing and laying feeds. Your results this season in *extra* life, growth and eggs will make you glad that you did!

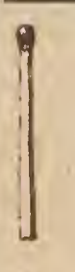
PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.





I DARE YOU!



I'M wondering if we can't find a flaming message in an ordinary kitchen match. Here is a match — a little tip of sulphur on the end, then the wood stick. When the head is scratched into a flame it can be used to light a lamp or start a fire.

■ ■ ■ ■



Now beside the first match I'm going to put a second match, which won't light by itself; because it has no head. When the first match is struck three things may happen:

First: Its head may fly off — just like a lot of good people with good heads. But they fly off and light nothing.

Second: Its head may light, sputter a bit, and then fizzle out — again like some people who are always going to do something, but just fizzle out.

Third: The flame from the head may be steady. If it is, it will light the body. It will also light the headless match beside it.

Like this match, a man with a good head and a burning zeal may light up the man beside him.

■ ■ ■ ■

I DON'T want to be in the first class. If I have a good head I can't afford to have it fly off. Neither do I want to be in the second class — I don't want to light up, get on fire, and soon fizzle out. Men who do that make no stir in the world.

But those in the third class are my kind. They are on fire with a great passion to do something and be somebody. Their heads spark into a flame. Their bodies burn with an inner zeal. Their contacts with others who lack initiative put fire and courage into lives and light torches which have burning material in them, if only it can be set off.

■ ■ ■ ■

I'VE tried to bring you a message through as simple a thing as a match. The way I get an idea into my mind is to try it out. So I want you to take three matches. Strike one so that its head flies off. You don't want to be that kind of a match. Strike the second one until it just sputters a bit and goes out. No, you don't want to be like the second match. Now strike the third one. It blazes — it burns toward its body. Now touch the bodies of the first and second matches by the third, and you have all three burning.

■ ■ ■ ■

HAS your head ever been set on fire with some great passion to do something and be somebody? Did the flame catch, or did it fizzle out? How are you going to strike fire in that head of yours which will become a flaming desire, daring you to do the things you can do?

■ ■ ■ ■

IF you haven't enough flame to start a fire, do something about it! Take some time out for hard thinking. Shut out the problems of the farm. Forget about politics. Stop worrying about your family. Turn the lights on yourself. How can you make your life strike fire and produce light and warmth all around you? Your family, your friends, your church all need a blaze which you can start. "Your*self*, Inc." which I'll send you for the asking, will help you become that bigger *self*. There's only one way to grow, and that is to GROW. The only way to light a match is to strike it; the only way to make it burn is to have a good body. A good match has a good head, a good body, its flame lights others, and it burns to the end. That's exactly like your Four-Square life — an alert mind, a strong body, ability to make friends, and a character above reproach.

■ ■ ■ ■

Strike fire! I Dare You!

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Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
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tested *Heavyweight Oats*

The market this year is full of light weight "dry weather" damaged oats — don't gamble with unknown sources. Don't buy "low yields" at bargain prices! Good seed oats are scarce this year. You can't make PROFITS with poor or uncertain seed. Don't take chances! We positively handle nothing but QUALITY seed—and our prices are reasonable.

Heaviest, Most Productive

American Oat

AVERAGE WEIGHT 40-42 lbs. Per Bu.
Thoroughly Cleaned - Screened - Graded

Here's an amazing oat! Instead of 30 bushel yields (U. S. average) our customers get 60 to 100 or more bushels. You'll be astounded at the amazing returns of this mammoth oat. Not only BIG YIELDS but heavier in weight per bushel. Write for beautiful catalog on this and other varieties.

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Seed Oats, Barley, Corn, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds and Seed Potatoes

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Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

No Time for Poor Seeding

By J. S. Owens,
Connecticut State College of Agriculture.

HIGH SEED prices are unfortunate for northeastern farmers who must depend upon distant farmers for growing seeds and upon a complicated system for their distribution. This system has already developed abuses which may be far worse than the high prices alone. Large quantities of unadapted Argentine alfalfa and European red clover seed are reaching our markets and will mean exceedingly poor investments as compared with higher priced seed of adapted strains and varieties.

Are seed prices so high that seedings should be reduced? This will be the first question to many farmers when they learn what good seed will cost. To answer it wisely it would be well to compare the cost of the seed with the value of the crop secured from it.

The next question is how to get the most from the seed investment. Failures are always a tragedy but even partial failures can usually be avoided. Assurance of success is mostly attention to a few well-established details. Crops vary in their tolerance to acidity, to moisture or lack of it, to the level of fertility and to management.

A LIGHT seeding of hardy, adapted clover and grass seed or a well-prepared, well-limed seed bed will give better results than a heavy seeding of poor seed on poorly fitted land.

Non-hardy strains or varieties are always a gamble, with the odds against the purchaser. Fortunately, the government stains imported alfalfa and clover seed not suited for any part of this country, 10 per cent red, and those of questionable hardiness, 1 per cent green. In fact, green means red for Connecticut conditions because none but the hardiest will withstand the frequent winter freezing and thawing. Canadian seeds belong in the hardy group and are stained 1 per cent purple.

The second requirement for making the seed investment a good one is good quality seed. Seed should be selected not only for the soil condition but because it has hardiness, is clean and is high in vitality.

The high prices mean that seeds with low or weak germination, shriveled seed or impurities are an even greater waste than ordinarily and they also give the unscrupulous seedsman a better opportunity to sell seed which would not find a market when supplies are large.

The third requirement is wise seeding. As many farmers sow it, probably more seed is wasted than grows. The old random mixtures have no place where soil and crop are adjusted and seedings are made carefully. For instance, red top does not belong on a sandy soil and alfalfa seed is completely wasted on acid, very wet or low fertility soils. With good soil-crop adjustment and careful seeding, only a small amount of seed is necessary to produce good crops. Heavy seeding will not remove the handicap of high acidity, low fertility or poorly prepared seedbeds.



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Our flower seeds include the best of the newest varieties.

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ANY 2 1-OUNCE PACKAGES 10¢

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Scarlet Globe Radish

Choose the 2 you want, send 10c today. *Maule's Seed Book free.* Low prices.

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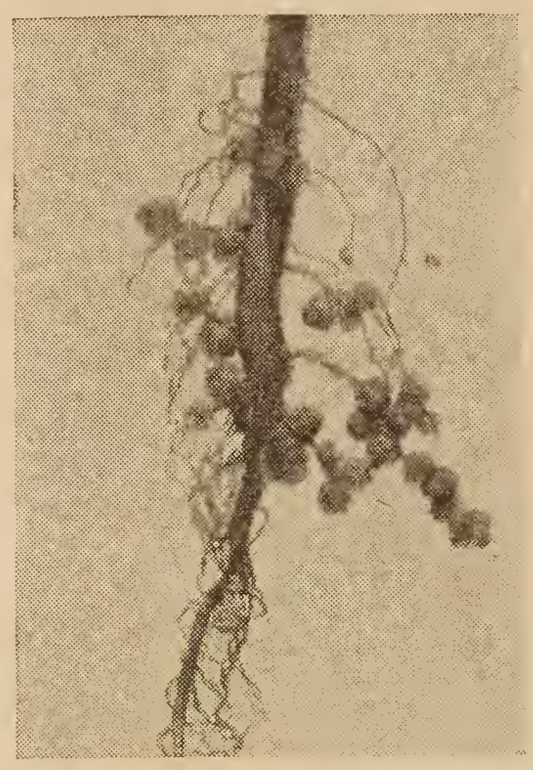
Taylor, Indian Summer, Sodus, Newburgh, Latham, Chief, Juno, etc. Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Evergreens. All guaranteed. Prices low. Catalog free.
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How to Inoculate LEGUMES

THE LEGUME family, including alfalfa, the clovers, soy beans, and peas, is the only family of plants that can thrive, produce a good crop, and yet leave in the soil approximately as much nitrogen as there was before the crop was planted. If the crop is plowed under as a green manure crop, the nitrogen in the soil will be increased for the use of future crops.

This seeming miracle was observed long before the reason for it was known. From the soil, bacteria, too



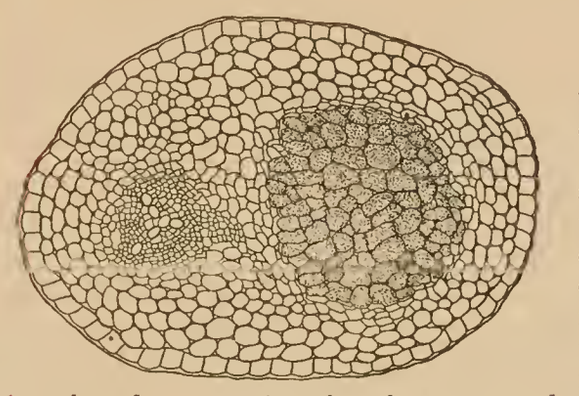
A soy bean root about natural size, showing nodules. If you want to see these nodules for yourself, dig up a legume and wash the dirt carefully from the roots. If you pull the plant up, the nodules will be stripped off.

small to be seen without a microscope, gain entrance to the root of the legume, grow and multiply inside the cells, and form a swelling or nodule on the root.

About four-fifths of the air we breathe is nitrogen but in a form which plants cannot use. But these bacteria, found in nodules or the roots of legumes, have the power to "fix" the nitrogen from the air and make it available to plants.

However, the bacteria must be present. If the field has grown a good crop of the legume you plan to sow, the chances are that the bacteria are present. Even so, some experiments have shown that inoculation — that is, the addition of bacteria — usually gives an increased crop.

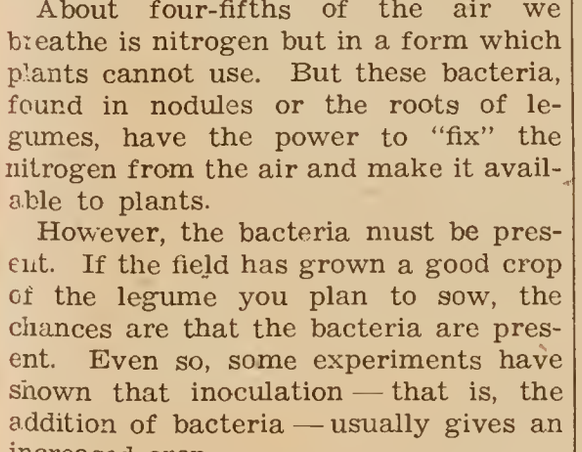
Most legumes need lime and these legume bacteria thrive best in an alkaline soil. Therefore test the soil and add lime if needed. In former years, a field was often inoculated by scattering dirt dug from a field where the desired legume had grown. That method had its shortcomings and at present there are on the market a number of reliable cultures of bacteria which can be purchased and mixed with seed according to directions on the package. Fortunately most states have laws providing for the testing of these bacteria by state experiment stations in order to protect the public from fraud. Buy from your local dealer or from a reliable concern and you will get what you pay for.



An enlarged cross-section of a clover root and nodule. The cells which are shaded contain millions of bacteria that gather nitrogen from the air.

—Illustrations from Cornell Extension Bulletin.

The cost of inoculating legumes is so small that it is good insurance to do it every time a legume is sown.



"Say! Are we digging this ditch or filling it up?"

For the Sake of the Farm Use Lime

(*Continued from Page 3*)

thorough mixing into the soil with disc or harrow.

This statement, of course, does not apply to the liming of pastures where the material is usually applied as a top-dressing. In this case you must depend on the action of freezing and thawing, rain and melting snow to carry it down into the root zone. For this reason, it is considered good practice to top-dress pastures during late fall, winter, or early spring months.

When pastures are top-dressed it is also advisable to use a fine, easily soluble material. Coarse particles are quite ineffective. For pasture improving purposes, it has been found that an application of from 1000 to 2000 pounds per acre is usually sufficient. In from 3 to 5 years the application should be repeated and as time goes on the good effects grow increasingly better.



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A New Kind of COW BARN

TWO BARN fires are plenty. If you doubt it, ask Bob Squires, prominent Ayrshire breeder of Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., who has had them. Last fall, after the latest disaster, he decided to try something new in hay storage and put up the first "hay keeper" in New York State and the third in all the northeastern states.

As you will see from the picture, the cows, 40 of them, are kept in a one-story stable. On the same level is a grain room, ample space for young stock, and a garage. Hay is stored in the hay keeper, the affair at the left that looks like a silo, but isn't. It is 26 feet in diameter and 42 feet high and will hold 100 tons of hay chopped into short lengths and blown into the top of the structure. Unlike the silo at the right, which is as near air tight as possible, the hay keeper is well ventilated. There are plenty of air holes in the outside and a shaft in the center, four feet in diameter, serves the double purpose of ventilator and a place to throw down hay. The silo at the right of the picture is zinc coated steel and is as watertight as a ship. It is 14 feet in diameter, 50 feet high, and will hold 150 tons of silage.

The dairy stable is 36 by 86 feet. Each cow has a drinking fountain and temperature and ventilation are controlled by a thermostat which regulates electric fans and provides for absolute control of fresh air. When the temperature goes above 50 degrees, the fans are automatically turned on and run until temperature drops to the desired degree.

The building is the latest in modern equipment for dairy cows.

Reading

Your Bang's Disease Test Charts

By GEORGE PRINGLE.

WHAT do you look at when you get back the report of the agglutination blood test on your herd? Do you just find out which of the cows are negative and which are positive? The report should be able to give you much more information than that.

Many farmers have had the experience of finding no reactors, as determined by the official ruling, on the first test. Then, when they had a retest three to six months afterwards, they had a number of reactors. They have blamed the test, said it was inaccurate and not reliable. In most cases, it has been found under such circumstances that one or more of the cows was showing a slight reaction at the time of the first test. They were recorded as negative cows. As a matter of fact, if these cows that show a slight reaction are pregnant it may mean that they are just building up a reaction. Such cows are a dangerous source of infection to the rest of the herd. They may abort at any time, and when they do they may spread the infection very quickly and easily to the other cows.

How then can you prevent such a disaster from happening? The answer is to study the reaction of each individual. Knowledge of the trend of the infection within the individual cow and the herd is as important as knowledge of the reactors. The tests are read as follows:

1/25	1/50	1/100	1/200
	Negative		
+	+	—	—
+	P	—	—
P	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
	Suspicious		
+	+	P	—
	Positive		
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	P
+	+	+	—

\+ = Complete reaction in that dilution
P = Partial " " " "
— = No " " " "

As you see from this explanation of the way the tests are read, a cow may show a reaction in dilutions of 1/50 or less and still be considered a negative cow. The reason for this is that the reaction of negative cows may fluctuate as much as that and the cow still remain negative. She may however be building up to a more complete reaction and if she is pregnant she may abort at any time. Watch her! If an open cow shows any reaction, even in the dilutions of 1/50 or less, she should not be bred until she is tested again after 30 days or more and it is found that she does not react in any higher dilutions than she did previously. There is no great danger of leaving the non-pregnant cows with the rest of the herd. Suspicious animals should be treated in the same way.

A few of the positive animals may recover. This does not happen very often except in the case of unbred heifers. Calves and unbred heifers will usually recover. They should not be bred until they show a clean test.

Occasionally cows that have acquired the Bang's infection may abort before they react to the test. For this reason, keep all aborting cows away from the clean cows and care for them as though they were positive. They should be tested after 30 days or more following the abortion. If they are negative at this time the abortion was probably due to some other cause.

Thus, important things to remember in reading your test charts are that a cow builds up the reaction gradually (it takes from three to eight weeks after infection before a reaction will be shown), that a pregnant cow showing any positive reactions even in the lower dilutions may abort and that non-pregnant animals should not be bred if they show any positive reactions, until another test has been made.

Grass



"Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Sown by the wind, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. It bears no blazonry of bloom, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. Should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

—John J. Ingalls

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Our natural heritage of grass is the greatest asset of Northeastern agriculture. So long as grass flourishes on our farms, our agriculture also will flourish, and no grass will grow in the streets of our cities and villages.

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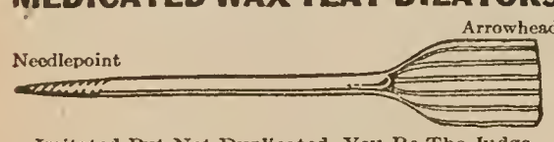
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A Cornell pasture mixture sward. The grass should never be allowed to get more than four inches in height.

Seeding Permanent Pastures

By D. B. Johnstone-Wallace

IN THE improvement of permanent pastures plowing and seeding are not always essential. In most cases improvement can be brought about effectively and economically by the fertilization of the existing sward and by the practice of good grazing management.

Pastures which are so poor that wild white clover cannot be found in them frequently may be improved without plowing, if wild white clover is introduced into the sward when the fertilizer is applied. This can be done by seeding wild white clover on the surface in late March or early April at the rate of one pound per acre. The seed may be mixed with soil or granulated superphosphate to facilitate even distribution. It should be inoculated with the culture required for red clover.

When pastures are too poor to justify an attempt to improve them without reseeding, or when a new pasture is to be established, a fine seed bed should be prepared by plowing and harrowing and the field should be seeded with the Cornell Pasture Mixture after suitable fertilizer treatment.

Fertilizing New Pastures

The first essential in all pastures is an adequate application of phosphorus. This may be applied as 16 per cent superphosphate at the rate of about 800 pounds per acre, or a smaller quantity of a higher grade may be used.

Light sandy or gravelly soils sometimes require potash in addition to phosphorus. This may be applied as muriate of potash at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre.

Acid soils which require lime for the satisfactory growth of red clover should receive an application of ground limestone at the rate of at least one ton per acre. This is particularly important on soils which show a pH test below 5.5.

The Cornell Pasture Mixture

The Cornell Pasture Mixture for 1937 consists of the following:

	Pounds per acre
Kentucky bluegrass	10
Canada bluegrass	2
Rough stalked meadow grass	1
Perennial ryegrass	5
Timothy	6
Wild white clover	1
Total	25

Care must be taken in the selection of the varieties of the constituents used in this mixture. Two varieties of a grass or clover may differ as much as two varieties of corn, oats, barley and other farm crops, and the results obtained from the mixture will depend largely on the varieties used.

The varieties recommended are as follows:

1. Wild White Clover. (Trifolium repens var.)

This is a wild form of the commonly cultivated white Dutch clover from which it differs by possessing smaller leaves and flowers, and by flowering later. The most important practical difference, however, is the ability of wild white clover to persist permanently in a pasture as a true perennial, if properly fertilized and grazed, whereas commercial strains of white Dutch clover, like red clover, seldom survive more than two years.

Wild white clover is the most important constituent of the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Because of the way in which this clover spreads by means of creeping stems which take root at each joint, only a small amount of seed is required. This is fortunate as the seed is expensive.

The value of wild white clover in pasture mixtures is indicated by the results obtained at Cornell University in 1935 when a plot seeded with Kentucky bluegrass 24 pounds and wild white clover 2 pounds per acre yielded 4,980 pounds of dry matter per acre containing 31 per cent of protein, whereas a plot seeded with Kentucky bluegrass 24 pounds per acre without the wild white clover but fertilized in the same way, yielded 888 pounds of dry matter per acre containing 18 per cent of protein. This was due partly to the enormous amount of nitrogen collected by the clover, the amount removed in the herbage being equivalent to over 1,200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre, and partly to the close sward produced which resulted in lower temperatures favorable for growth during the hot summer months and the prevention of loss of water by runoff from the surface during heavy rains.

The variety which has given the best results in the Cornell University experiments is Kent wild white clover harvested from old pastures in the southeast of England. Seed of the same variety grown in this country is also satisfactory to use if certified as such by an approved authority.

New York wild white clover harvested from old pastures in New York State has also given good results, although much depends upon the type of pasture from which it was harvested.

An alternative variety less well adapted for New York conditions but lower in cost this year, is New Zealand wild white clover.

It is hoped that farmers in New York State will take steps to produce seed of Kent wild white clover and New York wild white clover and have it certified through the New York Seed Improvement Association. There is an increasing demand for seed in New York and other States and with the high price prevailing there is no reason why it cannot be produced profitably on New York farms. Every possible assistance will be given to prospective seed growers by the Department of Agronomy at Cornell University.

2. Timothy (Phleum pratense)

The outstanding variety for pasture purposes in the Cornell University experiments is Aberystwyth pasture timothy No. S. 50. This is a fine leaved form with a creeping habit of growth under grazing conditions. The supply of seed is still too scarce to permit of its regular use in pasture mixtures and all seed available should be used for further seed production.

Other improved varieties specially adapted for hay production which may be used in the Cornell Pasture Mixture, when obtainable, are Cornell 1777, Cornell 4059, Aberystwyth S. 51, Aberystwyth S. 48, Canadian Boon, Huron and Waldron. When these are unob-

Professor Johnstone-Wallace of the Agronomy Department, Cornell University, is well-known for his enthusiasm for and knowledge about better pastures.

tainable eommereial timothy may be used.

3. Perennial Ryegrass (Lolium perenne)

This is the outstanding pasture grass in British pastures Unfortunately its use in New York State has been restrieted beeause it has in many cases failed to survive the hard winters experieneed. Two varieties have been found suffieiently winter hardy for regular use and they have survived at Cornell University sinee 1932. They are Swedish Svalof Victoria perennial ryegrass and Norwegian perennial ryegrass.

Other varieties whieh are more hardy than the ordinary commereial stoeks produeed in this eountry but less hardy than those previously mentioned are New Zealand Certified permanent pasture, Aberystwyth S. 23, Kent wild and Ayrshire perennial ryegrass. Some seed of these varieties has been grown and certified in this country but steps should be taken to grow supplies of the Svalof Victoria and Norwegian varieties in New York State.

4. Kentueky bluegrass (Poa Pratensis), Canada bluegrass (Poa eompressa) and rough stalked meadow grass (Poa trivialis).

Commereial stocks of these grasses are satisfaetory at present and supplies of improved varieties are not yet obtainable in eommereial quantities.

Methods of Seeding

The seed should be sown as soon as signs of pasture growth can be seen in the Spring. In most of New York State this is in early April. In favorable seasons good results may be obtained also from May seedings. The best results are obtained when no nurse crop is used. Any weeds whieh interfere with the growth of the seedlings should be mowed in May and June and the field may be lightly grazed with advantage in July, August and September if suffieient growth has been made.

If a nurse erop is used more satisfactory results usually are obtained when the crop is grazed.

Supplementary Pastures

Although the Cornell Pasture Mixture has been designed to produee a high yield of herbage as evenly as possible throughout the grazing season, the growth produeed in May, June and September normally is greater than in July and August. Supplementary pasture in July and August are therefore of special value. For this purpose alfalfa is partieularly useful or Sudan grass may be used. The most eonvenient supplementary pasture, however, is provided by meadow aftermaths. These aftermaths may be improved for grazing purposes by the addition of one pound of wild white elover or Ladino white clover to the usual meadow mixture.

Alternatively where aftermath grazing is of speeial importanee a mixture known as the Cornell Hay-Pasture Mixture may be used. This is adapted for long term or permanent meadows which will be cut for hay early eaeh year and the aftermath elosely grazed. The meadow may also be grazed for a short period in early May in order to inerease the development of wild white elover.

The mixture is as follows:

The Cornell Hay-Pasture Mixture for 1937

	Pounds per acre
Timothy (preferably Cornell 1777)	6
Perennial ryegrass (preferably Svalof Victoria)	4
Kentucky bluegrass	2
Canada bluegrass	2
Rough stalked meadow grass	1
Red clover	2
Alsike	2
Yellow trefoil	2
Wild white clover	1
	22

The fertilizer treatment should be the same as for permanent pastures exeept that after the third year applications of about 10 tons of manure and 500 pounds of superphosphate per aere may be made in alternate years.



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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Auto Strike Over

AUTO factory doors which had been closed and heavily barricaded for 44 days swung open on February 11th, as costly "sit-down" strike finally came to end. Workers who had been unlawfully occupying factories in Flint, Michigan, marched out amid deafening din of auto horns, plant whistles, and wild yells of joy at prospect of getting back to work.

Who won strike isn't quite clear, but main thing is that six-months' truce has been made between General Motors and United Automobile Workers union. Union failed to win its chief demand—that it be recognized as sole bargaining agent for all General Motors employees. Company promised to deal with no other organization of workers for six months, but would only agree to recognize union as bargaining agent for employees of the company who are members of union.

General Motors also pledged:

1. To reopen strike-closed plants as soon as possible.
2. To negotiate other strike issues, including hours, pay, and production "speed-up."
3. Not to have it in for workers who have been on strike.

On its side, Union agreed:

1. To call off strike and get men out of plants.
2. To refrain from calling any more strikes during negotiations now in process.
3. Not to drum up trade for itself on company property—and not to intimidate non-union employees of General Motors into joining union.

The 100,000 or more workers who have been on strike are going back to work with a 5-cents an hour pay rise, given by General Motors after strike ended. Company is also giving workers 5 per cent extra for night work.

SLANT: This strike, although comparatively short-lived, was in one way worst one yet. Use of French "sit-down" method by workers establishes dangerous precedent. Strikers unlawfully occupied company's property, and government failed to force them to leave.

Milk Problem Still With Us

NO NEARER a solution of milk problem than ever, was report of New York's Legislative Milk Committee after two weeks of public hearings to find out what public wanted. "We have heard many arguments," said Senator George F. Rogers, chairman. "Sentiment for and against continuation of the law has been pretty evenly divided."

Some farmers pointed out at these hearings that they wanted law continued, with additional teeth to make it enforceable, but these were mostly in central New York cities where State control has been more successful. Hearings in southern tier counties where dairymen are entirely dependent upon New York City markets have shown strong farm sentiment against continuing milk control law of New York State.

Several who are opposed to continuation of law do not want it discontinued when the law expires on March 31 this year. This is at the beginning of the surplus period. Suggestion is to discontinue control after period of big milk supply is over when adjustments can more easily be made.

SLANT: If dairymen ever want to get free from milk control price fixing it should be done during this session of Legislature, not making the change perhaps until after the surplus period is over this year. Dairymen, their leaders and their friends in Legislature should be wise enough to suggest a law that would retain best features of present milk control law. This new law, it seems to us, should eliminate price fixing by State, but keep services of State Department of Agriculture and Markets as a friendly umpire in price-making disputes, with power in Department, backed by milk industry itself, to enforce law when any element of industry fails to behave.

Failure of present law has in no way been fault of Governor Lehman or of Commissioner Ten Eyck and his associates. An able, sincere and consistent effort has been made by State to serve dairyman with a law that is impossible of enforcement. Let us keep these friendly and good services, and give administration a better tool in the way of a law to work with.

West and South to Unite

NATIONAL Farm Institute, a discussion group sponsored by Secretary Wallace, has come out for a political and economic alliance between agricultural South and agricultural West. Representatives of Roosevelt Administration have talked for such a union privately, but this is first time the plan has been made public.

Arguments for this plan of uniting the farm South and West is that mutual understanding and united action between these two great farm sections will bring results to western and southern farmers which they want and need. Political significance is that it will help to swing normal Republican farm vote of West with the Democratic South back of New Deal.

SLANT: With West and South united where will Northeast land in any federal program?

Farm Credit News

"Safe Farming"

"Safe farming" as policy for Northeast was advocated by President E. H. Thomson of Springfield land bank in recent Farm and Home Week talk at Cornell. "Farming is such a long-time business that few individuals have enough years to correct and overcome serious mistakes.

"With safe farming goes safe financing. Buying of mortgage credit is almost as rare a transaction in lives of most farmers as buying of farm itself, and serious mistake on one is almost as bad as on other."

With farm-mortgage credit cheapest in many years, Mr. Thomson said, "This apparently is a good time to refinance debts or to buy good land, particularly if they can be put into long-term, non-cancellable mortgages at low rates."

Dealers Like Credit Co-ops.

Quick to see mutual advantages of cooperative production credit over dealer credit are machinery and implement dealers who sell to farmers. To make cash sales and to help farmers save discounts and reduce carrying charges, a New Jersey dealer sold 40 tractors past fall and winter with financing handled by Bridgeton production credit association. Pending on February 11 were 10 additional deals with 30 more in offing. In same locality, 15 silos were bought last season and financed by production credit association.

Special Emergency Loans

Designed as rural relief to help farmers stay on land until they get back on their feet, emergency crop and feed loan regulations this year specify loan recipients must plant garden for home use, crops to feed livestock, and use seed and cultural methods approved by agricultural extension service.

Ineligible for emergency loans are farmers who can get credit from local banks, private lenders, production credit associations or who are clients of resettlement administration.

Similar loans last year, with $200 limit compared to $400 this year, were made to 1579 farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey for $231,200. Of this amount $186,600 has already been repaid.

Price Level On the Up and Up

SPEAKING at Farmers' Week at Ithaca, February 16, Dr. F. A. Pearson, professor of prices and statistics, and associated with Dr. George F. Warren, predicted a 60 per cent increase in world price level. "This increase," said Dr. Pearson, "will carry dairymen and other farmers along with it."

"If demand for gold returns to normal, and supply of gold does not change materially," continued Dr. Pearson, "prices of at least 110 (prewar index is 100) may be expected. Since world price level is now about 69 per cent, prices may be expected to rise about 60 per cent."

"Devaluation is now largely a matter of history, because prices are rising and deflation is temporarily a thing of the past."

"Outlook for dairymen is favorable," says L. C. Cunningham, assistant extension professor of farm management at Cornell. "Price of milk is influenced generally by price level of commodities, and commodity prices are going up. Demand for milk is increasing."

Spanish Blockade

AT LAST after months of bickering, European powers have agreed to keep hands off Spain. Twenty-six nations, including France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, made February 20th deadline to shut off any kind of help to Spanish Rebels and Leftists. Spanish borders are being policed to see that neither men nor war supplies are smuggled into Spain. Only weak link in chain is Portugal, whose borders touch Spain and who has refused to have them guarded. If Portugal allows her ports to be used to get supplies and men into Spain, other powers may enforce tight naval blockade which would bottle up both Spain and Portugal.

Rebels Winning

During last two weeks, General Franco's Rebel armies have been having the better of it. They are now in possession of Malaga, Spanish seaport, and are rapidly hemming in Madrid. If they succeed in cutting off the one good road to Valencia, over which defenders of Madrid have been getting their supplies and ammunitions, fall of the city will be just a matter of time.

Britain's Back is Up

Great Britain has made up her mind, as a matter of self-defense, to be No. 1 horse in European rearmament race.

Last year she announced 5-year arms plan to cost 5 billions. She is now on point of upping this to 7½ billions. For many months, Britain has been rearming at break-neck pace in desperate effort to keep up with Italian and German war preparations. "Let the other countries of the world mark the determined efforts we are making to put our defense in order," said a British government official recently. "Though we may be slow in starting, we have a remarkable way of eventually finding ourselves at the winning post."

■ *National Debt Grows and Grows*

EVERY LIVING soul in the United States has a share in the national debt to tune of $267.36. Recent borrowing pushes peak of national debt to huge unthinkable sum of $34,500,000,000, which is eight billion dollars more than we owed even at highest wartime peak.

■ *Two Hundred Millions for Better Roads*

SECRETARY Wallace, who has had job of dividing up among 48 states a Federal grant of $200,000,000 for grade crossings and roads, has announced allotments for fiscal year beginning July 1. Biggest slice goes to biggest State, Texas — about 12 millions. New York comes next, with about 11 millions. Figures for Northeast are:

Connecticut	$1,393,295
Delaware	1,000,000
Maine	1,699,672
Maryland	1,772,718
Massachusetts	3,171,423
New Hampshire	1,000,000
New Jersey	3,039,880
New York	10,935,027
Pennsylvania	9,426,898
Rhode Island	1,000,000
Vermont	1,000,000

■ *Black Blizzard Brings Ruin*

SPEAKING at Master Farmer dinner at Ithaca on February 18, Harper Sibley, chairman of American Agriculturist Research Foundation, described a dust storm early in February in great "Dust Bowl" of Central West. "So bad was the dust," said Mr. Sibley, "that it was impossible in broad daylight to see across street."

So called "Dust Bowl" includes prairie country, eastern parts of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and western parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Over this vast area once roamed great herds of buffalo. The plow came and the buffalo went, with result that this section has been called the "granary of the world." But plow also loosened sod of centuries so that winds can carry away soil.

Appointed by President Roosevelt some time ago was a Great Plains Committee for purpose of studying this situation. Committee reports:

"This land may bloom again if man once more makes his peace with Nature. Peace may be made by careful planting which will give him back the foothill trees; terracing will save lush foothill farms; a wise use of land will restore grass for controlled grazing; fewer and larger farms on scientifically selected sites may yield under the plow a comfortable living."

Commenting on report, President Roosevelt said:

"This plan would dovetail with work of National Resources Committee, which a week earlier sent to Congress a six-year five billion dollar plan for land and water control in all parts of nation."

SLANT: Where do you suppose all of these billions are going to continue to come from?

■ *Less Trees More Apples*

ALMOST as many apples are now grown in United States as were produced on twice the number of trees 26 years ago, reports a fruit specialist of Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1910 there were 151,300,000 apple trees of bearing age. Average production was only 1.02 bushels for each tree. In 1935 number of bearing trees had been reduced to 82,500,000 trees, with a production of 1.64 bushels. "Decrease," says report, "in number of trees apparently has been in non-commercial areas."

SLANT: On other hand, some of our readers report beginnings of success with orchards started in certain sections outside regular fruit belts where good apples used to be grown but where not much attention has been paid to this farm industry in recent years.

■ *New Jersey Crops Take First Place*

SWEET corn, early Irish potatoes, lima beans, eggplant and green peppers — in these five crops New Jersey led nation in 1936, according to New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. Also, New Jersey was second only to Massachusetts in production of cranberries, to Texas in her beet crop, and to California in raising asparagus. She took third place in growing spinach, cucumbers, snap beans, tomatoes and lima beans for manufacture; fourth in raising tomatoes for manufacture; and fifth in producing celery, carrots, cauliflower and beets for canning.

SLANT: That's a record to be proud of, particularly when you remember that New Jersey is forty-fifth in size among all States.

Good Books to Read

The Man from the Norlands — *John Buchan*

John Buchan's novels are mainly tales of action and adventure. This one—published in England under the title of "The Island of Sheep"—chronicles some further adventures of Sir Richard Hannay, and is a mixture of kidnapping and blackmail, murder, plight and pursuit. Good adventure story, particularly for younger readers. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

The Fighting Angel — *Pearl Buck*

In "The Exile" Pearl Buck gave the biography of her mother. This is the biography of her father, told almost in fiction form. Born of "the preachinest family in Virginia," a classical scholar, fighter for heathen souls but strangely aloof from the souls of his nearest family, he stalked through the interior of China with but one purpose in his soul, his missionary labors. Reynal & Hitchcock, New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Maid of Salem

A vivid and realistic presentation of an historical episode in the life of the people of Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1692, when the belief in witchcraft rose to its height. Claudette Colbert plays the part of lovely Barbara Clarke, upon whom was brought the full force of the fanatical superstition.

On the Avenue

Good musical comedy, enhanced by Irving Berlin's music. Amusing.

Champagne Waltz

Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in fine musical production.



"Sunshine" THAT MAKES MILK SALES GROW

More and more people are spending more and more dollars for food according to vitamin values. Milk contains all the vitamins and is especially rich in vitamins A and G.

Vitamin D enables the body to use calcium and phosphorus, which build strong bones and teeth. So milk, which is high in natural calcium and other minerals is the ideal food to carry this protective "Sunshine" vitamin.

Borden research developed the process of adding vitamin D to milk by irradiation, which greatly aids the entire industry.

For 80 years Borden inventions and Borden merchandising have been at work creating new markets for milk and milk products. Irradiating dairy products is only one more reason why Americans are the greatest users of dairy products and American dairy farmers the largest producers of milk in the world.

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MORE MONEY

You SAVE twine bills, shocking, extra men, threshing bills and other binder-thresher costs. You get MORE grain or seed—saves shattering.



BETTER FARMING

Enables you to grow soil - building and erosion - prevention crops — and turn the seed into cash. Better crop rotation. Harvests 70 crops.



BETTER LIVING

No extra men in the home. No big meals for threshers. No trading work—doing chores after dark. More time for recreation or chores.

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Town _____
R.F.D. _____ State _____

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



FOR MANY years H. S. Duncan was a familiar figure at farm meetings. On Dec. 10, 1936 he was called to his eternal reward. But he will continue to be present in spirit at state farm gatherings, because friends are endowing the H. S. Duncan Award to be presented annually to a person who has advanced the interests of "good grading, packing, handling and marketing of New York State fruits and vegetables." To date about $1,500 has been subscribed.

Mr. Duncan was organizer and, until his death, director of the State Farm Products Inspection Service. He believed thoroughly that a way to marketing success with farm products was to "sell them for what they are, not what you think they ought to be." He believed that when a buyer ordered a carload of apples of Number 1 grade, he should get exactly that. Mr. Duncan always maintained there were markets for all grades of produce, but that a nondescript or deceitful mixture of grades and quality created dissatisfaction.

During the World War Mr. Duncan served the Food Administration as a dollar-a-year man. Then he was called to Steuben County, where the potato deal was in a bad way. Receivers complained of poor shipments and rejected many cars. Mr. Duncan set up shipping-point inspection, binding upon both shippers and receivers. Since then the service has grown to include many thousands of carloads of many farm products annually. Mr. Duncan's advice was sought widely by farmers and men in the trade. His job was his hobby and he went far beyond the duties of his office to help the other fellow.

When a memorial to him was proposed friends suggested that "H. S." would like to have his name continue in connection with the work he fostered. A temporary committee was formed to initiate the project, including Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, chairman; M. P. Rasmussen, Cornell University; Roy A. Porter, Elba; W. J. Birdsall, Albany; R. S. Granger, Monroe County agent; Leslie Stutzman, and J. F. Bonner, secretary, Rochester; E. C. Weatherby and L. B. Skeffington, *American Agriculturist.*

It is expected the first award under the fund will be made about the end of the year. The fund is to be held by trustees named by the farm organizations. The Committee of Award is to include presidents of the State Horticultural Society, State Farm Bureau Federation, State Vegetable Growers' Association and Empire State Potato Club; dean of the State College of Agriculture; director of the Geneva Experiment Station, and commissioner of agriculture and markets.

* * *

Conference Board Urges Tariff Adjustment on Corn

Tariff adjustment to help eastern farmers caught between high prices of feed supplies and low prices for milk and eggs was urged by the Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations, meeting during Farmers' Week.

President Roosevelt was asked to make use of his authority under the tariff law to reduce temporarily tariff on corn. Drought of last summer and short supplies of feed have placed corn prices far above parity, the board pointed out. Because of the short supplies of domestic corn, large supplies are coming in from the Argentine and little domestic corn is coming East.

Cornell index gives parity price of corn at 64 cents per bushel, but just now it is selling around $1.14. Another set of figures from federal sources places production cost of eggs at 26 cents per dozen. A member of the board pointed out that eggs are bringing eastern farmers about 20 cents. While milk is somewhere around parity, dairymen are at great disadvantage because feed prices have soared about 50% higher than a year ago.

The Conference Board opposed elimination of the appropriation for a women's building at the State Fair, as proposed in recent Albany reports. It also asked the Governor and Legislature to use every effort to bring the World's Poultry Congress in 1939 to this state. The Congress has decided to meet in the United States and the board feels the State Fair plant should be ideally suited for its accommodation.

* * *

Reynolds is Chopping Champ

Chopping merrily through a 10-inch beech log in 41 seconds, Walter Reynolds of Poughquag, Dutchess County, won the third leg and final possession of a cup in state wood-chopping contest at Farmers' Week. Reynolds has won the state title for past three years.

Martin Dinwiddie of Madison County took 56 seconds to go through his log to win second place. This was surprising time to the large crowd of onlookers because Dinwiddie had trailed at the bottom of the list in the semi-finals.

Ben Parker of Sanford, Broome County, was third with time of 1:20.4; Gilbert DeVoe of Delanson, Schoharie County, 1:22; Frank Barnett of Baldwinsville, last year's runner-up, 1:29.5; Clarence Harvey of Germantown, 2:03.6.

* * *

Rural Dramatics Excel

The large audience that turned out to see five home-talent groups present one-act plays indicated the wide interest in this type of rural recreation. The plays included:

"The Exile," Madison County winner in contest with Oswego and Lewis counties. Cast — Lyle Brown, Glenn A. Crumb, David Owens and Raymond Burdick.

"Silence, Please!" Chenango County winner in contest with Tompkins County. Cast — Mrs. Ray Kenyon, Mrs. Lawrence Timmerman, Mrs. D. M. Bennett and Ralph Hakes.

"Peace and Quiet," Ulster County winner in contest with Columbia, Orange and Dutchess counties. Cast — Mrs. Arthur Diener, Milton Van Duser, Charles Everett, Mrs. Charles Everett, Charles Thompson and Douglas Waite.

"Not Quite Such a Goose," Schoharie County winner in contest with Delaware County. Cast — Kathlene Hibasco, Wendell Conklin, Marietta Dimmick, Arthur Keonig, Beatrice Auchenpaugh.

"Smokescreen," Erie County winner in contest with Monroe, Genesee and Allegany Counties. Cast — Mrs. Donald Rowe, Frederick Neaser and Donald Rowe.

* * *

Production Credit Succeeds

The other day I went to annual meeting of Rochester Production Credit Association, which serves Monroe and Wayne counties. Same meeting might have been duplicated in many other New York areas This was third annual meeting of association, one of 30 in the Northeast. H. B. Munger, president of Production Credit Corporation, sifted through affairs of the association to give these facts:

In 1935 interest on its loans paid expenses and left a balance of about $500; in 1936 operating profit was about $2,200. This does not represent all the reserve, as association reported a loan reserve of $7,611 and a legal reserve of $9,350, or a total of $16,961.

"One thing to remember," said Member Ernest R. Clark of Spencerport, "is that now when business is better other agencies may be anxious to loan us money. Our experience as farmers is that we should stand solidly back of our own organization."

* * *

Praise for Soil Committee

On every hand I hear comments about how much better 1937 soil conservation program is, compared to last year's program. Program is a distinct improvement over a year ago and is more fitted to New York conditions.

But this did not just happen. It happened because of two reasons: because at Cornell they had worked out a very definite program of New York's needs, and because committee worked night and day to get concessions for New York. The 1937 program, therefore, is an improvement over a year ago largely because committee, headed by Chairman Roy Porter, "went to bat" for the farmers, with the active backing of Cornell.

There will be no diversion payments in New York this year.

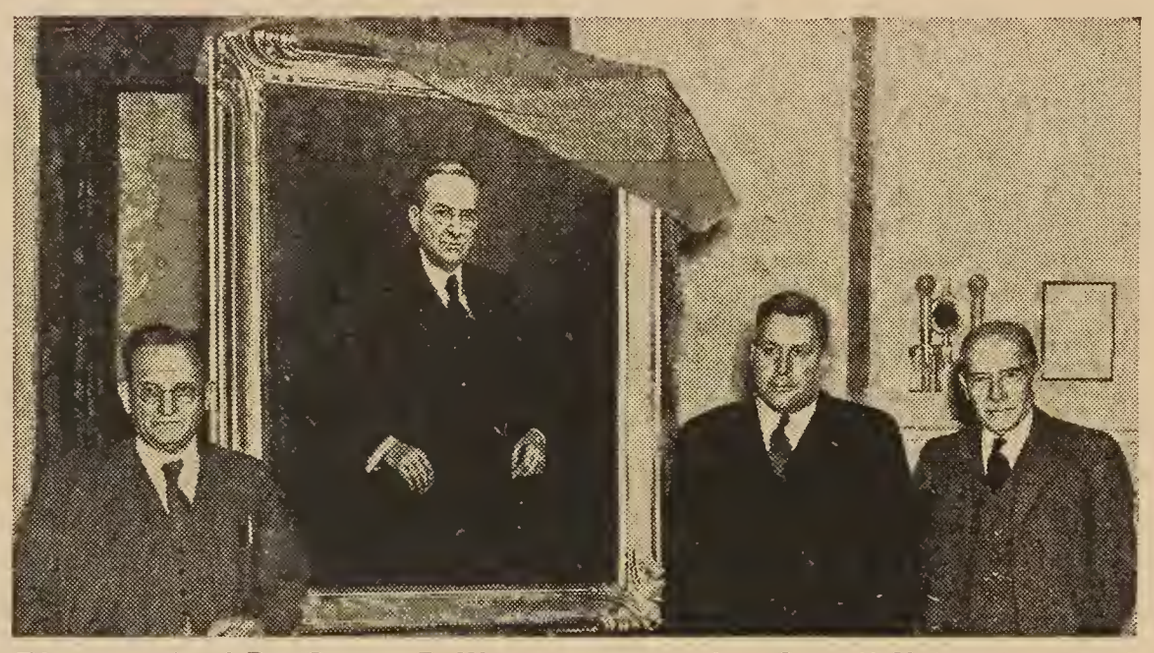
* * *

Those Milk Hearings

Hearings by a legislative committee which is to make a recommendation regarding milk control are in final stages. Committee had its time extended to March 15 and got funds to carry on.

One injustice that ought to be eliminated from milk law is one-cent penalty imposed on advertised brands of milk in New York. By some quirk hard to understand there is a one-cent differential in retail prices in favor of non-advertised brands. Thus a dealer who tries to increase milk consumption is penalized—surely an absurd situation—just as absurd as attempts to regulate between paper and glass containers. It would seem that state's only interest in containers is to see that they are sanitary.

Portrait of Dr. G. F. Warren Presented to Cornell



The portrait of Dr. George F. Warren, presented to Cornell University. At the left, above, is Dr. Warren in person, and at the right of the painting is Master Farmer Robert Call, chairman of the committee that presented the painting, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University.

A PORTRAIT of Dr. Warren was unveiled and formally presented to Cornell University at 4:00 P. M. Wednesday afternoon, February 17, 1937, in the Seminar Room of the Agricultural Economics Building. Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the College of Agriculture, who presided at the presentation ceremonies, introduced Robert V. Call of Batavia, N. Y., president and chairman of the Warren Portrait and Scholarship Committee of the Genesee County Farm Forum, who made the presentation. In his remarks he called attention to the dollars and cents value which the teachings of Dr. Warren had been to farmers in Genesee and adjoining counties. He stated that it was the desire of the farmers in Genesee County to provide a suitable memorial to the farm management work which Dr. Warren has done.

With this in mind, the Genesee County Farm Forum sponsored the painting of Dr. Warren which is to be hung in the Agricultural Economics Building. A portion of the fund raised was used to provide an excellent oil painting done by the late Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Ithaca, and the balance of the fund was presented by Mr. Call to Cornell University in behalf of the contributors with the stipulation that it be used as a nucleus for establishing a scholarship for graduate students who might be interested in studying the economics of money in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

The portrait was accepted by President Livingston Farrand who paid tribute to both the contribution which Dr. Warren has made in the field of agricultural economics and also to the feeling of appreciation on the part of New York State farmers and homemakers which prompted the raising of the Portrait and Scholarship Fund.

In his usual brief but understanding way Dr. Warren expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by the farm people of New York and gave special thanks to the Genesee County farmers for their efforts in furthering studies in the field of gold and prices.

Over 200 farmers and others engaged in agricultural work in New York State have already contributed to the Warren Portrait and Scholarship Fund. In addition numerous contributions have been received from other states and foreign countries. It is understood that numerous other individuals have asked the privilege of making additional contributions towards the Warren Scholarship Fund.

The idea of having a portrait of Dr. Warren painted and placed in the Agricultural Economics Building originated entirely with the group of farmers in Genesee County. Others engaged in agricultural work and familiar with Dr. Warren's work were invited to cooperate with them on the project, but the major responsibility for carrying out the idea has rested with farmers. Furthermore, the bulk of the contributions represent dollars derived from the sale of potatoes, cabbage and milk rather than from salary checks.

In the February 13th issue of *American Agriculturist,* we listed ten New York State families which the State Agricultural Society recently honored as "Century Farmers" — that is families operating farms which have been in their families for a century or more. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Bartow W. Bull, whom we incorrectly listed as Mr. and Mrs. Barton W. Bush of Stony Ford. We are sorry to have made this error.

Who Wants MILK CONTROL?

HEARINGS recently held at various points in the state by the legislative investigating committee brought few new facts into daylight. Dairymen showed little agreement, some being strongly in favor of continued control, others expressing equally firm convictions against it.

Some who wanted control continued, quoted prices before control and after to prove the benefits of control, while opponents pointed out that in 1932, eastern producers received 56 cents a hundred more than paid by western condensaries, but that in 1936 the margin above condensary price had dropped to 13 cents.

January Milk Prices

Dairymen's League members received an average net pool return of $1.89 for January milk, five cents less than for December. Net pool to non-volume plants was $1.74, and premium to volume plants ranged from 6 to 12 cents a hundred. Prices are for 3.5 Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

Sheffield Producers received $1.89 for 3.5 Grade B milk in 201-210 mile zone. Price was five cents less than December and seven cents less than for January, 1936.

A considerable number of dairymen favored continuation of some features of control but without price fixing, either to the producer or the consumer. They pointed out that price fixing might be necessary in an emergency but that the emergency should now be over and that advocating government price fixing as a permanent policy is treading on dangerous ground.

Another view commoniy expressed was that control should be continued until short production season in fall rather than be discontinued during flush season this spring.

Much has been said about dairymen getting together. Perhaps the story on page 2, which tells how New England crisis was managed, might have some suggestion that could profitably be copied in New York milk shed. Read it.

The Dairy Outlook

The effects of the drought of 1936 will be carried forward into the 1937 season, at least until cows go on pasture, according to the Loomis-Pirtle Dairy Service outlook for 1937. High feed prices will increase costs, decrease production and decrease profits. This may be a strong factor toward a declining number of calves kept and cows bred this spring.

Decreasing slaughter of dairy cows as the TB eradication campaign nears the final clean-up will affect the total of dairy cows killed during this year. The Bang's disease campaign will counterbalance this in part. Improved prices for beef will probably bring about a larger slaughter of old dairy cows than occurred during the past year.

Number of cows per capita is not likely to increase this year. The cost of feed will curtail butter production until grass, but imports, or their threat, will sharply stabilize butter prices. It is equally doubtful if cheese prices can go higher, from the same cause.

The outlook after May 1 is not so clear. The major factor, like last year, is recovery progress, employment and wages. Dairy products prices measured on a broad base, have recovered nearly in line with employment recovery in the past three years, but consumption increase is not in line. A very uncertain factor in the past three years has been the effort at control of fluid milk price, and the consequent artificial effects on fluid milk consumption.

Stocks of butter in storage are moderate. Cheese stocks and evaporated milk stocks are large, but not abnormal. The fluid milk equivalent of all stocks shows nothing alarming at this time. The one thing more to create a normal, and fairly prosperous dairy year is the end of abnormal weather, and fair grass and grain crops.

Crop News

Freezing damage to vegetables in California extended through a whole week, from 21st to 27th of January. Newspaper reports had most to say about oranges and it did not take orange prices in Ithaca long to respond. Damage to vegetables was very serious. Many crops were killed outright, many areas would have to be replanted and other items would be undisturbed being normally planted later than February 1st. Imperial Valley had minimum temperatures down to 28° for whole week in question. All shipments from west coast provinces of Mexico were stopped, too. One estimate figured that 30% of tomatoes in one section were destroyed and peas have been badly damaged.

Florida has not been without its troubles. Frost in Everglades area February 6th damaged winter snap beans and destroyed many young tomato plants.

Second early cabbage acreage in Mississippi, Virginia and South Carolina is lower than last year by 3% to 7%. Acreage in Alabama and Georgia is up 36% to 40%. Total second early is 40% above 5 year average for 1928-1932 and 6% above last year's plantings.

Early Irish potato acreage in Florida and lower valley of Texas is up from 30,000 to 40,000. This, however, is only 5% above average for 1928-1932. South Florida acreage is 65% greater than 1936 while north Florida figures 30% larger than last year and lower valley of Texas 15%. Presumably, these plantings should not affect New York State seriously as storage crop is pretty well gone when they come in and northern potatoes have not yet matured. Of course, there is some competition now between northern and southern potatoes but prices of Florida products are considerably higher.

USDA reports that shrinkage to January 1st of stored potatoes is somewhat less than usual — 6.7% compared with 7.2% in 1935. Feeding to livestock is practically negligible this season on account of favorable demand and high prices and many potatoes, ordinarily unsalable, have been sold. Reports on potatoes saved for seed indicate probability of an increased acreage the coming season. Carlot shipments to January 1st amounted to 68,000,000 bushels against 64,000,000 bushels last year.

January 1st intentions report indicates a total 1937 acreage of 3,410,000 — 12% above acreage harvested in 1936 and 2% above five-year average. Urge to plant, occasioned by high prices, may be somewhat offset by scarcity and high cost of seed. Prospective increased acreage for 18 surplus states is 11% and for New York 10%.

Prices Received by Milk Producers in New York and Other Milk Sheds

By LELAND SPENCER

DIFFERENCES in methods of quoting prices make it difficult to compare the returns to milk producers in New York and other milk sheds. The average price of $1.85 paid in 1936 by the Dairymen's League and Sheffield Farms at country plants in the 201-210 mile zone probably meant a higher return at the farm than the $1.93 paid members of the Twin City Milk Producers Association for milk delivered at dealers' plants in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

It is more significant to compare the recent price quotations for each milk shed as related to the corresponding prices for a series of years that might be considered normal. (*See table below*)

As shown in the table, the $1.85 per hundredweight that was paid to New York farmers in 1936 was 68 per cent of the average price ($2.70) paid during the five years 1926-1930. Likewise, the 1936 average price to farmers producing for the Minneapolis market was 79 per cent of the average prices paid producers there in the same pre-depression period.

It is a striking fact that the 1936 prices to New York dairymen compare less favorably with the pre-depression prices than the prices paid in any of the five other milk sheds mentioned in the table. Either New York prices were especially favorable during the years 1926-30, or they were more depressed in 1936 than those in the other milk sheds. There is some evidence on both sides of this question. On the whole, it seems that last year's prices in New York were abnormally low compared with the returns to farmers producing milk for other large markets.

Two or three reasons are obvious. Last summer's drought had less effect on milk markets in the Northeast than upon those in the Mid-West. Milk production in New York was especially heavy during the late summer and fall. This in turn might be explained by the raising and stabilizing of prices by control authorities during 1933 and 1934. Price fixing has been a method of borrowing from the future. At the beginning, when control was most effective, prices were raised both to producers and to consumers. The depressing effect of higher retail prices on the consumption of milk probably was greatest at the start. On the other hand, the higher prices obtained for producers in 1933-34, were an important reason for increased production of milk, and depressed prices, in 1936.

NET RETURNS TO PRODUCERS IN CERTAIN MILK SHEDS FOR 3.7 PER CENT MILK

Milk shed	*Location*	*Actual prices per hundredweight Average 1926 to 1930*	*1936*	*1936 price in percentage of 1926-1930 Average*
New York	200-mile zone	2.70	1.85	68
Hartford	City	3.86	2.71	70
Baltimore	City	3.27	2.38	73
Chicago	70-mile zone	2.58	1.92	74
Washington	City	3.60	2.82	78
Minneapolis	City	2.45	1.93	79

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

The Chicago Mail Order Company, Chicago, Ill., announces that the judges in its recent man's suit-naming contest awarded first place to George Hanacik, Export, Pa. Mr. Hanacik received as a reward for his first prize entry a 1937 Oldsmobile-8 Touring Sedan and an extra cash award of $1,000.

The sixth prize—a $50 Wilton rug and $50 in cash—was also won by a Pennsylvanian—Mrs. Nelson C. Traver, Box 36, Noxen, Pa.

* * *

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. S-113, Akron, Ohio, has announced a contest on the subject, "Why I Should Like to Have Rubber Tires on My Tractor and Farm Implements." Prizes are $1,000 for first, and a total of $4,000. Contest closes March 31.

* * *

Spohn Medical Co., Box 674, Goshen, Ind., will send free booklet on "How to Train Colts."

* * *

Sterilized Fibre Products Co., 7 Sloan St., South Orange, N. J., has free booklet on poultry litter.

* * *

Nichols Copper Co. of 40 Wall St., New York City, announces a new fungicide Z-0. It is a fine bluish powder, containing 25 per cent of metallic copper and is recommended primarily as an orchard spray.

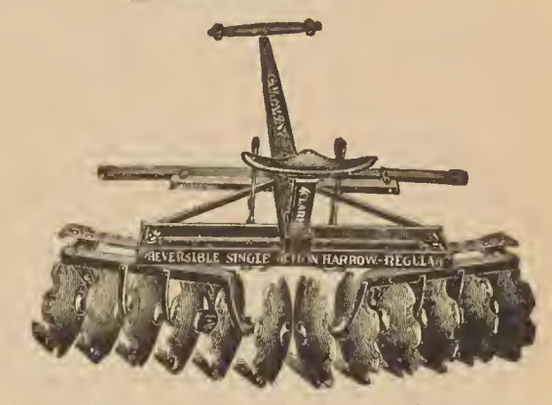
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Cello Glass Section-Div. A.A.-2, Organic Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del., will send you a free poultry book, "Will They Live or Die?"

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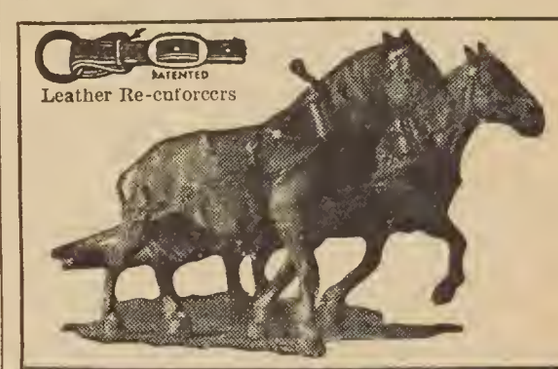
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OVERSTOCKED, SHORT OF HAY AND ROOM. THEY ARE WELL WORTH THE PRICE.
ACCREDITED AND RAISED ON THE FARM.

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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782

His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.

Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.

SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers, Also Good Milk Cows

Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Ahbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.

HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,
HARRY W. PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED CERT. NO. 56
Sons of Carnation Joe Mooie
one of the greatest Carnation proved sires of the East. His first 5 daughters averaged 476 to 571 lbs. fat as 2 yr. olds. He has been mated with females that have averaged in D.H.I.A. work, 12812 lbs. milk, 436.5 lbs. fat for the past 5 years. Strictly twice a day milking.

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THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.
SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR SALE.
THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Holstein-Friesians
Senior Sire: Kookee Junior Starkdale Lyons Lad, No. 636724. His dam as 3 yr. old, Class B, Milk 17,735.1, Fat 648.9, test 3.67. Milked over 90 lbs. per day.
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YOUNGDALE FARM,
Tel. Stanfordville 23F5. Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Yearling Aug. P.B.
HOLSTEIN BULL
Evenly marked and of good type. Dam's record at 3 yrs. — 15,480 milk, 592 fat. Dam is member of proven cow family. Sire and dam's sire both proven with daughters showing marked increase over dams.

PRICE $200.00.

RAYMOND V. O. DUBOIS
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Bull Calves from cows with production records.
Proven Holstein Sires
SIR DAYBREAK PROSPECT 406700 — Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Walker breeding.
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Junior Sire
SIR INKA MAY 42nd 705137 — A Sir Inka May-Matador Segis Ormshy bull of great promise.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Colantha Veeman Hungerveld Boy 570787 is the only living Holstein PROVEN SIRE in Onondaga County. Daughters of this bull have averaged 12425 lbs. of milk and 454.8 lbs. fat.
Offering sons of this PROVEN SIRE for sale. Will make excellent herd sires. Ready for service. Dams with records of 450 to 550 lbs. fat on twice a day milking in D.H.I.A.
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At this time we are offering an outstanding young son of our junior herd sire, Osborndale Sir Ona Homestead out of Sadie Kerk Colanthus, daughter of that great sire, King Kerk Colanthus. Will gladly answer any inquiries.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
BROOKLANDS FARM
Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

Gossip from the Barns

FEEDING cows for high production is not cruelty to animals, though some persons, who are not dairymen, may think it works the cows too hard. High-producing cows do perform a large amount of work, says Professor H. H. Hopper, of Cornell, but they are not any less comfortable than the low producers. Heavy producers are more alert and more responsive, if there is any difference at all.

It is sometimes said that continuous heavy feeding may overwork the animals and leave them in a burned-out condition. Excessive feeding of heavy, concentrated rations may have an unfavorable effect on the efficiency of the cow to produce milk. This, however, is a loss to the owner and has nothing to do with cruelty or discomfort to the cow, he says.

Professor Hopper says he is more inclined to pity the cow that does not get enough to eat and enough good care than the cow that is fed for heavy milk production.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SPOT FARMS
J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.
11 Registered Holstein Heifers. 10 Registered Holstein cows. 15 Grade Guernsey and Holstein Heifers due to freshen during winter and spring. T.B., blood, and garget tested. 3 saddle horses.

ANYAN FARMS
Bull calf, born Nov. 19, dam a 22 months old Snow daughter from an A.R.O. heifer carrying 3.8% test, that is an own sister to a former class C, N. Y. State leader with a 4.1% test.
The Sire, "Fanyan King of the Snows," one of the very greatest breed bulls in the country today.
His dam, a 911 lb. fat, 4 yr. old, is rated excellent in Canada.
His Sire's dam is "Snow Countess", the World's Champion long time producer, having a life time average of 4.3%.
His first sister to finish a year's test is the new double World's Champion 2-yr. old for both milk and fat.
You will like this inbred Snow calf. Send for pedigree.
PRICED TO SELL.
C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

For Sale---Farmer's Herd
Guernseys
ACCREDITED, BLOOD AND MASTITIS TESTED. REGISTERED AND GRADES. ALL COWS YOUNG. SELL ALL OR PART. MANY FRESH, OTHERS HEAVY.
W. S. DUNN, SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms
Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.
Write for sales list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS
Bulls - 1 to 6 Mos. Old
FROM OFFICIAL RECORD COWS
Sons of ROYAL'S BELL BUOY and VALOR'S BELL BUOY. Some out of young Producing cows at very reasonable prices. Write for List.
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Princess' May Royal's
sons on free lease from birth, for period of 5 years, out of good registered Guernseys, Bang Free. Princess' May Royal's daughters are outstanding, making him a great proved bull, index 13,655.19 lbs. milk, 675.93 fat. His sire sold for $23,000 and his dam for $7,000. D.H.I.A. members preferred.
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Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
Herd sire: Valor's Improver 146504 A. R. One of the best sons of the great Langwater Valor 79775. "Improver's" dam is a former world record holder, class DD. His two full sisters have A.R. records that average 16,806 lbs. milk, 902 lbs. fat. Young sons and double grandsons of Valor's Improver for sale; also a limited number of good cows.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15	New York Guernsey Sale.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon. Conn.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

March 1	Canning Crops meeting. Geneva, N. Y.
March 3-5	Central New York Farm Bureau Baby Chick and Egg Show. State Armory, Auburn, N. Y.
March 4-6	Country Life Program. State Institute of Applied Agriculture. Farmingdale, Long Island.
Mar. 9-10	Third Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show. Gloversville, N. Y.
Mar. 10-12	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting. Norwich Inn, Norwich, Conn.
March 17-19	Annual New York State Extension Conference. Ithaca, N. Y.
March 22	Conn. Guernsey Breeders' Assn. Edgewood Country Club, Cromwell, Conn.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
June 21-26	Annual Meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention, Baltimore, Md.

GUERNSEY BULLS
One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)
Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request.
Accredited Negative
TARBELL FARMS,
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Registered JERSEY BULL
FOR SALE
SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.
Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y.
SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.
DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat.
SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.
PRICE, $150.00.
Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.
River View Dairy Farm
W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered and Grades ***Jerseys***
T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL
Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.
Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.
Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.
Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N.Y.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star

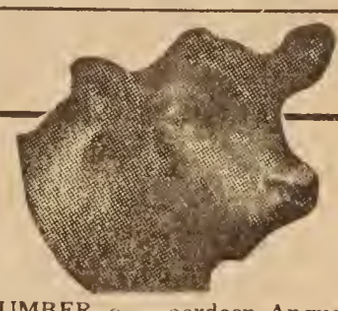


Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.
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Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.
Accredited and Blood Tested
GUY D. POWER & SON
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AYRSHIRES
Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
Old Homestead Farm
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36 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.
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SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
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THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-1 STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.
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Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.
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Purebred Aberdeen Angus
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Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Three Bull Calves
Two Excellent Heifer Calves
Sired by our imported Bull
PRICED TO SELL
Windward Farms Wethersfield Springs — WARSAW, N. Y.
JOHN AYRAULT, JR. C. G. CLOR.

Aberdeen-Angus Bull
BORN SEPT. 1935 — WEIGHT 1300 LBS.
He was 2nd prize bull calf and member of 1st prize pair of calves at the 1936 N. Y. State Fair. His sire has won a 1st prize at the Kansas, Texas and New York State Fairs. Also other young bulls and females.
CLAYTON TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

WE OFFER
Choice Brown Swiss Bulls
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
T.B. Accredited and approved blood tested.
D. N. BOICE, Owner.
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls



of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.
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LAST TWO YEARS R.O.P. AVERAGE:
250 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen.
Average body weight 4.5 lbs.
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4500 Layers and Breeders

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1200 Breeders

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Certified Leghorns
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9 years flock improvement.	100	500	1000
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
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ALL FREE RANGE 2 & 3 year old breeders BLOOD-TESTED. Electric hatched. Hatches every Mon. and Thurs. Can ship at once. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. I pay the postage. Write for 1937 circular.
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Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.

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Heavy Mix $6.50-100. Hatches every Mon. & Thursday. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by the stained Antigen method. All Breeders carefully selected and culled under my supervision. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for our new 1937 catalog giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.00
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HECLA POULTRY FARM,
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Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)

	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
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S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
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H. Mix. $7.—100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W. D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.
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H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	7.50	37.50	75.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mix $6.50. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.
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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED

	100	500	1000
Large Type S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	8.00	40.00	80

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD Whole Blood Antigen Method, carefully culled, under my own supervision. Hatches every Monday & Thursday of each week. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or COD. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Barred & White Rox, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	9.00	45.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. Order direct from this ad. 1937 catalog & Prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Mon. & Thur.
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Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
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TAKE NOTICE Richfield Chicks. Hatchery's Quality 100% del. Free Circular.

Womer's English Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Bar. Rocks & Rhode Island Reds	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.25	36.25	72.50

GRADE A, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks & R. I. Reds, $8.50
GRADE A, White Leghorns, $8. Asst'd Breeds, $6.75
Hatched from large type healthy Tested Breeders.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	8.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

SAVE MONEY— SEXED Leghorn Pullets 15c C.O.D.; Heavy Pullets 10c; Assorted Cockerels 3c; Unsexed Chicks 7c. All Varieties. Only one grade—the best. 2500 breeders on my own farm. Also Ducklings and Poults.
Milford Farm Hatchery, Box K, Milford Indiana

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.

Heavy Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.50 per 100
Barred P. Rocks & White Rocks	8.00 per 100
Heavy Assorted Breed	7.00 per 100

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Special prices on large lots. 100% live delivery prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free Circular.
Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICK BUYERS— 1937 Calendar free in colors. Six best breeds, Keystone Vitality Chicks — 14 day guarantee as per catalog. Established 1910. $1000.00 Chick Contest. Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.

BISHOP'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Awarded 1st Prize at Ohio State Fair. Under R.O.P. Production Classes. Bishop's is a real R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Farm Operating a U. S. Ohio Certified Hatchery. 6100 large bodied WHITE LEGHORN HENS mated to individual pedigreed R.O.P. Males. Order your day-old chicks and DAY-OLD PULLETS NOW. Liberal discounts, can ship at once. 3-4 wk. old ROP Pedigreed Cockerels for sale. 24 page catalog free.

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM
RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn Chicks

Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Bred for size and egg production. Write for free circular. Chicks for February, March and April delivery.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM,
BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings High producing runners, $7.50 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

If I Were King

By J. C. HUTTAR

I'VE GOT the kind of a head that remembers a lot of things but can't always tell where they belong when I need to pull them back out. I know there is a poem which starts "If I were king, many praises would I sing" but I'm not sure where it comes from. I think, however, that it comes from Victor Hugo's novel "Les Miserables".

Anyway it fits the idea that is in my mind and so I'll use it and apologize to the author when he challenges me to a duel. What I really want to say is what I would do if I were a poultryman these days.



J. C. Huttar

The Situation

First, let's take a quick look at what's happened and then what is happening.

On December 1, 1936, the egg situation looked beautiful. The total storage holdings of eggs in the United States was over a million cases short of the five year average for that date. Consumption of eggs was running high and prices were holding up well.

Trouble began to brew soon after that but we didn't recognize it until about Christmas time. Consumption slowed down and the withdrawals of eggs from storage decreased in proportion Fresh eggs didn't move so freely and prices dropped about six cents a dozen by the end of the year.

Winter weather was nowhere to be found in the U. S. and the hens started on a laying spree. By the end of the first week in January the whole egg picture had clouded up considerably. So much so, in fact, that I personally called it to the attention of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

I knew that they had a fund available with which to buy burdensome surpluses of agricultural products to relieve the pressure on prices. I also knew that feed prices were reaching new high levels since 1929. It wasn't hard for me to figure out what poultrymen would do with their flocks if egg prices continued downward and feed prices upward.

The government started buying eggs in the middle of January and have already purchased between 300 and 400 carloads of them. *Had they not stepped in, egg prices would certainly have dropped another five cents a dozen.*

At the same time the Consumer's Council of the AAA convinced the retailers of eggs that they were charging too much money for eggs. They pointed out that this policy was hurting egg consumption. The retailers took their advice and have reduced prices 8 to 12 cents a dozen. (Editor's Note: This reduced the spread between wholesale and retail prices. Price to producers did not drop.) The benefits from this drop are just showing up now. With Lent starting there is an additional boost behind consumption and that should be very satisfactory from now on.

The Outlook

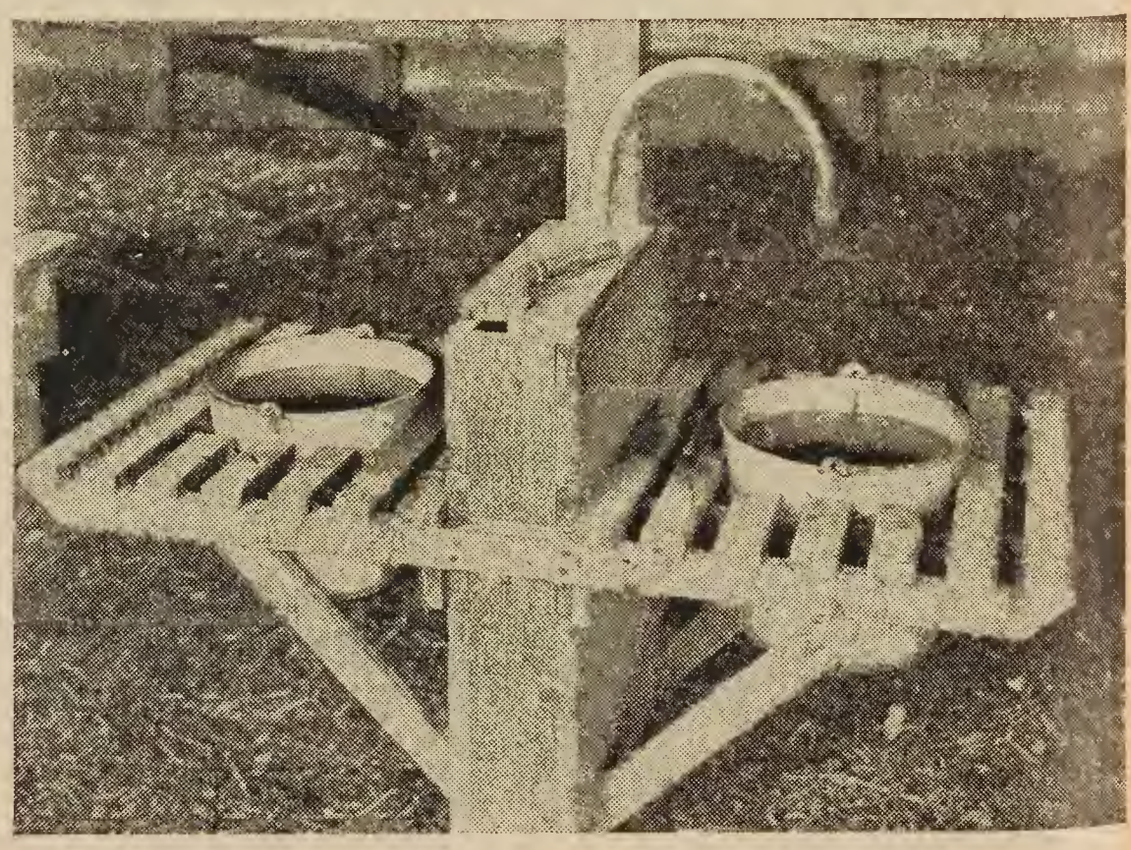
I firmly believe that we have seen our low price for 1937. Enough poultry has already been slaughtered to reduce spring production. Hatching of baby chicks has been very light so far and the total crop of pullets will certainly be well below last year.

It looks to me as if the man who has layers in his houses in the last half of 1937 will make money from them.

Therefore, if I were back in the business of raising hens I would keep all the *good* layers I now have. I wouldn't feed too well for production until I saw egg prices advancing a little. Then I would push them all I could in line with good poultry management. I would get plenty of baby chicks. I'd even sell layers to get money for chicks. I would try to have more layers in my poultry houses this fall than I had last fall. In other words, I'd cut down my present feed costs and get some cash out of poorer hens with which to buy baby chicks. It looks like egg prices would begin to go up earlier than usual this spring.

Most people won't do this. That's why we have a poultry cycle which runs for four or five years under ordinary conditions. The man who does the opposite to the crowd or who goes on raising hens year in and year out usually makes out better than the fellow who doubles his flock after a good year and cuts it in half after a bad one.

Poultry manure should be stored in a dry place or applied to the land immediately after production. Nothing is gained by pulverizing the manure except to improve its appearance if placed on the market.



A handy arrangement for watering hens. A water pipe comes up the center and pails can be filled without carrying water.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Sexed Chicks Again

By L. E. WEAVER

MORE than two years ago, Professor L. M. Hurd of the Cornell poultry department prepared a statement of the sexed-chick situation, from which I am making a few quotations. "The need of a method of distinguishing the sex of chicks at hatching has been recognized for many years. The main reason is to avoid the expense of raising the males to broiler age, for, due to the uncertainty of market conditions, it is not always profitable to raise the broilers. Then, too, if only pullet chicks are reared, there is the possibility of rearing a given number of pullets with a smaller amount of equipment and capital.



L. E. Weaver

"Dr. Pearl found that in the domestic fowl the normal ratio is 94 males to 100 females.

"Professor Warner found that the heart beat of the female is much more rapid than that of the male. With a stethoscope....he separated male from female chicks with an accuracy of 91 per cent.

"A common method of sex determination is cross-breeding to produce so-called sex-linked chicks which differ in down color, shank color, or rate of feather growth."

"Sexing" Is Accurate

Professor Hurd goes on to show that the determination of the sex of chicks by "sexing experts" is accurate to a surprising degree, a thoroughly practical scheme in the Pacific states where there is no profit in the production of broilers, but not developed to any extent in the East where broilers have been profitable as a rule. He states further that some of the disadvantages of buying sexed chicks are: (a) day-old pullets cost up to twice as much as unsexed chicks; (b) practically none of the eastern breeders are selling sexed chicks. Therefore, from a production standpoint it is almost impossible to get high grade sexed chicks in the East; (c) pullets are liable to become overcrowded in rearing because there are but few cockerels to be removed; (d) inaccurate sexing may upset one's calculations. I might well add at this point that there is little if any basis for the common idea that sexing injures the chick, or in any way prevents its becoming a profitable producer.

Now my reason for bringing up this subject is that recently several people, thinking of their brooding and rearing plans for 1937, have asked me if this is not a good year in which to get sexed chicks. Thinking it over, I have come to the conclusion that undoubtedly this is a year in which market conditions will make it unprofitable to grow broilers. A person will probably be better off if he can avoid having anything to do with cockerels. But, where are you going to get them? As between a lot of unsexed chicks from a breeder or supervised hatchery near home with proven high production in his stock, and sexed chicks from a distant hatchery, give me the unsexed chicks, and I won't worry too much about the loss from the cockerels.

Figuring It Out

I have concluded that even this year the cockerels are not going to be a very serious problem for the eastern poultrykeeper. These are my reasons. I was asked if one bought unsexed chicks this year and killed all the males as soon as he could tell them, would he not save money? So I sat down and figured it out on the basis of information contained in Cornell bulletins. I have assumed that a man has purchased 1000 chicks at 14 cents each. He gets enough extra chicks to take care of all losses up to two weeks. At that time he has 500 cockerels. Feed, fuel, litter and other costs to that date amount to 2 cents per chick. If he kills off the males, he takes a straight loss of 80 dollars (500 chicks at 16 cents).

Now suppose that he decides to keep the males, grow them out to broiler age and sell them. Will he be able to cut down that loss? If they have been well fed, Leghorn cockerels should average a pound and fourteen ounces each at ten weeks. So says the bulletin. It also says that Leghorn males require 6.1 pounds of feed to that age. It takes .4 of a pound to get them up to two weeks and that cost has been included in the eighty dollars above. So it will require 6.1 minus .4 or 5.7 pounds of feed each to grow the broilers the rest of the way. There will be some loss of chicks but it should not be heavy. Suppose we allow a 5% loss and figure that it is distributed evenly throughout the eight weeks. Then some of the chicks that die will have eaten more feed than others and we will be fair if we count an average of 487 chicks fed and 475 sold. In the estimates below, I am figuring feed at three cents per pound.

The cost of fuel, litter and miscellaneous items for the additional 8 weeks period should not exceed twenty dollars.

The average price of broilers on the New York market last year was 18.8 cents. For the last five years it was 17.2 cents. It has never been less than 15 cents.

Summary of Costs and Returns (Leghorns)

Cost of cockerels to two weeks	$80.00
Additional miscell. costs to ten weeks	20.00
5.7 lbs. feed × 487 birds = 2776 lbs. feed used. 2776 lbs. @ .03 (cost of feed)	83.28
Total cost of 475 broilers	183.28
475 × 1.88 lbs. (ave. weight) = 805 lbs. 805 lbs @ 15c	120.75
Difference or amount loss on the deal	62.53
Amount saved over killing males at two weeks ($80—$62.53)	$17.47
805 lbs. @ 18c	$144.90
Difference or amt. loss at 18 cents	38.38
Amount saved above killing males at two weeks	$41.62

From these figures it seems evident that even this year is will pay better to grow the males up to broiler age than to destroy them at two weeks. At the figures quoted you will lose in both cases, but you lose less by growing them out. Furthermore there is the possibility that you can keep feed costs below three cents per pound, and that you may get more for the broilers. A good rule to follow in the marketing of broilers is: on a high or rising market hold until they weigh two pounds or more, on a low or falling market sell at 1½ pounds or as soon as the market will take them.

In the case of Barred Rocks or other heavy breeds, the saving due to growing the males into broilers is considerably more; at 15 cents a pound it amounts to $34.64, and at 18 cents to $64.57.

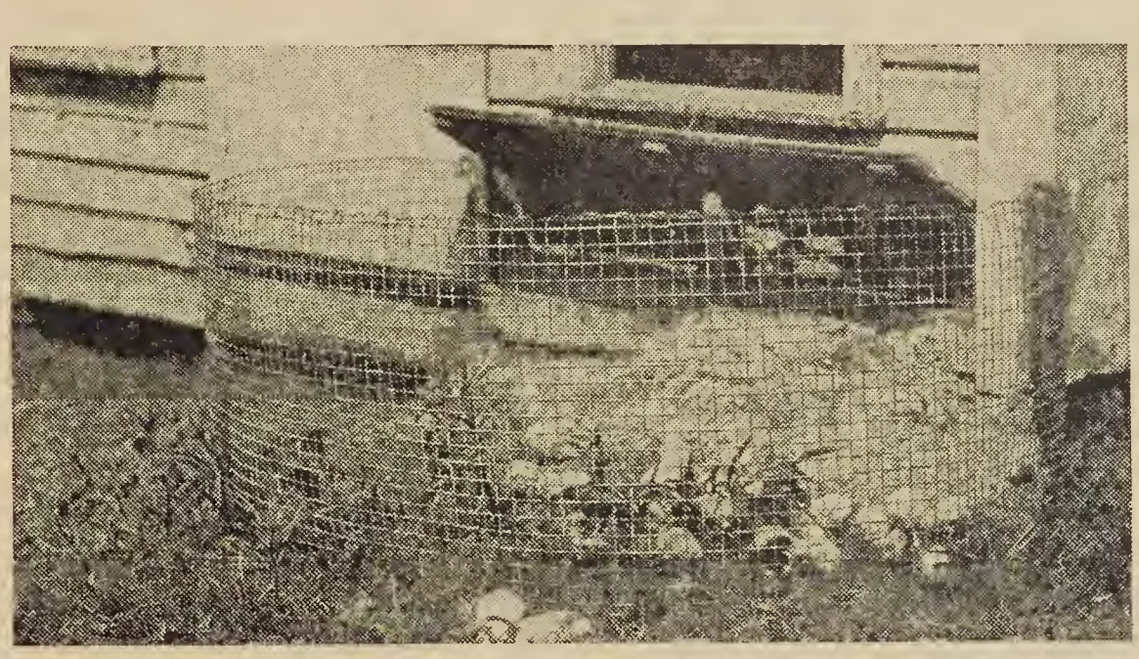
* * *

Eleven Lazy Hens

While in Albany county recently I saw a card which was sent in to Walt Mason, the assistant county agricultural agent. It read, "Feb. 2, Dear Mr. Mason, As we are now getting about 34 eggs from 45 chickens, I wish that you would come up and cull them, if possible." Mr. Mason's comment was, "I wonder what is the matter with the other eleven."

While we may smile at the man who expects to get 45 eggs a day from 45 birds, yet it does indicate that he is thinking along sound lines. It would be a wise thing for a great many people right now to be thinking how they may cut down feed costs. I don't know of any other way that is so immediately effective as to get the culls out of the flock. There are usually plenty of them in every flock.

Winter culling is not the same as summer or fall culling. It is more difficult. A molter in winter is not necessarily a cull. The winter pause may be her only weakness. Recovered from that rest period she may go on to make a fine record for the year. Winter culls are mostly the very late maturing pullets which show by their yellow shanks that they have done little or no laying, and the thin and ailing birds whose poor condition indicates that they are low in vitality and just not able to take it.



A pile of sod as a porch or steps for baby chicks is better than a wooden runway. The wire fence keeps them close to the house for the first few days.



"They even furnished the lunch in that sit-down strike."

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● "Black Leaf 40" with our "Cap Brush" Roost Applicator enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. "Black Leaf 40" has plenty of reserve strength not only to kill adult lice but to kill young lice, as they hatch.

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LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSS BREEDS LEGHORN SEXED AND STARTED PULLETS.
Hatched from Pullorum tested breeders.
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Quality Baby Chicks
From Blood Tested Stock Antigen Test B.W.D.

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Large S. C. W. Leg.	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Elsasser S. C. W. Leg.	8.00	40.00	80.00
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
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LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS
We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our Breeders are 2 to 5 years old, weighing up to 7 lbs., on mountain range. Chick prices $8.50 and $9. per 100.
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Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. New Hampshire State Accredited flock, means highest rating. All breeders State tested for BWD, found 100% free, no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches year round. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write
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America's Leading Strains, Baby Chicks, Black or White. What the Giants are for and NOT for. No misrepresentations.
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New Hampshire Reds Started pullets or baby chicks. Get our circular before ordering. WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Route No. 2, MT. PLEASANT, PA.

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Mrs. Atz Guarantees You That When Better Chix are Hatched, ATZ'S Will Hatch Them.

Thousands Hatching Weekly, Sexed or Unsexed, as you like them. Flocks Bloodtested for BWD and Typhoid fall of 1936, the most dreaded disease in baby chicks.

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AND REMEMBER THAT WE SEX ONLY OUR VERY BEST GRADE

Write for our big catalogue that beautifully illustrates our breeds that we hatch, also prices and our livability guarantee. Prices are rock-bottom. *Thousands for immediate delivery. We were not in the flood area.*

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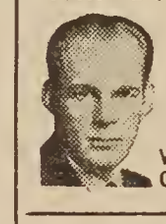
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White Leghorns "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$9.25	$90.00
Special White Leghorns, from selected breeders	10.25	100.00
Barred Rocks & White Rocks "True to Type"	9.75	95.00
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Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

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WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS
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LARGE EGG SIZE BREEDS.

White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, New Hampshires and R. I. Reds, White and Black Giants. Red-Rock Cross Breeds, Pullets or Cockerels. Write for our catalog of money making Poultry, your copy is ready now. Our Slogan: "Good Chicks for Less Money."

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Stuck's High Grade Chicks

Electric Hatched. (Hatches every Monday and Thursday.)	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. S. C. White Legs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
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From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.

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From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from free range healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $10. per 100, $48.50 per 500, $95.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

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White Leghorns Started pullets, haby chicks, or batching eggs. Get our circular before ordering. WEAVER'S POULTRY FARM,
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We Pay Postage.	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75.
Barred and White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
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Order from this Ad or new ILLUSTRATED CATALOG rushed to you on request. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Cash or C.D.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

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96% went to customers who had visited our farm and know our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

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Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels
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BETTER BRED FOR MORE EGGS.

Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $8.-100; Wh. Giants $12; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $7.50; Heavy Mixed $7. Safe delivery postpaid. Circular FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

See Pages 20 and 21 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

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The following are typical reports from customers:

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98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

50,000 Breeders On Our Own Farm 100% Pullorum Clean

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A two weeks supply of feed sent free with chicks ordered now.

Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

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Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

How Do YOU Buy Chicks?

BECAUSE of pretty pictures? Or because of glowing descriptions? Or because of some unusual selling idea? Or because of a cheap price printed in big type?

Or do you conclude that the SAFE way is to rely a great deal on the steady, year-after-year growth of a hatchery which has built its business on stable principles of the highest quality chicks, and reliable business methods?

Hall Brothers Have No Cheap Chicks

EVERY chick MUST be from a flock OFFICIALLY State tested and found FREE from Pullorum. **Since 1928** this has been true. That promise of quality is "nailed to our masthead" at the top of this advertisement. Every advertisement carries that promise to you, and has for years. Year by year Hall's Chicks have been demanded in increasing quantities, chiefly by poultrymen who KNOW values, and who MUST make their poultry pay. (See graph in this advertisement.)



HALL'S CHICKS—Sales for 7 Years

Quality Chicks since 1911. Pullorum-free by official test since 1928. Built on the foundation of healthy, production-bred stock, chosen from among the finest in the six New England States.

And our Catalogue is not like other chick catalogues, either. We are sure you will find much in it to interest YOU.

We Ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery.
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927.
Tel. Wallingford 645-5

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Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW RETAIL PRICE LIST and Catalog.

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With high feed prices, buy chicks that mature quickly. Select Hubbard's New Hampshires direct from our breeding source. 30-day Satisfaction Guarantee. Send for new catalog.

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8 BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

AVERY'S CHICKS

1. 11,000 Breeders on our own 3 farms supply every egg we set.
2. U. S. Mass.-Accredited R.O.P. supervision.
3. 16 years free Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) without a reactor!
4. Profitable high production.
5. Large perfect shaped brown eggs. No peewees!
6. Exceptionally fast early feathering — even handsome Red color.
7. Extremely rapid growth — 3 lbs. — 10 weeks.
8. Pullets mature 5 mo. — 24 oz. eggs 6 mo.
9. Low Mortality—100% 14 DAY LIVABILITY GUARANTEE.
10. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS OR WE MAKE ADJUSTMENTS.

"I have 134 Avery Red pullets all very even color. They lay larger and more perfect eggs in shape and color than any flock I ever had."—C. B. P., Maine.

"During Nov. and Dec. my pullets have laid 85%. Only lost 2 from 80 chicks you shipped me."—L. N., N. Y.

Try Avery's Reds, Rocks or Crosses for 1937 Profits! Catalog.

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HILLPOT Quality CHICKS



Quick Maturing—Heavy Layers
Proved Profit Makers 24 Years

2c per Chick Discount On Early Orders

25 lbs. Free Feed with Every 100 Chicks

Blood Tested Breeders
Master Bred Strains
Barred Rocks
S.C.W. Leghorns—R. I. Reds
New Hampshires
Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
4—10 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets

Free Chick Book explains all. Write today.

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from carefully selected bloodtested breeders Large type Leghorns, Barron strain; New Hampshire Reds, Hubbard strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Also White Runner and White Pekin Ducklings.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Goodflox Poultry Farm, EARL BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

CHICKS BARRON LEGHORNS, N. H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS — LOW PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
PINEVIEW CHICKERY, EXETER, N. H.

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM

35,000 TESTED BREEDERS---
100% PULLORUM FREE

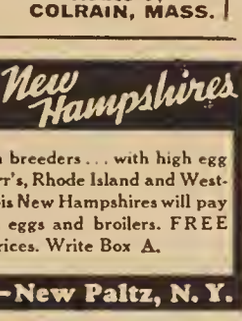


SPIZZERINKTUM shows up in fast-growing, early-feathering broilers; also in the pullets—lots of big, brown eggs and low mortality during laying year.

Straight New Hampshires—Chris-Cross Hybrids
Thousands of people are clamoring for SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks. Get started now with this profit-making strain. Our Hybrids make the finest BARRED Broilers and Roasters.

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ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

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Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE.

WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters.

Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

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Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

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CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes' Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.
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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 21 years.
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BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

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BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
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SAVE $ UP TO 2.00 PER 100

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CATALOG FREE

by
MRS. GRACE
WATKINS HUCKETT



Old-fashioned furniture and a modern adaptation of a Victorian hooked rug suit each other perfectly.

The Right RUG...

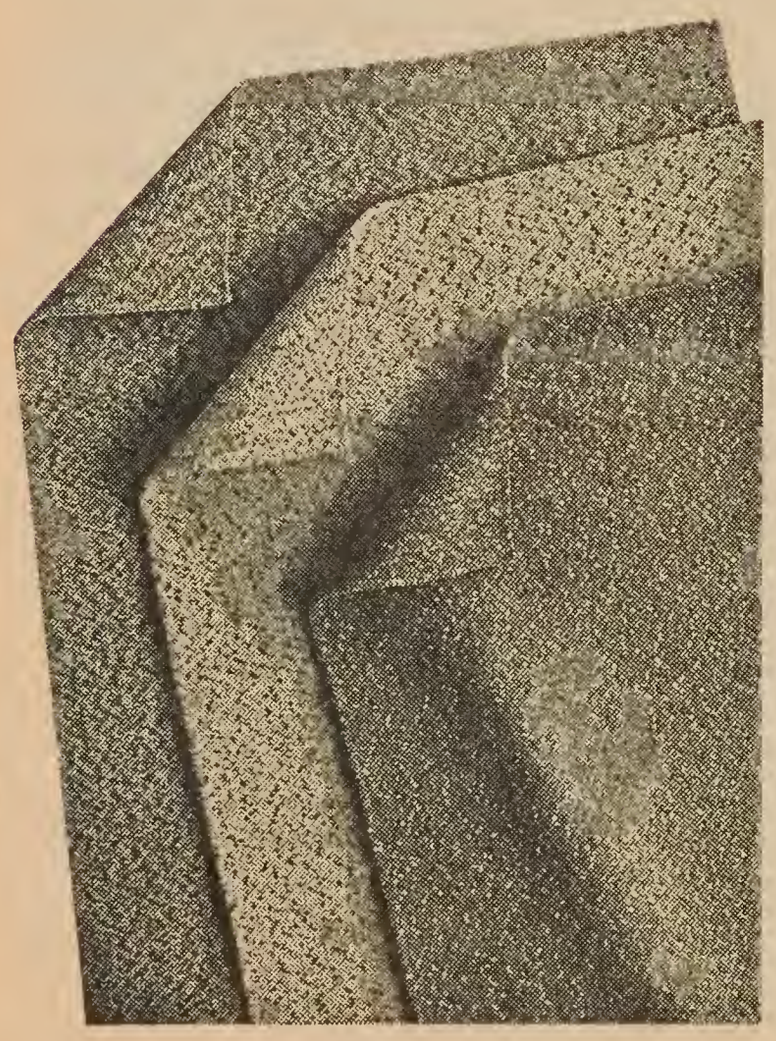
ROOMS have personalities, just as people do. Some rooms are cheerful, friendly, livable; some are drab and characterless—and what's on the floor has a lot to do with it.

When you first start to keep house, picking out a rug isn't such a hard job as it is later, after your furniture has seen several years of hard usage. Then when the question of a new rug comes up, you suddenly realize what a hodge-podge your livingroom furniture is, and how worn it looks. For a while it seems hopeless to try to get a rug that will harmonize with everything, but it is worth while taking time and trouble to search for the right one.

A fundamental rule in room decoration is always to keep the floor covering deepest in color value, the walls lighter, and the ceiling lightest of all. A large room can stand a boldly figured rug and plenty of color, but a small room needs either a plain rug or one with a small delicate design. Plain or two-tone rugs, of course, may also be used in large rooms. They are in excellent taste wherever you put them.

Whether you choose a rug or a carpet is for you to decide. A floor that is entirely covered gives a more spacious effect, but wall-to-wall carpets are harder to keep clean unless one has a good vacuum cleaner. An almost equally spacious effect can be gained by using a rug without a border and large enough to leave only a narrow strip of floor showing.

Rugs can be roughly classified as American Orientals, Chenilles, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets and Tapestries. Of these, American Orientals and Chenilles are the most expensive, and Velvets and Tapestries the cheapest.



Chenille rugs require much hand labor and are quite luxurious in appearance. They have the advantage of being available in unlimited color range and in many sizes, even for odd-shaped rooms with curves or projections which would make carpeting awkward.

American Orientals, also called Lustre type rugs, are copies or adaptations of antique Orientals. They are hand tufted and many of them are remarkably beautiful. They cannot, of course, equal the rich colors and designs of real antiques. Most of the latter are in the hands of collectors or in museums, but many people buy them for their homes because they are an investment whose value increases with age. An inexperienced buyer should rely only on the most reliable dealers to help choose an antique Oriental rug, because many fakes are on the market today.

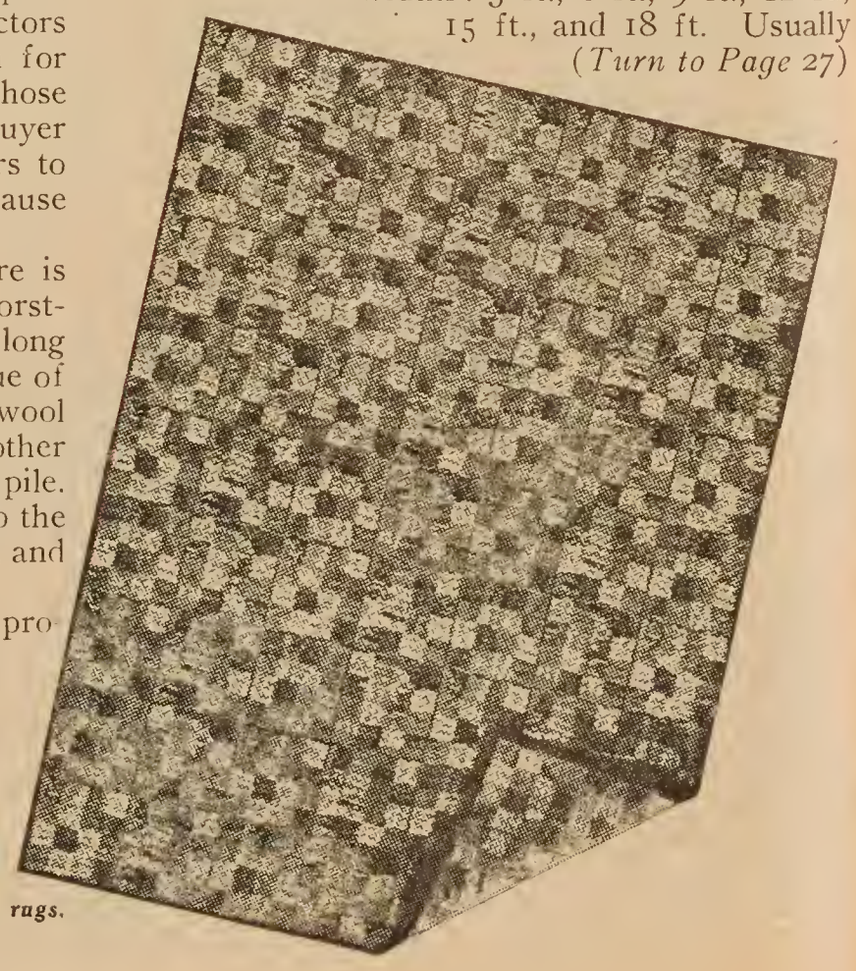
Wilton rugs are always good buys. There is both worsted Wilton and wool Wilton, the worsted being higher in price because only select long fibres are used in making it. Much of the value of Wilton rugs is hidden because of the extra wool woven into the body of the rug, whereas other types of wool rugs have all the wool in the pile. Wilton carries more wires (rows of warp) to the square inch than any other rug on the market, and this makes for long wearing quality.

Axminster weave has a greater yardage production than any other weave in America, as it is a good, medium priced rug. You can tell it from any other weave because it can't be rolled crosswise, due to its stiff jute back construction. It does not have as many wires per inch as a Wilton, but has a greater range of color. Some Axminsters have quite a deep pile.

Velvet rugs are less expensive because all the wool is in the surface of the rug. Tapestry rugs are woven like Velvets except that the pile is looped instead of being cut.

Perhaps the most popular rug or carpet today is the Broadloom, which may be any of the above types woven without seams in varying widths up to 18 ft. You can get them in the following widths: 3 ft., 6 ft., 9 ft., 12 ft., 15 ft., and 18 ft. Usually

(*Turn to Page 27*)



• • •

Think of being able to use your old, worn-out rugs and carpets to create rugs like these! The three at the left have attractive tweed-like patterns, in green, grey, and orchid mixtures. The single rug at the right has lovely soft colors and brings back the charm of old hand-hooked rugs. All of these rugs are seamless and reversible.



eral effect of the Victorian styles but as a matter of fact the present day garment allows far more freedom of body movement than those ever did. In our adaptation the same pattern would answer for a practical school or office dress made of wool mixtures, challis prints, or printed crepe silks; for more dressy occasions use crepe back satin with rhinestone buttons.

Girl's Dress Pattern No. 3027 comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

Dress Pattern No. 3304 may be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. For the 16-year size 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material is sufficient.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for copy of new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Disinfects Seed Flats

EVERY YEAR when I plant my seed flats I lose some of the plants from one cause or another. Occasionally the little plants just lop over and pass out altogether when about 1 inch tall. This is known as "damping off." One way of preventing it is to disinfect the soil and seed and the easiest way to do it is this: To each flat 18 x 14 x 3, allow 3 oz. formaldehyde dust and stir it thoroughly into the soil mixture of one-half sand and one-half good garden soil. Plant the seed and water *immediately*. This is very important as it releases the formaldehyde fumes which sterilize the soil, flat and seeds all in one operation.

If I had only the liquid formalin instead of dust, I could use two teaspoonfuls mixed with 8 or 10 teaspoonfuls of water and stir in the amount of soil to fill the flat. This would have to be mixed thoroughly and let stand 24 hours before sowing the seeds. Watering after sowing is just as important in this case as when the dry dust is used.

Another difficulty I have had is seeds floating out of their row in the flat. To avoid this I now lay a piece of burlap close to the soil before watering. This holds both seeds and water in position. Some of my Garden Club friends take a whiskbroom, dip it in a pan of water and sprinkle their flats lightly to avoid any trouble.

Sometimes I think the greatest problem about starting plants indoors is their watering. Too much water causes disease and too little makes weak or stunted plants. The only safe rule is that the soil should never be dry, and this means clear down to the bottom of a flat or pan. It may mean watering two or even three times a day.

Covering the flats with glass or paper raises the temperature and hastens germination. The cover ought to come off as soon as sprouting starts.

SIMPLICITY *marks* Good Taste

GOOD taste in clothes, as in all forms of decoration, always shows restraint. Simple lines, good cut and finish are earmarks of the well-made or well-chosen garment.

It is particularly important for girls of the awkward age to have their garments well chosen, in order not to accent their awkwardness. Materials can express youthfulness, both in color and in design. Small, gay flowered or cotton challis prints, plaided ginghams and some of the linen finished cottons are excellent because they express youth and yet launder well.

For older sister or for mother, smart trim lines, close fitting around waist and hips but with flaring skirt and Gibson girl shoulders should be emphasized. We may be copying the gen-



"Haven't you anything lighter to beat with, mam? This thing just about wears me out!"—JUDGE.

MORRIS S. TREMAINE
Chr. of Board

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C. W. BROWN
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MEASURED in terms of protection, expert handling of claims, prompt square settlement, and the personal service and counsel of a local agent, Merchants Mutual is the best and most economical automobile insurance you can purchase. Ask the man who has had an accident.

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Children, both big and little, just love

Molasses **Cup Cakes**

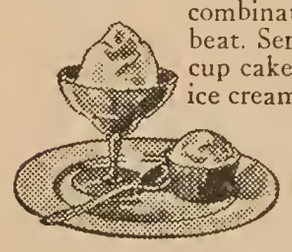
Only real plantation molasses gives the old-time flavor they go for . . .

IF you want to offer appetite temptation—just make molasses cup cakes. And make plenty—for everybody wants a second . . . and perhaps a third.

But remember—for real molasses cup cakes you must use real plantation molasses. Spices alone—or even brown sugar—won't give that luscious, old-time flavor everybody loves.

For gingerbread—or any molasses cookery — nothing equals the full-bodied old-plantation flavor of Brer Rabbit Molasses. Brer Rabbit is made from the choicest grades of freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane. You can depend on its purity.

Just try molasses cup cakes with ice cream! To the velvet smoothness of vanilla ice cream, add the tantalizing tang of rich molasses cake—and you've a flavor combination that is hard to beat. Serve a dainty molasses cup cake with each serving of ice cream. Or split a square of hot gingerbread and place a slice of vanilla ice cream between the layers. Oh, boy!



How to get fine-flavored
GINGERBREAD

For that luscious, old-time flavor everybody loves, make your gingerbread with real plantation molasses —Brer Rabbit. A good recipe is important, too. Brer Rabbit's brand-new book of molasses recipes has many choice new recipes for gingerbread and other desserts. Mail coupon.

BRER RABBIT
Real Plantation Molasses

FREE New Recipe Book

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Dept. AA28, New Orleans, La.
Please send me the new Brer Rabbit book with 100 recipes for gingerbreads, cookies, cakes, pies, muffins, etc.

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Experienced subscription men are making money with Poultry Tribune, America's leading poultry paper. Every farmer is a prospect. Special Eastern Edition.
POULTRY TRIBUNE, MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

Arouse and Beware!

(*Continued from Page* 4)

not interpret the situation as Mr. Roosevelt wishes it to be interpreted and what he is asking for is the power to create a new court which will conform to his will .... This is a complete ***coup d'etat*** which strikes a deadly blow at the vital center of constitutional democracy .... With his new court he, of course, does not have to go to the trouble of submitting amendments to the people, for the new court will make the Constitution mean what he wishes it to mean .... Now he proposes to reconstruct the court by a legislative act requiring only a majority of a Congress that is packed with his personal supporters. This new court will then, by interpretation, amend the Constitution. The people will have no opportunity to pass upon these amendments. ***If the American people do not rise up and defeat this measure, then they have lost their instinct for liberty and their understanding of constitutional government.*** If, by illustration, one President can oust two-thirds of the Supreme Court or pack the court till it does his bidding, what is to prevent any President from doing the same thing? .... ***No issue so great or so deep has been raised in America since Secession."***

Most Important Since Lincoln

So, to you farm men and women of this Northeast country, I say solemnly that you are faced with an issue of more importance than your bread and butter, ***of more importance than anything else that has happened within our own time.*** For it does not matter too much what may happen to you and me of this older generation, but it matters a whole worldful what happens to this American Republic of ours, because the future of our children for generations to come is involved. For 150 years, since Washington's time, this Republic has been having its ups and downs, but on the whole it has made steady progress in providing the largest good for the largest number. We have moved forward gradually toward the goal of human happiness. But when we have attempted to go too fast we have slipped back, ***for real progress is measured in inches not in miles.*** I have no sympathy with those reactionaries who fight all change and reforms. We must meet change with change; we must keep open minds toward every new suggestion. Many of the New Deal reforms are good, but all of them together are not worth the price of liberty. We should not throw everything that is tried and true out of the window, nor should we sacrifice something that is vital for something that is of questionable and unproved gain.

We can look back over the years and see that there has been more liberty and still is more real opportunity for young people in this country than anywhere else on the face of this globe. Any American boy or girl still can work toward and obtain almost any position of responsibility in business or public office. They cannot in other countries. There is less liberty in the old countries today than during the last hundred years. Shall we permit one man, surrounded by a visionary group hungry for power, to destroy what we have been building for 150 years? If you think there is any comparison between living conditions here and in any other country, try living somewhere else, or talk with any returning traveller who has been away for any length of time. Ask him about the lift of his spirit when, coming into New York harbor, he first sees that Statue holding the Torch of Liberty on high. Ask him about this America of ours as compared to the Old World.

A Call to Duty

We are fast approaching a situation where there is little incentive to get ahead in business or agriculture, where it is more and more difficult to save, and where a spendthrift government takes away what we do save. Are we going to permit that government to obtain absolute powers and continue in the way it is heading now, or are we going to call a halt? ***I say to you, Arouse and Beware! The bell is ringing again in the tower of old South Church. It is time to ride!*** Our friends in Washington are talking about a bloodless revolution. Let us accept the fact that we *are* fighting a revolution which is just as real, so far as the interests and happiness of posterity is concerned, as if it were being fought as our ancestors fought at Bunker Hill with musket and cannon. ***The need is just as great; the stakes as big.***

On this page you will find a list of the names of every congressman and every senator from every State in the Northeast where this paper circulates. If you haven't already done so, will you not join forces in spirit with your fathers who founded this Republic, by writing (or better still telegraphing) to your senator and your own representatives expressing your emphatic opposition to what the President proposes?

Senators from the Northeast

They can be addressed U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT
Augustine Lonergan, Hartford.
Francis T. Maloney, Meriden

DELAWARE
John G. Townsend, Jr., Selbyville.
James H. Hughes, Dover.

MAINE
Frederick Hale, Portland.
Wallace H. White, Jr., Auburn.

MARYLAND
Millard E. Tydings, Havre dc Grace
George L. Radcliffe, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS
David I. Walsh, Clinton.
Henry C. Lodge, Jr., Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Fred H. Brown, Somersworth.
Henry S. Bridges, Concord.

NEW JERSEY
A. Harry Moore, Jersey City.
William H. Smathers, Atlantic City.

NEW YORK
Royal S. Copeland, New York City.
Robert F. Wagner, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA
Jamcs J. Davis, Pittsburgh.
Joseph F. Guffcy, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND
Peter Goelet Gerry, Warwick.
Theodore F. Green, Providence.

VERMONT
Warren R. Austin, Burlington.
Ernest W. Gibson, Brattleboro.

Congressmen from the Northeast

Address letters to House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT
Herman P. Kopplemann, Hartford.
Wm. J. Fitzgerald, Norwich.
James A. Shanley, New Haven.
Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., Stamford.
J. Joseph Smith, Waterbury.
W. M. Citron, Middletown.

DELAWARE
William F. Allen, Seaford.

MAINE
James C. Oliver, South Portland.
Clyde H. Smith, Skowhegan.
Ralph O. Brewster, Dexter.

MARYLAND
T. Alan Goldsborough, Denton.
William P. Cole, Jr., Towson.
Vincent L. Palmisano, Baltimore.
Ambrose J. Kennedy, Baltimore.
Stephen W. Gambrill, Lrel.
David J. Lewis, Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS
Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.
Charles R. Clason, Springfield.
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton.
Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester.
Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell.
George J. Bates, Salem.
Wm. P. Connery, Jr., Lynn.
Arthur D. Healey, Somerville.
Robert Luce, Waltham.
George H. Tinkham, Boston.
John P. Higgins, Boston.
John W. McCormack, Dorchester.
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., No. Attleboro.
Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester.
Charles W. Tobey, Temple.

NEW JERSEY
Charles A. Wolverton, Merchantville.
Elmer H. Wene, Vineland.
William H. Sutphin, Matawan.
D. Lane Powers, Trenton.
Charles A. Eaton, Watchung.
Donald H. McLean, Elizabeth.
J. Parnell Thomas, Allendale.
George N. Seger, Passaic.
Edward A. Kenney, Cliffside Park.
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny.
Edward L. O'Neill, Newark.
Frank W. Towey, Jr., Caldwell.
Mary T. Norton, Jersey City.
Edward J. Hart, Jersey City.

NEW YORK
(Outside of New York City)
Robert L. Bacon, Old Westbury.
William B. Barry, Hollis.

NEW YORK (Cont'd.)
Charles D. Millard, Tarrytown.
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Garrison.
Philip A. Goodwin, Coxsackie.
William T. Byrne, Loudonville.
E. Harold Cluett, Troy.
Frank Crowther, Schenectady.
Bertrand H. Snell, Potsdam.
Francis D. Culkin, Oswego.
Fred J. Douglas, Utica.
Bert Lord, Afton.
Clarence E. Hancock, Syracuse.
John Taber, Auburn.
W. Sterling Cole, Bath.
George B. Kelly, Rochester.
James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
Walter G. Andrews, Buffalo.
Alfred F. Beiter, Williamsville.
James M. Mead, Buffalo.
Daniel A. Reed, Dunkirk.
Matthew J. Merritt, Flushing.
Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Rye.

PENNSYLVANIA
Leon Sacks, Philadelphia.
James P. McGranery, Philadelphia.
Michael J. Bradley, Philadelphia.
J. Burrwood Daly, Philadelphia.
Frank J. G. Dorsey, Philadelphia.
Michael J. Stack, Philadelphia.
Ira W. Drew, Philadelphia.
James Wolfenden, Upper Darby.
Oliver W. Frey, Allentown.
J. Roland Kinzer, Lancaster.
Patrick J. Boland, Scranton.
J. Harold Flannery, Pittston.
James H. Gildea, Coaldale.
Guy L. Moser, Douglassville.
Albert G. Rutherford, Honesdale.
Robert F. Rich, Woolrich.
J. William Ditter, Ambler.
Benjamin K. Focht, Lewisburg.
Guy J. Swope, Harrisburg.
Benjamin Jarrett, Farrell.
Francis E. Walter, Easton.
Harry L. Haines, Red Lion.
Don Gingery, Clearfield.
J. Buell Snyder, Perryopolis.
Charles I. Faddis, Waynesburg.
Charles R. Eckert, Beaver.
Joseph Gray, Spangler.
Robert G. Allen, Greensburg.
Charles N. Crosby, Meadville.
Peter J. DeMuth, Pittsburgh.
James L. Quinn, Braddock.
Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh.
Henry Ellenbogen, Pittsburgh.
Matthew A. Dunn, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT
Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

RHODE ISLAND
Aime J. Forand, Central Falls.
John M. O'Connell, Westerly.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving

Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still the best thing ever known for coughs that start from colds. Try it once, and you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble at all. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of actually better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And there is positively nothing like it for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

PAPER YOUR HOME for 90¢ PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying at lowest prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 Philadelphia, Pa.

For $2 a Day YOU GET

A famous hotel with all New York at your door. Light, airy rooms with RCA radio and deep-slumber beds. Quiet and rest when you want it. An atmosphere of real friendliness.
Singles $2-$3. Doubles $3-$4.

● HOTEL TIMES SQUARE ●
43rd STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK



YARN BUSINESS INVEST ONLY $3

Details. Write Q. W. MILLS, 725 B-4 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful, double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c coin.
RAYS PHOTO SERVICE. La Crosse, Wisconsin.



DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

BUY the goods you see advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in preference to other brands. There is no need to take chances with other merchandise for you know goods advertised here are as represented. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only "ads" of dependable manufacturers for publication.

When you write advertisers be sure to say "I saw your ad in

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Fricasseed Rabbit

IN DRESSING wild rabbit, care should be taken that the hair does not come in contact with the meat. Fat should be removed before cooking as it is responsible for much of the strong flavor. The gamey flavor may be modified by soaking several hours in salt water or in vinegar and water. A favorite mixture is water to which have been added several slices of onion and carrot or a tablespoon of clove, 1 tablespoon whole peppers and ½ cup vinegar.

If a rabbit is not drawn for several days after being killed, it should be washed with soda water and allowed to soak in soda water for an hour or more before cooking. Allow 2 teaspoons soda to 2 quarts water for soaking. Tart jellies, and vegetables having a decided flavor such as turnips, peppers and celery, are good to serve with any game. Tame rabbit does not need the soaking as it lacks the gamey flavor.

Cut rabbit in suitable sized pieces for serving. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Brown in fat, which previously had slices of a small onion browned lightly in it. Transfer to a baking dish, add a small quantity of water, cover and cook until tender in a moderate oven. Remove the cover toward the last so as to brown the top pieces.

I have seen delicious rabbit stew made by adding to the fricasseed rabbit, towards the end of the baking, tiny boiled onions, diced boiled potatoes and small carrots. Halves of small baking powder biscuits can be used as garnish around the edges.

The Right Rug

(*Continued from Page* 24)

when the term Broadloom is mentioned, it is understood to mean a plain rug in some of the favored colors—rust, brown, beige, wine, the greens, grey, and blue. But there are also figured broadlooms, which are not only beautiful but practical, as they do not show soil and footprints as much as the plain ones do.

Within each class of rugs are different price levels and differences in quality. The number of wires (or rows of warp) per inch largely determines the quality of the carpeting. The greater the number of rows of warp, the more wool used and the longer the carpet will wear. Therefore, turn a rug over so that you can count the number per inch. Fine worsted Wiltons may have as many as 13 rows per inch, while wool Wiltons may have 9 or 10. A Wilton having 9½ rows per inch is considered an intermediate grade. A good Axminster may have as many as 11 wires, while the cheaper Axminsters have only 5 rows per inch. The best Velvets have 10 rows to the inch, and 6 in the cheapest grades.

Favored patterns in the new rugs are modern effects—diagonals, broken squares, plaids, blocks, irregular zigzags; also the more conservative rug patterns copied from the Chinese, Early American hooked rugs, the fine French patterns, or other famous designs. Whatever pattern is chosen, it should be in keeping with the furniture in the room for which it is intended. A plain colored rug, or one in pebbled effect, goes with any kind of furniture. If you are lucky enough to have some good antiques, you might choose a rug with an old hooked rug pattern. As a matter of fact, these adaptations of old hand-hooked rugs look well in almost any informal room; as do rugs having plaid or tweed-like patterns.

Rug prices seem to be going up steadily, and before buying it is worth studying the catalogs of reputable mail-order houses. Such companies are glad to help a customer select the right rug for her use. You can write to them, describing the room you want the rug for, and ask to be sent samples of different weaves and colors. *American Agriculturist* will be glad to furnish you with names of companies who will do this.

Another economy possibility is to have your old rugs, carpets, and clothing made into new rugs by a special process. In addition to the old material which you send to the manufacturer, a cash payment is necessary and varies according to the size of the rug you need. The company accepts any old, worn-out woolens from rugs to blankets and sweaters, and turns them into attractive, reversible rugs in almost any pattern and size wanted. If you are interested in this possibility, *American Agriculturist* will be glad to have catalogs sent to you, showing rugs and carpets made by this interesting process.

Hermits

- 1 cup butter
- 1½ cups rolled brown sugar
- 3 eggs, beaten
- 3 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon ground cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon (ground)
- 1 cup crushed nut meats
- 1 cup chopped raisins
- 1 cup chopped dates
- 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in
- 1 tablespoon New Orleans Molasses
- Grated rind of 1 small orange

Sift the cloves and cinnamon with flour. Cream the butter and beat in the sugar, then the eggs, then the flour. Dust the nuts, raisins, and dates with some of the flour mixture and beat them into the batter. Lastly beat in the soda dissolved in the molasses. Drop by teaspoonfuls on cookie sheet and bake at 400° F. until done when touched. When cold, dust with confectioner's sugar. This recipe make about 90 cookies.



"Is that a nice way to speak to a lady?"—JUDGE.

How mother helps to

PREVENT MANY COLDS



● At That First Sniffle
—or sneeze—signs that a cold may be coming on . . .



● Quick! A Few Drops
of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril



● It S-p-r-e-a-d-s
Its scientific medication swiftly spreads through nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start

Mother relies on Va-tro-nol for help in preventing her own colds, too. She can *feel* the tingle as this scientific medication spreads through the trouble zone in her nose and upper throat.

Va-tro-nol is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds . . . and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly relieves "Stuffy Head"

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Look in your Va-tro-nol package for the interesting story of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds in the home. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds *more than half!*

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

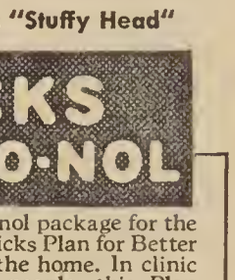
GLOVES Direct From Maker

Made of Split-Pigskin Leather. Washable and soft. They wear well, are ideal for work or driving and are an exceptional value at $1.00 per pair for men; 85 cts. for women, postpaid. No stamps.
Give correct size in inches measured around knuckles of open hand not including thumb.
L. M. GOUGH, MAKER. SAINT JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Respiratory System

What makes you COUGH?



IRRITATION from inhaled dust or sticky phlegm in the respiratory tract usually produces coughs. Little glands along this tract supply moisture to remove these irritants. But when you catch cold, your glands clog.

Pertussin stimulates these glands to flow freely—a vital function in the treatment of coughs. Thus, Pertussin soothes—loosens up sticky phlegm and relieves your cough. No harsh or injurious drugs—safe, even for babies. Widely prescribed by many physicians for over 30 years. Sold in all drugstores. Send coupon below for generous sample.

30¢ Prescription FREE

PERTUSSIN
"MOIST-THROAT" METHOD OF
COUGH RELIEF

KG-4.
Seeck & Kade, Inc., 440 Washington St., N.Y.C.
I want a Free trial bottle of Pertussin—quick!
*Name*_____
*Address*_____

The Old Elder's GRAB-BAG

By . . . C. A. STEPHENS

EVERYONE said that Elder Witham was a good man, but he wasn't popular. All admitted that he had sterling principles, and that his sermons were sound in doctrine; yet few people liked him. He was austere and uncompromising. He came down terribly hard on sinners; and, as nearly everybody sins sometimes, the elder had occasion, as the years passed, to reprove almost everyone who attended church at the old chapel. Moreover, he seldom reproved with gentleness. Even great sinners are perhaps entitled to courtesy, but they got little of that from the elder. As a consequence his salary, which was always small, was apt to be painfully in arrears; no one seemed to care very much to help make it up. As the season advanced and cold weather came on, it was a shameful fact that the good man and his sister—"Aunt Olive," who lived with him—were at times in actual want for the bare necessaries of life.

This was the case one November. More than half the salary for the entire year remained unpaid; and in response to a pointed and well-nigh pathetic appeal for it from the pulpit one Sunday some waggish person, after service, suggested that a grab-bag be resorted to as a device to raise the necessary funds.

It had been proposed as a joke, but the idea appeared to find favor, especially with the young people, my cousin Addison in particular, who just at that time was not on the very best of terms with the elder. I imagine Addison suspected that a grab-bag would be distasteful to the austere old elder, and such indeed was the case. When the project was first mentioned in his hearing he vetoed it instantly, declaring that he would not benefit by anything like a raffle, lottery or other game of chance.

Nevertheless Addison continued to promote the scheme and to collect "prizes" for the grab-bag. Others assisted, deeming it a good joke on the elder. There was opposition, however, on the part of many church members, who disliked the idea of raffling and chance grabbing. The promoters therefore changed the name from grab-bag to "debt-lifter." They also ceased to speak of prizes and called them gifts; and they decided to have no blanks, but to provide a gift, even though very trifling, for each and every patron.

The elder was finally induced to consent to the plan; he sorely needed the proceeds! But he and the church stewards refused to have the entertainment in the meeting-house; it took place at the schoolhouse in the Old Squire's district, though the Old Squire himself declined to be present.

As the week passed, the original plan had been much modified and expanded. Gifts were procured that would by no means go into a bag. One was a cosset sheep that had come to be a nuisance at the Wilbur barn. Addison bought it for sixty cents. Some one gave him a white-toed puppy. A woman contributed a superfluous but pretty mottled cat that she shrank from having killed. Addison took everything that was offered. He also paid two dollars for a very young white calf that could be advertised for veal, and five dollars for a little runt of a yearling colt with a white face, which a farmer named Darnley had concluded was not worth wintering. He bought two old roosters and a small gander and got a little black pig from another farmer.

There was, moreover, a multiplicity of inanimate articles. One woman gave a wheel for spinning flax. There were two old blue army overcoats, an antiquated tall hat, an old plow, a hoe, a new tin bucket, an ear-trumpet, a fine great bean pot, a spare rib of pork, a bushel of potatoes, a firkin half full of butter, a Confederate history of the Civil War, a framed picture of George Washington, an ancient cross-cut saw, an accordion, and so on. Addison took anything that he thought would add to the fun or could be advertised on the fifty great yellow posters that he had had printed at the village newspaper office. Those posters stated that gifts to the estimated value of three hundred dollars would be handed out to patrons; but it wasn't stated who had estimated the value. As every patron was promised a gift of some sort, a hundred sticks of chewing-gum and a hundred and fifty sticks of candy were bought, with which to pad out the list of seven hundred "grabs," or tickets, which it was decided to offer the public at twenty cents a "grab."

Addison and the other promoters of the project thought it best to preserve to some extent the original idea of a grab-bag, but to facilitate matters they had to resort to the plan of using little pasteboard tags numbered from one up to seven hundred, all shaken up together in a bag. The bag of tags was to be hung in front of the teacher's desk, convenient to grab from, and a corresponding list of numbers, with the names of the gifts opposite them, was to be propped up on the desk where Addison, as master of ceremonies, could sit and read off the gifts to which the grabbers as they grabbed from the bag were entitled. Cousin Theodora also consented to sit at the desk with him to take the money and make change.

Saturday evening, the second of December, was set as the date for the grand event. During that day the gifts were collected at the schoolhouse, though the "live stock" was not brought there till late in the afternoon. Addison and other helpers had driven about, two days previously, putting up the posters and otherwise advertising the "debt-lifter" throughout the town and two adjoining towns. There was good sleighing at the time, and the public response was nearly or quite as great as was expected. Sleighs came jingling up. The schoolhouse slowly filled to its utmost capacity. By seven o'clock it was difficult for late-comers to crowd in.

Addison made a speech. "Good friends," he said, "this isn't a lottery. There's a gift for everyone who pays his or her twenty cents. Every cent of the proceeds goes to Elder Witham. I hope therefore that you will not be backward about giving at least one grab at this bag which you see before you. Three hundred dollars' worth of gifts, you know, and every grab gets one. One thing more. Among the gifts here tonight there is much live stock. You can hear their plaintive voices out there in the shed. It is earnestly requested that the winners of these living gifts will take them away this very night and not leave them to the rigors of winter in that cold shed. Be kind to these humble creatures that are about to be yours."

The push for grabs was so brisk that for a time Theodora had all she could do to make change, while Addison singsonged the number and the name of the gift, with humorous comments. The gift rewarding my own twenty cents was a stick of candy numbered 136; Cousin Halstead drew the old battered silk hat and at once put it on. There was a shout when Elsie Wilbur drew the old cosset sheep, which had after all to be led back to the Wilbur barn. Our young neighbor, Kate Edwards, got the white-toed puppy. Some who paid for two grabs drew only gum—and were loudly rallied by the onlookers. Aunt Sarah Murch drew the mottled pet cat. "Oh, land!" she cried. "We've got four cats at our place now."

Thus the fun went on for an hour or more, till about six hundred grabs were made and most of the substantial gifts were bestowed. After that the grabbing dragged a little in spite of all the stimulation that Addison could give it. At ten o'clock the list showed that only thirty tags remained ungrabbed in the bag. But by that time a good many people had gone. Out of loyalty to the old elder Theodora then grabbed twice—and got gum. Not to be outdone in generosity, Cousin Ellen grabbed three times in succession, and her third grab, number 41, landed the little runt of a yearling colt on her hands!

"O dear! What shall I do with it?" she cried in consternation. "Why did I grab that last time?"

"Well, you did, and you must get your colt away from here," said Addison. "That's the rule."

Finally, with the aid of a lantern and assisted by Theodora and me, Ellen got her gift out of the shed. The little scamp kicked and bit, but we pulled and pushed it along the snowy road to the Old Squire's and at length after much clatter tied it in the stable.

At breakfast the next morning the Old Squire asked what had caused the noise he had heard at the stable the night before.

"That was Nell leading home her new horse." Halstead explained. "She drew a horse at the elder's grab-bag."

"O gramp! What shall I do with it?" Ellen exclaimed plaintively.

The Old Squire said something about having as many horses as we could winter, then went out to see the animal. The colt had got loose in the night and was trying to thrust its nose into the meal chest. The Old Squire burst out laughing. In fact there was a general shout from everyone except poor Ellen. The scrubby little creature looked to be all legs and head. It had lain out in the pasture without shelter throughout November. Its coat, grown thick and shaggy, was of a queer pepper-and-salt color, and its stubby little mane and tail were full of burs.

"Tell me, gramp, what to do with it!" Ellen pleaded. Her eyes were actually full of tears.

"Why, girlie! Don't feel too bad about it," he said. "I guess we've got fodder enough. We will keep it a while and see. It has a good eye and plenty of legs. Looks like the Knox breed. That may make a good horse yet."

Keep it at the farm we did for two years; and in Ellen's case the old saying came true, that those laugh loudest who laugh last; but that is scarcely a part of this story.

Later that morning Theodora and Addison counted up the money taken in from the grab-bag. After deducting what had actually been paid for gifts, there remained a hundred and two dollars and fifteen cents. On their way to church they took the money round to the parsonage and handed it over to Elder Witham. He made mention of it and of the amount at the close of his sermon that day.

"It has come opportunely," he said. "I give thanks to the Lord for it—but not for the way and the means by which it was obtained."

Addison felt aggrieved. "The ungrateful old man!" he exclaimed. "After I had worked all the week to get it for him."

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Just Friends

We like the same things, you and I,
Bright autumn leaves, a sunset sky,
The hush at dawn, the stars at night,
A fireside in the candle light.

We like the same things, you and I,
A fluffy cat, a dog near by,
A baby small, a sweet old lady,
A table in the yard that's shady.

We like the same things, you and I,
A vow that's kept, the truth held high,
A courage strong, a purpose clear,
A faith that conquers every fear.

—*Mrs. Jessie H. Marvin, Brookfield, N. Y.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S very seldom that I fail to go to ev'ry public sale. I like to hear the auctioneer hail ev'ry runt that may appear upon the auction block as one who's great career has just begun. To hear him talk you'd think your herd must have that critter, at a word or nod from you he knock's it off and all you have to do is cough up money for it so's to pay another cow to eat your hay. That auctioneer makes such a fuss, he sure is a persuasive cuss, he'd make you think that white was black, for words he never seems to lack. When he gits goin' good, and yells, you don't see faults in what he sells, he weaves a glamor round that stuff till you can't seem to buy enough, when he is talkin', ev'rything looks twice as good to you, by jing.

When I come home all loaded down you ought to see Mirandy frown, my bargains shrink when she lights in, fat cows I bought look awful thin; she sees the faults in ev'rything, and wants to know why I should bring a lot of junk to clutter up the yard, and while she talks the pup just wags his tail and looks so wise, I know he means to sympathize with me and tell me not to fret, we all git taken in, you bet. Mirandy says I'd git lots more to spend my money at the store, but that there merchant, he don't go and put on half as good a show as I git from the auctioneer, so I would rather go and cheer that feller's jokes and nod my head and help him with my bids, instead of gittin' bargains at the store. That auction mebbe costs me more, but the enjoyment that I git is worth the price I pay for it!

New England Dairymen Find Marketing Plan

(*Continued from Page 2*)

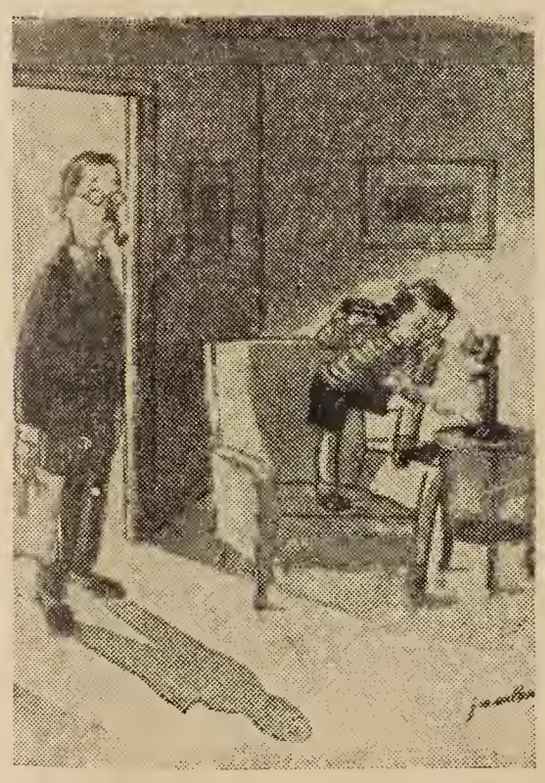
the pool to its members that they may adopt. This should eliminate some of the criticism that was made of the Federal Base Rating under the license. But it does give one cooperative an opportunity to offer members of another inducements to shift from one to the other. It is hoped that this will not be practiced. Equalization should stop the mad scramble for class one sales, for it will insure all their share of this class. This should be welcomed by the reputable distributors since it will insure them against their competitor's buying milk at a lower price.

I would like to say a word here in regard to the producers' relation to the distributor and consumer. There is a common ground upon which they can meet. The producer at the present time needs the distributor and he certainly cannot get along without the consumer and likewise the distributor and consumer must have the producer. Each should give sympathetic consideration of the other's rights.

Milk Incorporated must develop pleasant relations with the distributors and consumers. It must show its ability to render service to all groups. It must develop a real program of merchandising milk. It can do this if it has the support of all agencies in the milk shed. Business men and public officials have given their support already.

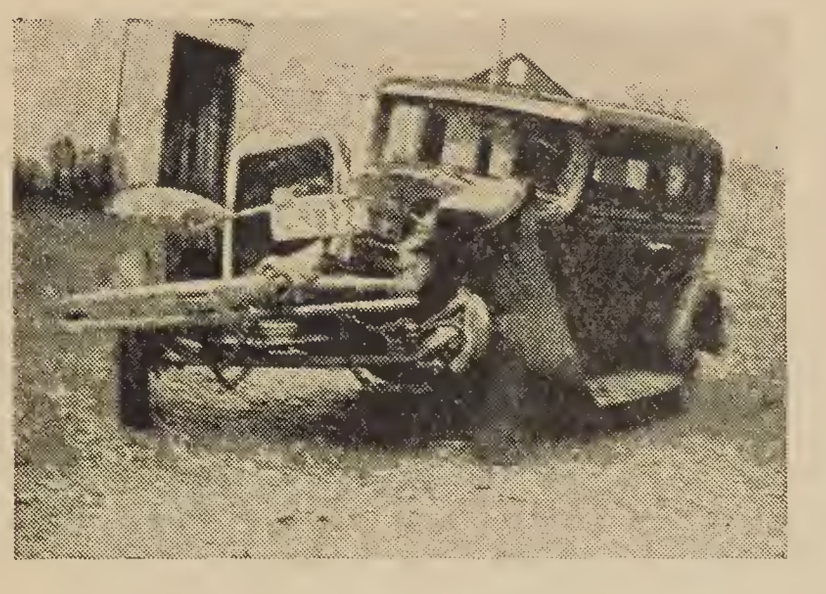
The people of Vermont have a right to be proud of their officials. Governor Aiken and Lieutenant-Governor Wills have rendered a very great service. Governor Aiken kept the office of the Secretary of State open until midnight to enable the incorporators to file necessary papers. Lieutenant-Governor Wills left his post as presiding officer over the Senate and stood by, ready to do any job that needed to be done. The president of the Vermont Central Airways contributed the use of an airplane to bring a needed person from Boston to Montpelier. Governor Murphy of New Hampshire is standing by, anxious to render any service possible. Business men and bankers are looking hopefully and sympathetically at Milk Incorporated, for they fully appreciate the plight of the milk producer.

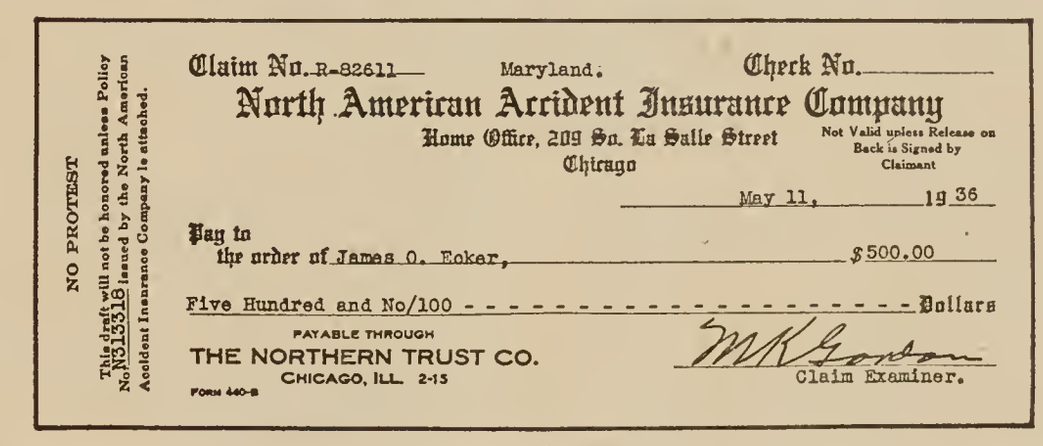
Everything has been done by everyone that can make a contribution and now it is up to the farmer. If he is receptive and comes along, there is every reason to expect that the market will be stabilized at a seven cent class one price and since the agreement signed by the cooperatives is for a period of three years, we should have a long period of peace in the Boston milk shed.



"Oh, my son smashed your window, did he? Well, don't get tough or I'll come over and smash the rest of them."—JUDGE.

Auto crashes into tree - - Maryland farmer loses eye





NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. M315318 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-82611 Maryland. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

May 11, 1936

Pay to the order of James O. Ecker, $500.00

Five Hundred and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M K Gordon

Claim Examiner.



Murray C. Bohn delivers a North American check for $500.00. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ecker join their son James for the picture.

* * *

New Windsor, Md.
June 10, 1936.

Mr. Murray Bohn,
Union Bridge, Md.

Dear Sir:

Words will not express my appreciation to you for bringing Mr. G. L. Smith, the *American Agriculturist* Representative to my home. You will remember my taking a policy for my son, James. *This policy was written on Friday. He lost an eye in an automobile accident the next Tuesday night.*

The check for $500.00 was gratefully received, and I do not know how anyone could afford to be without it. I strongly recommend the purchase of one of these policies.

Very truly yours,
Clyde Ecker.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Indemnities Paid

Mrs. Anna French, Johnstown, N. Y. Struck by auto—gen. bruises	$21.43
Mrs. Marie Albone, R. I, Lyndonville, N. Y. Auto accident—cont. hip	47.14
Raymond Glowaczewski, R. 2, Goshen, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerated forehead	14.28
Mrs. Carl Widmer, Peekskill, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. leg & cont. knee	98.57
William Wrighter, Windsor, N. Y. Struck by auto—sprained back & bruises	10.00
H. B. Drake, Moira, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. ribs	60.00
John Kodra, Seward, N. Y. Thrown from auto—lacerated hand	30.00
Marvin Green, R. I, West Valley, N. Y. Auto collision—cuts & infected finger	110.00
Herman Rhinehart, Est., R. I, Sidney Center, N. Y. Struck by auto—mortuary	500.00
Chan. C. Van Deventer, Nunda, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. arm	18.57
Ruth Cruthers, R. I, Locke, N. Y. Auto collision—cont. legs	10.00
Delia Barrott, R. I, Appleton, N. Y. Auto accident—contusions & shock	40.00
Clarence F. Riber, Varysburg, N. Y. Auto accident—cuts & contusions	47.14
Henry Wrotniak, R. I, Attica, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. chest & legs	72.86
Roy H. Parker, Cincinnatus, N. Y. Auto overturned—inj. chest, frac. ribs	50.00
William M. Smith, Woodbourne, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. ribs & cuts	130.00
Joseph F. Gotz, Jamesport, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. leg	10.00
Zigmund Burzynski, Florida, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. skull	95.71
M. Frieda Neuberger, Jeffersonville, N. Y. Auto collision—cont. scalp	10.00
Richard J. Hall, R. I, Conklin, N. Y. Auto accident—cont. chest	25.71
Arthur Oja, R. I, Pennellville, N. Y. Auto collision—sprained knee	25.71
Mrs. Eva Goss, R. I, Elmira, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. ribs & bruises	20.00
Evelyn McPherson, Ellenburg Center, N. Y. Auto struck tree—injuries	65.71
Edgar Reynolds, Stephentown, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. arm	100.00
Adelbert Hamilton, Watts Flats, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. leg	30.00
Cecil Ballard, Davenport, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerations	24.28
Harry D. Trombley, Cobleskill, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerated face	30.00
Lyndon Searles, Potsdam, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. knee	30.00
Ross L. Haddock, R. 2, Laconia, N. H. Auto accident—frac. arm	60.00
Willard Pickel, Beebe River, N. H. Thrown from auto—injuries	117.14
Albert Rainville, R. I, Colebrook, N. H. Travel accident—inj. arm	20.00
Mildred E. Wasson, R. 3, Laconia, N. H. Auto accident—sprained ankle	27.14
Frace A. Green, Lyme, N. H. Auto accident—gen. bruises	14.28
Antone Ferreira, Boscawen, N. H. Struck by auto—injuries	15.00
Lutie M. Bucklin, Alexandria, N. H. Auto accident—inj. arm	51.43
Charles E. Bolton, Colebrook, N. H. Struck by truck—inj. shoulder & hip	30.00
Ralph Bascom, Hollis, N. H. Auto accident—gen. bruises	35.00
Anna R. Beanlien, Gonic, N. H. Auto collision—nervous shock	22.86
Mrs. A. L. Page, R. 2, Claremont, N. H. Travel accident—bruises	10.00
Michael Savchick, Milan, N. H. Auto accident—lacerations	10.00
Claire M. Bergern, Rochester, N. H. Auto accident—inj. knee	10.00
Charles Hill, Munsonville, N. H. Travel accident—inj. foot	15.00
Alice F. Regan, Bakersfield, Vt. Auto accident—inj. shoulder & contusions	40.00
Richard R. Shackett, New Haven, Vt. Auto collision—lacerations	20.00
Audrey D. Hanley, Cambridge, Vt. Auto collision—bruises & strains	44.28
Emma B. Webster, R. I, Putney, Vt. Auto accident—sprained back & knee	11.43
Erwin S. Burton, Mt. Holly, Vt. Auto accident—cuts & shock	14.28
Robert C. Merrill, N. Williston, Vt. Auto accident—cuts	20.00
Thelma B. Watson, Skowhegan, Me. Auto accident—cut knee	30.00
Alexander Belanger, R. I, Lewiston, Me. Auto accident—cuts & dislocated shoulder	50.00
Clifton E. Pettee, Seal Harbor, Me. Auto accident—frac. ribs, inj. vertebrae	40.00
Mrs. Effie B. Braley, Salisbury Cove, Me. Auto accident—sprained wrist & cuts	40.00
Mrs. Dorothy Hawkes, R. 2, Gorham, Me. Auto accident—cuts & bruises	40.00
Llewelyn A. Curtis, Brooks, Me. Travel accident—inj. leg, thigh & arm	20.00
John Wakefield, R. 4, Biddeford, Me. Auto accident—cut face & head	40.00
Nora Blanchet, 19 Hallock St., Amherst, Mass. Auto collision—sprained ankle	17.14
Cornelia Baldwin, R. I, Foxboro, Mass. Auto collision—inj. shoulder	25.00
Frank H. Phelps, Est., Bernardston, Mass. Auto overturned—mortuary	1000.00
Sam Magniani, Warrenville, Conn. Auto collision—frac. ribs	40.00
Joseph Sluzinski, East Granby, Conn. Auto & bus collision—injuries	70.00
Mrs. Lena Millovitsch, R. 1, Jewett City, Conn. Auto collision—abrasions & contusions	11.43
Willis W. Edgerton, West Granby, Conn. Auto accident—inj. knee	32.86
Stanley Laidacker, Est., Watsontown, Pa. Auto collision—mortuary	1000.00
Ezra Evans, R. I, Medford, N. J. Auto accident—lacerations	30.00
Robert D. Moore, Woodbine, Md. Auto accident—injuries	35.71
Geo. E. Brown, R. I, Bridgeville, Del. Auto accident—sevore lacerations	85.71
Cecile F. Finch, Chehalis, Wash. Auto accident—cont. chest & leg	20.00

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR THE first time in my life, I have experienced a slight tremor of fear—***fear of government.*** I suppose that such an experience is common enough to a German or a Russian or an Italian, but I never expected that I would live to experience it.

A FALSE CLAIM

I shivered when I read the astounding announcement that 27,000,000 people in this country had by their votes given a mandate to the Chief Executive to subordinate the Supreme Court to his will. ***I knew this wasn't true. The issue of the Supreme Court was not brought up in the last election.***

Had Borah been nominated, it would have been, but he was the only Republican candidate for the Presidency who foresaw the issue or who would have had the courage or ability to force it to a decision. Instead, a fumbling Landon, coached by amateur politicians and teamed with a reactionary, completely missed the point. Thus he unwittingly set the stage for one of the most absurd claims in all political history.

WHAT FRIGHTENS ME

What really frightens me in the situation is not the mere revamping of the Court, unthinkable though it may seem, but what is sure to follow afterward.

Then we shall see, I am perfectly certain, rule of this country not by the will of the majority, ***but to all practical purposes by a mere handful of highly theoretical men and women;*** executives who cannot possibly succeed with their schemes and who as a result will plunge this country into an economic chaos, the outcome of which no one can foresee.

Once the Supreme Court becomes subservient to the will of the Chief Executive, there will be no more liberty in this country. We will have dictatorship that is just as real, even though it has been brought about without gun fire, as the dictatorships of Europe.

THOSE TO BLAME

Curiously enough, I don't blame the present administration for the conditions which have made this threatened dictatorship possible. ***I only blame it for its mistaken zeal in taking advantage of the conditions which it found when it entered office.***

The blame for these conditions must always rest on the Hoover administration for carrying out deflation to a point where decent people revolted against the conditions it imposed on them, and on the leadership of the Republican party in the last campaign; a leadership which fiddled away the only opportunity it had to go to the people for a vote on a real issue—the future of the Supreme Court.

* * *

Fresh Air and Exercise

Most horses and dairy cattle in the Northeast are wintered in close confinement. This is a highly unnatural condition and I have no doubt but that it is accountable for the spread of many of our most troublesome diseases.

Since we have been keeping beef cattle at Sunnygables, we have followed the natural policy of letting them run out doors at all seasons of the year. To put it mildly, we are surprised at the apparent indifference with which these cattle face even the coldest weather. We note the same tendency among our loose horses. They seem to dislike being in the barn except when they are eating.

Disease Control

If I were asked in the light of my present experience to lay down a disease control program for the Northeast which would be the best for the long pull, I would recommend: (1) Building up the mineral content, particularly making good the calcium and phosphorous deficiencies, of the soils on which we grow our pasture grasses. (2) Earlier cutting of hay with special reference either to curing this hay in a manner which will preserve the leaves or to preserving it green in silos. (3) A minimum of confinement and a maximum of fresh air and exercise for all young, growing animals.
(4) Less forcing of growth of young animals.
(5) The use of cross-breds wherever possible to secure the benefits of hybrid vigor in combating diseases.

In presenting the above program I do not mean to overlook the necessity of sanitation and other scientific disease control programs, but I do submit it as a foundation for stocking the farms of the Northeast with healthy and more vigorous animals and with keeping them that way.



Looking through my files, I ran across this picture. I am running it because it is the best picture I have seen of the best horse we have ever owned at Sunnygables. She is the chestnut mare in the foreground. Hooked with her is a black 4-year-old Percheron mare which we have since sold for $250. Jake uses Bess, the chestnut mare, to train all our colts. She is an exceptionally fast walker, and she never fools around at her work. Horses are very imitative and by the time a colt has been worked a couple of months with Bess, it is sure to take on some of her good characteristics. We have been trying for two years to mate her. We now have a gelding, coming 4 this spring, which will match her for color, markings, and light tail and mane, but whether he will develop the "stuff" necessary to work with her satisfactorily is yet to be proved.

Samples of Ensilage

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

THOSE who have requested samples of soybean ensilage need not wait for them much longer. In order to clean up in one sweep the job of mailing these samples, I have waited until I was sure all requests were in. The ensilage is keeping up in quality as we go down in the silo. Those who receive samples will get a representative lot of soybean-molasses ensilage. Your sample will analyze as follows:

Moisture	71.67 per cent
Protein	4.11 " "
Fat	1.31 " "
Fiber	7.61 " "
Carbohydrates	20.63 " "

I have been fairly swamped with questions about molasses ensilage of all kinds, and soybean ensilage in particular. Many have wondered about the yield of the soybeans. Last year was a poor year for any crop and the soybeans had a tough battle most of the summer. Late rains brought them on so that they yielded around six tons to the acre. These beans were sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

Many varieties of soybeans have been developed. Last year we chose Dunfields. This spring I plan to put in part of the crop to Cayugas. Cayugas mature early enough so that I can get them into the silo during the middle of August. The field will then be dragged and sown to alfalfa. When this job is done, the Dunfields will be put in the silo. The stubble last cleared can then be sown to winter wheat or winter barley.

The swinging windrower and hayloader combination worked so successfully for Jake and me last summer that we can think of no better method of handling the beans. They can be cut with a binder, but this seems like an unnecessary expense. We try to keep the field clear of mowed beans twice a day. In this way we lose a minimum of plant moisture. Even with such care to save moisture, we add water to the chopped material. A binder would be much too slow for a two-man job.

Corn, alfalfa, and soybeans have been the limit of Sunnygables' experience with ensilage crops. I have received from time to time material from various colleges that have mentioned many other crops as being suitable for ensilage. The main thing that these reports have shown is that legumes need molasses or acid added to them in order to make them keep. Most grasses can be ensiled without the addition of any preservative. This will answer a letter in which the writer asked if sweet clover could be used to make ensilage. I believe, however, that this subject should be studied from the point of view of the most economical use of the land.

* * *

Happy Hens

Every morning when I go to the barn, one of the first things I hear is the singing of one of our flocks of pullets. It wakes me up and inspires me to do a good day's work. I know that these birds are singing because they are working. A neighbor once told me that when a hen sang, she was happy; when she was happy, she ate; and when she ate, she laid. Disregarding this, I know that they are workers. This pen of birds started laying the first of October. From then until January 31st, they have averaged 48 per cent. ***Death losses in that time have amounted to less than three birds per hundred.***

NOTE: I am reporting this to get back at Dad for what he wrote about our hens in the last issue.—***H. E. B., Jr.***



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Stole Calves—Lands in Jail

Peter Roselli, 22, of New Hartford, Oneida County, was recently sentenced by Judge Hanagan to a term of from 10 to 20 years in Attica prison. His offense was stealing calves from farms of John Maher, Emma Bromley, David Swancott.

Credit for closing the case belongs to the state troopers, sheriff, district attorney and Utica police.

* * *

Smart Scheme Backfires



Four men — Walter O'Brien, Benjamin Lavine, Walter Collins and Walter Parr — were fined and given suspended jail sentences at New Milford, New Jersey, for selling worthless material as fertilizer or top dressing for soil. Investigation revealed that the lawn top dressing, for which one man paid $63.00, was waste material sold to a man at Lido, New Jersey, for 37 cents for a load of 2½ tons. He peddled it out to others for $3.00 a load, and they in turn sold it for whatever they could get for it.

The authorities who nipped this racket in the bud deserve much credit. Do not forget, incidentally, that had this deception been practiced on any person who had an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign posted, a $25.00 reward would be due to the person who gave the information leading to the arrest, assuming that any one of the individuals involved actually served thirty days in jail.

* * *

Selling Nursery Stock

Because several subscribers requested the information, we asked Mr. Slate of the New York State Experiment Station to give us the law concerning sale of nursery stock in New York State. Here is what he says:

"If you wish to sell nursery stock, it is necessary to have this stock inspected by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. You should apply to them for inspection, for which there is no charge. If you wish to sell stock which has been grown by someone else, I think you can secure a dealer's license from the Department if this stock which was grown elsewhere has a certificate of inspection. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets is glad to give more detailed information on this matter, as this work is under their direction."

* * *

Peddling Farm Produce

Can a village or city require that a farmer, who sells only his own farm products, buy a huckster's license in order to sell from house to house?

If a farmer sells mostly his own stuff but buys some from neighbors, can he deliver the produce he buys to village consumers who order it in advance, without buying a license?

Would village authorities have any jurisdiction over a farmer who was peddling produce while he was actually on his customer's premises?

In New York State, with the exception of New York City, Buffalo and Rochester, the right of a farmer to sell his own produce has been well established by law. Some cities and villages have ordinances granting that right; others are silent on the subject; and still others have provisions, apparently illegal, which prohibit such selling. In such cases it would be wise to point out this situation to the village authorities and make a test case if necessary. Of course, while peddling, a farmer must observe all ordinances such as speed laws, parking regulations, etc.

The above is based on information given by Webster Birdsall of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. No law was found specifically covering the other questions. It is probable that these questions would seldom or never arise so long as a man grows most of the stuff he sells.

* * *

One Way Transaction



I am enclosing a contract which I signed with Mr. Fred Stanley of the Traver's Chautauqua Corp., in which I agreed to take advertising in the local Chautauqua program in exchange for gas and oil which they bought. I never heard a word from him.

The contract our reader sent contained no address for the Corporation. We made inquiries of the Boston Better Business Bureau and found that they had no record of the organization. I know of no way of getting pay for the gas unless the Traver's Corporation or Mr. Stanley can be located.

* * *

Television

A few days ago a man called on me telling me that he was selecting part of seven hundred men to be trained in the field of television. Would you please advise me as to this offer. Are the possibilities really so great and is he sincere in his statements?

We are advised that there are at the present time no commercial positions available in this field and the only positions which a student may hope to secure are those which would develop in the future, when and if television should become a commercial reality. If students realize this situation and wish, under such circumstances, to pursue the course of this character we see no reason why they should not do so.

Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
John Ballard Vega (part payment on account)	$ 3.00
B. W. Gross, Gainesville (settlement for cow killed by railroad)	75.00
O. D. Hamilton, Spencer (protested check made good)	32.22
George Durfee, Cohocton (refund on purchase of stove)	83.00
Mrs. Frank D. Ireland, Bainbridge (balance for homework received)	1.80
Victor Edmunds, Arcade (refund on credit memo)	5.00
H. L. Vaughn, Cortland (protested check made good)	62.77
Martin Besemer, Ithaca (part payment on produce sold)	50.00
S. E. Muller, Fredonia (protested check made good)	75.00
Dean E. Weller, Liverpool (payment for hay purchased)	10.07
Mrs. Etta Schumacker, Adams (refund on order baby chicks)	4.00
Michael Clement, Monticello (settlement for pullets)	12.50
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Anna Harris, Salem (refund on payment made to electric company)	53.00
Leonard Rahilly, Wrightstown (adjustment made on cattle deal)	10.00
Mrs. Carl Wilson, Holmdel (part payment on account)	10.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Herbert E. Wells, Walpole (part payment on protested check)	15.00
CONNECTICUT	
John R. Cooke, Rockville (refund on purchase of oil burner)	20.00
VERMONT	
J. J. Sanville, St. Johnsbury (part payment on account)	1.00
MAINE	
W. E. Wallace, Norridgewock (part payment on account)	3.00
TOTAL	$526.36

SAVES 10 GALLONS OF GAS A DAY



New high compression tractor and 70 octane gasoline make big saving for Melvin Sondreal of Reynolds, No. Dak.

Melvin Sondreal (directly above) and (above, **left**) with his brother Arthur in front of the high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA which did **their** 1936 threshing on ¼ fewer gallons of gasoline.

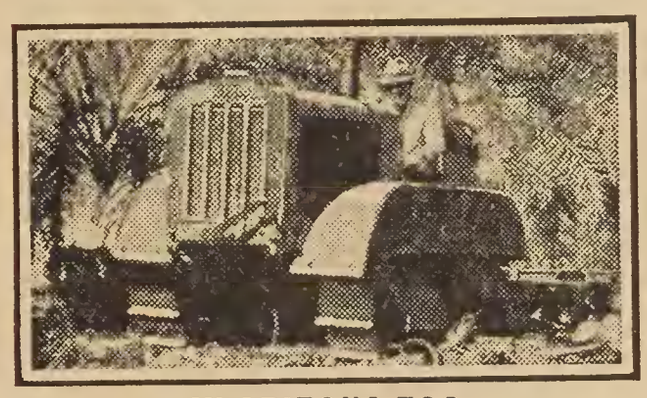
Here is Mr. Sondreal's statement: "I am glad to make a statement about the power and economy I am getting from regular-priced gasoline in my high-compression tractor. I saved ten gallons of gas a day in running my separator this fall. Last year I used a big 4-plow tractor. It used about 40 gallons of gasoline a day on the average. This year the high compression M-M used only 30 gallons a day.

"When I bought this 3-plow tractor last July I knew that I would need all the power I could get, so I bought the high compression head. Although this new 3-plow tractor cost more than $200 less than the low compression 4-plow tractor did, it showed just as much power on the belt *and uses 10 gallons of gasoline a day less.*

"I have already done over 250 hours' work with my high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA and all of it has been heavy work—either pulling the 36-inch separator (threshing over 1500 acres of grain) or doing fall plowing. It uses on the average about 30 gallons a day on the separator and about 25 gallons a day when plowing. It doesn't use any oil at all between crankcase changes.

"The gasoline I have used **is** a regular grade, 70 octane gasoline containing lead tetraethyl. It has been very satisfactory."

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.



IN ARIZONA TOO

In the large orange groves, date groves and truck farms included in the Heard ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, good gasoline plays an indispensable part in getting work done *on time at low cost.* Says E. S. Bowles, superintendent, "I use good gasoline exclusively in all tractors under my charge."

Even without high compression, the savings on oil bills and the increased power of running on cold manifold with good gasoline usually effect savings in cost per acre as compared to low-grade fuels.

IT PAYS TO BUY

GOOD GASOLINE

FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Maule's Gladiolus Finest varieties, all colors, guaranteed to bloom. 10 Bulbs postpaid for 10c. 100 PREPAID for $1.00. Send 10c or $1 today! *Maule Seed Book free.* TEN BULBS 10¢ WM. HENRY MAULE, 194 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

INVENTORS Small inventions may have large commercial possibilities. Write us for Free book, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN & HYMAN BERMAN, 73-H Adams Building, Washington, D. C.



NO CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

WILL BE PAID ON

UNADAPTED SEED

PROMPTED by the serious shortage of domestic legume seed, the Seed Trade has imported 15,000,000 pounds of foreign red clover and alfalfa. This inferior and unadapted seed is being offered at several dollars a bushel less than domestic seed.

The United States Department of Agriculture warns that seedings containing unadapted seed will not be eligible for benefit payments under the Soil Conservation Act. Only domestic and Canadian legumes are regarded as adapted seed.

This means that farmers using foreign red clover and alfalfa in their seedings will lose $2.00 to $3.00 per acre in Conservation benefits—far more than they will save on seed cost.

HAY CROPS THREATENED

EVEN more serious than the loss of benefit payments, however, is the loss of hay crops which is almost certain to follow the use of imported seed. Agronomists and plant breeding specialists in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are unanimous in stating that European, African and South American legumes are not hardy enough to stand our severe winters. While some foreign seed may produce a fair yield the first year, there is little chance that it will winter through.

WATCH FOR THE STAIN

SOME measure of protection against unadapted seed is afforded by the Federal Seed Act. This law requires the staining of imported seed as follows:

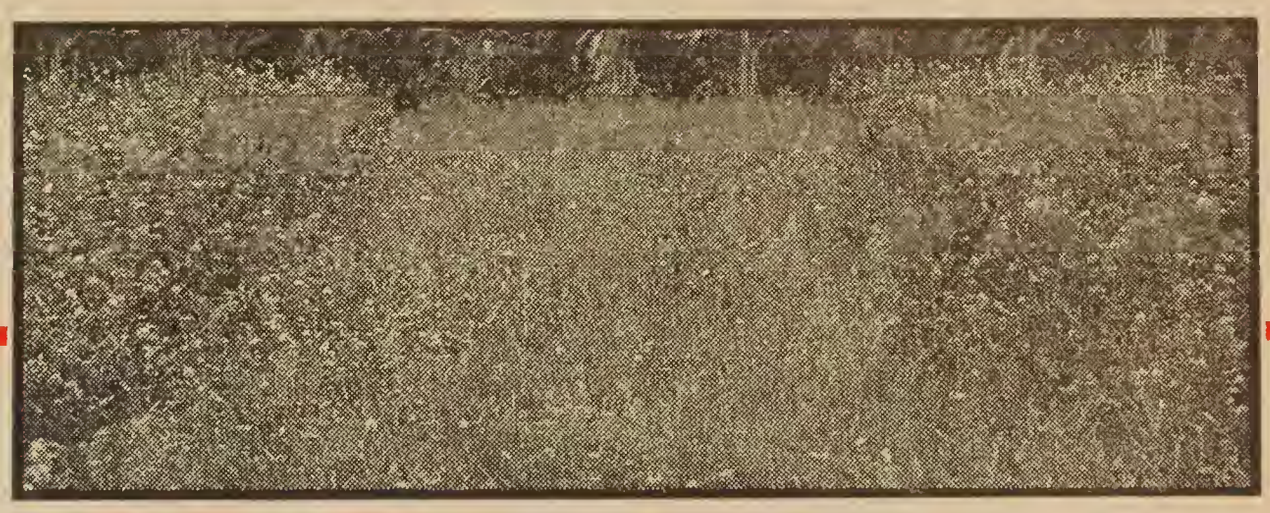
Alfalfa and Red Clover seed grown in France, Poland, Hungary, etc., 1% Green. Alfalfa and Red Clover seed grown in Canada, 1% Violet. Red Clover seed grown in Italy, 10% Red. Alfalfa seed grown in Turkistan (Turkestan), 10% Purple Red. Alfalfa seed grown in South America, 10% Orange Red. Alfalfa and Red Clover Seed which are of unknown origin, 10% Red.

ADAPTED SEED AVAILABLE

G.L.F. patrons will be supplied with winter-hardy, Kem-Fee treated red clover and alfalfa while the supply lasts. To patrons who are unable to obtain a normal supply of adapted red clover and alfalfa, G.L.F. Seed Service recommends that they use more alsike in their seedings, rather than take a chance on foreign seed.

At the end of the season, G.L.F. will supply patrons with certificates covering their purchases of adapted seed, superphosphate, lime, and other supplies which entitle them to Soil Conservation benefits.

These certificates may be attached, by the patron, to the Soil Conservation claim sheet when it is filed for payment next fall.



(*At right*) FOREIGN *vs.* DOMESTIC CLOVER: The plot in the center is seeded with imported Red Clover Seed. The plots on each side are two different strains of domestic Red Clover.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—ITHACA, N. Y.

MARCH 13, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Fun with Perennials

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

PERENNIALS are one of the best friends of the busy gardener. Once established, their flowers come and go each year with a minimum amount of care. Their other great advantage is that many of them bloom earlier than annuals, so that by a good selection of both one may have continuous bloom from early spring until late fall. Some easy-to-grow perennials are peonies, iris, phlox, hardy asters, dianthus, Marguerite, columbine, delphiniums, hardy roses and chrysanthemums. Pictured here are some interesting new varieties and old friends. See page 38 for additional flower pictures and information.

Below—Hardy Phlox is the best flower for July bloom and can be grown successfully if you spray clumps with bordeaux two or three times during the season. Noteworthy newcomers among perennial phlox this year are Daily Sketch, Graf Zeppelin, Salmon Glow, and Africa.

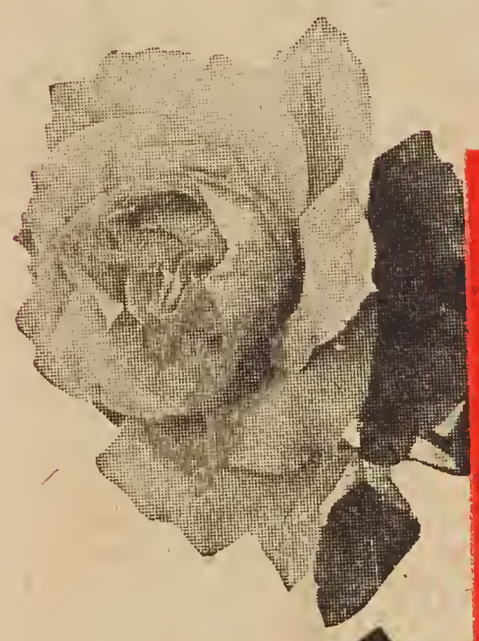


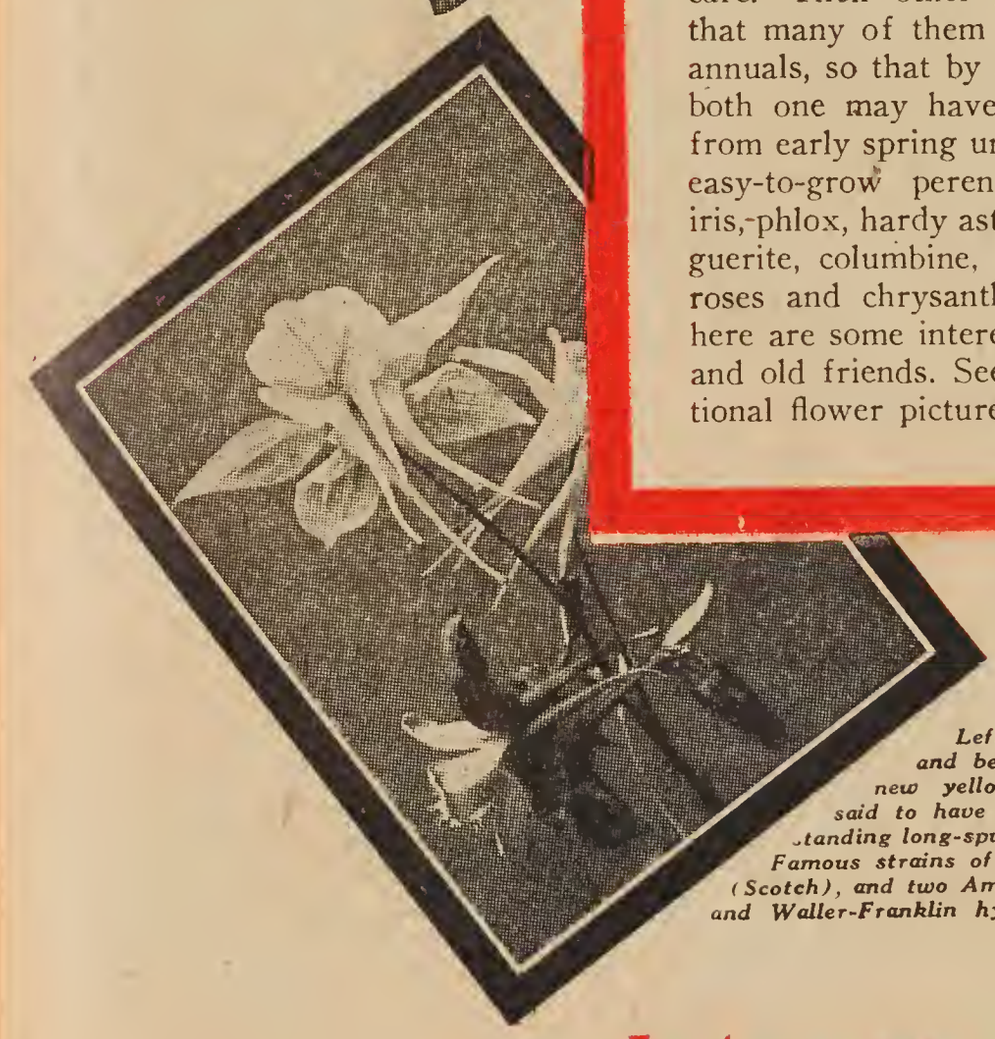
Photo by Dreer.

Dickson's Centennial, a crimson, fragrant, sturdy grower, is one of the new favorites among red roses. Others are Will Rogers, Christopher Stone, and Radiant Beauty.

Eclipse and Goldenes Mainz are fine new yellow roses. Among the pinks are Sterling and Nellie E. Hillock. Of the new white roses, Snowbird and Mrs. Frances King are highly recommended.

—Photo by Dreer.





Left — Columbines get bigger and better all the time. One of the new yellow varieties, Longissima, is said to have spurs 4" long. Another outstanding long-spurred variety is Crimson Star. Famous strains of columbine seed are Dobbie's (Scotch), and two American ones, Mrs. Scott Elliot and Waller-Franklin hybrids.



Nothing is more stately and beautiful than "delphiniums blue", which because of their height are excellent for the back of the perennial border.

This new early Korean Hybrid Chrysanthemum, Appeal, is a single, blush-white flower with long dainty narrow petals. The past few years have brought forth one lovely new Korean Chrysanthemum after another, with colors that are a joy to behold. They should have a place in your garden.

For Announcement of Seed Contest Winners, See Page 6



Copyright 1937, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

IN NO SECTION of the country is the 1937 Grange work starting with more vigor than in New Jersey, due to the fact that 1936 was one of the best Grange years in the history of the organization in that state. Besides the organization of new Granges and the addition of 1000 new names to the Grange roster during the 12 months ending December 31, three new Grange halls were dedicated during 1936, representing an investment of more than $12,000; while several hall mortgages were burned and the indebtedness of others materially reduced. At the recent session of the State Grange at Atlantic City, Governor Harold Hoffman sent an earnest message of greeting and congratulation, and heartily commended the State Grange for its policy on many pending questions.

* * *

Widespread sorrow has been caused in Massachusetts by the death of Mrs. Elmer D. Howe, a life-long Patron, and whose husband was Master of the Massachusetts State Grange during the years 1892—1898. Mr. and Mrs. Howe were very active in all Grange directions, and 15 subordinates in the Bay State were organized by Mr. Howe.

* * *

Few Grange members in New York State exceed the record for long continued devotion enjoyed by Theodore S. Barnes, 92 years old, a member of Fallkill Grange in Dutchess county. He has been a member of three different subordinate Granges, serving all of them as master; was twice master of Dutchess County Pomona; was county deputy and later auditor of the New York State Grange. Mr. Barnes is in perfect health and as enthusiastic a Grange member as in his younger days.

* * *

In New York State, Juvenile Grange work is to be encouraged the coming year by the offering of prize awards by the State Grange for Juvenile effort. Pennants will be given to Juveniles which qualify in the honor class; prizes to the three local units which do the best work during 1937; with awards on essay and program contests, in which it is expected the Juvenile members will widely enter. Juvenile work is also featured every year at the State Fair in Syracuse, with exhibits put on by Grange youngsters from many different sections of the state.

* * *

The Connecticut State Grange has embarked upon a state-wide beautification program, offering a wide variety of prizes to subordinates which shall make the most improvement in Grange hall exteriors during the next 12 months. A free offer is made to Granges of plants, shrubbery, etc., if they will enter this contest, and exert their efforts to improve the outward appearance of the Grange halls in the Nutmeg State.

* * *

In Rhode Island the Granges are making a move to secure legislation which will restore the bounty on foxes, removed by the legislature a few years ago. These animals are becoming so numerous in Little Rhody that birds and poultry alike are suffering serious havoc, and the farmers of the state are very much exercised over the situation. The Rhode Island State Grange recently passed strong resolutions favoring such a bounty and the subject is one for lively discussion throughout the state.

How to Make a Good SEED BED

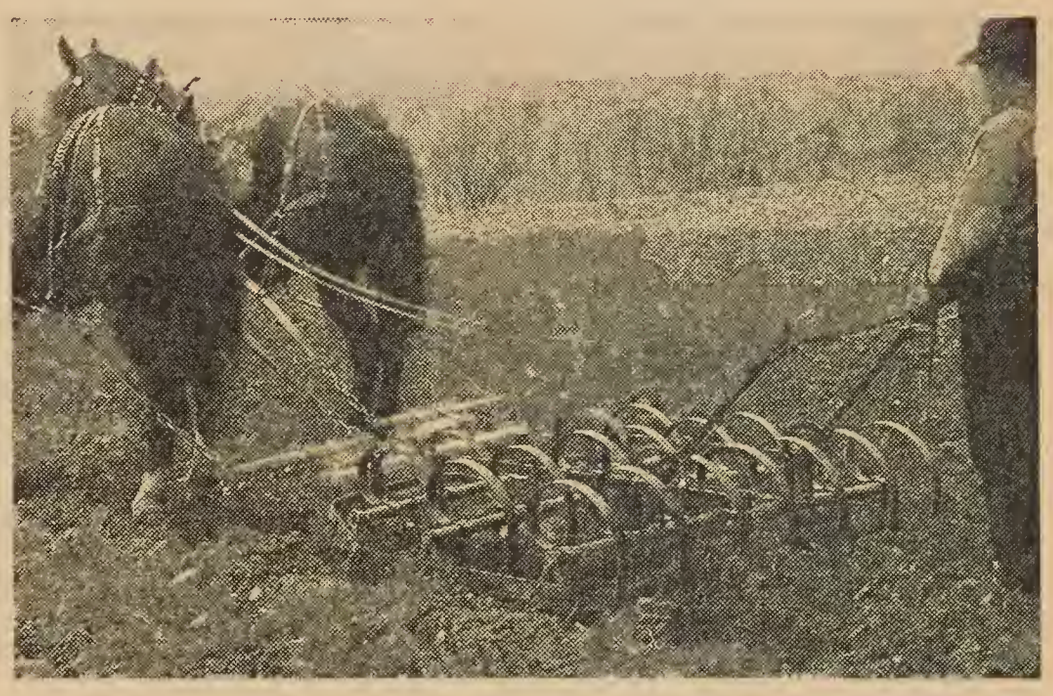
I—Drain wet spots. A few tiles make wet spots profitable and greatly improve the tilth of areas drained.

II—Add organic matter. Nothing helps friability of a clay soil so much as plowing under plenty of organic matter. To increase humus to any considerable extent, it is almost essential to plow under several green manure crops.

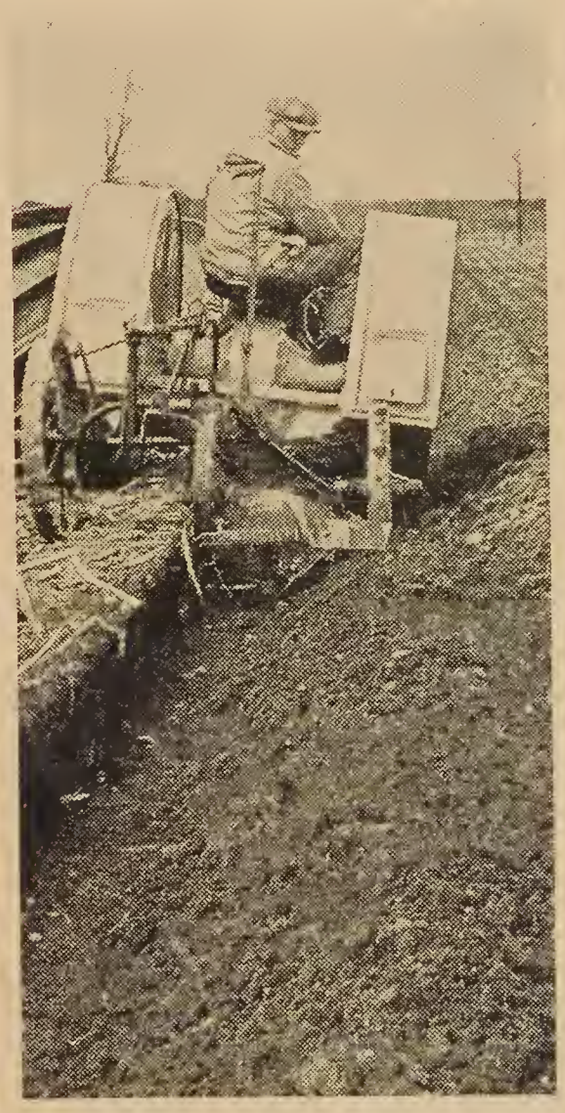
III—Plow at the right time. Working a sandy soil when wet does little damage, but on clay, watch out. If moisture content is just right, it will work up easily; otherwise it will be lumpy. Fall plowing helps winter frosts break up lumps. The tendency toward plowing clay soil as seldom as possible is growing.

IV—Harrow at intervals of several days, preferably after showers.

This kills weeds and improves tilth.



Below: — Seemingly simple, the plow is a marvelous tool, constructed on exact scientific principles in order to get the greatest pulverizing effect from the least power. This fertile soil has just the right amount of moisture for plowing and a minimum of harrowing will be necessary.

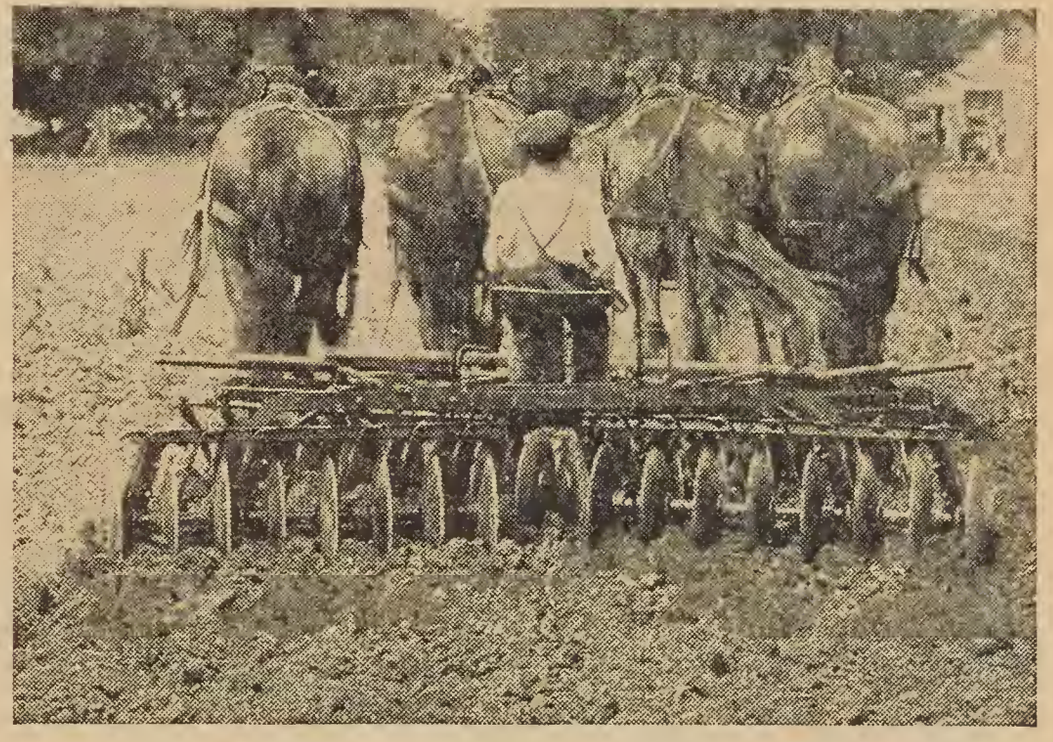


Below: — A relatively new tillage implement. A rapidly rotating set of knives pulverizes the furrow slice. In addition to putting soil in good tilth, claims are made that white grubs are killed.



A friable, yet firm, seed bed, allows roots and stem to penetrate the soil, yet puts the moist dirt in close contact with the seed for quick germination. This tool is more effective for packing the soil and pulverizing lumps than was the old type of land roller.

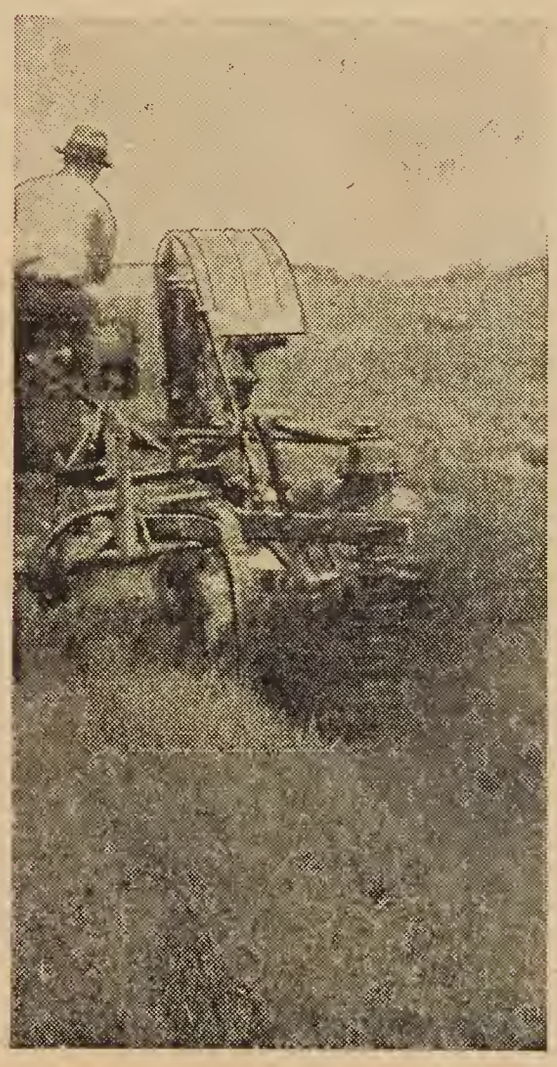
At no time can weeds be killed so quickly and effectively as before the crop is planted by harrowing several times at intervals of a few days. Showers and warm weather germinate weed seeds; cultivation kills them. Also, after the crop is up, cultivating between rows is far more effective when the soil is friable.

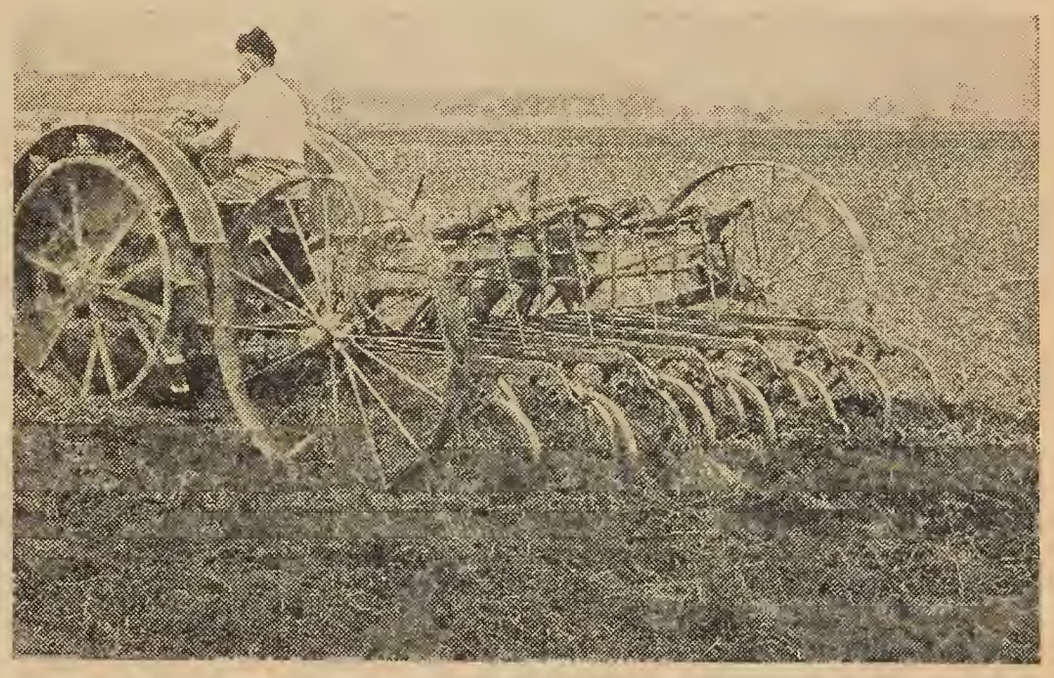


A great combination — fertile soil, a sharp disc harrow, good horses and a responsible farm boy working as nature's partner! The effectiveness of any tillage tool is roughly measured by the amount of dirt it moves.



Plowed when it was too wet, this field is a collection of hard lumps that cannot in one year be made into a friable seed bed. Small seeds like clover will rattle down to hardpan and never germinate, while moisture, instead of nourishing the crop, will evaporate into the air.





Grass may well be called the most important farm crop. But quack grass, well that's another story. This tractor-drawn tillage tool is especially rough on that pesky pest.

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

The Fight Goes On

AFTER reading articles in the last issue of *American Agriculturist* on President Roosevelt's attack on the Supreme Court, many readers have written me asking what they can do to help to maintain an independent judiciary. Here are some suggestions:

1. Read the article and the letter about the Supreme Court on Page 11 of this issue. If you have not already done so, look up the last issue of *American Agriculturist* and read the article "Arouse and Beware" printed on the first page, and Ed. Babcock's comments in "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff."

2. Then write the member of Congress from your district and the senators who represent your State in the United States Senate. Their names were given at the conclusion of the article in the last issue.

3. Telephone your neighbors and get them to write letters to their members of Congress and to their newspapers.

4. Write your friends everywhere and arouse them to the vital importance of this issue.

Entirely regardless of politics, I have no doubt of the verdict of the American people on any important question when they have the facts or when they are aroused. The greatest danger, however, is that most people are so busy with everyday affairs that they are indifferent and slow to act on public questions of tremendous importance. This question of the Supreme Court, of an independent judiciary, is such a question. It is time to act!

Rural Electrification Coming Fast

MORE progress was made in rural electrification in 1936 than in any preceding year. In fact, in this one year in New York State almost as many lines (about 4000 miles) were built as in the whole five years preceding. That is something to be proud of.

The number of electrified farms on December 31, 1929, in New York amounted to 27 per cent of the total number of farms. But by the end of 1936 the percentage had risen to 42.5 per cent, or an increase of nearly 75 per cent in the number of farms electrified since the beginning of 1930.

That is certainly progress in making things easier and more pleasant in the country home and on the farm. Best of all, this progress has been made in the regular business way without government subsidy. It has come to pass through the fine cooperation of farmers and their rural electrification committees in cooperation with the power companies themselves.

Will similar progress be made in 1937? I hope so. But there are certain problems, one of the chief of which is to obtain right of way. Sometimes electric service to a whole neighborhood is held up because one property owner refuses a right of way. Another difficulty is to insure to the company enough users per mile so that they can afford to build a line. Sometimes enough users sign up and then refuse to take the service afterwards.

If you are interested in getting electric service in your neighborhood, you can get in touch with your county rural electrification committee. You can help also to obtain rights of way, to get your neighbors interested, and to get a sufficient number of signers per mile for the necessary minimum.



This homestead is over a hundred years old. Its timbers are rough-hewn. Although deserted, it still looks homey, doesn't it? Can't you close your eyes and imagine the hopes and struggles of the young couples who started there? Can't you see the children who played in that pleasant backyard, who later went forth to do the world's work? What a story of life could be written around every one of these old farm homesteads!

Grange Spirit

"I like the advertising that the Federal Land Bank is doing. It is time to quit pitying ourselves; it is time to quit feeling that we have no chance and we are all going broke; it is time to remember this is a pretty good old world if we will fight hard enough and long enough for the things that are ours."—*L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange.*

HOW typical is the above sentiment of the Grange fighting spirit! If you have not noticed any of the Federal Land Bank advertisements in recent issues of *American Agriculturist,* look up these advertisements in this and other recent issues and read them, for they will increase your knowledge of and pride in this great Northeast country where you farm and live.

Order Lime and Superphosphate Now

THERE will be a shortage of both limestone and superphosphate this spring. The demand for both of these will be greatly increased because farmers have been able to do more plowing last fall and this winter than before in many years, because of the increased demand for soil conservation practices, and because many are improving their pastures. Demand will also increase because the price of lime is lower than it was even during the depression. The mills will not be able to grind it fast enough to meet the demand.

There is a small shortage also of superphosphate due to the fact that the demand for sulphuric acid for other purposes has so increased that there is not enough with which to treat the phosphate rock. Price of superphosphate has not advanced very much, and is now lower than it is likely to be again in many years.

If you are going to need superphosphate and lime, therefore, and there are few farmers in the Northeast who do not need them, there is but one answer, and that is to get your order in immediately.

Plenty of Good Apple Pie

REMEMBER that editorial in a recent issue where I spoke of the scarcity of good apple pie? Well, I take it back. Judging by the letters and the samples of grand apple pies which my friends have sent me, there is no scarcity of apple pies.

I never had any doubt of that so far as many farm cooks are concerned. What I was trying to say was that good pies are hard to find in public bakeries and restaurants. They are too standardized. They don't taste like those that Mother used to make, or like the good wife bakes. And I don't think this is all due to the loss of my boyish appetite either, as suggested by David F. Roberts in the following jingle:

Dear Editor Ed, I read with a smile
What you wrote of the passing art
Of making pies of Northern Spies
That would cuddle close to your heart;
Or the good old golden pumpkin pie
That mother or aunt would make.
And, boy, the cookies they used to cook
And the appetizing cake!
Somehow it doesn't seem to me
That you and I should judge too free
Of the cooking that's done on the wholesale plan,
For a boy don't eat like a grown-up man.
We used to follow the plow all day,
Then chase the cows at night.
What we would eat when supper came
Would be a good cook's delight.
For don't you know as the years go by,
We are apt to look behind and smile
At the pleasures we used to have?
To the troubles we are more blind.
So let's not worry just you and I
About the modern cooks.
The poor dears do the best they can
With the art they get from books.

One Thing We Don't Regret

"I only hope, or rather I sincerely wish, that all the children who are going to high school now and those who will go to high school in future years could realize as well as I do now what can be gotten out of a high school education. Maybe they do. This generation is pretty smart and seem to know what they want and then work for it."—*J. R. A.*

ALL OF US have heard our friends regret many things, but I doubt if any one of us ever heard a grown person regret that he had too much education. How tragic it is, though, that so many young people never wake up to the value of the opportunities that they have in modern schools until it is too late!

Eastman's Chestnut

THE BEST kind of jokes are those natural ones which start right back in the farm neighborhoods. One of the best of these was told me by a friend recently, who claims it really happened.

A not too brilliant young farmer got the idea that he wanted to raise fighting cocks, so he got some eggs and set them. A practical joker changed the eggs to ducks' eggs. When the eggs hatched, the preplexed owner watched the ducks waddling around. Then he picked one up, looked at its short legs and webbed feet, and said:

"Well, I don't know how much of a fighter you'll make, but all Hell can't tip you over!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842.* Volume 134, No. 6.

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Farm Machinery—
Our 3rd Big Contest



Where do farmers produce the most crops per man and have the highest standard of living, in India, where men break up clods with wooden mallets, or in America, where gasoline or horses furnish the power?

The First Prize is $25 and there are Other Cash and Merchandise Prizes



WHEN he tilled the soil and harvested his meager crop with his own hands, man was often hungry and cold. Modern comforts, conveniences and luxuries are the result of the use of power—first the power of oxen or horses to pull crude, hand-made tools; then later the same animal power supplemented by gasoline tractors to operate larger and more efficient farm machinery.

We in this country have the highest standard of living in the world because we produce more in fewer hours and we do it not by back-breaking toil, but by machinery designed and operated by head work rather than back work.

This rapid development of machinery including farm machinery has come about almost within the memory of living man. It has delivered the farmer from drudgery but it has required that he become a mechanic. Anyone can run a machine so long as it operates perfectly, but what, for example, do you do when the machine ceases to function? Can you locate the trouble and repair it? Do you care for your machinery in a way that will make it give you long, efficient service? Just how much do you know about the machines that you work with?

Just for fun, sit down and answer the following questions. Or, if you do not think it would be fun, just take a look at the list of prizes offered and make up your mind that one of them will come to you.

What Is Your Answer?

1. Approximately how much capital do you have invested in farm machinery?
2. Give five rules which, if followed, will make your farm machinery last longer.
3. List the farm machinery that a man should own to operate efficiently and profitably a 200 acre dairy farm, with 25 acres of cash crops as a side line. (You may specify kind and acreage of each cash crop.) OR List machinery needed on a family-sized fruit farm. OR List machinery needed on a family-sized vegetable farm.
4. Name and describe a fairly recent improvement in each of the following tools: plow, potato planter, grain harvester, potato grader, fertilizer attachments on seeders and planters, hay baler, tractor wheels.
5. What is the fundamental difference between a sod plow and a stubble plow?
6. Give several reasons why it is more necessary to have a repair shop on a farm than it was thirty years ago.
7. What is meant by a four-cycle gasoline engine? Name the four strokes and tell what each does.
8. What do you consider your most indispensable piece of farm machinery and why?
9. When the cutter bar of your mowing machine lags, how does it affect the operation of the mower and how can the fault be corrected?
10. What is wrong with the knotter on your grain binder when you find the knot correctly tied, but hanging to the knotter bills and the bundle, in being kicked out, has broken the twine. How can the condition be corrected?
11. What is meant by the suction of a plow? What is its purpose?
12. Explain 5 factors that should be considered when buying a truck.
13. Give rules for making tires last longer.

Note—Answer any 12 of the above questions.

Rules

1. Contestants or members of the immediate family must operate a farm or have a home garden.
2. No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, members of state extension services or staffs of colleges of agriculture, and persons connected with the manufacture or sale of farm machinery.
3. All entries must be received in the *American Agriculturist* office by April 17. Address Farm Machinery Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Entries will be judged on (a) the amount of reference material read, including chapters in textbooks or other books on agriculture, bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers; (b) neatness and readability; (c) brief, accurate, complete answers.
5. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.
6. Winners will be announced in the May 8 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

References

You will find the following Farmers' Bulletins helpful. You can get them by sending five cents (not stamps) for each bulletin to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

FB 1754—Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.

FB 1565—Shall I Buy a Combine?

FB 1690—Plowing with Moldboard Plows.

FB 1299—Shall I Buy a Tractor?

New York State subscribers can get Bulletin E-108, The Farm Shop and Tool Equipment, by dropping a postcard to the Publications Office, Roberts Hall, College of Agricul- (*Turn to Page* 31)

DON'T MISS THESE

Opportunities

Is your name among the list of seed contest prize winners on page 6? Whether your name is there, whether you tried unsuccessfully, or whether you did not compete, there is still time to get your entry in the baby chick contest in before March 15, the closing date.

Then read the rules of the latest contest on this page, get the references mentioned, and go to work! It's fun, and it's profitable.

Seed Contest Winners



PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize
James Padgham—Macedon, N. Y.

$25.00—*American Agriculturist.*
$7.00 worth of vegetable and flower seeds awarded by Joseph Harris Co.
Twenty-five Elberta Peach trees awarded by Maloney Bros. Nursery Co.

Second Prize
Elizabeth Oakley—R. D. 3, Freehold, N. J.

$10.00—*American Agriculturist.*
$6.00 worth of vegetable and flower seeds awarded by Joseph Harris Co.

Third Prize
Elmer Drummond—Gouverneur, N. Y.

$5.00—*American Agriculturist.*
$5.00 worth of vegetable and flower seeds awarded by Joseph Harris Co.



Nowhere are life and death seemingly so close as when the seed is buried in the soil. But if the soil is well-tilled and the seed well-chosen, a living plant springs into being and yields a bumper harvest.

How would you like the job of picking the winner of the seed contest from among the hundreds of entries, all carefully done and all having considerable merit? It was a real task, but we all enjoyed it and now we have our sleeves rolled up ready to dive into the pile of baby chick contest letters that are already beginning to arrive by armfuls. Just about the time we finish that one, we will be ready to start reading the farm machinery letters on the contest announced in this issue.

The editors spent many hours going over the letters, yet they realize that other judges might have reached a different decision. Questions most commonly incorrect or incomplete were the ones concerning the relation of tilth to germination, and seed treatment. Many entries lacked neatness and were scored down accordingly.

Anyway, contestant after contestant reported that the information gained in looking up the answers more than repaid all the effort.

The companies offering merchandise prizes have received a list of winners and where prizes are definite, they will arrive in due season. Where a choice is involved, winners will receive letters from the companies, verifying the prize; then choice can be made and sent to the company.

OTHER PRIZES ARE:

4. Norman A. Smith — West Franklin, Maine.
$4.00 worth of vegetable and flower seeds awarded by Joseph Harris Co.
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by W. Atlee Burpee.
One pound Semesan Bel.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

5. F. A. Brown—Orwell, Vt.
$5.00 worth of nursery stock awarded by E. W. Townsend Sons.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

6. Henry Bennett—R. D. 2, Phelps, N. Y.
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by W. Atlee Burpee.
One pound Semesan Bel.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

7. Norman A. Smith—West Franklin, Maine.
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by W. Atlee Burpee.
One pound Semesan Bel.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

8. W. D. Curtis—R. D. 1, South New Berlin, N. Y.
One pound Semesan Bel.
5 bushels choice seed oats awarded by Gardner Seed Company.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

9. Lewis Gay—Warsaw, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.
One bushel Warba seed potatoes awarded by Edward F. Dibble.
$3.00 worth of merchandise awarded by Robson Seed Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

10. Mrs. Grant Jocelyn—Grahamsville, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.
One bushel Dibble's Russet seed potatoes awarded by Edward F. Dibble.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

11. Mrs. Chas. Damon—R. D. 1, Island Pond, Vt.
One pound improved Ceresan.
One bushel Cornell Hybrid Silage Seed Corn awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

12. Lewis F. Allen—Macedon, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.
One bushel certified Lenroc oats awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

13. Mrs. Bruce Scudder—Fleischmanns, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.
60 pounds certified Russett seed potatoes awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

14. Miss Grace Graves—R. D. 7, Augusta, Maine.
One pound improved Ceresan.
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

15. Bruce Mitchell—Waterloo, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

16. E. W. Mitchell — Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.
One pound improved Ceresan.

(*Continued on Page* 17)

What Some Contestants *Say*

"I was painfully surprised to find how little DEFINITE knowledge I had in my head on the subject and how much I had to get or check up on from books. It made me do $25.00 worth of thinking and study and I know will do all who enter it a world of good."—*E. W. M., New York.*

* * *

"While preparing this paper, I have built up a good lecturer's program for Greene Valley Grange No. 881, of which I am lecturer. Thank you for the contest."—*Mrs. B. S., New York.*

* * *

"I am enclosing my answers to your seed contest. I think this is a very fine thing for you to do and I feel as though I have learned a great many things from it."—*N. A. S., Maine.*

* * *

"I do hope my answers are at least worth some seeds from those beautiful catalogues. Anyway, I'm glad I tried, for I learned a lot of things I never knew before."—*Mrs. M. F., New York.*

* * *

"The stimulation of thought which this contest has made has made it very worthwhile. It makes one realize how numerous are the individual kinds of seeds used on a farm and the equally numerous conditions of their handling and treatment, not to mention purchase or production. I trust everyone has benefited quite as much as I from this contest and that they too are firm believers in good—yes, *better*—seeds."
—*G. C. M., New York.*

* * *

"It doesn't seem right to ask for so many catalogues and order from only one or two, so I shall take most of these beautiful books down to Grange and place them on the magazine table (a sort of "bread casting" stunt, you see). Who knows what may come of it?"—*Mrs. W. E. R., New York.*



DAIRYMEN EVERYWHERE are making Cow Chows their first choice in dairy feed! They're getting more milk. They're making more money. Purina's ironclad More Milk Insurance assures them in the very beginning they can feed Purina Cow Chows—*the best that man and science know how to put together*—at no extra cost. More Milk Insurance protects dairymen against the uncertainty of so-called "just as good feeds."

No matter where you live; no matter what you are now feeding; no matter what your milk market or prices are . . . you can now feed Cow Chows, the best in dairy feeds without worrying about extra cost. *Purina assures you more milk . . . Purina insures you against extra cost.* Do as other dairymen are doing. See your Purina dealer, make application for More Milk Insurance and feed Cow Chows!

PURINA
assures you more milk
and insures you against
extra cost!



PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



THE RUIN OF A GIANT

IN MY morning reading in one of Harry Emerson Fosdick's books, I ran across the following:

> "On the slope of Long's Peak in Colorado lies the ruin of a forest giant. The naturalist tells us that the tree had stood for four hundred years; that it was a seedling when Columbus landed on San Salvador; that it had been struck by lightning fourteen times; that the avalanches and storms of four centuries had thundered past it.
>
> "In the end, however, beetles killed the tree.
>
> "A giant that age had not withered nor lightning blasted nor storms subdued fell at last before insects that a man could crush between his forefinger and his thumb."

There is a tremendous lesson here for all of us. So often we weather the big storms, and then fall before the insignificant but insidious little foes that are dangerous because we have no defense against them.

■ ■ ■ ■

LITTLE pesky habits that tamper with your health, a gradual slipping into the wrong group of companions, wasting your time on trashy reading and other pursuits not worthy of that fine mind of yours, gradual growing neglect of your church and other worthy organizations that need your support—all of these are destroyers of giants.

■ ■ ■ ■

ANYTHING that keeps you from your best is your mortal enemy. If anybody came to you today and tried to persuade you to steal or to kill, you would laugh at him. You know the dangers and the consequences of such action. But how about it, when some mischievous little imp whispers in your ear:

> "That's good enough. Let it go."

Or—

> "Go ahead; just this once won't hurt."

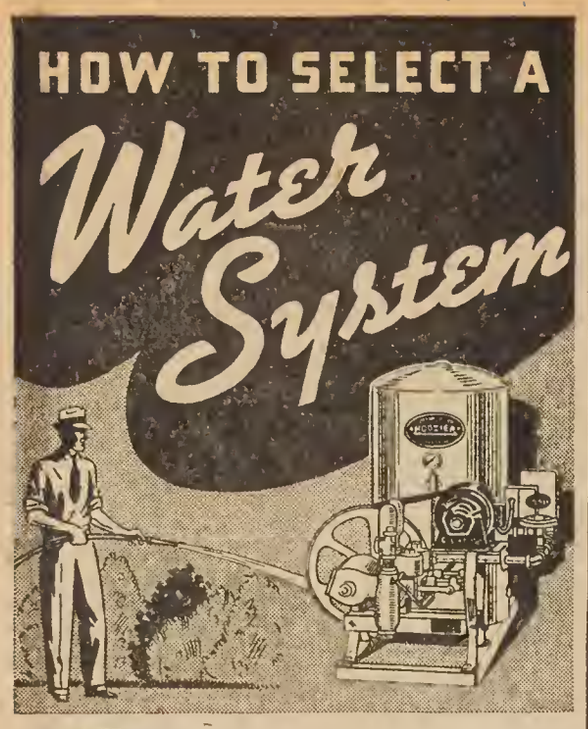
Or—

> "Let it go. You don't have to do that job. Let someone else do it."

These are the beetles that creep in on us. These are far more dangerous than the big enemy we have learned to watch, because they creep in on us unawares.

You have learned to recognize and guard against your big enemies. Learn to do the same against the little ones.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square,
St. Louis, Mo.



When you buy an ELECTRIC Water System be sure to get a system suited to your farm and home needs. Insist on ample capacity and consider quality—not price alone.

HOOSIER electric pumps and complete water systems are built extra sturdy to give lifetime satisfaction. Many exclusive features. Special chamber prevents oil and water mixing. Galvazink inside and outends rusty water. Any size. Deep or shallow well.



ASK ABOUT THE NEW STAR ★ ZEPHYR WINDMILL

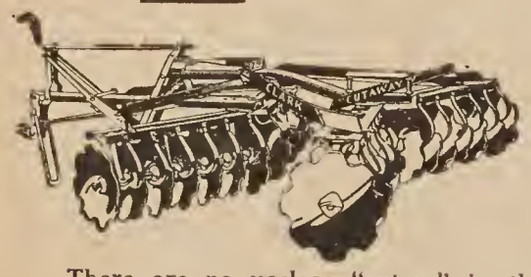
New invention. U. S. Patent No. 2,049,655. Streamlined wheel gives 31% more power than ever before possible. Works while others stand still. Easily installed on any tower. Ask your dealer or write for free literature.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
387 Oak St., Kendallville, Ind.

'Aero' Cyanamid
NITROGEN + LIME FERTILIZER
FEEDS THE CROP
SWEETENS THE SOIL

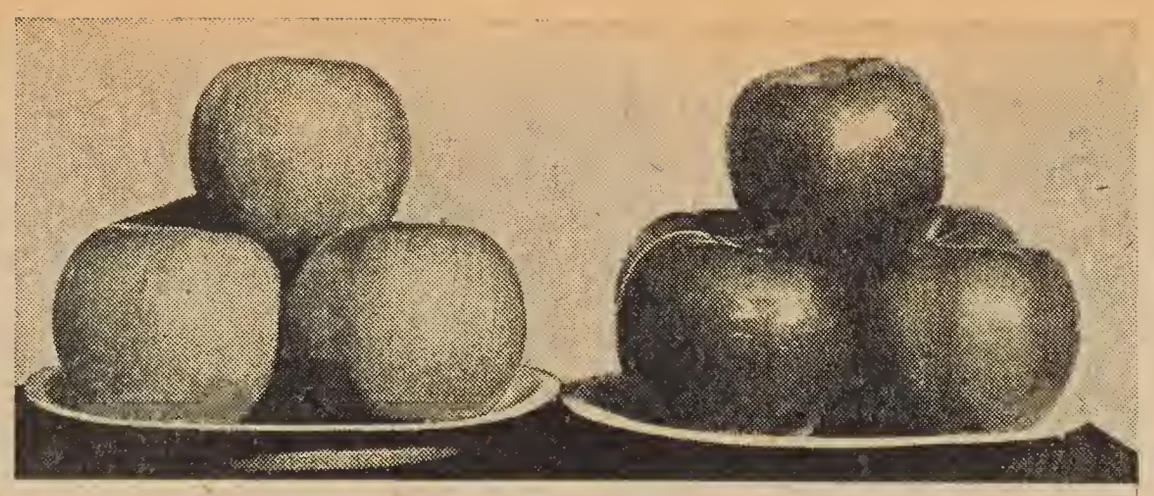
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Left — Northern Spy. Right — A red bud sport of Northern Spy. The bud sport is much better color but, like any sport, it may have some qualities in which it is less desirable than the parent. It needs testing like any new variety.

Apples to Set

By L. H. MAC DANIELS
Pomology Department, Cornell University.

DURING the past decade the apple variety situation in New York State has changed greatly. Not long ago there were a score or more sorts that could be recommended for general planting with some assurance that they would find a market. Today, because of changing market demand, the list of varieties desirable for commercial planting in New York has been reduced to a mere half dozen.

In the long run it is sound policy to grow the varieties in New York that are best adapted to the climate of the different fruit districts and which preferably cannot be grown as well elsewhere. There is an increasing market preference for varieties of better quality and appearance, as for example, McIntosh, Northern Spy, and Delicious, and relatively less demand for those that are less attractive and of poorer quality. Access to a local or special market may warrant the planting of varieties that would not be suitable for the general market. The following discussion applies mostly to the general market.

In New York State the recognized varieties of first rank commercial importance are the McIntosh, R. I. Green-



Macoun, a new variety with some excellent qualities.

ing, Northern Spy, Cortland, Baldwin, and Wealthy. These can be grown in New York, New England, and Michigan to advantage, but cannot be grown as well elsewhere except possibly in parts of Canada. The Champlain Valley is limited to the hardier of these and in the Hudson Valley, because of a longer growing season and more heat, a few other sorts might be included.

In a second group belong the varieties that can be grown in New York at least fairly well, but which can be and are being grown in large volume elsewhere in the United States. Here are such varieties as Delicious, Rome, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Golden Delicious.

In a third group might be placed the well known older varieties which are adapted to New York conditions but which have been relegated to secondary commercial importance because of undesirable qualities of one kind or another. Here fall such varieties as Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston, Wagener, King, Russet, Red Canada, Fameuse, Northwestern Greening, Fall Pippin, Opalescent, and many others.

A fourth group is made up of varieties which are good commercial sorts in some localities but which are not adapted to New York conditions generally. Such varieties are the Winesap, Arkansas, Stayman, York Imperial, Yellow Newtown, Limbertwig, and some others of lesser importance.

A fifth group includes the recently introduced varieties which have not as yet been tried out sufficiently to have established either their market value of their adaptability to any given locality or soil. Among these are the Macoun, Kendall, Turley, Milton, Melba, Lobo, Lodi, Early McIntosh, Orleans, Hume, Lawfan, and many others of less promise.

In choosing varieties, a grower is practically limited to one of these groups. All things considered, the varieties in the first group reserve primary consideration. In most situations well balanced plantings made up of the six varieties named would not be far wrong for the general market. Of course Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening should not be planted where temperatures below—20° F. occur with any frequency. Soil adaptation also must be considered, as Northern Spy usually does poorly on any but the more favorable soils. Wealthy requires extra care in pruning and thinning in order to obtain size.

There are many growers who do not intend to replant either Baldwin or Greening. However, with all their faults there are really no varieties available which will entirely take their place. While there is no doubt that it would be unwise to replant Baldwin to the extent that it was planted when it made up approximately a third of the total production of Western New York, it may well be argued that the Baldwin still has a place, at least until a variety is found to replace it. In parts of Western New York, particularly on the heavier soils where red apples do not color well, the Greening is one of the few varieties that can be grown commercially to advantage.

Northern Spy is unquestionably a high quality apple of good market demand. Its faults, however, are many. It comes into bearing late and has a reputation for shy bearing, probably mostly related to lack of cross pollination. Most important of all, the fruit is not uniform on the trees, only packing out about 60% number 1 fruit under most conditions. Apparently it is not adapted to the land close to the lake in Western New York but does better in the zones away from the lake and in the Hudson Valley. With all its faults, Northern Spy remains one of the chosen few.

The Cortland apple has many characteristics in its favor as well as faults. It is probably a mistake to compare it too closely with McIntosh. As compared with Baldwin, however, it has advantages. It is, intrinsically, a good apple both for cooking and for dessert. Trees begin bearing young, the fruit hangs well to the tree, the trees have shown no marked tendency to alternate, and the fruit is of good size and attractive appearance. The trees came through the cold winter of 1933-34 in good shape. On the other hand, it must be admitted first of all

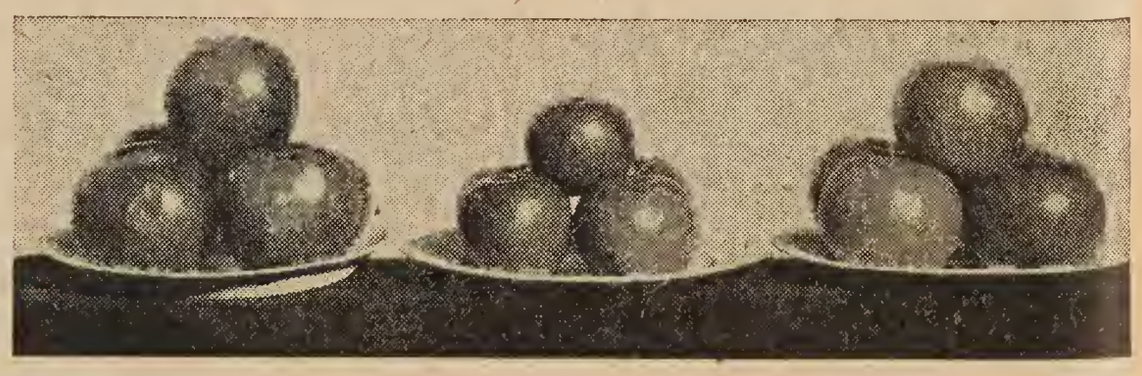


Hume, a new variety worth trying.

that the market for Cortland is not well established as yet, that it tends to be somewhat non-uniform as to size and color; it is susceptible to scab and aphis injury, and perhaps most important of all requires special care in harvesting to keep it from scalding if picked too early or going to pieces with internal breakdown if allowed to hang too long. It is not a late keeper.

Varieties in the second group are receiving much attention from New York growers and it is probable that considerable acreage of some of these will be planted, particularly in the Hudson Valley. There is undoubtedly a place for Delicious there and possibly on some of the more favorable situations on light soils in Western New York. It should be pointed out, however, that there are tremendous plantings of the variety throughout the United States and that the New York crop will have to compete directly with this great volume on the general market. Delicious is, under our conditions, a shy bearer and needs special treatment to produce adequate size. It is almost worthless as a cooking apple and so has no outlet except as a dessert fruit. Rome may also have a place in New York orchards and as a matter of fact is being planted to replace

(*Continued on Page* 18)



Left — A western grown Winesap of good size and color. Center — A Winesap grown at Ithaca, N. Y. Because of the short growing season, the apples are small. Right — Turley, a new variety of the Winesap group that may prove valuable in western New York.

Some Conclusions from the MILK HEARINGS

By E. R. EASTMAN

WITH a meeting in Albany on March 4, attended by some 500 people, the Joint Legislative Commission appointed by the Governor completed a series of twelve hearings throughout the State of New York to try to determine the wishes of dairymen relative to continuing milk price control.

This commission, headed by Senator George F. Rogers of Rochester, Monroe County, has in many respects done one of the best jobs of its kind for the milk industry in this State. It has made every effort to find out the facts about the milk control law, and to determine what farmers and dealers want in the nature of State support in the milk industry for the future. The commission has been absolutely fair, and has given every person and organization that had anything to contribute the opportunity to speak up. I congratulate the members of this committee on the good job that has been done.

At its first hearings, held in central New York cities, sentiment seemed to be about equally divided for and against continuing State price control. At these early hearings there were many dealers and farmers selling milk into upstate cities who favored continuing State control, because in some of these cities State control has been more successful and there has been less price-cutting than in the great New York City market itself. However, as the hearings progressed, particularly as sentiment was obtained from dairymen shipping into the New York market, it became increasingly evident that the majority of dairymen in this State believe that price control is now injuring dairymen, and that it should be discontinued.

In recent years there have been altogether too many half-baked plans for solving the milk marketing problem, so we make no attempt further to clog up the thinking of farmers by submitting a complete plan for milk marketing. There is no cure-all anyway. But from the testimony there has been submitted to this good legislative commission, there are some conclusions that seem to be agreed upon by a majority of the farmers of the New York milk shed. These conclusions, or principles, are:

1. The present milk control law must be discontinued.

Commissioner Ten Eyck, Director Fee, Governor Lehman himself, everybody in fact in the State government charged with the administration of this law, have done everything within their power to make it successful and to help dairymen. Undoubtedly it did help at first. Undoubtedly there are some of the smaller markets in the State where it is of some help still. It was an emergency measure and no one made any claim when the law was first passed that it should be made permanent. The emergency is over, and milk price fixing as it is now set up under the law is injuring far more dairymen than it helps. It is now impossible to enforce this law.

2. The present law, which expires on April 1, should be temporarily extended past the surplus period.

It is a poor time to trade horses when crossing a stream, and that time of year when we produce nearly twice the volume of milk produced in the short period is certainly the time when the milk industry is crossing a stream. Time to make changes is later in the year when the surplus period is over. So nearly all of those who are opposed to the present price fixing law suggest that its life be extended for a few months.

3. Any new legislation should fully provide for continued cooperation and help of State officials on milk marketing problems.

Of course the State does many other things for the milk industry besides actual fixing of prices. As a result of its price fixing experience, it has accumulated a splendid, useful set of records and experience, which can be very helpful in any new plan which may be set up in working out the marketing problem. It is worth repeating, also, that dairymen of the State would be foolish indeed not to recognize the sincere desire of men like Governor Lehman, Commissioner Ten Eyck, and Director Fee to help the dairy industry. In addition to their splendid attitude, the experience of these men is invaluable.

4. There is a growing support in the milk shed for some kind of a plan and legislation which would permit producers' organizations, independent producers and milk dealers to get together in each major market in the milk shed to set their own prices for that particular market, by and with the consent or approval of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

For example, the producers and cooperative associations of dairymen selling milk to Buffalo could enter into a marketing agreement with the dealers of Buffalo, establishing milk prices for a given period. These prices might then be approved as fair by the State through the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

Many insist, however, that care should be taken in using such a plan to keep the State as far as possible away from the principle of price fixing, which is not a State function or good economics on a permanent basis, and that therefore if legislation is passed setting up this plan, the State should never be called in except when the industry found it impossible to agree upon prices which were fair to everyone concerned.

This plan has the good feature of placing price fixing back upon the industry where it belongs, and yet the good cooperation of the State itself could still be used when necessary. Some plan would have to be worked out whereby unorganized dairymen could be represented in the price fixing discussions.

One of the chief reasons why present price fixing law has failed is that it has not had the support either of the dealers or of producers. But if these producers and dealers were responsible for fixing the price for themselves, then they would have to assume the responsibility also of living up to the price and of making the minority who attempt to cut prices toe the line.

Prices for Syracuse, Utica, New York City, or any other market in the milk shed could be determined in the same way. Of course the local committees would be careful to correlate prices so that there would not be wide differences between one market and another. Fixing prices for New York City would involve the problem of milk from other States, but if the industry helped to

(*Continued on Page* 45)



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Late Professor of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin

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Arouse and Beware!

I HAVE been disgusted, angry or worried about the way affairs were going but not scared until F. D. R. began tampering with the Supreme Court. I thought probably I was silly to be so wrought up but I see Mr. Babcock is also scared and Raymond Moley says millions of others are.

It seems just like a nightmare. In spite of all we can do, this horrible thing keeps advancing to overwhelm us. Maybe the Lord has made up His mind that it's time to disintegrate this nation as He did in olden times. Must we just sit here and lose all that our people suffered and died for? Isn't there anything we can do aside from writing letters to legislators which may or may not do any good? I think one thing that ails us is that we have been content so long to let the newspapers and politicians do our thinking for us that our ability in that line has atrophied. Somebody on the radio yesterday was admiring the teakettle, up to its neck in hot water but still singing. That's all right, but I think it's time to take it off the fire and make strong medicine. Can't we forget that we are Republicans, Democrats, Prohis or Mugwumps and just get busy being Americans?

You are right about America being the best place to live. My husband and his brothers prefer this, their adopted country, to the British Isles. Much as I liked England and Wales, I shouldn't want to live there permanently, and conditions there are much better than in countries on the continent.—*Mrs. W. E. R., New York.*

THE SUPREME COURT QUESTION

By Senator Wm. E. Borah

A WRITTEN Constitution made by the people themselves, *an independent and uncontrolled judiciary* to construe the Constitution, together with the power of the people to amend and change their Constitution, are the very pillars of a government by the people.

We live under such a Constitution. It has served the cause of human freedom and the advancement and enlargement of human happiness as has no other document in the history of the world.

The Constitution of Italy is the fertile and restless brain of Mussolini. The Constitution of Germany is the daring and resourcefulness of Hitler. The Constitution of Russia has been—and, despite recently conceded reforms, still is—the iron will of Stalin.

The Constitution of the United States still is an actuality. It is the will and purpose of the American people crystallized into a written document binding upon people and rulers alike.

Under it, the average citizen emerged from a state of serfdom to that of a sovereign. Greater progress and more universal happiness have been the portion of the masses since the year 1789 than in all the 5,000 years preceding it.

Some people believe our Constitution is outmoded. Some people would, therefore, change it; some by direct amendment, some by indirection.

I am not alarmed by any proposal to change the Constitution by constitutional means. I will accept the judgment of the people. But that judgment can be dependable only if it is arrived at with knowledge of the issues and after full and free debate. It is not amendment that is dangerous to the people's liberties; it is the purpose and method of arriving at the amendment. The people should understand the real purpose of any change, and the method of attaining it should be open and free from suspicion.

The Constitution should not be changed by the Executive, by Congress or by the Supreme Court. In short, it should not be changed in Washington. It should be changed by the people alone.

The effort to establish and maintain an independent and uncontrolled judiciary long antedated the adoption of our federal Constitution. The great desire to have a place in government where the humblest citizen might seek justice with no fear that his cause would suffer from the influence of political power was interwoven with the long struggle for Anglo-Saxon liberty.

From time to time, the executive and legislative, or, in other words, the political side of government, have disregarded or trampled under foot practically every guarantee found in the Bill of Rights.

At such times, the Supreme Court of the United States has, in the language of Madison, proved in every instance "in a peculiar manner the guardians of those rights."

In every free government, courts removed from the turmoil and bitterness of politics are indispensable to the rights and liberty of the citizen, particularly the citizen who is without political influence or power. The experience of all history demonstrates this and common sense supports it.

It would be a serious error to regard these questions touching the integrity of the Constitution and the independence of the courts as party questions. If these are not governmental questions of concern to all the people regardless of party, then there are no such questions.

Any plan which undertakes to accomplish any redistribution of power between the states and the national government without the full authority of the people, or any proposal relative to our supreme judicial tribunal undertaken without full authority of the people should be regarded as a mistake, a mistake that there is no reason for making. These things are peculiarly the people's problems. And under every rule or principle known to democracy, they and they alone should settle them.

If the people make a mistake, they will correct it. The dangers which we encounter are not the amendments which may be proposed and made by the people but amendments to the Constitution through usurpation by Congress or by the Executive.

It is a demonstrable truth, supported by a wealth of facts, that the Supreme Court, in numerous instances has thrown the shield of the Constitution about the rights of the citizen when all other appeals for relief have failed him. When war, or mob passion, or political zeal or selfish schemes have carried men beyond reason or justice, the court, when called upon, has interposed to avert great wrongs.

In the last analysis, every question affecting the personnel of the Supreme Court and its interpretation of the fundamental law, arises from someone's discontent with constituted authority. If the Executive finds it difficult or believes it impossible to allay that discontent by means that lie within the Constitution, does it justify extra-legal means to effect a change? The sober and informed judgment of the people, I dare say, will answer in the negative.

"Not all the false prophets on earth can convince the American people," said Henry Ford, "that the American way is a bad way or that it can not succeed. It is the real hope of all humanity even now. We are not willing to saddle America with European fallacies and failures. And it is remarkable how many of them have been offered for our acceptance."

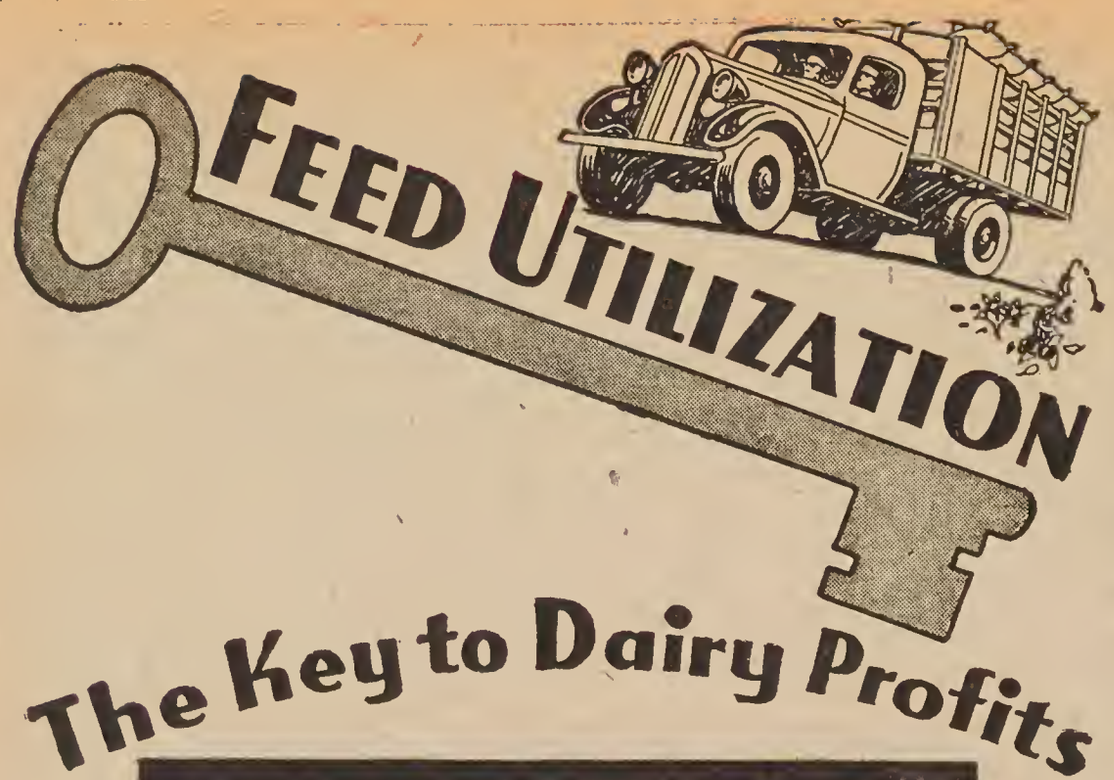
One of these fallacies is to belittle the importance of our written Constitution. The characteristic of earlier constitutions was the restraint and repression they placed upon the people and the latitude of power they allowed the rulers. The crowning virtue of our Constitution is the restraint and the control it imposes upon the agents and the representatives of, and the liberty it allows to, the people. Under the former constitutions, the people were subjects. Under our Constitution, they are masters. They will not, if they know it, take a backward step.

Clearly enough we are now confronted by the issue whether we shall change our written Constitution, if at all, by the established, orderly, open way, or whether we shall destroy it. For a sure way to destruction is the way of indirection — the way proposed to permit the Executive to change the personnel of the highest court and, overnight, substitute for an independent judiciary one hand-picked and in all probability subservient to the Executive power.

THE article on this page expresses so well the real danger of the President's attack on the Supreme Court that we think it ought to be read by every citizen and are therefore re-printing it by permission of the Rural Progress Magazine.

The letter in the box on this page is typical of the many we are receiving about the President's attack on the Supreme Court. Read it, read the article on the front page of last issue, then write your Congressman and Senators your own views. Put a copy of this article into the hands of your friends. Get them to read it and then write or telegraph to members of Congress. Use your telephone to get your friends aroused. As Mrs. W. E. R. says:

"It is time to take the teakettle off from the fire and make strong medicine. It is time to forget that we are Republicans or Democrats." Like the Minute Men of the Revolution, it is time to ride again. It is no time for indifference. Arouse and Beware!



The Key to Dairy Profits

IN THIS YEAR OF HIGH FEED COSTS

NOT WHAT you feed, but WHAT HAPPENS TO WHAT YOU FEED, will determine how much is left for your work and care of the dairy herd in this barn-feeding season. The maintenance of healthy vigor sufficient for every cow to consume, DIGEST AND ASSIMILATE the maximum of roughage and concentrates WITHOUT FEED WASTE . . . is the profit factor of greatest importance in your planning.



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32 Pages

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Potentially great producers regularly graft their keep from the good milkers in the herd simply because they lack the vital function of converting ALL their expensive diet into a full milk pail.

High feed costs this season demand that you give special attention to cow health.

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Kow-Kare is a balanced conditioner made only for dairy cows. This time-tested product, strong in Iron, the great blood purifier, has now been improved by adding assimilable Iodine. This vital element is known to be deficient in soil crops of a large area of the country. Grain feeds, fed even where the Iodine element is relatively normal, usually originate from Iodine-deficient territory. Thus the value of a feed supplement made up of Iron, Botanical drugs and Iodine is needed to put your expensive feeds to work.

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Ask for Kow-Kare at your feed, drug or general store. $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. You will never regret your investment in cow health and robust vigor. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

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IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. — IODINE CONTENT APPROVED — NEW YORK





Professor R. G. Wiggans, of the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell, and the exhibit of double crossed seed corn that attracted so much attention at the New York Farm and Home Week recently.

What is Double Crossed SEED CORN?

WHAT is this double crossed seed corn that we hear so much about and how is it produced? The first step, one that requires several years to carry out, is to in-breed a number of similar strains of one variety. For example, if the plan is to produce inbred strains of West Branch Sweepstakes, the seed grower will plant corn of that variety from several sources. All the kernels planted in any one hill will be taken from one ear. As the corn develops, both tassels and ears are covered by paper bags and at the proper time each ear is hand pollinated with pollen from the tassel on the same stalk. The resulting ears are planted the following year and a similar procedure follows. Frequently this is done for several years.

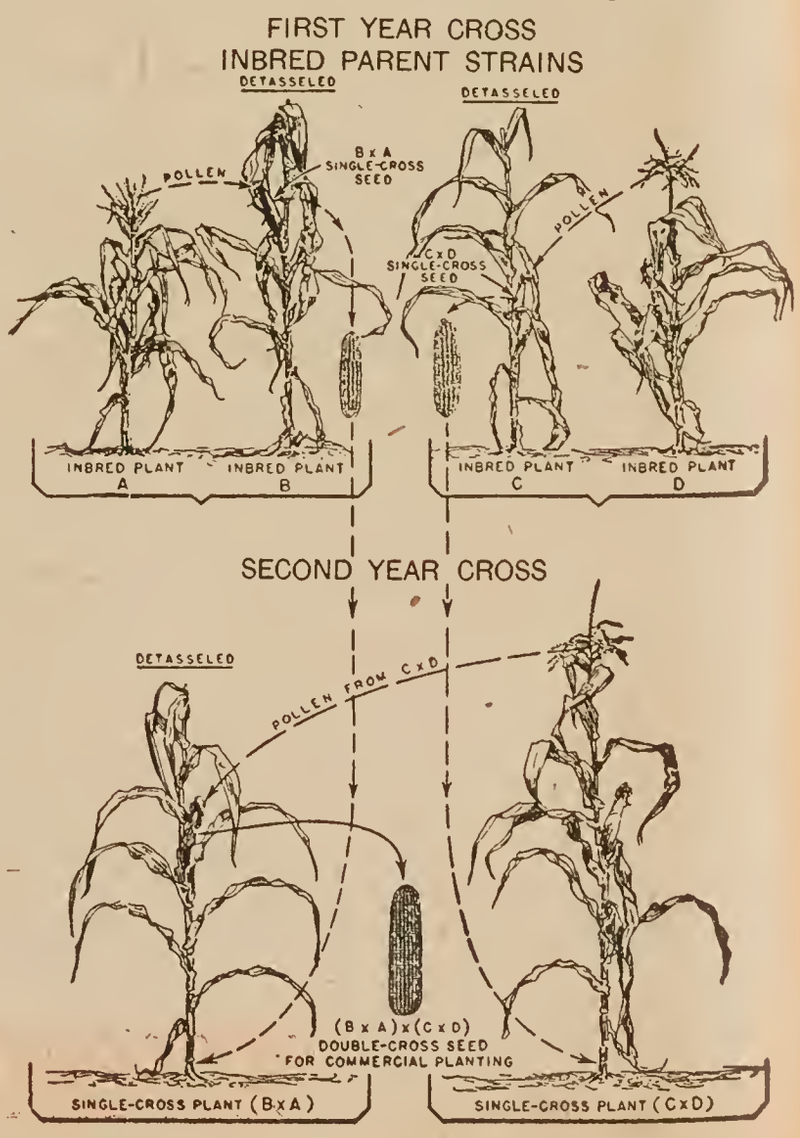
Then, if the work has been carefully done, there will be several strains of corn which have been inbred or self-pollinated for several generations. From this point it takes two years to produce double crossed seed corn and it is necessary to start with seed of four inbred strains. Two of these strains are planted in a field at a considerable distance from any other corn. The rows are alternated, one row being from one strain, the adjoining row from the other strain. As soon as tassels begin to develop, they are removed, usually daily, from one strain. The ears on the detasseled rows are the ones that are used for seed.

What happens in this case is that one inbred strain furnishes the seed, the other inbred strain furnishes the pollen, and the result, therefore, is an ear which is a cross between the two parents. The ears on the male parent, the rows not detasseled, are not used for seed.

In another field located at some distance, the same procedure is followed with the other two inbred strains with which we started. Study the drawing on this page, which will give you a better understanding of just how this is done. The next year seed from these two crosses is again planted in a field at some distance from any other corn. Again seed from one cross is planted in one row and from the other cross in an adjoining row, and again all the plants from one cross are detasseled and the ears on that row saved for seed. Consequently the ears grown that year are spoken of as double crossed seed and are sold by seed growers for commercial planting. Whereas the ears of the original inbred corn are usually rather small and "nubby", the ears of the double crossed seed are large and attractive.

But woe to the farmer who, because of this attractive appearance and be-

(*Continued on Page* 23)



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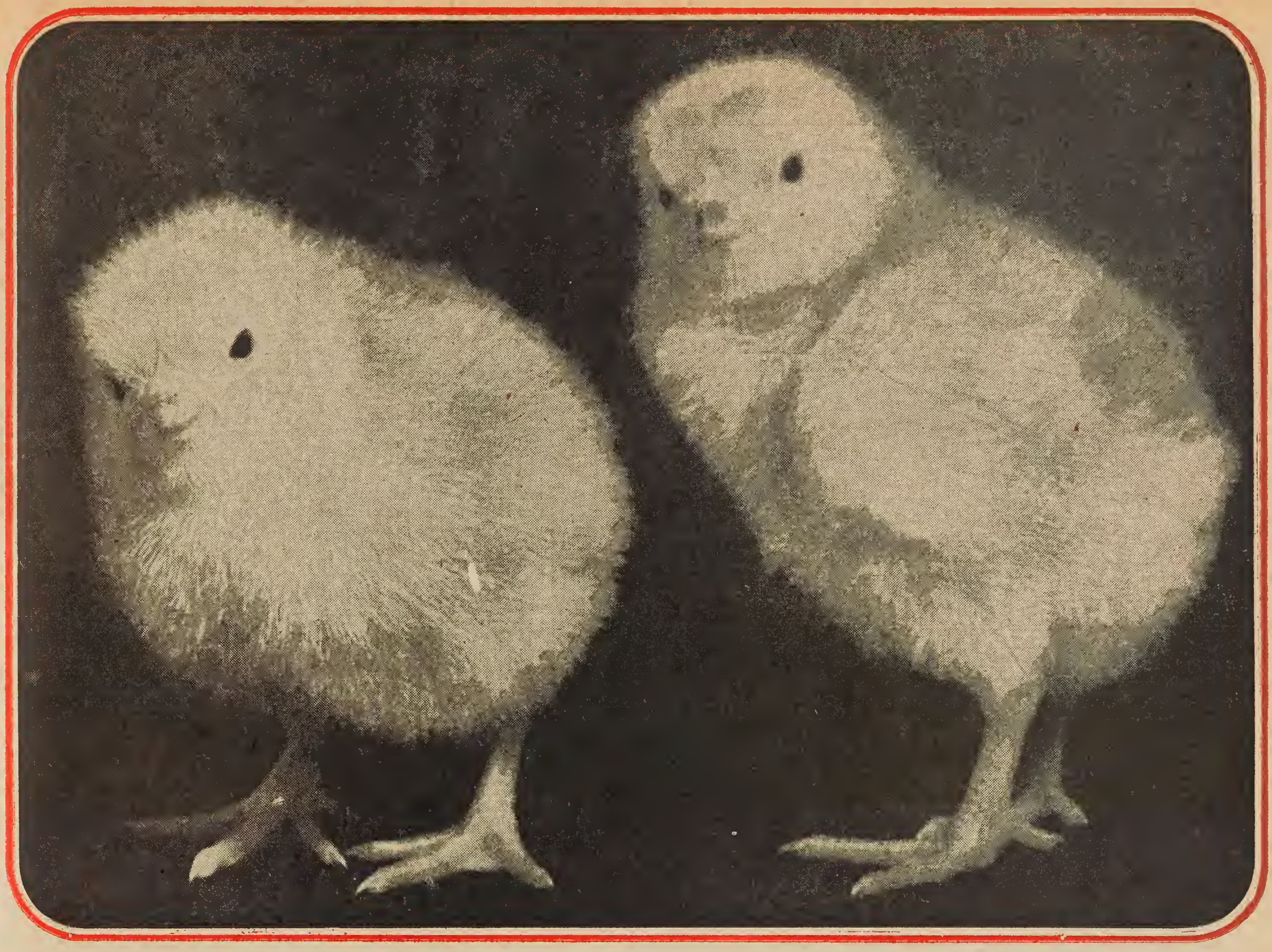


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Strong, healthy, bred-to-lay chicks and G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash is the combination that G.L.F. patrons have found to give them the best possible crop of pullets for the laying house.

Feed them— G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash

MANY POULTRYMEN this year will rear the tenth or twelfth consecutive generation of G.L.F.-fed birds. One poultryman who has 20,000 layers and has used G.L.F. feeds for several years writes: "Last spring we hatched 135,000 chicks, selling 110,000 of these to our customers, and at least 120,000 were reared on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. I believe this shows the satisfaction G.L.F. is giving among my chick customers." Poultrymen starting chicks this spring could ask for no stronger assurance that G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash is the feed to use.

A formula that combines latest proved experimental and practical chick feeding knowledge is the cornerstone of G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. Add to this a simple feeding plan, fresh, palatable ingredients, and a cooperative purchasing, mixing, and distribution service, and you have the reasons why this feed is the leading chick mash in G.L.F. territory. Through year after year of use in the same flocks, this mash has earned the reputation of producing broilers that top the market, and of growing rugged, well-developed pullets that have what it takes to stand up under month after month of heavy egg production.

A NEW FEED: This year G.L.F. patrons have a choice between the regular Starting & Growing Mash and a new Special Starting & Growing Mash. This mash has been developed to take advantage of a new feed ingredient, dried-molasses-and-yeast, which is a rich source of growth-promoting vitamin G, and vitamin B, which prevents nervous disorders.

Many G.L.F. patrons are already using this new, economical mash with excellent results.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.-ITHACA, N.Y.

EXTRA Orchard Brand News EXTRA
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Vol. 1, No. 1 MARCH 1937 Eastern Edition

OIL EMULSION "83" ELIMINATES RIVALS ON QUICK-BREAKING PERFORMANCE

Points Way To Economy For Dormant Spray

ORCHARD BRAND Oil Emulsion "83" is a *quick-breaking* emulsion. When applied (after dilution with water) the oil quickly separates from the emulsifier and deposits itself *evenly* on the twigs and branches. Its run-off is almost entirely water.

Recent experiment station work demonstrating that high calibre quick-breaking emulsions deposit almost twice as much oil as "tight" miscible oils, explains the remarkable control records compiled by "83" on job after job.

Oil Emulsion "83" is productive of substantial economies not only in crop saving, but in material, time and labor as well.

Flexibility is an important feature of this Orchard Brand product. Used alone, it provides effective control of red mite, leaf roller and scale. And it is highly efficient, in combination with tar oils or cresylic acid, against rosy aphis . . . and with lime sulphur solution or bordeaux mixture against peach leaf curl.

ORCHARD BRAND LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION COMBINES HIGH POWER, FREEDOM FROM SEDIMENT

Field tests prove that, unlike the home-cooked material familiar to old-time fruit growers, and ordinary commercial lime sulphur solutions, the modern Orchard Brand product is always of one standard concentration . . . always uniformly high in potency, uniformly free from nozzle-clogging sediment.

Rigid control in manufacture assures a calcium polysulphide content of 29%, and a definite preponderance of available sulphur in the efficient tetrasulphide and pentasulphide forms.

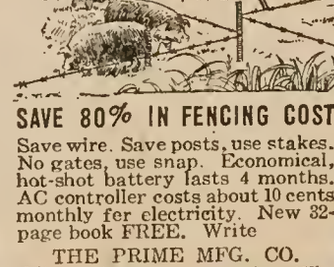
Complete filtration in the most modern type of filter press, the final process in manufacture, makes Orchard Brand Lime Sulphur Solution clean and free from sediment. Fruit growers are unanimous in their appreciation of the savings in time, labor costs . . . and frayed tempers . . . assured by this unique feature. Lime sulphur clogging of spray nozzles, with its attendant annoyance, is definitely a thing of the past.

A card or letter will bring you, *without obligation,* concrete suggestions on the efficient solution of any particular control problems you may have.

Orchard Brand customers are invited to take advantage of the personal service offered by the staff of technical experts we maintain in the field. Just phone or write your nearest Orchard Brand sales office.

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OUT ON A LIMB . . *BY FRANK APP*

Make Changes Gradually

I HEAR a great many growers who are considering rather drastic changes in their spraying schedules for the year. I know of no one farm operation which entails so many complications as the proper spraying of individual growers' orchards, because of local conditions which vary so greatly.

Last year the temperature was such that sulphurs gave a severe burning in many orchards. The amount and severity may be less this season. *We know sulphurs are unsatisfactory, but before throwing them out the window, we must find something that will do better on our particular orchard.*

We have been gradually shifting over to modified copper sprays for the past four years and will continue this shift the coming season. The difficulty of copper lies in its danger of burning unless you purchase one which has been developed by research and tried commercially, to prove its value as a fungicide. Several of these are on the market. They probably are not perfect but they have proved themselves far better than the regular Bordeaux spray.

Stickers and Spreaders

This past season considerable research has been conducted by various states on stickers and spreaders. The results are giving us considerable information. Nevertheless, the grower must select the sticker and spreader that works best with the fungicide and insecticide he uses with his water. The difference in the water, whether it is soft or hard, the kind of lead arsenate used, and the amount of fungicide, all will influence the type of sticker that should be used.

Our Experiment Station found that fish oil soap caused too great a run-off. Another Experiment Station reported a blotchy, uneven covering with fish oil soap. Nevertheless, we have found with our water and combination of fungicide that fish oil soap will give a very uniform covering and appears to deflocculate the lead and fungicide so that the water run off is clear. This is the final test of whether a mixture is right or not.

Lead arsenate differs, depending upon who is the manufacturer. Some manufacturers include a deflocculating agent, others may include an astringent; some wettable sulphurs may contain a bentonite clay which is a very good sticker. The various wetting agents react differently with these materials and, last, the water itself may be the determining factor of the combination that should be used. It is very unfortunate that manufacturers are placing these materials on the market so that they contain more than is shown by the analysis. Their intentions are good, but the resulting practice is bad. Buy nothing unless you know exactly what it contains and the proportion of all the ingredients.

A Western Apple Grower Takes Our Measure

I received a clipping from Cashmere, Washington, giving the impression a western apple grower obtained from a visit to our eastern orchards.

"If there's any reason why the apple industry in the Wenatchee District does not grow and prosper, it will be because growers fail to cooperate to insure efficient economical merchandising, and not because of competition from eastern apples." Such is the conclusion reached by C. F. Keiser, pioneer Wenatchee valley grower, executive of the Washington State Grange and director of the Farmers Exchange, who has returned from a tour of the eastern states during which he attended the National Grange Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

Keiser can't see that the eastern McIntosh offers any major or permanent threat to Washington Delicious. He pointed out that the McIntosh, with the slightest wind, falls off the tree before it colors. While in New York on this trip, Keiser was told how many growers color their McIntosh.

"They pick them while green and lay them out in the sun on a sandy slope or on straw for two or three weeks to color," he said. "They put a piece of cheesecloth or something like that over them partially to protect them from the sun, and every few days they turn the apples, growers told me. Imagine what would happen to our apples if we did that," observed Keiser, "but they say their McIntosh keep pretty well at that."

Scores of Dead Orchards

"I saw orchard after orchard, 20 to 50 years old, with every tree dead, killed in the freeze three years ago. Most of the dead orchards I saw were around Rochester, Buffalo and Syracuse, New York. Baldwins were hardest hit. I don't think I saw an eastern apple that had been washed. Some of the top stuff looked like they might have wiped it, but if they washed those apples, they must have let them lie around in the dust afterwards."

Keiser said most Northwest apples were selling at three pounds for 25 cents, while the eastern fruit went at five and six pounds for a quarter. "I asked one dealer in Illinois what he had to pay for a box of our Delicious. He said $2.65, which I thought was reasonable. The fruit was in pretty good shape, but I still think we pack it too tight. There are just too many box bruises."

Trees Hit by Drought

In talking with eastern growers, Keiser found that most of them use 15 gallons of spray dope, where Washington growers use 50 to 100 gallons. "They don't spray late," he said, "but they put on five or six sprays early, and figure on the rains in the early fall washing their apples."

Keiser visited Frank Goss in Indiana. Apples there were very poor quality this year, and the crop was light. "The ground was so dry through those orchards it just cracked wide open," he said. He cannot believe trees in those central states could possibly go through a dry year like this without suffering severe injury.

He points out, however, that trees which are injured often bear extremely heavy crops the year following, but seldom fully recover. It seems natural for such a tree to make one great effort to reproduce.

Bright Outlook Here

"No," concluded Keiser, "we have everything on our side here. The only discouraging element is no cooperation among growers. They must control the thing clear through. In this respect, Northwest growers are far behind producers in most other parts of the United States, as well as foreign countries."

Top-Working to Change *Apple Varieties*

IF YOU have a solid block of one variety of apples so that pollination is unsatisfactory, or if you believe that a different variety would be more profitable, the logical answer to your problem is top working.

The time to top work is in the spring, usually in May. Scions from vigorous,



In the center of the tree, a limb has been sawed off ready for grafting. At the left, two scions have been inserted and covered with wax.

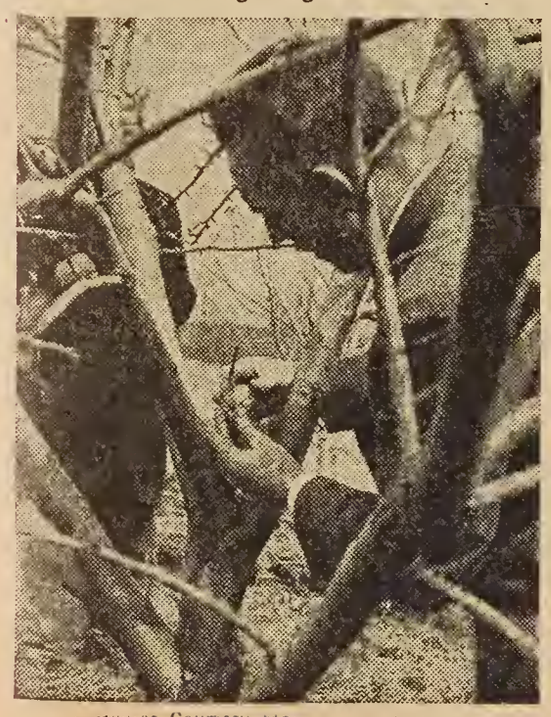
healthy trees are cut while buds are still dominant and stored in a cool place in damp sand or sawdust.

Where a tree has any size, take two years to complete the job. Pick out two or three good-sized limbs, cut them off near the trunk and put in the scions. The following year the job can be finished.



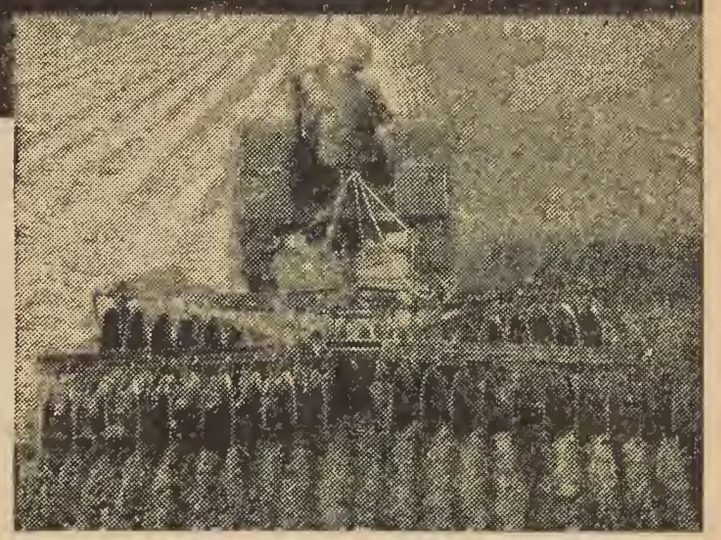
Here, instead of splitting the limb, the outer bark has been removed from stock and scion, the scion has been tacked onto the stock and is now being tied with string before covering with wax.

Below: Covering a graft with wax.



—Photos Courtesy Maine College of Agriculture.

Bank on McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools for the Best Work



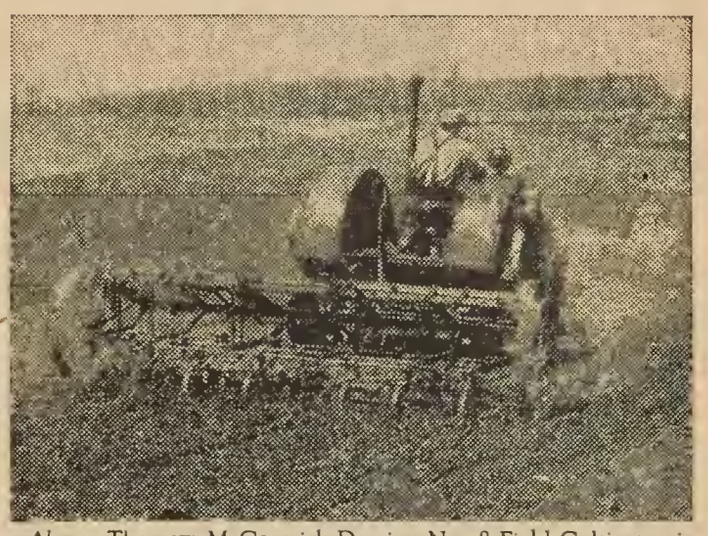
Above: The McCormick-Deering No. 9 Tractor Disk Harrow. Also available are the No. 10—a lighter weight harrow, and the No. 11—a heavy-duty harrow. All feature strong, sturdy construction to stand up under all kinds of conditions.

● Crossed-draft connections that provide *quick angling* and *accurate trailing* . . . heat-treated, heavy-gauge crimped-center disks which are *exclusive* with McCormick-Deering . . . truss-type angle steel frames with heavy steel gussets — these are a few of the reasons why McCormick-Deering Tractor Disk Harrows offer you the most for your money in every way. Various models for making the most efficient use of the power of your tractor are available in the McCormick-Deering line. And there are the wide-type disk harrows, and the offset type for orchard and grove work.

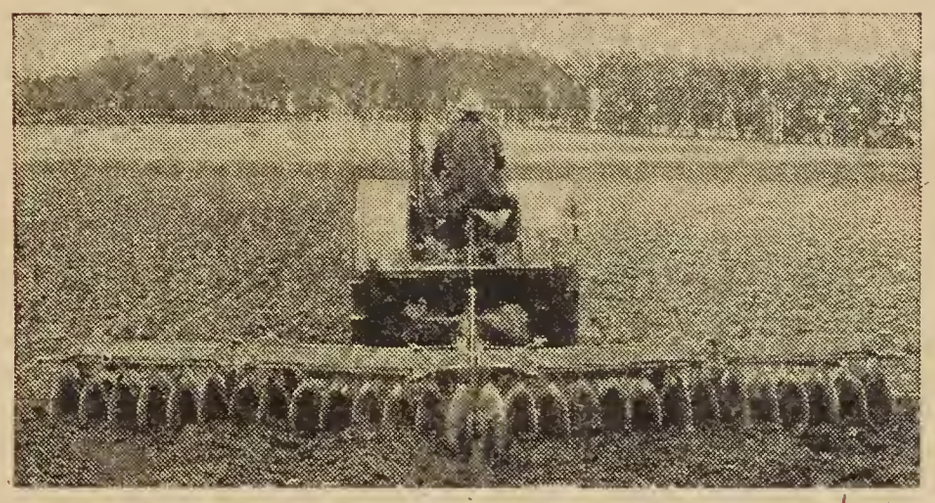
McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools also include various other types of harrows, soil pulverizers, rotary hoes, field cultivators, rod weeders, land packers, and harrow plows for horse or tractor operation.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer and look into the tools designed to meet your particular needs. Check the value built into the McCormick-Deering line — then you will see why it is to your advantage to invest in this equipment.

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Above: The new McCormick-Deering No. 8 Field Cultivator is built in six sizes for preparing seed beds, killing weeds, renovating alfalfa, orchard work, summer fallowing, etc. It meets the requirements of basin-listed land better than any other tool.



Above: The McCormick-Deering 15-foot wide-type disk harrow disks four corn rows at a time, leaving ample space for lapping. It is easy to fold for passing through narrow gates and for storing.



Above: One of the newer harrows in the McCormick-Deering line is the self-clearing tractor spring-tooth harrow that tractor owners like because it is built strong for the power and speed of tractor operation.

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HERE is a famous pair of mules—mighty creatures with the pulling strength of a pair of four-legged giants. At a recent university test, they threatened the world's pulling record.

What makes these mules unusual? Mother Nature gave them something—her own natural balance of many elements; strength, staying power, the willingness to work. So in actual value, these sturdy mules stand out from ordinary mules—there's just no comparison.

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Natural Chilean is known for its quick-acting nitrogen, of course. But nitrogen is only one of its vital elements. Because of its *natural* origin, Chilean Soda also contains, as impurities, such elements as iodine, boron, magnesium, calcium and some 28 others. And always remember that these vital elements are present in Chilean Soda in Mother Nature's own wise balance and blend.

For better crops . . . Natural Chilean Nitrate.

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Z-O is the long sought copper fungicide which controls *without injury.*

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The copper in Z-O is given up evenly at a rate which kills the spores and in a form which does not harm plant tissues.

NOTE: High copper content is no guarantee of control. The copper may be locked up so tightly in certain combinations that little is available for killing spores. In Z-O the full copper content is available for control.

Z-O is used in low concentrations (1 to 1½ lbs. in 100 gals.), therefore is economical. Packed in 50 lb. bags and 3 lb. tins. Write for folder.



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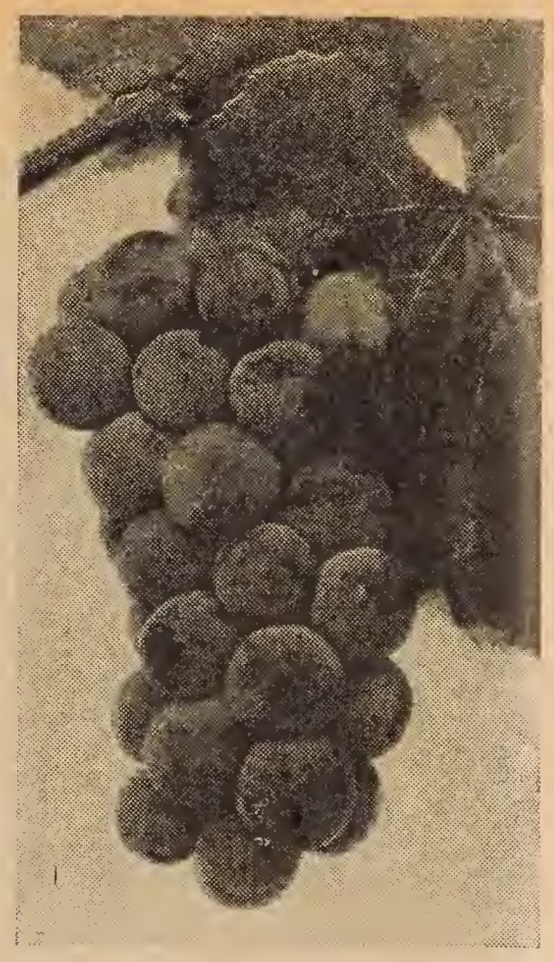
Early Grapes *for Short Seasons*

By GEORGE L. SLATE
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE grape is a fruit that should be in every farm garden and back yard in fruit growing regions that have space enough for a few vines. The average person, not engaged in commercial grape growing, usually knows only three varieties, Concord, Niagara and Delaware. Worthy varieties these, but they all ripen in mid-season and there are many places in the northern states where the growing season is cut too short for them by early autumn frosts. For such places and for those who want early grapes to lengthen the season, the following varieties are suggested.

Fredonia is an extra early black grape of the same type as Concord that is very promising for commercial culture as well as home use. Ripening about September 1st at Geneva, N. Y. or fully three weeks before Concord it is destined to replace all early black grapes ripening before that variety. The berries are large, of fine quality and are borne on large well-filled clusters. The vines are vigorous, fully hardy and bear heavy crops. The fruit is as good or better than Concord for jelly and grape juice. It is equally good for dessert purposes. If only one early grape is to be grown it should be Fredonia.

Ripening with Fredonia are two fine green grapes, Ontario and Portland. Ontario is the writer's choice, but many prefer Portland. The latter bears a heavy crop of medium sized clusters of very sweet grapes with the characteristic foxy flavor that is associated with a dead ripe Niagara. The vine tends to overbear and should be pruned more closely than Concord. Ontario and Portland are the best early green varieties for market or home use.



The Fredonia grape.

Seneca, another green grape ripening with the above, is essentially a California type of grape on a moderately hardy vine. The berries are medium size, oval, firm, meaty and of highest quality. Moreover, they keep unusually well. The clusters are rather small. The faults are those of the vine and they limit the variety to the home vineyard. The crop is light and although the vine is hardy at Geneva, it will probably need protection where the winters are more severe.

Van Buren, to be introduced the fall of 1937, is another black grape of Concord type that is even earlier than Fredonia, ripening a week before that variety. Moreover, the fruit and plant characters seem to be fully satisfactory for such an early variety.

New STRAWBERRIES

By A. M. DAVIS
Massachusetts College of Agriculture.

TWO NEW strawberries which promise unusual success and are worth trying are Dorsett and Catskill.

Dorsett is a rapid growing plant with a vigorous leaf system. Its chief fault is the fact that it has a tendency to produce more plants by means of runners than can be accommodated in a given area so that each plant has more or less of a struggle for existence with its neighbor.



This backyard gardener is using lawn clippings to keep the strawberries out of the dirt and add a bit of humus to the soil.

Catskill has a fine habit of growth, the plant itself being rather vigorous and upright with large green leaves that are of a deep color. The plant also has a decided advantage in that the flowers are borne on long stems which stand upright, insuring good pollination, and these stems also serve to support the berries much higher than the berries of the more commonly grown varieties of strawberries are supported. This helps to keep the fruit cleaner. The fruit is large and the quality is particularly good. It is a most satisfactory fruit for the small home gardener or farmer who wishes quality fruit of excellent size, color, and flavor to be used immediately. Catskill is a berry which would ship well for a reasonable distance, but probably would not stand long distance shipping.

Most people who have made a business of growing strawberries have had good results in growing the berries by the matted row system. However, from the standpoint of the small gardener, the hill system, to my mind, has much to recommend it. In the first place the plants are set out in straight rows perhaps two feet apart. These rows run parallel and the distance between the plants is eighteen inches. This means that the plants are set relatively close together. As the plants develop and start to grow, all runners are cut from them. This facilitates easy weeding and while it is an extra chore in keeping the runners cut off, it encourages a large plant.

Seed Contest WINNERS

(*Continued from Page* 6)

Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

17. **E. R. Minns—Interlaken, N. Y.**
One pound improved Ceresan
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

18. **Mrs. Lovenia Sahrle—R. D. 1, Dansville, N. Y.**
One pound improved Ceresan
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

19. **Miss Grace Goodenough—R. D. 3, Potsdam, N. Y.**
One pound Semesan Jr.
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

20. **Wm. D. Thorpe—R. D. 2, Gilboa, N. Y.**
One pound Semesan Jr.
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

21. **Mrs. G. O. Stone—McGraw, N. Y.**
One pound Semesan Jr.
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

22. **Malcolm Calhoun—Sherman, N. Y.**
One package Semesan
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

23. **Mrs. George Gifford—R. D. 1, Holcomb, N. Y.**
One package Semesan
Family garden Hybrid Sweet Corn Assortment awarded by Quaker Hill Farm.
$1.00—*American Agriculturist.*

24. **Everal Hutt—R. D. 1, Ogdensburg, N. Y.**
$3.00 worth of vegetable and flower seeds awarded by Joseph Harris Co.
One can cuprocide awarded by Rohn and Haas Co.

25. **Maurice Spicer—North Stockholm, N. Y.**
$3.00 worth of seeds awarded by F. B. Mills.
One can cuprocide.

26. **Mrs. Margaret Fleming—Copenhagen, N. Y.**
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by Wm. Henry Maule.
One can cuprocide.

27. **Robert Dykes—Bradford, N. Y.**
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by Wm. Henry Maule.
One can cuprocide.

28. **Winifred Rich—Caneadea, N. Y.**
$2.00 merchandise certificate awarded by Wm. Henry Maule.
One can cuprocide.

29. **Charles P. Leasure—Nichols, N. Y.**
1000 Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants awarded by Rayner Bros.
One can cuprocide.

30. **A. J. Lewis, Jr.—Walworth, N. Y.**
300 Premium or Dorsett strawberry plants awarded by Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.

31. **Donald Woodward—R. D. 4, Gouverneur, N. Y.**
Choice of 10 peach trees, 10 apple trees or 100 red raspberry plants awarded by Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.

32. **Mrs. Melvin J. McClintock—Wells River, Vt.**

33. **Miss E. E. Stark—Constable, N. Y.**

34. **Anthony Saccaro—Grand Gorge, N. Y.**

35. **Philip Cookingham — Staatsburg, N. Y.**

36. **Mrs. Mark Davis — Masonville, N. Y.,**
Each of the above 5 winners will receive a collection of assorted garden seeds worth $2.50 from the G. L. F. Exchange.

37. **Mrs. Julian Howe—Stephentown, N. Y.**
1½ pounds Kent wild white clover seed awarded by G.L.F. Exchange

38. **Edward Town—Sanborn, N. Y.**
4 pound package Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn awarded by G.L.F. Exchange.

39. **William P. Allen — Readfield, Maine.**

40. **Mrs. L. L. Hosmer—Harrisville, N. Y.**

41. **Leona Lasky—Brooktondale, N. Y.**

42. **Merrill Barr—Highgate Center, Vt.**

43. **Mrs. Harold Rowell—Redfield, N.Y.**

44. **Mrs. Lora N. Willey — Mercer, Maine.**

45. **Edgar Ward—Bainbridge, N. Y.**

46. **Mrs. Gordon Salisbury — East Windsor, N. Y.**

47. **W. K. McKay—Caledonia, N. Y.**

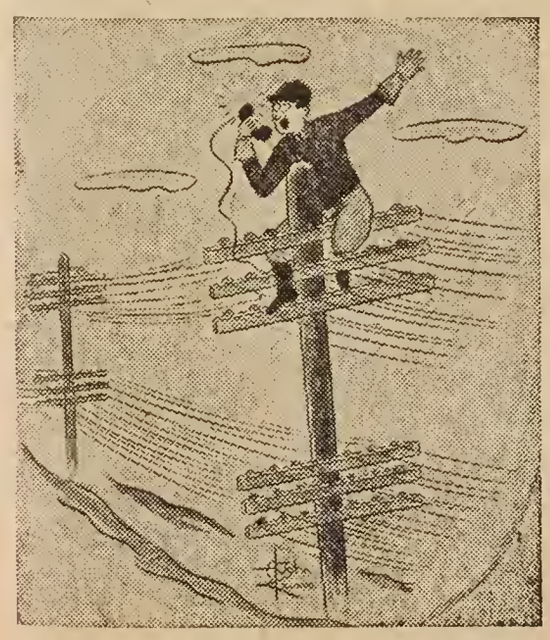
48. **Mrs. H. S. Huntoon—West Charleston, Vt.**
Each of above (39 to 48 inclusive) will receive three 3-year-old blueberry plants, value $5.00 awarded by Houston Orchards.

49. **Mrs. Harry Brink—Colden, N. Y.**

50. **Glenn Ludlum—R. D. 2, Schenevus, N. Y.**

51. **Paul Baird—R. D. 3, Manlius, N. Y.**
Each of above three will receive $1.00 seed assortment on back cover of catalogue awarded by J. W. Jung Seed Co.

52. **Clarence Buck—R. 2, Mansfield Center, Conn.**
One pound of Semesan Bel.



"Honest, honey, there's no one with me."—JUDGE.

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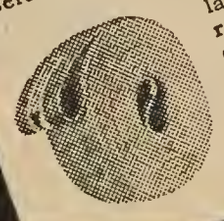


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● Goodyear Klingtite Endless Farm and Tractor Belting for heavy drives. Goodyear Klingtite Red Belting, cut to length, for small power machinery. Goodyear Belting lasts for years, requires no dressing, works in any weather. Fits snugly and delivers full engine power.



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● When conditions do not require special-service Sure-Grip Tires, select the right Goodyear Truck Tires for your truck and save money in the long, trouble-free mileage which they give you.

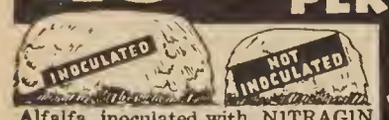


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● More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind. Choose Goodyear "G-3" All-Weather, Pathfinder or Speedway with full confidence that you are getting more for your money than any other make of tires will give you.



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GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

Apples to Set

(*Continued from Page* 8)

Baldwin. It is valuable to prolong the picking and storage season. Rome is grown in large volume throughout the United States where in general it attains larger size and better color than in Western New York.

Ben Davis is grown in quantity elsewhere and the market is dependent largely on export trade. Its future depends largely on this trade which is an unknown quantity. Grimes Golden and Jonathan do so poorly in most parts of New York in comparison to what they do elsewhere, that they are probably not worth considering. Golden Delicious is an excellent apple, so far as quality is concerned, and will undoubtedly find a place in the local and special market. The size and finish of the variety, however, as grown in New York, except possibly the lower Hudson Valley, are so inferior to that of fruit grown in the Midwest and the Northwest, that its widespread planting is probably inadvisable.

Considering the older sorts in the third group, the 20-Ounce in general survived the severe winter of 1933-34 much better than either Baldwin or Greening and is being looked on with favor by some growers. It should be borne in mind, however, that this is an early season apple, limited to the baking, canning, or pie trade. It probably should not be planted in any great quantity. In Michigan the Red Canada or Steel's Red has been increasing in popularity. It is doubtful, however, if this variety will make any great headway in New York. The other sorts in this group, such as Oldenburg, Hubbardston, King, Russet, and Wagener, are so far out of the general market demand that there is little justification for planting them except as pollinizers or for known local market outlets.

The fourth group of varieties is so poorly adapted to New York conditions that they should not be considered commercially. A possible exception is Yellow Newtown which has been grown fairly successfully in parts of the Hudson Valley. It is, however, a notoriously shy bearer and in general is being discarded. Stayman may have a place in the lower Hudson Valley but certainly not elsewhere in New York.

There remains, then, only the fifth group, made up of recently introduced varieties of unknown possibilities. Of these the Macoun is one of promise. It is a late blooming variety that will pollinate Northern Spy and might be set for that purpose. The Kendall is also a promising sort about which little is known. It resembles McIntosh closely enough to warrant trial, particularly as a pollinator for that variety. Another variety that looks very promising as a possible substitute for Baldwin is the Turley. This Winesap seedling resembles Stayman somewhat but is brighter colored and matures earlier. At Ithaca, New York, it has attained good size, color, and quality and has held well in storage. Its behavior in large plantings in different parts of the state is unknown. It must be borne in mind that planting any new variety is a decided gamble; it is only as orchards come into commercial production that some of the inherent defects of a variety become apparent. A suggestion would be to plant standard varieties with such promising sorts as Kendall and Macoun for fillers, arranged in such a way that when the trees begin to crowd, which would be within a dozen or 15 years, either the standard varieties or these newer sorts could be removed, depending on how the new varieties proved their value during that time.

No up to date discussion of varieties would be complete without mention of bud sports. Literally hundreds of these, mostly color forms, have been brought to light recently and these are receiving much publicity. Without question some are an improvement on the original variety but others may be of less value than the original. In order to determine the value of any bud sport, it must be thoroughly tested in much the same way as a new variety. At present some of the more promising bud sports are the red strains of McIntosh, Gallia Beauty as a red form of Rome, Red Twenty Ounce and some of the red forms of Delicious. It will be a long time before we are in a position to know the true value of each bud sport. Before choosing any bud sport for planting, the grower should consider all available information.

In any new orchard, the planting plan, of course, should be worked out so as to provide adequate cross pollination. Information regarding the pollen value of many of the new varieties is always available from the New York State experiment stations.

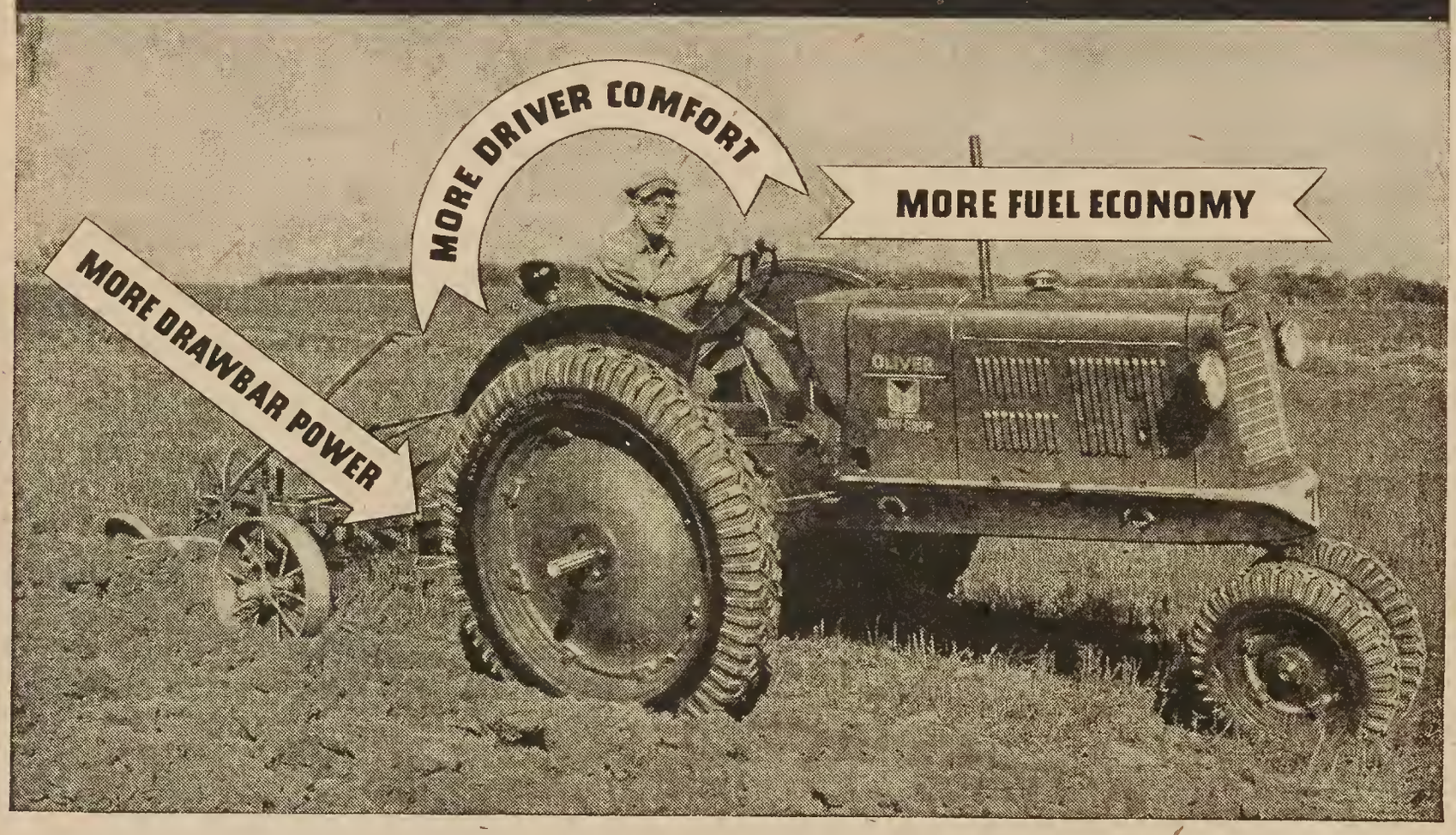
Bright Conquest

Northward! Northward!
See the pale sun swinging!
Northward! Northward!
Hear the gray geese winging!
Soon the last outpost will crumble
To the April thunder's rumble,
And the green-speared grass again
Thrust sharp blades where ice has lain.

Northward! Northward!
See the wild birds going!
Northward! Northward!
Feel the south wind blowing!
Soon the orchard bloom will rustle
To the brown bee's cheery bustle,
And the dark and furrowed soil
Yield rich treasure to our toil!

—*Jessie Wilmore Murton.*

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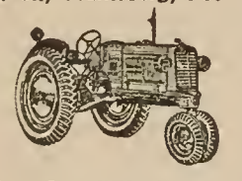
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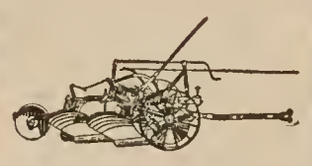
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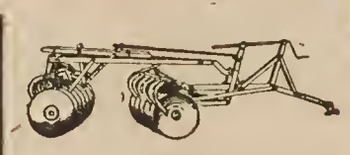
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These crops range from milk and eggs to wool and fur, from timber to dandelion greens. The Northeast produces 93 per cent of the nation's maple sugar, 78 per cent of its cranberries. More than one-sixth of all the onions and tomatoes raised in America are grown in this region. A single *county* in Maine produces more potatoes than any other *state*.

New York is first in the nation in late cabbage, second in apples and grapes. New Jersey raises 18 per cent of all late cantaloups. Connecticut's crop of shade-grown cigar-wrapper tobacco represents three-fourths of the nation's total.

This diversity makes for stability, for steady income well distributed throughout the year. It also makes for happiness. The Northeastern dairy farmer gets a lot of satisfaction out of his maple trees. The fruit farmer's wife gets pleasure as well as egg money from her flock of chickens.

Safer farming, steadier income, more enjoyable farm life—these are the fruits of diversification. In its 100 crops lies the strength of Northeastern agriculture.

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

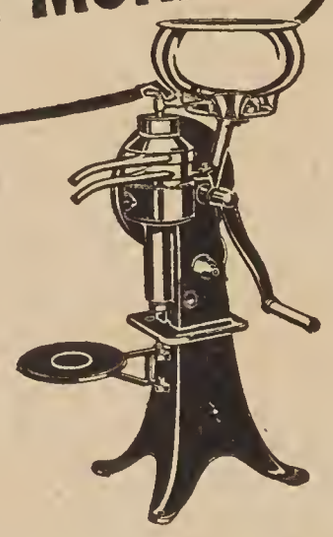


The Chinese Have a Saying:

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IF you are using an old, worn or inferior cream separator, you should hear the clink of coin every time you empty a pail of skim-milk into the hogs' trough or into the chickens' milk pan. It's the money you *ought* to be getting for the cream in the skim-milk — the money a new De Laval Separator will save for you.

If you are still milking cows by hand, you should hear the sound of money every time you sit down on the milking stool. It's the money a De Laval Milker will save for you.



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De Laval Separators and Milkers Pay For Themselves

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And a De Laval Milker saves time, saves wages, enables your cows to give more and better milk — all of which means *money in your pockets.*

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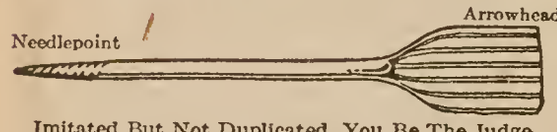


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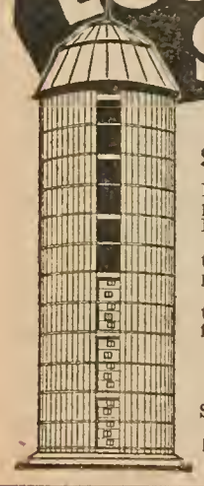
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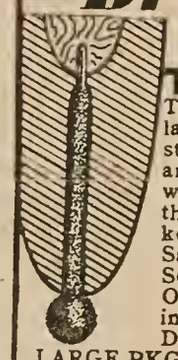
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Ask your dealer or write for folder of other Dr. Naylor Dependable Veterinary Products.

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How My Pasture Makes CHEAP MILK

By GEORGE DUDLEY *

THIRTY-NINE cents per hundredweight is the barn feed cost of producing milk from my herd of 30 cows for 188 days during the pasture season. The cows were turned out on May 1 and were pastured until November 5. Eleven tons of silage were fed, starting September 20, and 5 tons of hay were fed starting October 5.

The cows were on permanent pasture entirely for only 31 days of this period. The remainder of the time they were on improved pasture or rowen during the daytime and on permanent pasture nights. Improved pasture cut my barn feed costs for the entire year from $1.53 per hundredweight of milk in 1935, to $1.19 per hundredweight of milk for 1936. This meant a saving of $680 on the cost of feed.

The permanent pasture on my farm is hilly, rocky and swampy. During the dry season, the rocky ledge portions dry up so no feed is available. I, therefore, found it necessary to increase my pasture by turning some of the hilly meadows into pasture and plowing up and reseeding parts of the permanent pasture.

I began my pasture improvement in 1931, when I plowed up two acres of permanent pasture and seeded it to sweet clover and orchard grass. The sweet clover gave excellent pasture for two years, but after that the orchard grass seemed to dry up along with the rest of the pasture in the middle of the summer. About the same time I started to apply one ton of lime and 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre to another part of the permanent pasture that was mossy bogs. I could not see much benefit from this so I plowed up about five acres and reseeded it to a mixture of ladino clover, red clover, timothy and orchard grass. About two tons of lime, 500 pounds of superphosphate, and manure were applied before seeding. The result is a fine pasture which stays green all summer instead of mossy sod that was green only a month or so in the spring. It was hard work getting this land into shape, as about 150 loads of rocks had to be removed, but it paid.

Three acres of hilly meadow land were also seeded four years ago and they have given good pasture also.

Last spring I seeded another 4½ acres of meadow, which was in corn the year before, to sweet clover, ladino clover, red clover and timothy, with oats as a nurse crop. This piece received 1½ tons of lime, 400 pounds superphosphate, and 100 pounds muriate of potash per acre, as well as manure. As soon as the oats were four or five inches high, the cows were turned in for a few hours a day until they had been grazed off. When they had grown up again to the same height, they were again pastured off. This pasturing did not damage the seeding at all, and by the middle of the summer it was a thick mass of clover. On the whole, I pastured this piece 32 days, or a total of 822 cow days. During the hot days of July and August, I was producing milk for a feed cost as low as 13 cents per hundredweight.

A four acre meadow, that is to be used for corn next year, was harrowed up after the hay was cut and seeded to millet and rye about July 10. This was ready to pasture by August 20 and helped out considerably just when there was nothing else quite ready to turn into.

I always pasture the rowen on my meadows as I think it is worth just as much for feed during the hot, dry summer months as it is to use it as hay to feed out in the barn early in the fall. We do not like to do any unnecessary work, so we let the cows harvest all that they can.



On a pasture like this, a cow can eat her fill without traveling miles to do it. If your pasture doesn't look like this, the right treatment will make the grass and clover grow.

Another thing that furnished quite a little feed and an increased flow of milk in November and December were leaves and small cabbage from a three acre cabbage field.

Besides cutting down the cost of producing milk by improving pasture, my cows were in better flesh last fall than they have ever been and when they were put on barn feed, there was no appreciable slump in milk production.

I expect to continue my pasture improvement until I get all of my pasture limed and fertilized and growing a good crop of grass or legumes that will not dry up in the summer.

Pasture improvement is something that every dairy farmer can do and something that every farmer must do in order to keep his production costs down.

* George Dudley is a dairyman, whose farm is in Litchfield County, Connecticut.

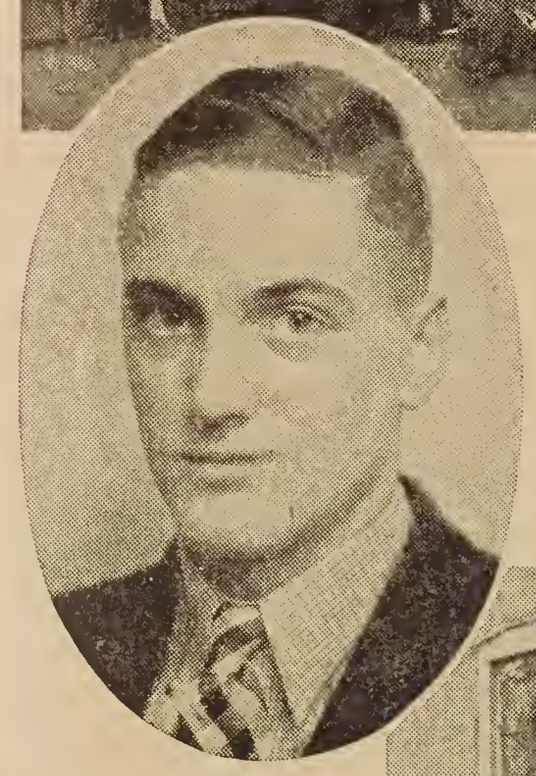
When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

OLD SCYTHE. *George Spofford, Auburn, N. H., a maple tree and an old scythe. In 1881, George's father, Charles Spofford, hung the scythe over a limb. In the 55 years since, the tree has grown completely around the scythe. The tree was planted by Mrs. Elizabeth Spofford, now 98 years of age.*



Interesting Folks and Places



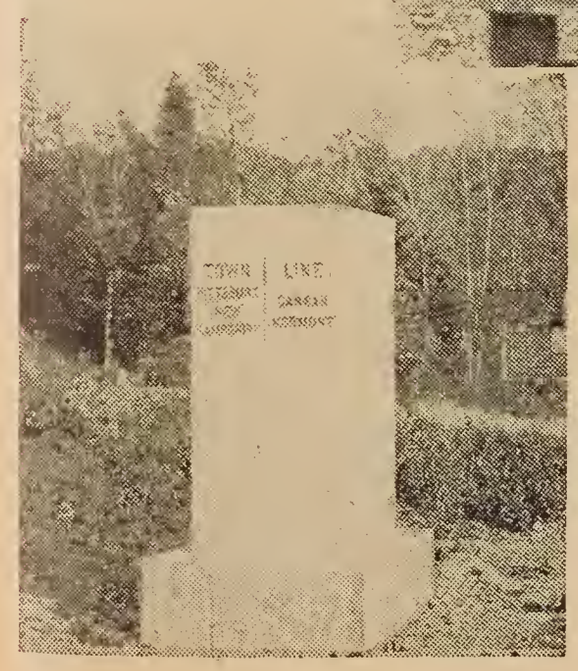


SOME CHOPPING. *Walter Reynolds of Poughquag, Dutchess County, N.Y., retained his title of champion wood-chopper of New York State at Farm and Home Week, by chopping through a 10 inch beech log in 41 seconds.*

Left: FOUR-H FORESTER. *James Veeder of Erie County, N. Y., won gold medal offered by American Forestry Association for best job of 4-H woodlot improvement.*



Right: MOUNTAIN TO MAHOMET. *Patrick Reddy of Bellona, N. Y., has shod horses for 40 years. Once they came to him; now he owns portable outfit and goes from farm to farm. Edward Jones, 80 years old, standing in background, is owner of horse being manicured.*



Left: GEOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY. *Although Connecticut River is supposed to divide Vermont and New Hampshire, here is place where a blacktop road goes direct from one state into the other. Answer is that New Hampshire overlaps Vermont on north for about two miles, thus making east-west boundary from northeast corner of Vermont west to Hall's Stream at Beecher Falls, Vt. Road from Canaan to Pittsburg crosses this line on which above marker was set by Boundary Commission following recent decision on line by U. S. Supreme Court.*

MORE THAN A Million Dollars FOR TAXES

DID you ever stop to think what municipal, state and federal taxes amount to for a company like Sheffield Farms?

The 1936 tax bill totaled more than a million dollars. More than 1½ cents of the milk dollar is paid out by Sheffield Farms as taxes.

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

FARMERS — 47 71/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.

WAGES — 26 68/100 cents paid to employees for wages.

OPERATION — 20 13/100 cents for transportation and operation.

TAXES — 3 84/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

EXECUTIVES — 23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.

PROFIT — 1 41/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the year 1936

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Send dime today! *Maule's Seed Book free*, and Easy-Payment Plan to use if you wish.

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Ireland HAY HOIST

Handles Your Hay Fork With Quick Action—Perfect Control. Unloads 3 times faster—saves man and team. Capacity 1200 lbs. direct pull. Thousands in use. Write for folder and prices.

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EMPIRE
MILKERS - MILK COOLERS

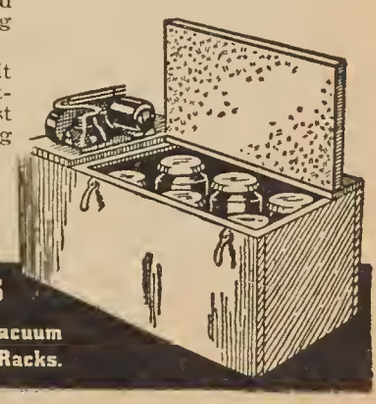
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Compare Empire with other coolers trying to "cash-in" on the demand. Beware of false claims, impossible promises, cheap "ice box" construction, incomplete and inferior equipment.

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Empire Users report almost unbelievable records for speed in milking. Empire's patented teat cup, its speed in milking, the gentle sucking and massage action on four quarters at once, its sanitary efficient easy cleaning — these have made Empire Milkers "the standard of the Better Dairies" for over 40 years. Single or double units. Your dealer will gladly bring an outfit and show you how the Empire gets more milk, with less labor, and pays for itself out of profits.

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Seed Potatoes

WARNING— Present crop smallest since 1926—Merchantable potato stocks on hand are far below average. Unseasonable weather has caused excessive shrinkage in storage. Indications are that the short supplies will bring higher prices within the next few weeks. SELECT YOUR SEED POTATOES CAREFULLY — FROM A GUARANTEED SOURCE LIKE DIBBLE'S.

Northern Grown The same potatoes make vastly different yields on different soils. Get just the kind YOUR soil needs. Our big free catalog devotes 5 pages in color just to Potato varieties. It will help you. Send for it.

STATE CERTIFIED
Russets, Rurals, Carmans, Raleighs, Heavyweights, No. 9's, Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Early Ohios, Spaulding Rose, Katahdins.

SELECTED Grown from Certified Seed
Irish Cobblers, Warba, Russets, Rurals, Raleighs, Carmans, Heavyweights, No. 9's, Dibble Russet seconds.

Remember
Dibble Seed Potatoes are Northern Grown right where the soil best suits the variety.

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PEDIGREED SEEDS

FIELD SEEDS FROM HIGH YIELDING STRAINS
Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Silage Corn, Cabbage, Husking Corn, Soy Beans, Wheat, Field Beans. Also Hardy Alfalfas, Clovers and Grasses, Millets, Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Rape, Reed Canary Grass, Cornell Pasture Mixture, all from sources proved best.

EARLY TO LATE HYBRID SWEET CORNS
Yielding 25% to over 100% better than old favorites, more even ripening, better type and quality. Produced especially for home and market gardeners. With our series of hybrids you can have delicious sweet corn from June till fall frosts.

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SENSATION — One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upwards per acre are frequent with large, white, meaty grains weighing 42 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. You should by all means give these oats a trial.

Home grown and Imported Northern European seed free from noxious weeds and of the highest quality at attractive prices. Also Alfalfa, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Pasture mixtures. Soy Beans and Barley.

Woodburn Yellow Bent, Leaming, Early Clarage and White Cap. All fire dried of excellent germination. Take no chance on seed not properly dried as seed with a high percentage of moisture will not grow satisfactorily.

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Grow Vegetables THREE WEEKS EARLIER with Carlisle's hardy, field-grown plants. Cabbage plants, $1.00; Onion, 60c; tomato, $1.50, thousand. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalog free. CARLISLE PLANT FARMS, Valdosta, Georgia.

EUREKA SEED CORN Direct from famous James River Soil. Virginia State tested. Germination tests and prices upon request. GLEN ARVON FARM, Bremo Bluff, Va.

USE GROWMORE SEED
The Choice of Progressive Farmers
OATS - BARLEY - CORN - SOY BEANS
GARDNER SEED CO., INC. **Clovers, Mixtures, etc.!**
See Our Local Agent or Write
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FREE SHUMWAY'S FANCY PICKLING CUCUMBER



Earliest of all, perfect shape, enormous cropper. **Big money crop;** customer reports 10 gals. of pickles besides $5.75 worth sold from 15 hills. $600 per acre income. **75 seeds FREE with big Seed & Nursery catalog.** *Write for them today.*
R. H. SHUMWAY SEEDSMAN
Box 301, Rockford, Illinois *Established 1870*

VEGETABLE PLANTS CATALOG FREE
Frost-proof Cabbage and Onion plants and all varieties of vegetable plants described in Fulwood's 1937 catalog, containing valuable planting and spraying information, also *special premium offers.* ALL plants guaranteed. Get catalog before buying plants. Write today for your FREE copy.
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ASPARAGUS Rhubarb HORSERADISH ROOTS
One and Two Years Old -- Guaranteed True to Name
CERTIFIED — Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry.
Selected seed sweet potatoes and yams — red or yellow.
Write for free descriptive price list.
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SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS:
Write for prices on all kinds of vegetable plants.
SCHROER PLANT FARMS, Valdosta, Ga.





Vegetable Varieties Made to Order

By PAUL WORK



Above, left — This California Wonder Pepper is not so big, 3½ inches, but it weighs 8 ounces. That means thick flesh. We are getting thick flesh varieties that are earlier and more prolific.

Above, right — Early Cornell Savoy Cabbage, which made newspaper history as an odorless cabbage. It is a very good Early Savoy, developed by Dr. C. H. Myers.

Penn State Tomato. It sets heavily in early clusters and may be planted closely.

WHEN a bridge is to be built, engineers look at the site, estimate the traffic, choose materials and dimensions and then frame it all into a plan and the bridge is like the plan.

New vegetable varieties used to appear because somebody found something that looked good and saved seed of it. Calvin Keeney of Le Roy, N. Y., now deceased, found a bean plant with stringless pods. He preserved the seed, selected carefully and used the stock as the parent of many crosses. Others followed the same course. Now stringy beans are out of style.

Nowadays, we picture a need and proceed to plan and breed very definitely to a pattern.

Gordon Morrison, on a commercial seed farm, tackled the need for a good slicing cucumber. It was to be long, cylindrical, full-ended rather than tapering, of dark green color and able to hold color well. Morrison, with orderly scientific procedure, crossed and selected over a period of years. When it was ready, they called it Straight Eight. Introduced in 1935, it is listed in 20 out of my 40 catalogs of 1937. So the more valuable contributions are developed, accepted and win their place amongst seedsmen and gardeners, and there are many of them each year.

New Early Sorts

Early Cornell Savoy is a very uniform, small-headed Savoy of merit for cooking or salad. It gives off little odor in the cooking and so had wide publicity a year or so ago as odorless cabbage. It is the result of several years pure line breeding by Dr. C. H. Myers at Cornell.

Early eggplants have long been available but they have been small, slender and of poor color. New stocks, some with Japanese parentage, have brought good shape and color along with earliness. Among these are ***Black King, Blackie*** and ***Bountiful.*** Professor J. R. Hepler of the University of New Hampshire has been working for early prolific eggplants of quality and he has some promising looking stocks.

Midseason Peas

The *Stride* group of peas ***(Giant Stride, Midseason Giant, Asgrow 40, Wyoming Wonder)*** produce beautiful large pods on vines not nearly as tall as Alderman. A trifle disappointing has been their failure to show earliness and we still need a good pea to come between Laxton Progress and Alderman. Nor are most of them as productive as could be desired. Strains are now deviating from one another and as selection goes on, we may hope for improvement in earliness and prolificacy.

Gilbo seems a little more prolific than some of the others and may be a trifle earlier. Pods of *Morse Market* are a little smaller but it is earlier and more productive.

Interesting originations of Yankee Experiment Stations, ***Waltham Beauty*** and ***Windsor A.*** and ***Windsor B. Peppers,*** are earlier and more prolific peppers than California Wonder, with good thickness of flesh.

New Potatoes

The last five years have seen more radical developments in potatoes than many years before. ***Katahdin*** is now practically a standard variety with its large proportion of No. 1 tubers and good cooking quality. While hardly as productive as several older sorts, it has yielded well on muck soils. ***Chippewa,*** Hardenburg thinks, is likely to supersede Cobbler. It is a shadow earlier, resistant to mild mosaic and of fine appearance.

Warba is newer, very early, similar to Bliss Triumph but white-skinned. It seems to have fine muckland possibilities.

Earlier crossed sweet corns are coming, — ***Marcross, Spancross, Bancross*** and ***Seneca Golden*** filling in this class. We haven't been given what we want yet but we will be watching ***Seneca 60***



Sprouting Broccoli is great fodder for the family. One big head first, then an all-summer succession of little shoots

ERADICATE YOUR QUACK GRASS with **THE WEED HOG**

DIGS-LIFTS-ROLLS-JOSTLES

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The Hi-Bar Weed Hog is a PLOW-DEPTH DIGGER for all tillage purposes.

It sucks in like a plow—rolls the soil up and over—lifts the weed roots to the surface for exposure to air and sun, jostles itself free of trash—mixes humus and soil at plow depth. Folder giving amazing money-saving facts, and NINE special uses FREE.

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	By Mail Postpaid up to, 600 miles 100	500	By Express Charges Collect 1000	5000
DORSETT, PREMIER	$0.80	$2.50	$3.50	$15.00
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CATSKILL (New)	.80	2.65	3.75	16.25
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M. D. ROBERTS Dept. H Jesterville, Maryland

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Sensational new, late-ripening freestone. Comes after Elberta; great money-maker. Get started now. New and standard Fruits, Berries and Ornamentals described in big FREE 52-page, illustrated Catalog. Write today.

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New York or Wonderful Lettuce is a variety shipped East as Iceberg. With us, early set plants head well but do not stand hot weather. There are now many strains for various conditions

pretty closely for first say. *Canada Gold* is a good open pollinated stock.

Tomatoes

Penn State was never intended as a general purpose tomato but it is finding a real place for close planting and early clean-up. The vine is small and it is not quite as early as Earliana but gives a heavy set of fruit in the first few clusters.

Scarlet Dawn is finding a place as a deep well-colored tomato for second early use. *Nystate* is a good tomato but seems to show more small fruits than desirable. Color and flesh are excellent for cannery as well as for market. *Stokesdale* and *Fletcher Special* are worthy of trial for second early. Both are flattish but of good size and color.

Newer sorts are described in Cornell Extension Bulletin 370, "Varieties of Vegetables for 1937". Its descriptions are not conclusive but it offers a seasonable guide to things to be tried out in comparison with the older varieties.

Your county agent (in New York) has a list of sources of the things mention here or in Bulletin 370. Otherwise, write to *American Agriculturist*.

I'm all excited about watermelons for the North but the thrilling results of 1936 trials are to be disclosed in another article—if Ed and Hugh let it by.

What is Double Crossed Seed Corn?

(*Continued from Page* 12)

cause of the increased yield he gets over the ordinary corn he has been planting, decides to save ears from the crop grown from commercial double crossed seed and plant them the succeeding year. It just does not work; results are always exceedingly disappointing. In other words, production of the double crossed seed is a job for the commercial seed grower and the farmer must buy new seed every year.

Another word of caution may be in order, which is that double crossed seed is not necessarily outstanding any more than all Holstein cows or all Percheron horses are outstanding. It depends on the original parents used and the care with which the work of crossing was done. Assuming, however, that the double crossed seed is purchased from a reliable seed house, the result in yield is almost certain to be better than the usual run of seed.



"Now let's see you hold the line under your tail!"

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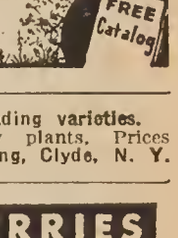
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Supreme Court Battle Is On*

IN SPITE of great outburst heard in all parts of country against President's plan to pack Supreme Court, President continues to press hard for its passage by Congress. Developments during past fortnight were:

1. Congress passed Sumners-McCarran Bill to permit voluntary retirement of Supreme Court Justices at age of 70, on full pay. President signed bill March 1st. *SLANT:* This Bill aims to get rid of the six Justices who are over 70, without having to use President's Court plan. If Justices retire, New Dealers will be appointed to take their places. If they don't retire, and President's Court plan passes Congress, six new Justices would be appointed anyway, to inject New Deal blood into Court.

2. President Roosevelt at gigantic Democratic "victory dinner" in Washington on March 4, made speech calling for immediate revamping of Supreme Court. He swept aside arguments that right way to bring about reforms is by Constitutional amendment, saying that his reforms cannot wait.

SLANT: Constitutional amendments have been passed in less than one year, and that is not too long a time for consideration by the people of major changes in government.

3. Hearings on President's plan before Senate Judiciary Committee started Wednesday, March 10th. Night before President gave another radio talk for his plan.

4. Senators and Congressmen are hearing from folks back home. Bar associations, women's clubs, business men, and plain citizens are sending heavy mail that runs heavily against proposal to enlarge Court. Some labor organizations are stirring up mail in support of it. Response from farmers is said to be lightest.

SLANT: We again urge farmers to lose no time in making their voices heard against this detestable plan to make Supreme Court of our land nothing more than a dummy. Write today to your Senator and Congressman, whose names and addresses you will find in our Feb. 27th issue, page 26. And do not fail to read Senator Borah's splendid article in this issue, page 11, entitled "The Supreme Court Question."

■ *No Steel Strike*

AMERICAN business heaved great sigh of relief on March 1st when it read surprising news that Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and labor union leaders were getting together to settle their differences without resort to strike. Sit-down steel strike had been expected to be next big blow to country's growing prosperity. Day following meeting of company officials and union leaders, agreement was signed covering union recognition, wage increase, 8-hr. day and 40-hr. week, time and a half for overtime, and no discrimination against union members.

Several other steel companies, acting independently, announced similar wage increases and concessions. Good news affected stock market, sending up prices of steel and other stocks.

Two things which probably influenced industry to make peace at once are its bright business prospects, and fact that government contracts are let only to companies having 40-hr. week. Steel firms adopting it will now be free to bid on steel contracts for Navy.

SLANT: Both steel industry and labor deserve pat on back for their speedy settlement of differences. Helpful factor was undoubtedly friendly feeling between Labor Leader John L. Lewis and Steel Magnate Myron C. Taylor, who accidently met each other four months ago. Human element helped here, as it will wherever it is allowed to enter.

■ *The Dam at Bonneville*

NEARLY completed is tremendous Bonneville Dam, which backs up mighty waters of Columbia River in Oregon. Towering 170 feet high, this dam will eventually furnish 430,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric power.

Just reporting to President is committee which has studied how this power plant shall be managed and electrical energy distributed. Recommended by committee is appointment of administrator in charge of dam, its electric power and special fishways for helping salmon on their way up river to spawn. Committee also recommends that 50 per cent of power from this dam be reserved for State, county, municipal and cooperative consumption. Administrator would be authorized, according to recommendation, to provide electric transmission lines and sub-stations *and to acquire private lines by right of eminent domain if necessary.* Eminent domain means that government may take private property when it can prove such action necessary and if it pays a fair price for it.

SLANT: If recommendations of this committee are followed, government will be still further in business competing with private enterprises. If and when government is unable to operate its power lines or its other business at a profit, politicians can make up deficit by general taxation, and thus make its business appear successful whether it is or not. Some day people of America are going to wake up and find that they have traded great principles of democracy for a mess of pottage.

■ *Under One Flag*

SINCE February 20th, vessels of five European countries—Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia — have been sailing under one flag. This doesn't mean that Europe has suddenly become a loving brotherhood. Flag is blue pennant with yellow cross which ships taking part in Spanish Blockade are flying alongside their own national flag.

Since blockade went into effect, Russia has withdrawn, but only because her antique warships can't stand stormy Bay of Biscay's high seas. Ships of other four countries are standing by in waters surrounding Spanish Peninsula, to see that Spain gets no further outside help from anybody. This is in accordance with recent agreement of "Hands Off Spain" committee.

Since blockade started, some of fiercest fighting of Spain's Civil War has taken place. Rebel forces have attacked Madrid from north, south, west, and east, seeking of late to cut last roads open to government between Madrid and Valencia, and thereby deprive government forces of arms and food. Fierce battles are reported, with each side claiming victories.

Although foreign volunteers are now banned in Spain by "Hands Off Spain" committee's new pact, recent check-up shows that there are close to 100,000 of them already enlisted in Spanish Rebel and Loyalist armies. Fighting side by side with Rebels are 50,000 Italians and at least 10,000 Germans. Loyalists have 35,000 foreigners with them, most Frenchmen.

SLANT: Agreement of European big powers to bar further help to Spain lessens immediate danger of another world war. Also, Great Britain's gigantic new arms program, announced last month, is expected to have quieting effect on war-like dictators of Germany and Italy. Britain sees herself in future acting as policeman to keep the peace in Europe.

■ *Farm Organizations Oppose Child Labor Amendment*

AT HEARING on Child Labor Amendment before Judiciary Committee of New York State Assembly, February 22, New York State Grange and other members of Conference Board of Farm Organizations expressed themselves emphatically opposed to this amendment.

Amendment would give a Federal bureau power to regulate or forbid labor of children or young people under 18 years of age. Needed to make amendment effective is approval of twelve more States. New York State Senate has approved amendment; Assembly has not yet made its decision at this date.

SLANT: Farmers and their organizations are just as anxious to protect young people from exploitation as anyone else. They question motives of labor organizations who favor this amendment because labor unions don't want boys and girls to do any competitive work.

Chief reason, however, why farmers oppose amendment is that it is unnecessary in a State like New York, which has passed and enforced its own laws to protect children from exploitation. Farmers fear giving any Federal bureaucrat, unfamiliar with farm conditions, power to forbid farm boys and girls to do chores and other work in home, on the farm and anywhere else. They are told that of course this power would never be used. *Why then does government want it?* It probably would not be used by present Administration, but with constant centralization of power of every kind in Federal government how can anyone be sure what will happen in future? Present Federal government recognizes great need of keeping boys out of idleness by setting up CCC camps, but if labor had its way on this amendment there would be millions more young people with nothing to do, and hundreds more CCC camps needed.

Farmers are opposed to this amendment, also, because they know of splendid record of farm boys and girls in every walk of life, who were successful mainly because of habits of responsibility in which they were trained in their formative years by farm and home work.

Farmers who have thought through the possibilities of this amendment believe that they may be sacrificing something far more important than anything that can be gained. They believe in inalienable right and ability of parents to protect their own children, that interference should come only as last resort, and then not from some far-away bureau but from local and State authorities who know the local situation.

■ *Storage of Surplus "Bears" Price*

INDEPENDENT research institution known as Brookings Institute has been studying Secretary Wallace's ever-normal granary proposal. It now reports in favor of some kind of crop insurance plan but against granary plan of storing up surpluses in heavy production years to be used during periods of scarcity. Says report:

"A system of all-risk crop insurance under government sponsorship could be financially sound and would be of benefit to farmers if premiums and indemnities could be kept on a true actuarial basis."

Chief argument against granary plan was possibility that government would become a price-depressing agency in the market:

"Today the world's food is produced over an enormous geographical area, linked by efficient transportation and commercial systems. There is a strong tendency for reduced production of some crops in some regions, to be more or less compensated by enlarged production of other crops in the same or other regions. Large quantities of potential food products are ordinarily fed to animals, diverted to industrial uses, or wasted, and these constitute large invisible reserves to be drawn upon in case of need. It is unfair to compare this plan with the biblical story of Joseph in the land of the Pharaohs, because Egypt in those days had only itself to consider."

Experience of Farm Board and Triple A in trying to handle large accumulated government surpluses was disastrous, for these heavy supplies in reserve tended constantly to bear down prices, and especially so when the government tried to put the extra supply on the market.

■ *Churches Getting Together*

DIVIDED into more than 200 denominations are Protestants of America. Largest group are Baptists, followed by Methodists, and these two denominations with about ten others include 75 per cent of total church membership.

Recently Baptist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in nation-wide radio hookup, urged Protestant unification program with central church organization to be known as "The Church of Christ in America", with various denominations operating under this general organization something like States of the Union operate under our Federal government. Said Mr. Rockefeller:

"Only a united Christian world can stem rising tide of materialism, of selfishness, of shaken traditions, of crumbling moral standards. If we who call ourselves Christians could catch the vision from the mountain top we would see that there all roads meet."

SLANT: What a sad, unchristianlike thing it is when, as often happens, bitter partisanship prevails among churches of a small village, with members of different churches hardly speaking to one another! How far indeed is such a situation from gospel of true Christianity taught by Jesus. All glory

to increasing number of communities where churches are uniting or cooperating on a common program, forgetting absurd differences of denominationalism.

Farm Credit News

Farmers' Money Back of Credit Co-op

NORTHEASTERN farmers have put $780,000 of their own money in cooperative financing units "to assure themselves of access to continuous source of short-term credit on reasonable rates and convenient terms," according to reports presented at 30 annual meetings of production credit associations during past two months.

Of 10,760 farmer-members in production credit system, over 30% attended annual meetings to hear reports of best year's activities and elect officers for the coming season. Biggest crowd, at Batavia to hear Governor W. I. Myers of FCA on February 26, included nearly 500 farmers and their wives. Over 200 were stockholder-members of the Batavia production credit association.

Protection for funds invested in association capital is $222,000 already salted away in legal reserves. Thirteen New York state associations have $112,000 of reserves behind $306,000 of farmers' capital.

Time for Good Men to Buy Good Land

"Present is best time in our generation for qualified men to buy good land," Gov. W. I. Myers of FCA told western New York farmers at recent Batavia meeting. "There never was a good time to buy poor land.

"Most farms change hands at least once a generation, and most farmers have to go in debt to get started. Even man who inherits part interest in the farm usually needs a mortgage to pay off other heirs.

"To be financed through FCA, beginners must have character, experience and savings. Available to such applicants are loans at reasonable rates on long-term contracts, up to 75% of farm's appraised value.

"Since farming is long-time business, short-term mortgage has too much risk for both borrower and lenders. Only safe and sound farm mortgage is for long-term at reasonable rates and on amortized repayment plan.

"Sound financing for agriculture considers time element in farming. Unjustified are 3-months loans to finance 12-months operations, if 3-months loan can be liquidated only by liquidating the borrower. Farmers demand credit equality for agriculture on par with credit available for corporate business."

Your 1938 Auto Plates

ON EACH of New York State's 3,500,000 automobile license plates for 1938 and 1939 will be this advertising slogan:

"New York World's Fair—1939"

Signed by Governor Lehman is bill authorizing this gigantic advertising plan. Convicts in Auburn prison, 200 strong, are already working on 1938 plates, cutting them from 200,000 large strips of steel. They must be embossed, painted, and shipped to county clerks for ultimate distribution. The World's Fair, you know, will be built and held on Long Island, near Flushing.

Horse Numbers Still Decreasing

STILL on toboggan slide is number of horses. In 1918 there were approximately 21½ million horses in this country; on January 1, 1936, this had dropped to a little over half of this number, so that there are now only about 11 1/3 million head. On other hand, so rapidly has value of horses increased in recent years that value of horse population now is about one billion dollars as compared to 665 million dollars in 1933.

To Iowa goes credit for nation's largest horse producer. Second is Illinois, followed by Minnesota and Texas.

Reciprocal Trading to Continue

PASSED by both Houses of Congress is resolution continuing for three more years government's power to engage in reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. It is claimed for this plan that by reducing prohibitive tariff barriers and getting concessions from other countries, foreign purchasing power for America's surplus goods has been stepped up.

SLANT: As a whole, reciprocal trade agreements probably have been a good thing, although many farmers feel that particularly with agreement with Canada, agriculture had to pay the price because of competing Canadian farm products that were let in under new agreement.

Good Books to Read

An Old Heart Goes A-Journeying
Hans Fallada

There never really was such a saintly old professor as the one who finds himself — much against his will — very much immersed in the affairs of his charming goddaughter, who has run away from her legal guardians and stirred up a perfect hornet's nest of trouble by enlisting the children of the village in her cause. How guardian Schlieker's plots are defeated, and the final love story between goddaughter Rosemarie and a young doctor, makes charming reading. Much of the charm lies in poetic imagination and the quiet humor.—Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.50.

Mrs. Meigs and Mr. Cunningham
Elizabeth Corbett

When the famous Mrs. Meigs first met Mr. Cunningham she had reached the ripe old age of 80. She had foreseen that he would bring a new element into her life, but she hadn't foreseen that the new element couldn't be confined to the boundaries she had set. Mr. Cunningham eating Anna's apple pie was all very well — Mr. Cunningham spreading himself all over the landscape was quite different. You'll enjoy reading about how the problem was finally solved.—D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

Green Light
Errol Flynn does a good job in the part of Dr. Newell Palge, idealistic young doctor who shoulders the blame for another doctor's blunder. Able support is given by Anita Louise, Margaret Lindsay, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

Penrod and Sam
Refreshing, human interest picture of junior G-men.

The Last of Mrs. Cheyney
Screen adaptation of stage play — social comedy.

Black Legion
A gripping picturization of a present day evil in society, the masked secret organizations which take the law into their own hands. Humphrey Bogart plays the part of the disappointed young mill hand who is entangled with the organization. A thought-provoking drama.

More Than a Secretary
Jean Arthur and George Brent in entertaining comedy-romance.

Man of Affairs
George Arliss plays dual role. Family picture.

Growing by leaps and bounds!

Year after year the use of paper containers for milk is increasing.

In 1928 3,000,000 were used—
In 1936 150,000,000—
In 1937 the number will be larger still.

This means much to the farmer who sells *fluid* milk and cream, for the growth of the paper milk container has not been at the expense of milk in glass.

Because of the smaller size and lighter weight of paper containers, more and more grocers are finding room to keep a plentiful stock of *fluid* milk in their ice boxes. They like to sell it because they no longer have the bother of handling empties or making refunds.

Of course, milk in paper containers must pass the same rigid sanitary tests as milk in glass. The containers themselves are perfectly sterile, protecting the purity of the milk. All tests reveal a uniformly low bacteria count.

Paper containers are not only good for the housewife and the grocer — they are good for the farmer. Don't let anyone stop their progress — for more *fluid* milk sold in grocery stores means more money in your pocket.

NEW YORK PAPER CONTAINER COMMITTEE
444 Madison Avenue New York

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SPRING is just around the corner. I know it because of the spring-planning farm meetings I have been attending recently. Attendance and interest have been at new high levels. I judge this means farmers are a little more prosperous and a little more interested.

In January at Rochester and Kingston I heard growers talk of irrigation plans. At the tail end of February I attended meetings of potato and fruit growers and heard them discuss how to grow things in dry years by storing winter snow and spring rains in the soil.

Farming in 10 Dry Years

The Hodnetts of Fillmore, Allegany County, are among best known and most successful potato growers in state. The father, H. L., and the son, William, give each other the credit. Those who know them say both deserve credit. Due to one of those freaks of nature, the Hodnetts have experienced summer droughts in their area for 10 successive years. Last summer they went through a 60-day period without a drop of rain. Yet they got a yield far above the average.

"You cannot grow potatoes without moisture," Mr. Hodnett stated at the Steuben County Potato Growers' Convention at Cohocton. "Potatoes are moisture-loving plants. With the expectation of too little rain in summer, the only thing we can do is to save winter and summer moisture for later use."

He suggested as highlights in this program, "Soil, Seed and Spraying." Soil was named as first great problem, limiting factor in dry years being lack of humus in the soil. "You must try in every way to get all possible humus in the soil," he said. "After you think you have gone the limit, just double it. Early plowing is equally important, because sod or cover crop uses up moisture where late plowing is practiced."

Loosening the subsoil helps root growth, Mr. Hodnett said, explaining how good yields had been built up on former hardpan land. Second essential he placed as good seed, "because in a dry year weaknesses in seed show up in virus diseases, low yield, and lessened vigor. When you have done all you can to build up the humus in the soil and when you have used good seed you have done 75 per cent of all you can do to insure a crop."

Spraying must not be neglected in dry years, he said, because good growth depends largely upon plants being kept healthy and free from pests.

In answer to a question about cultivating, he said, "I see no excuse for cultivating except possibly once, and that must be very early in the season."

"Soul of the Soil" is Humus

Farm Bureaus of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties joined in a series of five fruit meetings across Lake Ontario fruit belt. A principal speaker was Dr. Joseph Gourley, head of Horticultural Department of Ohio State University. Admitting that conditions might vary widely, that each grower must determine what was best for his orchard, the Ohioan went all the way to indorse sod-mulching as opposed to clean cultivation.

"I was brought up on maxim that organic matter is the soul of the soil," he said. "My experiences and observations over many years have confirmed me in my belief." In Ohio, he said, yield in sod-mulched and cultivated orchards in years of good rainfall might not vary much.

"However, when we went into the dry years we began to learn things. There was less winterkilling in mulched orchards, yield was markedly increased; we found more moisture in mulched orchards and when we took soil samples under the mulch we found nitrogen content many times higher than in cultivated orchards."

He advised use of 150 to 400 pounds per tree of hay, straw or other bulky material for mulch; that where feasible, poorer land be utilized to grow mulch for the orchard. To a question he suggested acre for acre of mulch-producing land for orchards.

Stressing need for high yield, Doctor Gourley's figures showed a cost of $1.40 per bushel to produce apples in a 100-bushel orchard, but when yield was 400 bushels per acre, cost dropped to 35 cents.

Spraying to Avoid Washing

For several years apple growers have been perplexed by problem of spray residue. They have been told they had to get on a lot of lead arsenate to control codling moth. Then if they got enough on to do the job, they were told they had to clean spray residue from the fruit. Many who have tried to get around program have found red tags on their fruit in storage.

So when William Harman of Geneva Experiment Station discussed spraying, attendance and interest at recent fruit meetings have been at high points. He suggested as the first cover spray, weak Bordeaux, a good spreader, and three pounds of lead. "That is all the lead that fruit will stand without washing," he said. "If scab is pretty well under control you may leave out Bordeaux. For second and third cover sprays use oil-nicotine—three quarts of summer oil and three-fourths of a pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of water.

"The oil spray will not handle maggots. Lead in first cover spray will cover maggots, although it is not the best time.

"Second brood of codling moth calls for something else, because you should not use more than two applications of oil, or you may run into russeting. Use tank-mix Bentonite-nicotine."

Harman advised that an oil-nicotine program may be substituted for lead-arsenate to control codling moth, but it is more expensive. Nicotine, he said, gives most promise as a substitute for lead and for avoidance of necessity of cleaning fruit.

Two Sides to Coloring Apples

Wide interest exists in Western New York on question of getting color on apples. Lack of color has been attributed to cloudy weather caused by Great Lakes, too much nitrate, cultivation, poor pruning, etc. Whatever the cause, it is problem. Last fall, growers in several counties experimented in coloring after picking. Fruit was placed on the ground, in some cases under blue cheesecloth, to filter direct rays of sun.

Joseph Oskamp, Cornell extension pomologist, has made a study of the subject. He says color may be added by placing apples on straw or building paper on north side of trees. Cheesecloth is an unnecessary expense and is difficult to retain in a wind. Apples may be left on ground a week to two weeks.

"A great mistake that has been made so far," Oskamp says, "is that some growers have thought they could pick their apples before they are mature and then color them. Apples should be left on trees until they are ripe. One disadvantage, perhaps, is that apples colored in this way will not keep as long in storage, but they could be moved out first."

Storage Man Wonders!

One of Western New York's best known cold storage operators has doubts about wisdom of placing apples on ground to color. He told me that for many years storage men have urged growers to get their apples into cold storage immediately after picking. "Every 24 hours they are kept at farm shortens their keeping qualities," he said. "Growers should realize they can't have their cake and eat it too."

What he evidently is worried about is whether coloring proposition will be carried too far. I don't think it should be. My opinion is that growers should proceed cautiously. Pruning and cultural practices have a lot to do with color. Trend now is to follow better methods. However, if at picking time a percentage of apples look too green, they could be sorted out and colored on ground. Naturally, these should go to market first; perhaps not later than Dec. 1.

Anyway, I think some of leading growers are going to do some more experimenting this year, if conditions warrant.

The 10,000th Visitor!

Next year at Farm and Home Week at Cornell some sort of recognition should be given to Fred Smith of Marathon. A couple of weeks ago he had honor of being first person ever to be registered as 10,000th visitor at Cornell for the week. No notice was

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Future Farmers at Farm and Home Week

ABOUT 600 boys who are studying vocational agriculture in high schools in New York State had a banquet in Willard Straight Hall, Thursday night of Farm and Home Week. In addition to a fine get-together, the chief business of the meeting was the presentation of cups and medals to the winners in a number of judging contests that had been held during the week. Winners in these contests are as follows:

Livestock Judging Contest

1. Robert Q. Smith, Fillmore; 2. Roy Van Wagner, Sherburne; 3. Vincent Payne, Cherry Creek.

Potato Judging Contest (Team of 2)

Schools: 1. Sodus; 2. Franklinville; 3. Cattaraugus.

Individual: 1. Dean Reynolds, Franklinville; 2. George Harper, Sodus; 3. Stewart Allen, Waterville.

Plant Disease Identification Contest (Team of 2)

Schools: 1. Endicott; 2. Geneva; 3. Newfane.

Individual: 1. Norman Schaff, Endicott; 2. Earl Withiam, Geneva; 3. Clinton Baxter, Endicott.

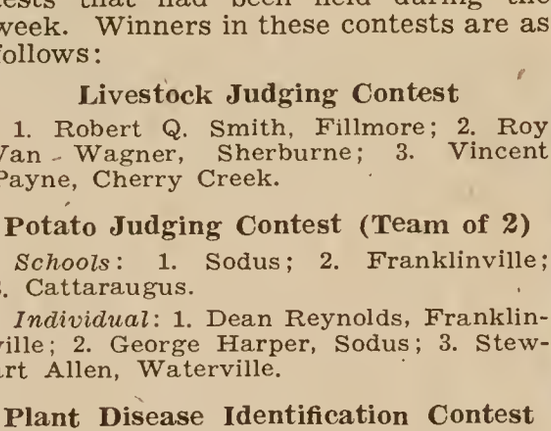
Farm Shop

1. Robert Bednar, Odessa; 2. Osco Robinson, Marathon; 3. John Brenchley, Windsor.

Fruit Identification and Judging Contest (Team of 2)

Schools: 1. Highland; 2. North Rose; 3. Geneva.

Individuals: 1. Cos Tropani, Highland; 2. George Peterson, Geneva, and Raymond Caspar, Wolcott, tie for second; 3. John Thomas, North Rose.



Professor H. J. Brueckner presenting the first prize in the milk judging contest to Henry McDougal of Sandy Creek.

Milk Judging Contest

1. Henry McDougal, Sandy Creek; 2. Homer W. Dye, West Winfield; 3. Robert Rodney, Cincinnatus.

Poultry Judging Contest

1. Justis Stricklend, Cattaraugus; 2. Paul Kennedy, Moravia; 3. Leonard Daniels, Brier Hill.

There were two other contests held during the week. One was called a broadcasting contest, during which teams from several high schools put on a program over the regular station WESG. Winner of first prize was the team from Waterville High School.



Professor E. V. Hardenburg presenting the first prize in the potato judging contest to Sodus High School. Merrill Baker is receiving the award for the team.

Another contest was the Future Farmers of America music contest, which was held in Bailey Hall before a crowd of about 2,000. Contest was divided into three classes and the schools entering the contest and the winners are as follows:

Class I. Competing schools (Solos, vocal and instrumental): Moravia, 1st place, Gerald Stevens; Fulton, 2nd place, Dominic Pannafino; Hamilton; Henderson; Corning; West Leyden.

Class II. Competing schools (Small groups, four or less): Corning, 1st place, Arthur Bedient and DeWaine Miller; Endicott, 2nd place; Akron; Guilford; Hamilton; McGraw; Middleburgh; Portville; Scott; Wolcott; Worcester.

Class III. Competing schools (Bands): Akron, 1st place, German Band; Gorham, 2nd place, Hill Billy; Corning; Moravia; Marathon; Penn Yan.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MARCH 15

12:35—"Before Putting the Work Horse to Work," E. H. Hanson, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

12:45—"Our Agricultural Teaching Program in the Highland Central Rural School," A. Herbert Campbell, Principle, Highland Central School.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16

12:35—"Fruit for the Farm Family," Carl E. Van Deman, Extension Horticulturist, Vermont State College of Agriculture.

12:45—"Making the Food Bill Fit the Purse," Laura Wing, Home Economist, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

12:35—"A Farmer Looks at the Business of Home Making," Ed. W. Mitchell.

12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Statistics," Prof. Bristow Adams, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18

12:35—"Getting at the Root of Alfalfa Raising," R. O. Randall, Agricultural Agent, Addison County, Vermont.

12:45—"The Child's Companions—Old and Young," Burton K. Belnap, Rural Education Division, N. Y. State Dept. of Education.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips, Market Commentator, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets.

12:45—"The Women's Corner," Vesta Coombs, Home Demonstration Agent, Franklin County, Mass.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20

12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Stepping Into Character," Ruth McIntyre, Recreation Specialist, Mass. State College.

12:45—"History of the N. Y. State Grange," J. E. Smith, Master, Helderburg Grange, Berne, N. Y.

MONDAY, MARCH 22

12:35—"It's Late to be Thinking of Chicks," Prof. L. M. Hurd, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

12:35—"Motoring to Market," Prof. A. H. Lindsay.

12:45—"Underneath the Frosting," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

12:35—"More Energy for Making Repairs," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.

12:45—(Countryside Talk) Frank A. Waugh.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

12:35—"Impressions of British Agriculture," K. D. Scott.

12:45—(Farm Equipment Manufactures Broadcast).

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

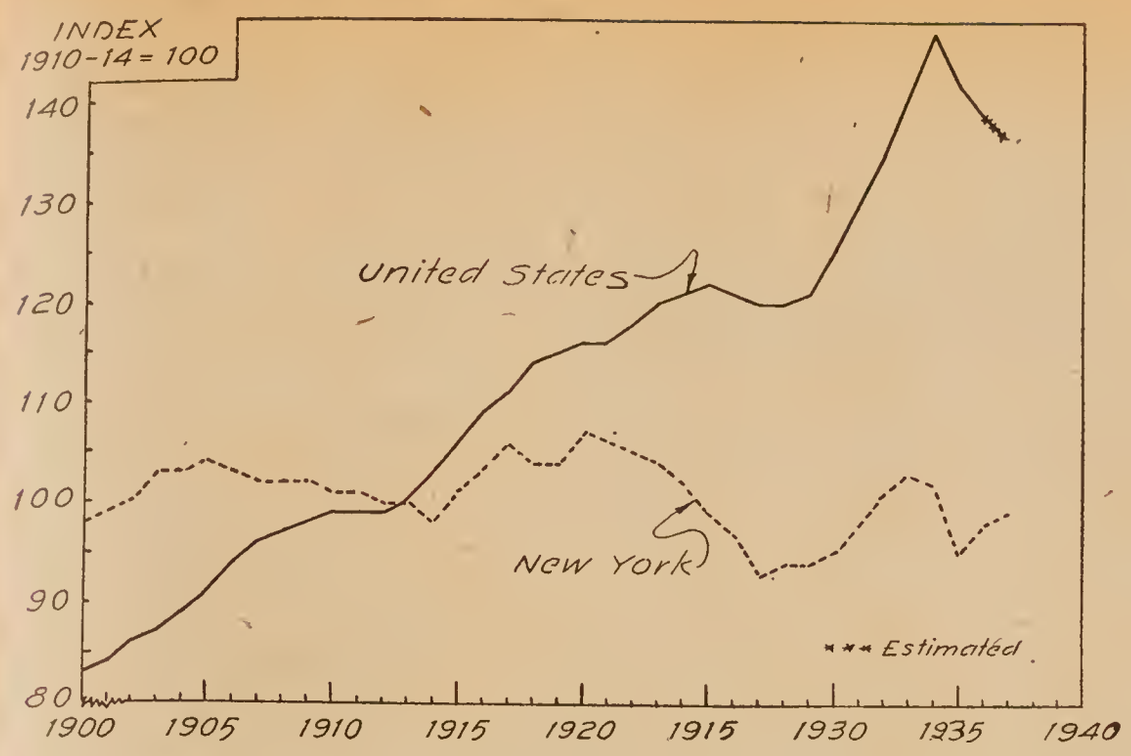
12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.

12:45—"The Women's Corner," Talma Buster.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "A Strong Build-up," Bennington County, Vermont. 4-H Clubs.

12:45—"Origin of the Family Cow," Dr. Franklin DuBois Smith.



Relative Number of Cows and Heifers Kept for Milk on Farms In the United States and in New York State

Cow Numbers and Milk Prices

By LELAND SPENCER.

DURING the past four years, the number of milk cows kept on farms throughout the United States decreased from 26.9 million to 25.0 million. This reduction of 7 per cent is the most drastic liquidation of dairy animals that has occurred since 1900. That year marks the beginning of reliable year-to-year estimates of the numbers of milk cows and other cattle on farms.

In New York State, the number of milk cows was reduced during 1933 and 1934, but increased about 3 per cent in the past two years. On January first of this year, New York farmers had in their stables practically the same number of cows as they were keeping in 1931, but this number was 5 per cent less than they had in 1933.

As shown by the chart, the number of milk cows on New York farms has not changed much in the past 37 years. There has been one clear-cut cycle beginning at a low point in 1914, reaching a peak in 1920, and another low point in 1927. Apparently the next cycle was interrupted during 1934 and 1935 by the effects of the severe drought and the removal of an unusually large number of diseased animals.

The number of dairy cows in the entire country is about 70 per cent greater now than in 1900. Our human population has increased at about the same rate. We continue to keep about one cow for each five people. The demand for dairy products has expanded to such an extent during this time that it has absorbed the increased production per cow, amounting to about 25 per cent or more, and besides that has eliminated our exportable surplus.

The great increase in demand for dairy products by the people of New York State has been met in part by greater output per cow, but more largely by drawing supplies of those products from greater and greater distances.

The number of heifers now being raised indicates that there will be a further increase in New York dairy herds this year, while the number of milk cows in the entire country probably will remain about the same, or perhaps decline slightly.

The situation as regards numbers of milk cows in the entire country suggests a strong market for manufactured dairy products during the next several years. However, the increasing number of cows in New York and other northeastern states is likely to mean that market milk prices will show less than the usual premium over the value of milk for manufacture.

Figures Indicate Better Potato Prices

Potatoes have failed to respond to reduced market supply. Despite lowest per capita supply of potatoes in recent years, market continues relatively weak with little or no increase in prices. Present situation is considered one that must be studied from day to day. Feeling prevails that bottom has been reached and higher prices should follow present low point.

Maine has been experiencing heavy movement. This includes potatoes for seed and table stock. Middle West has been drawing quite heavy on Maine for a portion of its supply. This is new outlet when compared with recent years. Future of old potato deal is now closely tide in with crop conditions in South. Trade has been buying new potatoes quite extensively and prices have advanced more in Florida on new stock than in North on old supplies. Uncertain factor in deal for next six weeks will be extent of frost injuries on new crop. Should Florida have killing frost, potato market will be forced to turn to old potatoes. Indications point to more than usual amount of frost injury in South this year because of advanced season and the prevalence of frosts in all lower tier of states.

Slow demand for potatoes in consuming markets, that prevailed during early winter months, is believed to be over, as local supplies have taken care of markets that here-to-fore have depended to a large extent on shipments from commercial areas. At prevailing prices potatoes are considered to be good property that can and will be moved at a good profit to growers.

—*Amos Kirby.*

Seed Potato Situation

Although total potato seed crop of country is reported as short, acreage of certified seed is next to largest on record. Only crop of 1935 was larger. Reports from 25 states where certified seed work is carried on indicate that there will be about 11,114,000 bushels, compared with 12,064,000 bushels in 1935 and 7,830,000 bushels as the five year average, 1929-33. Largest increases in production over 1935 were in Maine, Wisconsin, Idaho, Pennsylvania and Washington. Greatest decreases took place in Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming.

Percentage of each variety of total production of certified seed is as follows: Cobblers 41.4%, Green Mountains 25.4%, Triumphs 8.2%, Netted Gem 4.0%, Spaulding Rose 3.2%, Russet Rural 3.1%, Rurals, other than Russets 1.6%, Early Ohio 1.3% and other varieties 11.23 per cent.

Hay Exchange

Inquiries received by the Department of Agriculture and Markets from farmers and others in the market for hay caused Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck to order a survey of hay surpluses.

Several thousand tons of surplus hay are held in Northern New York, the State Bureau of Markets says. Names and addresses of a number of persons who have hay for sale have been obtained, and prospective hay buyers will be furnished these names and addresses upon application to the Albany office of the Bureau.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: An inquiry as to the going price of mixed hay in Western New York brought reply of $15 a ton in the barn. Price varies according to supply and whether you are buying or selling.)

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to *American Agriculturist* from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Apples Firm

Prices of apples are holding firmly with occasional gains. Not much good fruit of standard kinds sells below a range of $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel, including such varieties as Baldwin, Stayman, and York. Range of jobbing prices in New York has advanced about 25c within a month. Prices of strawberries advanced to a range of 17c to 20c, pint basis, in northern markets.

* * *

Butter Dull and Weak

Butter markets eased off slightly, best grades selling near 34c a pound in New York and 33¾ cents in Chicago. Creamery reports show production increases of 4 per cent above week before, but make was still nearly 10 per cent less than it was a year ago. Cheese markets continued dull at steady prices.

* * *

Grain and Feeds Decline

Feed markets declined sharply second half of February, influenced by slackening demand, more liberal market supplies, and weakness in feed grains. Average of wholesale feed prices dropped nearly 5 per cent within a week. Decline from high point of season is nearly 15 per cent. Because of high feed prices livestock is being turned out to graze in some sections unusually early.

Wheatfeeds dropped about $1.50 per ton. The richer feeds lost on average about $1. Cottonseed meal fell off about 50c a ton in southern markets and more in some other sections. Linseed meal prices were cut $1.50. Gluten feed sold unchanged, but hominy feed was off $1. Brewers and distillers dried grains were $2 lower per ton with supplies in excess of demand. Alfalfa meal was 50c lower at Kansas City, influenced by sagging hay prices. Tankage and meat scraps were cut $5 per ton at Chicago and Kansas City.

Weakness in the grain market late in February seemed based partly on better crop prospects in southwestern part of grain belt, since heavy falls of rain or snow. Low prices and heavy shipments of Argentine grain weakened general position. A drop of 4c to 7c a bushel in central cash wheat markets brought smaller declines in most other grains.

* * *

Livestock Changes Small

There was some weakness, but price changes were small in Chicago hog market during last week of February. Narrow shipping outlet and poor distribution of quality were depressing features. The top held near $10.25 and the range $9.25 to $10.20. A little stronger tone was evident in the cattle market with some gains. Cows and heifers were steady to 25c up, and vealers recovered part of recent declines. Top on best steers reached a new high for the season of $14.65.

from Skeff's Notebook

(*Continued from opposite page*)

taken of him, and probably Mr. Smith does not know the honor he merits. The folks at the registry desk were too busy. After the registration had passed an all-time mark, one of the boys at the desk dug out the card. Incidentally, I think an extra added recognition should be given to whoever was numbered 11,124—the last registrant this year.

Land Bank Anniversary

Much interest centers in annual conference of farm loan associations at Springfield, March 17, because it will mark 20th anniversary of Land Bank system. E. H. Thomson, president of Springfield bank, will report on his stewardship; Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank commissioner, will be a featured speaker, and in evening there will be a galaxy of "big names" at annual banquet.

Marketing Award Rules

Now that the H. S. Duncan Award has been set up under control of permanent trustees nominated by farm organizations, interest centers on adoption of rules for annual award. It is intended to be a "living memorial" to the late H. S. Duncan, organizer and director of State Farm Products Inspection Service. Award is intended annually to recognize outstanding work in grading, packing, handling and marketing of fruits and vegetables. Prof. M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell; Spencer G. Duncan of State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and M. E. Buckman, Wayne County agricultural agent, are a committee to draft rules. They urgently ask for suggestions.

Seek Support for Institute

A committee made up of delegates elected in western New York counties is considering affiliation of growers with New York and New England Apple Institute. Details of work as explained by Henry S. Ortega, general manager, at various local meetings, resulted in election of members of a regional committee. This committee now is putting matter up to individual growers to ascertain extent of support.

George A. Morse of Williamson is chairman and Judson Swift of Niagara County, secretary. Other members include Percy Morgan and John A. Hall of Niagara; Edward B. Archbald and Robert Brown, Orleans; Charles Kenyon and Rollin Reitz, Monroe; James G. Case, Frank Beneway, Clyde L. Mason and George J. Mitchell, Wayne.

The institute, now in its second year, has an impressive record for assisting in advertising and merchandising of apples in Hudson Valley and New England States.

Read how DAIRYMEN GET $2.34 TO $3.00 PER CWT. OF 3.5% MILK

They have convinced themselves that it is more profitable to *sell cream* and *feed skim milk* than to sell whole milk.

We guarantee safe delivery of your cream and the return of your empty cans. Payments are mailed promptly for each shipment at top market price. Shipments by baggage from your nearest depot or by truck if there is a route near you.

We have highest financial standing and a 50-year-old reputation for fair dealing. Our systematic handling of shipments prevents errors. No contract or agreement is required. You may start or stop shipping cream any time you care to. Fill out and mail coupon promptly for full facts and figures which show how income can be increased by diversified farming and shipping cream to us.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send all the information about increasing income and shipping cream.

Name _____

Address _____

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Select a Good Bull Calf

From our HEAVY PRODUCING, HIGH testing, PLEASING to the eye FEMALES. We can please you in QUALITY and our prices are REASONABLE.

Quonquont Stock Farm, WHATELY, MASS.
"Where Quality Prevails"

SPOT FARMS
J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.

Registered and Grade Holstein cows and heifers, close springers, T. B., Bang and Garget tested.

Young Sons
are now available by our great

Carnation Inka Invincible

Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Theso calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782

His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.

Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.

SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

---

90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers, Also Good Milk Cows

Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.

HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,
HARRY W. PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Approved Accredited BULL . . .

BORN SEPT. 10, 1936.
Sire—Carnation Joe Mooie No. 545770. 10 A.R. daughters. 5 from 624 to 775 lbs. Dam—Darius Pontiac Mencroft 1628230. 2 yrs.—347 days—373 lbs., 10447 lbs. milk. Granddam—619 lbs. fat, 4 times over 500 lbs. fat.
FIRST CHECK OF $100 TAKES THIS CALF.
Reg. & transferred, F.O.B. New Paltz.

Frank G. Elliott, New Paltz, N. Y.

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3841 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.

THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.
SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR SALE.
THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Holstein-Friesians

Senior Sire: Kookee Junior Starkdale Lyons Lad, No. 636724. His dam as 3 yr. old, Class B, Milk 17,735.1, Fat 648.9, test 3.67. Milked over 90 lbs. per day.
Junior Sire: Osborndale Sir Walker Ormsby May, No. 728300. Sons and daughters for sale from good record dams. Accredited and Blood Tested.

YOUNGDALE FARM,
Tel. Stanfordville 23F5. Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Yearling Aug. P.B.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Evenly marked and of good type. Dam's record at 3 yrs. — 15,480 milk, 592 fat. Dam is member of proven cow family. Sire and dam's sire both proven with daughters showing marked increase over dams.

PRICE $200.00.

RAYMOND V. O. DUBOIS
Gardiner, New York

Bull Calves from cows with production records.

Proven Holstein Sires

SIR DAYBREAK PROSPECT 406700 — Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Walker breeding.
PRINCE REGINA 580271 — Carnation Prince-Hazelwood-Sir Inka May breeding.

Junior Sire

SIR INKA MAY 42nd 705137 — A Sir Inka May-Matador Segis Ormshy bull of great promise.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

AIRY RIDGE FARM
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Colantha Veeman Hungerveld Boy 570787 is the only living Holstein PROVEN SIRE in Onondaga County. Daughters of this bull have averaged 12425 lbs. of milk and 454.8 lbs. fat.
Offering sons of this PROVEN SIRE for sale. Will make excellent herd sires. Ready for service. Dams with records of 450 to 550 lbs. fat on twice a day milking in D.H.I.A.
3-13 mo. old, $125 to $150 — 1-6 mo. old, $75.

OLIN H. CLEVERLEY WARNERS, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At this time we are offering an outstanding young son of our junior herd sire, Osborndale Sir Ona Homestead out of Sadie Kerk Colanthus, daughter of that great sire, King Kerk Colanthus. Will gladly answer any inquiries.
ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

BROOKLANDS FARM
Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

Reducing Pure Blood Herd

Young Bulls — Cows — Heifers

For ten years our Herd Sires have been sons and grandsons of:

Sir Inka May
Carnation Peerless
Segis Walker Matador
Matador Segis Ormsby
Carnation Matador Masterpiece

Gov't. Accredited and Blood Tested.

ADDRESS:

Strong's Blue Ribbon Holsteins
3118 Legation St., Washington, D. C.

HOLSTEIN BULL

16 months old; nice individual, largely white, $100.00. Sire, Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman 638469. A proven herd Sire whose Dam has 27,235 lb. milk, 945 lb. fat. His daughters excel Dams 1678 lb. milk or 19% — 74 lb. fat or 26.2%.
ALSO YOUNG BULL OR HEIFER CALVES.
Accredited.

C. S. Harvey, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS

Bull calf born Sept. 23. Dam 3 yr. old maternal sister of N. Y. State Champion 3 yr. old in 305 da. Class C division. Her dam is our old foundation cow having a 4.3% test. Calf's dam made in C.T.A. as a 2 yr. old in 341 da. 10,325 milk, 347.90 fat, is a perfect heifer with a fine udder, just the kind for the dam of your herd sire. Her sire is a brother of the famous "King Bessie" bull at "Elmwood Farms." Sire: Fanyan King of the Snows whose dam, a 4% test, 911 fat 4 yr. old, rated excellent in Canada, is a sister of the world's Champion "Snow Countess", 4.3% long time producer. His Sire, "Aristocrat" is also a son of "Countess," a 1125 fat producer, and his first sister to finish is the new double world's champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat.
Calf marked half and half, straight as an arrow.
PRICED AT $100. FIRST CHECK TAKES HIM.

C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms

Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.
Write for sales list and prices.

FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Bulls - 1 to 6 Mos. Old

FROM OFFICIAL RECORD COWS

Sons of ROYAL'S BELL BUOY and VALOR'S BELL BUOY. Some out of young Producing cows at very reasonable prices. Write for List.

Accredited **CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.** Blood Tested.
R.D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

Princess' May Royal's

sons on free lease from birth, for period of 5 years, out of good registered Guernseys, Bang Free. Princess' May Royal's daughters are outstanding, making him a great proved bull, index 13,655.19 lbs. milk, 675.93 fat. His sire sold for $23,000 and his dam for $7,000. D.H.I.A. members preferred.

T. E. Milliman — Hayfields Farm
Churchville, New York

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Herd sire: Valor's Improver 146504 A. R. One of the best sons of the great Langwater Valor 79775. "Improver's" dam is a former world record holder, class DD. His two full sisters have A.R. records that average 16,806 lbs. milk, 902 lbs. fat. Young sons and double grandsons of Valor's Improver for sale; also a limited number of good cows.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Guernseys For Sale

Accredited — Negative.

PUREBRED AND GRADE GUERNSEYS.

DUNN and HARWOOD,
Schoharie, New York.

TWO Registered GUERNSEY BULLS

from 60 lb. cows, $75, or will exchange for bulls of equal quality. Two Aberdeen-Angus bulls, $75 to $100 each, or exchange to avoid inbreeding.

SHROPSHIRE AND DORSET SHEEP.

JAMES S. MORSE,
Levanna, New York.

GUERNSEY BULLS

One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
(48 A. R. daughters)

Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request.
Accredited Negative

TARBELL FARMS,
Smithville Flats, New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

March 30	Fred A. Blewer estate. Dispersal sale.
April 2	80th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 27-28	W. D. Robens & Son. Dispersal Sale. Poland, N. Y.
May 8	B. H. Decker, Wallkill, N. Y. Reduction sale.
May 12-13	81st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale, Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

April 19	Louis Merryman's 27th Semi-annual Sale. Timonium, Md.
May 13	Foremost Guernsey Sale. Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 14	Coventry-Florham Sale. Trenton, N. J.
May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 15	New York Guernsey Sale.

Jerseys

June 4	Auction. Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon. Conn.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.

Coming Events

March 22	Conn. Guernsey Breeders' Assn. Edgewood Country Club, Cromwell, Conn.
March 29-April 1	Farm and Home Week. Orono, Maine.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.

Registered JERSEY BULL
FOR SALE

SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.

Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y.
SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.
DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat.
SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.
PRICE, $150.00.

Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.

River View Dairy Farm
W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered and Grades *Jerseys*

T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.

Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL

Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.
Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.
Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.

Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N. Y.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.

Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.

Accredited and Blood Tested

GUY D. POWER & SON
West Genesee St. Road Auburn, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

Old Homestead Farm
ROBERT L. SQUIRES, Mgr., MASSENA, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

(REGISTERED)
36 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.

W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N.Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

Aberdeen-Angus

SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
6-8 MONTHS OF AGE.
THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-1 STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.

The Peelle Co. Rock Stream, N. Y.

ANGUS CATTLE

Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.

Bethel Farm, Inc.
FRANK RICHARDS, Mgr.
Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FUERST STOCK FARM

Purebred Aberdeen Angus
Percherons Beef Cattle

MYRON M. FUERST
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Three Bull Calves
Two Excellent Heifer Calves
Sired by our imported Bull
PRICED TO SELL

Windward Farms Wethersfield Springs — WARSAW, N. Y.
JOHN AYRAULT, JR. C. G. CLOR.

Aberdeen-Angus

Young bulls and a few bred cows.
Certified Cornellian Seed Oats.
Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes.

CLAYTON TAYLOR, LAWTONS, ERIE CO., N. Y.

WE OFFER

Choice Brown Swiss Bulls

CALVES AND YEARLINGS
T.B. Accredited and approved blood tested.
D. N. BOICE, Owner.

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

***Quality* HEREFORDS** *Registered Stock For Sale.*

Langston Stock Farm
Alden - New York

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls

of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

PINE RIDGE **Shorthorns**

are offering 5 young cows in milk, also 1 roan bull 1½ years old. These cattle are good individuals with dairy and beef qualities.

LEWIS G. WIDGER & SON
Spencerport, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian

COWS

Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.

Hutchins&Leggett
Malone, New York

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa.
Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.

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BOAR and SOW PIGS, Also BRED SOWS. All High Grade No. 1 Stock, at Reasonable Prices
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YOUNG BOARS, READY FOR SERVICE.
Also young sows; all closely related to the Grand Champion Barrow at the 1936 International Live-stock Show.

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Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
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Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

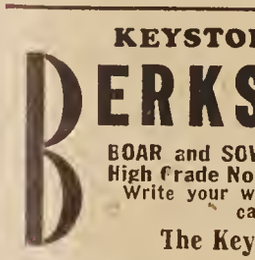
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One 6 yr. old Mainring Stallion.
One 3 yr. old Wampo Stallion.
One yearling stallion.
Two Mainring mares.

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Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of

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10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
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Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them.
Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.

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WEANLING — YEARLING — MATURE
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FOR Sale: One young, matched team of

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Weight 3500 lbs. A perfect pair raised in N. Y. State.

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Pair Large 2-Yr. Old Registered **Percheron Fillies**

chestnut and dark grey, Carnot, Laet and Sang breeding, choice $300.00.
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GREEN MOUNTAINS, GOLD COIN, COBBLERS, HEBRONS, ROSE, BURBANKS, PEACHBLOWS, WHITE GOLD, RURALS AND OTHERS.
At the 1936 New York State Fair we won 9 Firsts and 5 Seconds, including both collections.
LIST OF 20 VARIETIES FREE.

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SMOOTH RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RUSSET RURALS; COBBLERS.

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TWENTY YEARS BREEDING FOR PRODUCTION, VIGOR AND EGG QUALITY.
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NO REACTORS IN FIVE YEARS.
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Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.
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Write for reasonable prices. State quantity of eggs you want in order to insure best prices.

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STRONG, HARDY STOCK —
Guarantee 97% livability to three weeks — Three out of five egg prizes, 1935 State Fair.

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WILL HATCH BETTER THAN 70%.

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S. C. White Leghorns
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New Hampshire Reds

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LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH EACH SALE.
B.W.D. TESTED AND NO REACTORS FOUND.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.
Hatching Eggs.

GUY W. FRANCISCO Middlesex, N.Y.

CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.

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INCREASE EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices

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Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

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LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers, who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trap-nesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

H. R. O. P.

Offers special prices on Pedigreed Pure Hanson Strain BREEDING FEMALES — 4000 Breeders — all on our own farm. Our 15th year of experience.

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding Cockerels for Flock Improvement

EGG & APPLE FARM
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Keystone English, American

SINGLE COMB SNOW WHITE **LEGHORNS**

Heavy winter layers—profit payers. Established in 1910—five other breeds. Colored Poultry Calendar for 1937 free. Write today

The Keystone Farms, Box 71, Richfield, Pa.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.

Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

4500 Layers and Breeders

***and* New Hampshires**

1200 Breeders

The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP in Life-Time Records

Vineland Hen Contest, 1936. Highest Pen, 3-year old Hens av: 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per hen. Also 1st and 2nd Pen all Breeds, 2-year old Hens. Proven high speed production and Long Laying Life.

3-YEAR SWEEP IN LEGHORNS AT STORRS

Highest Pens, 1934-35-36. 3-yr. average, 288 Eggs; 300 Points per Hen per year. Highest Pen, all Breeds, W. New York, 283 Eggs; 296 Points per Hen.

AT 1937 VINELAND

Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens, 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.

Write for Catalogue, Reasonable Prices.

IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

MAPES

Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
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Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

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American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

THE "SPREAD"

WHO GETS THE DOLLAR?

[*In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States*]



SO economically does Swift & Company span the gap between packing plant and retail shop that producers of the livestock, butterfat, eggs and poultry bought by the company are receiving approximately 76 cents of the average dollar paid by retailers. The company's 1936 wholesale food and by-products dollar was divided as follows:

76.0 cents went to producers of livestock and other agricultural products
10.6 " went for Labor (including wages and salaries)
3.4 " went for Transportation
.2 " went for Interest
4.1 " went for Supplies
4.2 " went for Rents, Taxes, Refrigeration, Insurance, Pensions, Traveling, Telephone, Telegraph, Stationery, Depreciation and other expense items

Balance remaining with Swift and Company:
1.5 " Net Earnings

100 cents

Hundreds and hundreds of miles must be traveled by the many products and by-products of a Kansas steer, Iowa hog, or Montana lamb before they reach the nationwide outlets where retail shops await them. The routes over which they go radiate from each Swift & Company plant like the spokes of a wheel.



Each product and by-product must be individually prepared, made ready for shipment, and hurried on its way to that near or distant point, east, west, north or south, where it is in biggest demand. Often scores of sales must be made to market all parts of an animal.



In spite of the fact that many of the expenses listed above have increased—expenses over which Swift & Company has no control—76 cents out of the average dollar received for meat and other products have been returned to the producers of livestock, butterfat, cheese, eggs and poultry.

So small are Swift & Company's earnings that they have no appreciable effect upon livestock prices or meat prices.

Swift & Company

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Baby Chicks

BROILER CHIX LOW AS $3 PER 100

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Gholson's new Cross and Criss-Cross, high vitality sex-links, maturing 10 to 14 days ahead of common broilers. Heavy Cross-Breed Cockerels, New Hampshire Red-Columbian Wyandotte Cross, SPECIAL: $7.40 per 100.
Mixed Cross-Breed Cockerels (N. H. Red-Col. Wyan; N. H. Red-Rox; Special White Cross; Leg-Rox; Leg-Min.), at least ½ all heavy-cross males—$5.90 per 100.
Large type Minorca-Leghorn Cross Males $3.90 per 100.
Large type Leghorn Males $3.00 per 100. All Day-Old. All prices F.O.B. hatchery. No orders accepted for less than 100 chicks. Cash with order.
While they last—100% live delivery anywhere. Catalog FREE.
Gholson's Hatchery, Box 2128-C McLeansboro, Ill.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Bd. & Wh. Ply. Rocks	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80

H. Mix $7-100; Light Mixed $6-100. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Hatches every Mon. and Thursday. Electric Hatched. Cash or C. O. D. All Breeders Blood-tested. FREE Catalog.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Parmenter's R. I. Reds, New Hampshires. Our pen at Western N. Y. laid 100 eggs per bird first four months. Circular.
RED-W-FARM, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

WAGNER'S CHICKS. BLOOD TESTED. Large Type Wh. Leghorns, Barred, Wh. Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Giants, H. Mixed. Write for low prices and free circular.
WAGNER BROS. HATCHERY, Box I, Beaver Springs, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze flock. $3.25 for 12 eggs, $6.00 for 24 prepaid.
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

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Ducklings High producing runners, $7.50 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

FREE BOOK

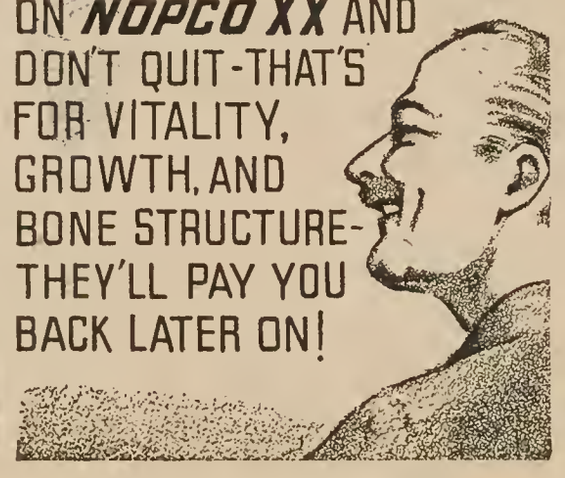
Make money breeding squabs. Market high, supply scarce. Sold only 25 days old. We sell breeders at low prices. Send stamp for mailing of 1937 free picture book, tells all.
PR CO., 206 HOW ST., MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS



WELL FRED—
ANY MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR TAKING CARE OF THESE BABIES...?

Ask FOR NOPCO XX FOR "PROFIT-PRODUCTION" VITAMIN A&D CONTENT IN FEEDS
★NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC. HARRISON, N. J.

YES! START 'EM ON *NOPCO XX* AND DON'T QUIT-THAT'S FOR VITALITY, GROWTH, AND BONE STRUCTURE-THEY'LL PAY YOU BACK LATER ON!



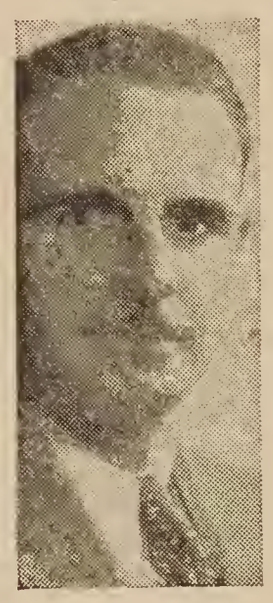
NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A Look Around

By J. C. HUTTAR

I GUESS it's about time we took one of those breathing spells again. Instead of pounding at you about heat, cold, poor packing, poor grading and such, I thought we'd chat a little about this egg marketing situation in general.

The last time I sat down to this job, I described our recent egg market and went on to make some optimistic guesses about the future. I still feel that way. Even since the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, the market has strengthened so much of its own accord that the federal government has seen no reason to buy any eggs since February 26 and now the market has gone above the level of that day. With Easter and the Hebrew Passover coming the latter part of this month, there is no doubt that eggs will continue firm in price at least until these holidays are past.



J. C. Huttar

After that, it is possible and even likely that we'll have the usual after-Easter setback in prices for a short time. But unless hens have changed a lot in the last five years, I don't look for the heavy spring flush that we usually get. I know when I was keeping hens that laid heavy and long all winter, they didn't shell out at a 70% rate in the spring, too. But then this is a modern age, they tell me, and maybe even the hens are surpassing their grandmas in the science of egg laying.

It's a Joke!

I haven't often injected what I call a joke into this column but the statement I just made about older generations brings one to mind which fits too well to keep.

Grandma had been given the job of amusing Betty, age 7, and Billy, age 6. She thought she could use up a lot of time profitably by taking them to the zoo. After visiting the lions, monkeys and elephants they progressed to the bird house. When they came to the cage which imprisoned several handsome storks, she said, "And these, children, are the storks. They bring the babies."

At this Billy looked at Betty and then drew her to one side to whisper in her ear, "Shall we tell her or shall we let the poor old thing go on believing that?"

Shifts in Production

Chickens were kept mostly on general farms in the Middlewest, a generation ago. In the early twenties of this century a change came over egg production. Farmers began to make a specialty of it. With this trend, the commercial farms seemed to move toward the two sea coasts of the country. At first the Pacific Coast got more of them than we, here in the East. Since 1930, however, when cost of transportation began to make up a larger and larger part of the selling price of eggs, the East has made rapid gains. The continued low price of milk had something to do with a shift to hens. New England has come on particularly fast in the last few years. The only figures which I have handy which might prove anything are those for the state of New York. In 1932, out of all the eggs received in the wholesale market of New York City, only 353,000 cases came from the farms of New York State. In 1936, 911,000 cases came into the city from this same state. Probably, measured in shipments to this market, New York has shown the biggest increase. But I'm sure that Pennsylvania and New Jersey shipments have also doubled in that time.

I have said many times before that this is a natural trend. Probably it will be overdone. But when you think of the saving in marketing costs alone, it is no wonder that a perishable product, like eggs, should be produced somewhere near the place where it will be eaten. For by cutting down the travel and time, the eggs are finer, and consumers will pay more money for them.

Time was when climate cut a big figure in egg production. It still does. But better housing and feeding, heated water fountains and electric light have made the Northeast a little more favorable compared to California than it used to be. Feed costs have also been tremendously reduced here. Today a good commercial poultry ration costs about the same in the East, West, or Middlewest. A drought also takes the advantage away from the midwestern general farmer who keeps only 100 hens.

What Does It Mean?

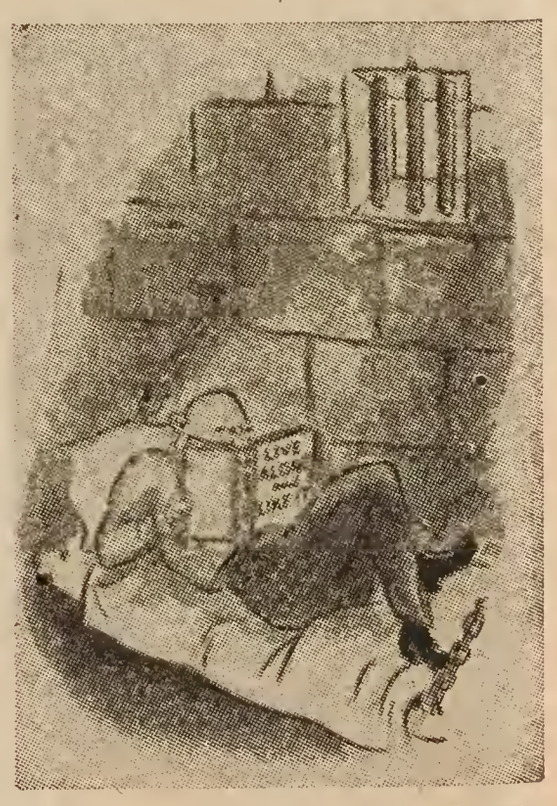
All this changes the egg picture a little for our poultrymen. Instead of having mostly midwestern and some Pacific Coast eggs to compete with, the eastern eggs are competing more and more with each other. The growth of cooperatives is taking the destructiveness out of this competition, for when poultrymen sell their own eggs they work together even between associations.

Boston used to draw heavily on New York for brown eggs but this winter they shipped brown eggs into New York.

The handwriting on the wall seems to say:

1. Heavier eastern production is ahead.
2. Better care of eggs is wise.
3. Cooperation can soften competition.

From choosing the right breed, to marketing the finished product, Cornell bulletin E-359 has the facts on raising turkeys. Single copies of this bulletin may be had free from the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.



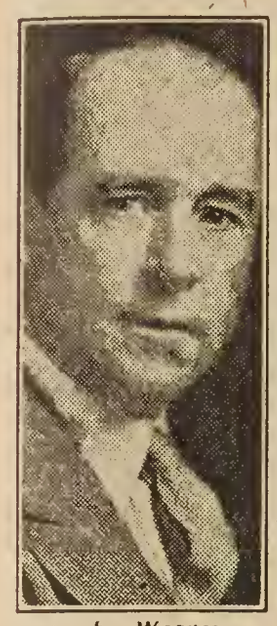
"Live Alone and Like It."—JUDGE.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Cheer Up!

By L. E. WEAVER

THE other day a man came along in a big truck, lining up prospects for broilers. He offered one of our producers a contract for all the broilers he would furnish at Easter at 20 cents a pound. When I stop to consider that there is always a demand for *fresh* poultry, regardless of the amount that may be in storage, that people are spending more freely all the time, that the price of competitive meats is relatively high, so that more poultry meat is being consumed than usual and the storage stocks are not so big as they were a little while ago; when I consider all this, I am inclined to feel that we have been too pessimistic about the present situation. Even with feed at $3.00 a hundred, you can make a fair profit on broilers at 20 cents a pound. Those who can get liquid skim milk or buttermilk can cut their feed costs even lower. Before we go into that, let us take a look backward and then ahead. I am sure there is ample reason for the poultrymen to cheer up.



L. E. Weaver

Only One Year of Loss in Twenty

The Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell tells us that hens on cost-account farms have paid something for labor every year since 1915, except one. That was 1917. The average for the 20 years is 47 cents an hour. In 1917, they paid two cents less than nothing, but just three years later 1920 was the best of the twenty. That year poultry paid $1.63 for each hour of labor on good farms, and even the careless poultry keepers made money that year. The economists show us by their charts and tables that "compared with other farm enterprises, poultry is benefited when prices start to fall and is harmed when the price level starts to rise (as in 1933 and 1934). Consequently, the benefits of a rising price level are not realized with the poultry enterprise until most farm enterprises have had a couple of years of recovery."

Here are the facts. 1914-1919 was a period of rising prices, and poultry paid 48 cents per hour. During 1922-1929, while prices were stable, poultry paid 47 cents per hour. From 1920-1921 and again in 1930-32, prices were falling, and hens paid 61 cents per hour. In 1933 and 1934, when prices were starting up again, hens paid 3 and 13 cents respectively. The economists tell us also that the purchasing power of eggs and market poultry has moved up and down in almost perfect unison with the building cycles. Certainly there is no question about the present upswing in building.

What of the Future?

One of the two big reasons for our present poultry depression is the low price of eggs. That is the result of an unusually large supply of winter eggs. This is due, not to any increase in number of hens, but to the springlike weather. Eggs laid now can't be laid later on. I am looking for low summer egg receipts at the eastern markets as a result of the present unseasonable surplus.

Furthermore, there are two or three possibilities of fairly early recession of feed prices. If enough people and organizations get after the authorities in Washington, the tariff on corn may be lowered or removed temporarily.

* * *

Reducing Rearing Costs

Feed represents more than half the cost of turning chicks into pullets. If you don't count your labor, feed represents about three-quarters of the cost. So it is in the feeding of the chicks that we have our best chance to cut down cost of rearing. Here are several possibilities:

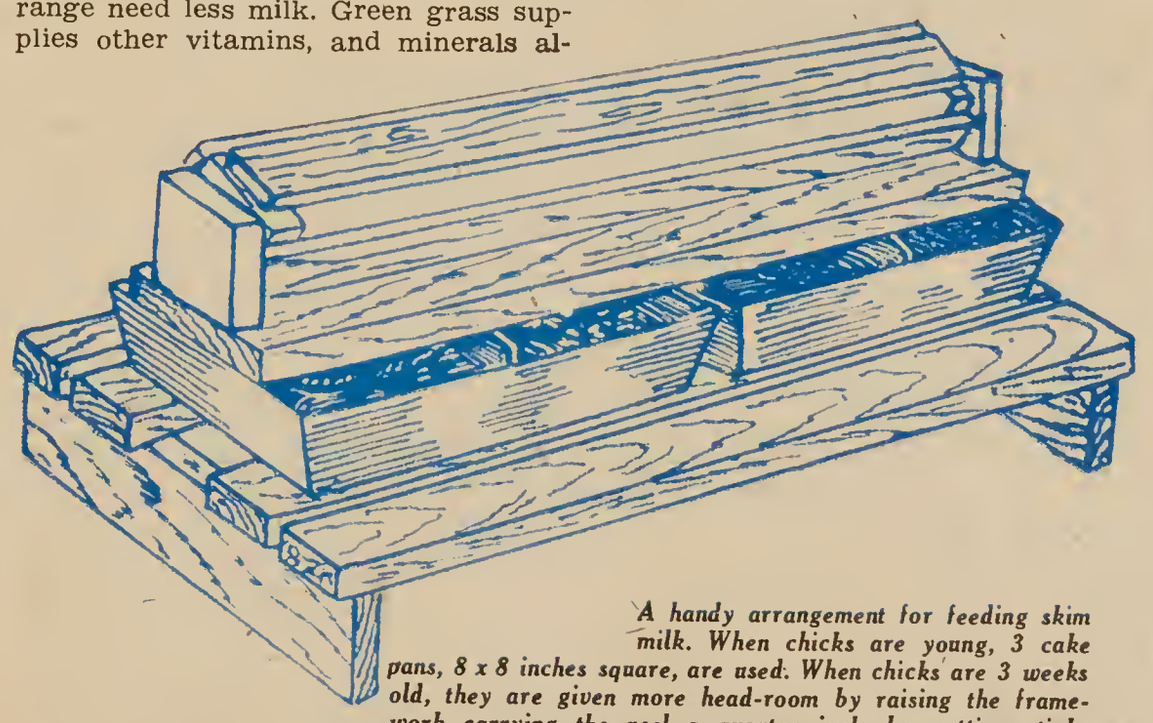
Liquid Milk. Cornell feeding circular No. 45 states that when liquid milk is available, no dried milk products need be in the mash. A mash without dried milk costs less. It is probably best to start the chicks on a milk mash and not give them milk to drink until they have learned the art of drinking without becoming drenched. Otherwise they will soon be a dirty, drabbled lot. A good milk feeder is shown on this page.

Lower Mortality. At first thought, you may wonder what your chick losses have to do with the cost of feed. On second thought you will realize that when a chick dies, all the feed eaten up to that point is wasted. It increases the average "feed consumed" for the chicks that are left. Dr. E. G. Misner has shown that starting with chicks at 12 cents each and feed at 3 cents a pound, the cost of a chick plus its feed to ten weeks is 30.3 cents, but that if mortality in the flock has been 15 per cent, the cost per chick remaining has been raised to 35.6 cents. With 40 per cent mortality, the cost is 50.5 cents.

Green Pasture. Growing chicks are very fond of short, tender vegetation. As we learn more about the requirements of chicks for the various nutrients, and about the composition of young pasturage, the more we realize that tender green stuff is just about the finest food in the world for chicks.

One day Professor Johnstone-Wallace of the Cornell Agronomy Department was at our farm. We were down on the flat land inspecting the pasture. He stooped down and picked off some of the grass—clover and weed mixture—and as he held it in his hand, he asked how much protein I thought an analysis would reveal. I made a wild guess of 10 or 12 per cent. He stated, to my great surprise, that such short tender pasturage usually runs better than 25 per cent, sometimes above 30 per cent.

Milk is essential in a chick's diet because it is one of the few feeds which supply vitamin G, and in fairly large quantities. Chicks on a tender green range need less milk. Green grass supplies other vitamins, and minerals also. Unquestionably, an early spring, bringing early pasturage for chicks, will help cut the costs of rearing our pullets.



A handy arrangement for feeding skim milk. When chicks are young, 3 cake pans, 8 x 8 inches square, are used. When chicks are 3 weeks old, they are given more head-room by raising the framework carrying the reel a quarter inch, by putting sticks under it. When they are 6 weeks old, the frame is raised three-quarters of an inch. When chicks are 6 to 8 weeks old, bigger pans like those pictured above, are used.

Farm Machinery — Our 3rd Big Contest

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ture, Ithaca, N. Y. A postcard to your own state college of agriculture will bring you a list of available bulletins or you can ask them to send you all available bulletins on farm equipment.

Next most helpful will be repair and instruction books published by the farm machinery corporation that manufactured the equipment you own. You should have these on file. If not, write the company for a new copy, giving kind and model of your machine.

Your local farm equipment dealer will have latest catalogs and booklets describing equipment now on the market.

So long as the supply lasts the Farm Equipment Institute, 608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., will send a copy of "The Cavalcade of Farm Mechanization."

Look through recent issues of *American Agriculturist.* Note advertisements of farm machinery and send for booklets and catalogs offered free to our subscribers.

You will find the following books helpful:

Farm Machinery and Equipment—by Archie Stone—published by Orange Judd—$3.00.

Farm Equipment for Mechanical Power—by F. N. Kranich—published by Macmillan Co.—$2.75.

Farm Machinery—by Archie Stone—published by John Wiley—$3.60.

Your local bookstore will be glad to get any of these books for you.

Your local county, village or school library may have copies of these or similar books which can be borrowed, and if your high school has a department of vocational agriculture, that department may have bulletins which can be borrowed.

Prizes

For the best answers to the questions on this page, *American Agriculturist* will give the following prizes: First, $25.00; additional cash prizes totaling $35.00 to be distributed among other winners.

Merchandise prizes:

One automobile radio set given by Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Five $5.00 merchandise certificates to apply on purchases of any of the company's products given by International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.

Five $5.00 merchandise certificates to apply on purchase of any of the company's products given by the Massey-Harris Co., Inc., Racine, Wisconsin.

HOW MANY CHICKS



WILL YOU SAVE?

*Bring health-giving sunlight inside your brooder house with Cel-O-Glass**

CEL-O-GLASS cuts down mortality and leg-weakness—gives your chicks a better chance to live through the dangerous first ten weeks of brooding.

Chicks need sunlight. When they are indoors because of raw, windy, muddy weather, bring that sunlight *inside* your brooder with Cel-O-Glass.

Cel-O-Glass floods the house with life-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight . . . *barred out by ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains.* These rays promote the building of bone and body tissue, help prevent leg-weakness, and keep the house free from disease. They help the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D, which means faster growth and healthier chicks.

Guaranteed for 5 years, properly installed. Flexible, light in weight, Cel-O-Glass cannot break like glass or tear like cloth. Simple to install on your brooder houses. Or, if you plan new buildings, write for free blue prints with complete material lists for a scientifically healthy brooder house.

Use Cel-O-Glass on laying and brooder houses, dairy barns, hog houses, on cold frames and hot beds, on porches, storm doors and windows. Your lumber, hardware, feed or seed dealer can supply you. Write for new valuable free folder "Keep Those Chicks Alive." *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CEL-O-GLASS
U. S. PATS. 1,980,207 & 1,933,616

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"Cel-O-Glass" Section—Div. AA-3
Organic Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Delaware

THE WIRE BASE WINDOW MATERIAL
BRANDED For Your Protection

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS
From fast growing, quick maturing, disease free breeders. A small deposit books your order.
WINIKER POULTRY FARMS, Box 8, Millis, Mass.

Bronze and Bourbon Red Turkeys, Eggs, Poults, Ring Neck Pheasants, Colored Muscovy Ducks, Eggs, Ducklings, Black Jersey Giant Cockerels, Hatching eggs.
ELSIE HALLOCK, WASHINGTON DEPOT, CONN.

3000 BABY TURKEYS hatched weekly. Cash discounts for early bookings. List free. Also White Pekin Baby Ducklings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Penna.

Poults, Ducklings, Chicks, Guineas, Bantams, Hares, Pigeons, reasonable. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Penna.

HARDY BABY TURKEYS, 6000 weekly. Make reservations now. TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

TEELIN'S TURKEY FARM, BLOSSVALE, N. Y.
Unrelated Bronze Toms and hens. Poults and Eggs.



Use STAZDRY

... the Litter that Stays Dry!

STAZDRY is the ideal litter for brooder houses, laying houses and nesting material. Air circulates through it and keeps it dry. That is why Stazdry lasts longer and will save you money.

Highly absorbent, dustless, bright in color, resilient, Stazdry is a sterilized product—patent protected—made in U.S.A. No other litter like it. An excellent bedding material for cattle and horses. Bales break apart easily. If your feed dealer doesn't have Stazdry write for FREE BOOKLET.

STERILIZED FIBRE PRODUCTS CO.
7 Sloan St.
SOUTH ORANGE
NEW JERSEY

Stazdry THE ECONOMY LITTER

what will happen?



WILL she end up os a profitable layer, or fade out of the picture? Every chick is either a potentiol money maker or wasted effort.

A good starting mash is often the deciding factor—ond one of *the essentials* of a good mash Is adequate vitamin D. Why take chances? Use a starting mash that contains CLO-TRATE, because CLO-TRATE is a dependable uniform source of vitamin D.

HEALTH PRODUCTS CORP.
Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Products
NEWARK, N. J. Dept. 3-A. CHICAGO, ILL.

CLO-TRATE

YEAST FOAM FEEDS HELP MAKE MORE MONEY ON PIGS AND CHICKS

When sows get Yeast Foam Feeds before farrowing time, hog raisers say litters are larger and stronger. Poultrymen report that hens getting feeds containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam lay larger, heavier eggs—that these eggs show increased hatchability—that there are fewer mortality losses among chicks.

See what such feeds can do to help *you* make more money! They're made and sold by Yeast Foam System Mills. Write for FREE booklets telling how others have boosted profits with Yeast Foam Feeds.

Get these feeds from your dealer—if he can't supply you, try mixing Yeast Foam feeds yourself. 4-lb. box Animal Poultry Yeast Foam, enough to ferment 300 lbs. feed, delivered in U. S. for $1. Larger amounts cheaper. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. AA, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Visiting with a Poultryman from MASSACHUSETTS

By WALTER E. PIPER

RUNNING a poultry farm with 4,000 breeders, and an annual output of 150,000 chicks, is a man-sized job. If, in addition to this, you preside over the destinies of the second largest poultry auction in the United States, you are certainly doing your share in the poultry world.

But if you do these jobs as well as Sanford E. Alger, Jr. of Brockton does, then you just naturally get called upon to perform other tasks to boost the poultry business. That's why Mr. Alger, in addition to the major activities mentioned above, is also a director of the Plymouth County Poultry Association; Massachusetts representative on NEPPCO Marketing Committee; chairman of the Farm Bureau Poultry Committee; and purchasing director of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau.

All in all, despite his widespread interests in poultrydom, this man Alger is primarily a breeder, a both-feet-on-the-ground, gravel-scratching, khaki-clad poultry breeder, who knows his birds, and has definite ideas as to how this hen-and-egg business should be run.



Sanford Alger, Jr.

"Battery brooding? Of course. That's the only way we handle our chicks. I believe in it," he said with an emphatic jut in his pleasantly squared jaw. The way he discussed this controversial subject left no room for doubt that he had investigated all angles of the brooding game and had satisfied himself he was on the right track.

"Trouble is," he said, "most people try to put batteries in some out-of-the-way corner or cellar without enough ventilation or heat and they naturally don't get results. In a well-arranged house you can raise more chicks than on the floor. We have 5,000 to 6,000 all in one building; we save labor; have no coal to buy; and avoid crowding."

Alger Red chicks go from hatching room to battery brooders for three weeks stay, gradually move down from top tier to cooler bottom tiers and then onto range.

Here again the birds encounter Alger rule. "Never more than 200 to a 10 x 12 colony house" he says. "It eliminates crowding; makes for better and faster feathering, more uniform growth, and a higher percentage of first class pullets at housing time."

On the desk as we talked, there lay a roll of blue-prints. "It's the diagram of the Alger Sanitary Waterer," was the answer to my query. "The college has been down to put it out in blueprint form. We've been using it for some eight or nine years now." Later I saw this simple, yet very efficient, watering fountain in the laying houses. It has a steady supply through automatic valves, backstops at each end to catch splashings, wire screen below to allow this to run off into dry well, loosely revolving square reel across top to discourage overhead roosting birds, and a heating element to prevent freezing.

Principal buildings at the Alger farms home plant are administration building, 58 x 24, comprising incubator house, egg cooling and grading rooms, and office; battery brooder, 45 x 15, ventilated and insulated, capacity 9,600 chicks; double-deck laying house 150 ft. long; another 154 ft. with total capacity of 3,130 odd birds. On another farm, a short distance away, is additional laying space for nearly 1,000 more birds and colony houses on range.

Markets? Brockton Auction, of course. Eggs are always on sale at farm to retail trade, at some seasons running up to 100 dozen a week, but the bulk of the ouput and all live poultry goes through the auction.

An active booster, and president since its start, Mr. Alger is naturally proud of the growth of the Brockton Co-operative Auction Market, the second ranking sale in U. S., now grossing over a half million dollars a year.

This co-operative organization at present has more than 1,100 members, located in five counties. Keystones of the Brockton auction are standardization, close attention to grading, and inspection of all eggs sold.

Success in sales of eggs was soon followed in 1934 by enlarged facilities to include auction of live poultry. Egg sales are now held twice a week. Mondays and Thursdays at 2 P. M.; poultry sales weekly, on Tuesday at 1. P. M.

Meeting Western Competition

That much of hope for the future of the northeastern poultry industry in meeting western competition lies in the united front that egg men can present through combined efforts of co-operative marketing organizations such as the Brockton group, is Alger's opinion.

"Set-up of an overhead organization, such as that now under way comprising some thirty co-ops in Northeast, will give us concentrated man power and financial support to do a real job," he said. "Fresh egg laws have called retailers' attention to the fact that they must have a dependable supply of local eggs, and, with a real plan for advertising now possible, northeastern poultrymen can look to the future with confidence."

A significant feature in the trend of methods in the poultry business, forecast by Mr. Alger, is gradual and substantial increase in use of laying cages. At Alger farms now, some 500 pedigreed wing-banded pullets are trapnested for breeder records each year.

"You get 'controlled production' by the use of laying cages and trap nests," says Mr. Alger.

"Controlled production!" I interrupt, "I'm reading a lot about that these days."

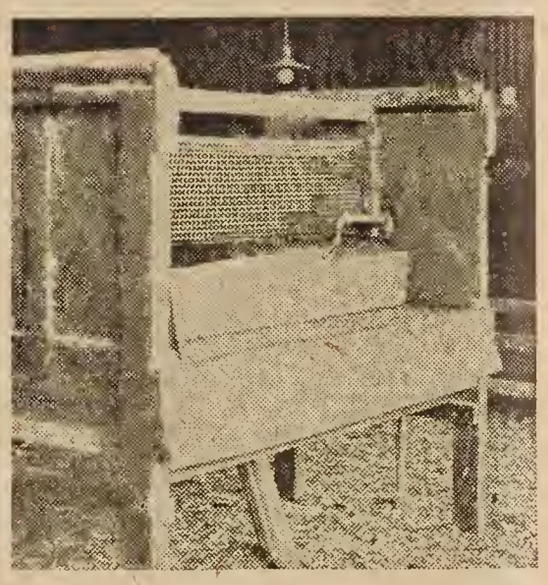
But here the law applies to individual control over individual production. Trapnests and laying cages make it possible to carry on constant culling, with resulting control over production, and also over disease.

Also seen by Mr. Alger in the not-too-distant future, is general acceptance by trade that eggs should be sold by weight, both wholesale and retail. "Just like they do with bananas" he aptly puts it.

Eggs by the Pound

A bill now before Massachusetts legislature requiring marking of retail cartons with terms defining weight, such as large, medium, etc. is a step in that direction, but Alger's belief is that ultimately this trend will go the full distance, and result in eggs being bought, sold, and quoted at so much per pound. Result will be elimination of guessing on part of consumer, and prevention of fraudulent practices of some dealers who take advantage of average retail buyers' lack of knowledge of grade terms.

Recognition of this trend is the strict rule at Alger farms regarding selection of eggs for hatchings. Not only number of eggs per year, but weight per dozen is checked very carefully. Into Alger incubators go no eggs



The Alger sanitary "no wet" water fountain.

weighing less than 24 ounces per dozen. Only exception to the rule is a few cases where chicks are ordered for broilers, and smaller sized eggs down to 23 ounces are specified.

Puts Shoulder to Wheel

I like to talk with men like Sanford Alger. He is practical to the last inch, yet not so tied down to his own job but that he has time to keep in touch with the industry as a whole, and to put his shoulder to the wheel in the big move now under way to put the northeastern poultry business in the dominant place is deserves. He is in close touch with the business type of poultryman—the men who have developed the industry in Massachusetts to a point where it is the second largest farm business in the Commonwealth, being exceeded in volume only by the dairy industry.

It is no accident that the poultry population of Massachusetts increased more than 30 per cent between 1930 and 1935. It is no accident that the latest census report shows Massachusetts in the lead in egg production per bird.

Those things are the result of definite planning, of sticking close to a real breeding program. You hear a lot about those things and read about them from time to time, but when you come away from Alger Farms you feel that you have really seen this program in operation.



A 14-pen, double-deck, poultry house on the Alger farm.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

For Quicker, Larger Profits,

Brood Redbird Farm Chicks

Thousands of poultry raisers have found that they can make more money with Redbird Farm Chicks.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

Redbird Farm Chicks grow fast and feather early. Many customers report marketing 3-lb. broilers at 10 weeks.

Standard Size Eggs at 6 Mos.

Pullets start laying earlier and quickly attain standard egg size. Customers tell of having pullets in 50% production of standard eggs (24 ozs. to the dozen) at 6 months.

Show Low Mortality

Layers show low mortality, due to constitutional vigor bred into them by our methods.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

50,000 Breeders On Our Own Farm

100% Pullorum Cleon

3 lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks

50% Production of 24 oz. Eggs at 6 Months

This is the kind of stock you need to make your poultry operations really profitable.

Straight R. I. REDS--ROCK-RED CROSS

Send for Price List and FREE Catalog picturing "The World's Largest Breeding Farm" and flocks of customers.

REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production —make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.

Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS



WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS
BARRED ROCKS

- 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314 egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N.Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
THE HISCOCK HATCHERY. SKANEATELES. N. Y.

HUBBARD'S Profit-Bred NEW HAMPSHIRES

With feed prices high, buy chicks that reach maturity quickly. Start your season right with chicks that have the right start. Hubbard's New Hampshires reach the profit stage quicker. They are the result of 19 years of scientific, balanced breeding. Every chick is of our own strain—no trap-nested, pedigreed birds ever sold. They come from parents that have made good—and inherit generations of profit-making blood. Get your chicks direct from the breeding source. Every shipment carries a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee.

BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

See the panel for Hubbard's 8 Balanced Breeding Features. Try a flock of Hubbard's Profit-Bred New Hampshires and compare. Send for new catalog.

FREE NEW VALUABLE CATALOG!



Hubbard Farms
WALPOLE, N.H.
Box No. 1203
Branch Plant: EPHRATA, PA.

Get FAIRPORT Chicks FOR EGG and BROILER PROFITS

A two weeks supply of feed sent free with chicks ordered now.

Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

S C WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
WH MINORCAS
BUFF ORPS
BLACK GIANTS

Write today. It's FREE.
Address Box 44

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM FAIRPORT, N.Y.

AVERY'S CHICKS

1. 11,000 Breeders on our own 3 farms supply every egg we set.
2. U. S. Mass.-Accredited R.O.P. supervision.
3. 16 years free Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) without a reactor!
4. Profitable high production.
5. Large perfect shaped brown eggs. No peewees!
6. Exceptionally fast early feathering — even handsome Red color.
7. Extremely rapid growth — 3 lbs. — 10 weeks.
8. Pullets mature 5 mo. — 24 oz. eggs 6 mo.
9. Low Mortality—100% 14 DAY LIVABILITY GUARANTEE.
10. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS OR WE MAKE ADJUSTMENTS.

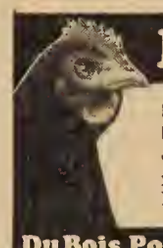
"I have 134 Avery Red pullets all very even color. They lay larger and more perfect eggs in shape and color than any flock I ever had."—C. B. P., Maine.

"During Nov. and Dec. my pullets have laid 85%. Only lost 2 from 80 chicks you shipped me."—L. N., N. Y.

Try Avery's Reds, Rocks or Crosses for 1937 Profits! Catalog.

C.T. AVERY & SON, Route 7, COLRAIN, MASS.

DuBois New Hampshires



From contest proven breeders . . . with high egg laying records at Storr's, Rhode Island and Western New York. DuBois New Hampshires will pay you extra profits in eggs and broilers. FREE literature and low prices. Write Box A.

DuBois Poultry Farm—New Paltz, N. Y.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
PINEVIEW CHICKERY, EXETER, N. H.

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM

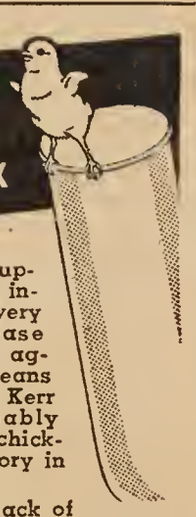
35,000 TESTED BREEDERS---
100% PULLORUM FREE



SPIZZERINKTUM shows up in fast-growing, early-feathering broilers; also in the pullets—lots of big, brown eggs and low mortality during laying year.

Straight New Hampshires—Chris-Cross Hybrids
Write today for new Catalog and Price List.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

ALL KERR CHICKS FROM TESTED STOCK



Every breeding bird that supplies eggs for the big Kerr incubators is blood-tested every year for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the slow tube agglutination method. This means more than 150,000 tests. Kerr laboratories have probably tested the blood of more chickens than any other laboratory in the country.

All this careful work is back of every chick you buy from Kerr. Chicks of your chosen breed. Discount for advance orders. Write for FREE Kerr Chick Book.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21).

Here's the "Low-down" on OFFICIAL PULLORUM TESTING

Probably the most important development in the poultry world this past year has been a rather general adoption of the "U. S. National Poultry Improvement Plan." This U. S. Plan now grades flocks in all states under equal rules and equal terminology.

But it should be clearly understood that the U. S. Plan identifies MINIMUM grades: it permits Pullorum-testing by **three** different methods, No. 1 of which is the Tube Agglutination method. This is universally recognized as the surest, most positive test; but it is also by far the most expensive. For twenty years New England has **pioneered** in the elimination of Pullorum Disease using the **Tube Agglutination** test. The official New England state agencies insisted and **still insist** on using **nothing** but the most **accurate** and **effective** testing method recognized, regardless of the cost to the poultryman.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States; with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

In 1928 **we pioneered** in the large-scale production of chicks of the quality now to be known as **Pullorum Passed Chicks**—and always under the rigid **New England** requirements. For more than 8 years we have offered chicks only of this **super-grade.**

We believe that the New England Pullorum Eradication Plan has given outstanding results. We have PROVED that it means a more profitable chick for the farmer or the commercial poultryman. Such chicks cost more to produce, but they produce far more than ordinary chicks.

They live, and they grow, and they pay.



And our Catalog is not like other chick catalogs. We are sure you will find it of interest to YOU.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL
Hall Brothers Hatchery. Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW PRICE LIST and Catalog.

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We ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery.
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



W. Leghorns R.I. Reds
N. Hampshires Barred Rocks
Rock-Red Cross
100% Pullorum Clean

Reproducers of America's finest R.O.P. Strains—McLoughlin, Rice, Hanson Leghorns; Parmenter, Homestead R. I. Reds; Twitchell N. Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every chick backed by many generations high record dams. Free catalog.

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
539-A W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

"BULKLEY'S better system produces better birds." Buy your leghorn chicks from breeders free from pullorum, coccidiosis, big livers, tumors and paralysis. Large birds. Large eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed, progeny tested since 1916. Free circular and price list.

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

BANKER'S Quality Baby Chicks and Pullets

from carefully selected bloodtested breeders Large type Leghorns, Barron strain; New Hampshire Reds, Hubbard strain; Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Also White Runner and White Pekin Ducklings.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Goodflox Poultry Farm, EARL BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. New Hampshire State Accredited flock, means highest rating. All breeders State tested for BWD, found 100% free, no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Hatches year round. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

More Profits . . . than ever before with . . .



SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE.

WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

MY OWN SPECIAL WHITE LEGHORNS
Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
Get Sprunger's catalog and low prices. Special offer by ordering early. Leghorn Cockerels only 3c. Write Box 50.

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK
Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

BABY CHICKS



AM I GLAD I BOUGHT "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

NEUHAUSER'S "GOOD LUCK" BABY CHICKS

Neuhauser customers report big earnings with "Good Luck" chicks...that's why four million chicks are hatched yearly to supply the demand. *24 "GOOD LUCK" BREEDS* — All from bloodtested breeders.

SEXED

Day-old Pullets or Cockerels in all breeds. 90% Sex Guarantee. Also Sex-Linked Hybrids.

TEN MALE CHICKS FREE with each 100 "AA" or "AAA" White Leghorns unsexed chicks. Toe-punched—unrelated.

FREE CALENDAR CATALOG in colors tells complete profit story, also facts about cash prize contest

NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES
Box 105 • • • Napoleon, Ohio

$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES WRITE FOR DETAILS

HIGH LIVABILITY Vouched For

The high livability of Prof. Riley's White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns is vouched for by hundreds of customers. Accomplished by using families that live, grow, feather rapidly, produce heavily. Bloodtested twice yearly. High egg production insured by fourteen years scientific breeding, trapnesting, culling, using high producing families rather than individuals. For more eggs, meat, profits, write

PROF. RILEY'S POULTRY FARM
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

MAKE MORE MONEY!

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

Assure yourself of success by starting with chicks backed by 36 years' breeding for big egg production.

SEXED day-old **pullets** or **cockerels** all breeds. 90% Sex Guarantee. Order with confidence.

18 BREEDS from bloodtested breeders. The kind you want. Write Now for *FREE* literature, Box R.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY New Washington, Ohio



NABOOK! FREE FEED

25 LBS. WITH EACH 100 CHICKS.

Thousands weekly all year. Finest Quality Layers in 40 breeds. Hybrid Baby Pullets and Cockerels. B.W.D. Tested. Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Guineas. Catalog free.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box T, GAMBIER, OHIO.

NIEMOND'S Bloodtested CHICKS



Large English type	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$68
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	73
H. Mix, $6.50.			

100% live delivery postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat. or order direct.
Niemond's Hatchery, Bx. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS, Missouri Approved, Bloodtested; Leghorns, $7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $7.75; Brahmas, Minorcas, $8.40; Giants $9.40; Heavy Assorted $6.75; Mixed Assorted $5.90; prepaid. Free Catalog, explaining 2-week replacement guarantee.
SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY, APPLETON CITY, MO.

ALL LEADING BREEDS. Chicks from carefully selected, tested flocks with excellent production records. Special livability guarantee. Beautiful Free Catalog.
LIGONIER HATCHERY, R-10, LIGONIER, INDIANA.

SAVE MONEY— SEXED Leghorn Pullets 15c C.O.D.; Heavy Pullets 10c; Assorted Cockerels 3c; Unsexed Chicks 7c. All Varieties. Only one grade—the best. 2500 breeders on my own farm. Also Ducklings and Poults.
Milford Farm Hatchery, Box K, Milford Indiana

Baby Chicks Barron Type Leghorns and Rocks. Write for prices. Early order discount.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,
R. 2, Box 54, Zeeland, Michigan.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 21 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

GIANTS JERSEY WHITE. Largest Fowl bred. Make 10 lb. Cockerels 6 mo. Mammoth Baby Chicks for Sale. Cat. Free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARM, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

BISHOP'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Awarded 1st Prize at Ohio State Fair. Under R.O.P. Production Classes. Bishop's is a real R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Farm Operating a U. S. Ohio Certified Hatchery. 6100 large bodied WHITE LEGHORN HENS mated to individual pedigreed R.O.P. Males. Order your day-old chicks and DAY-OLD PULLETS NOW. Liberal discounts, can ship at once. 3-4 wk. old ROP Pedigreed Cockerels for sale. 24 page catalog free.

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM
RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO



Mrs. Atz

ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX

Mrs. Atz Guarantees You That When Better Chix are Hatched, ATZ'S Will Hatch Them.

Thousands for immediate delivery, Sexed or Unsexed, as you like them. Flocks Bloodtested for BWD and Typhoid, fall of 1936, the most dreaded disease in baby chicks.

Reds, (White Wyandottes, extra special) White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced, Blues, Giants . . . White, Black and Buff Minorcas, New Hampshire Reds, Golden Buff, Big English White, Beautiful Dark Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Heavy Assorted . . . Heavy Breed Cockerels, English Leghorn Cockerels, Assorted Light Cockerels.

SEXED 90% ACCURACY—AND REMEMBER WE SEX ONLY OUR VERY BEST GRADE

Write for our big catalogue that beautifully illustrates our breeds that we hatch, also prices and our livability guarantee. Prices are rock-bottom.

14 Smiths overloaded that hold 65,000 eggs each.

ATZ'S MAMMOTH HATCHERIES Box 18. HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA



Ulsh Farm Chicks Pay

OUR FLOCKS ARE ALL PERSONALLY CULLED AND BLOOD TESTED FOR B.W.D. FULL COUNT OF STRONG LIVE CHICKS GUARANTEED. GOOD LIVABILITY IS ASSURED WITH OUR PEPPY CHICKS PRODUCED FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS. GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW OR WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG.

We will ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. WHITE OR BROWN LEGHORNS	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$38.75	$75.00
S. C. BLACK OR BUFF LEGHORNS	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.00
BARRED, WHITE OR BUFF ROCKS	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00
R. I. REDS OR NEW HAMPSHIRES	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00
BLACK OR WHITE GIANTS	2.75	5.25	10.50	51.25	100.00
ANCONAS OR WHITE WYANDOTTES	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00
RED-ROCK CROSS BREEDS	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 23 years of breeding back of these large Leghorns. They are bred for size, type and egg production. Our farm is the oldest, largest and best equipped in this section. Why buy just common Leghorns when you can get JUNIATA Leghorn chicks at the same price. Write today for photos of our farm—they are free. Chicks from March to June.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

We Pay Postage.	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Barred and White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds, White and Black Minorcas, W. Giants. W. Wyandottes, Red-Rock Cross Breed	8.50	42.50	85.
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.

Order from this Ad or new ILLUSTRATED CATALOG rushed to you on request. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

EMPIRE SEXED CHICKS

Also Regular Day Old Chicks From U. S. Approved Stock.

All breeders B.W.D. bloodtested. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at one-half original cost. Get our illustrated catalog—all leading breeds—bred to make you profits. Also turkey poults. Write
EMPIRE HATCHERY
Box 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO.

BUY CHICKS backed by 30 years experience. From carefully selected well bred stock. Choice of 15 leading, profit making breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for catalog and low prices.
Lantz Hatchery, Box 201, Tiffin, Ohio.

AUSTRALORP—LAMONA HEADQUARTERS
Importers—World Champion 353-361-364 egg hens. Illustrated catalog shows customers profits.
OSBORNE FARM, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

ORDER FROM THIS AD: White Leghorns, $7.00 per 100, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes $7.50 per 100, Light and Heavy Mixed $6.50 per 100. All Flocks Bloodtested. 100% Live delivery guaranteed.
Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box C, New Washington, Ohio

White Wyandotte— Chicks—Eggs—37th year. Winners Ohio, New York, Indiana, Tenn., Kentucky State Fairs. Fine Layers. Large Eggs Priced low. Buy from a specialist. Catalogue free.
SHERMAN BOWDEN & Son, Box 195R, Mansfield, Ohio.

For low prices, prompt service, write SMITH CHICKERIES. Box JJ-262, MEXICO, MISSOURI. Also selling Sexed Chicks.

HANSON STRAIN — Large type White Leghorn Chicks. Don't buy until you have seen our prices. Write for prices. J. N. NACE, Box G, RICHFIELD, PA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

15,000 Genuine New Hampshire Chicks



each week. Best foundation matings. Atkins' "All-Star" grade individual pedigreed male mated. 10 other practical, profitable breeds. Direct Gasson Strain White Leghorn Old Hen Mating. SEXED pullets or cockerels if wanted. Ohio-U. S. Approved. FREE Chick Journal and descriptive price list. Write Dept. 287-M.
ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, - - - ATHENS, OHIO

KELLERVILLE MODERN QUALITY

Parent stock blood-tested. Large Type White Leg. $6.75; White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $7; N. H. Reds, $8. 28 yrs. hatching experience. Circular FREE.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box C, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

1937 Model Chicks

Large English	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.75	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Rox, N. H. & R. I. Reds		8.00	40.00	80.00
Assorted	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.00

Add 1c per chick for SPECIAL MATINGS. 100% arrival postpaid. Tested. Cash or C.O.D. 24 hole feeder given with each 100. Circular FREE.
COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box A. RICHFIELD, PA.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

BETTER BRED FOR MORE EGGS.

Barred & White Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $8.-100; Wh. Giants $12; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $7.50; Heavy Mixed $7. Safe delivery postpaid. Circular FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own STATE BLOOD-TESTED and SUPERVISED Flocks. Circular FREE. **8c**
E. L. Beaver's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON LEGHORNS, N. H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS — LOW PRICES.
WHITE LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Get my MONEY SAVING PRICES before you buy chicks!



WOLF "Farmers' Friend" CHICKS

Pay Bigger Profits

Save money... yet get chicks that pay extra profits. Breeder flocks improved by R. O. P. purchases, all bloodtested and under A. P. A. Supervision. 11 Profitable Breeds. FREE Feed with advance orders. Get Wolf low prices and FREE Calendar Catalog today.



WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.
Box 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	7.50	37.50	75.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mix $6.50. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.			

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

ORDER NOW	100
Large English W. Leghorns	$7.20
Barred Rocks	7.65
R. I. Reds	7.65
N. H. Reds	8.25
H. Mix	6.75

PINECREST POULTRY FARM
Box 3, RICHFIELD, PA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Barred & White Rox, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. Order direct from this ad. 1937 catalog & Prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Mon. & Thur.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

SHADEL'S ENGLISH LEGHORNS



Chick prices per	100	1000
English Leghorns	$7.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	7.50	75.00
R. I. Reds	7.50	75.00

From range raised special selected Blood-Tested Breeders. Circular telling all about them FREE. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JOHN SHADEL POULTRY FARM
R. D. 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

LARGE CLOVERDALE CHICKS

Bred for size and egg production. Hatches every Monday of each week. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leghorn & H. Mix	$6.50	$30.00	$60.
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	32.50	65.
Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.

100% live del. postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery P. P.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00

All free range breeders, B. W. D. Blood-Tested. Hatches every Monday & Thursday. Order from adv. or write for free 1937 circular. THE J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM,
BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	8.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.

Heavy Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.50 per 100
Barred P. Rocks & White Rocks	8.00 per 100
Heavy Assorted Breed	7.00 per 100

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Special prices on large lots. 100% live delivery prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free Circular.
Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn Chicks

Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Bred for size and egg production. Write for free circular. Chicks for February, March and April delivery.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM,
BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOW-BROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Low prices. Tom Barron Leghorn Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

	100	500	1000
9 years flock improvement.			
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00

ALL FREE RANGE 2 & 3 year old breeders BLOOD-TESTED. Electric hatched. Hatches every Mon. and Thurs. Can ship at once. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. I pay the postage. Write for 1937 circular.
STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from free range healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $10. per 100, $48.50 per 500, $95.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. Hatches every Mon. & Thursday. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by the stained Antigen method. All Breeders carefully selected and culled under my supervision. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for our new 1937 catalog giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S *QUALITY* CHICKS

Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Will ship cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular giving full details of our superior, high quality Chicks.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED	100	500	1000
Large Type S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	8.00	40.00	80

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD Whole Blood Antigen Method, carefully culled, under my own supervision. Hatches every Monday & Thursday of each week. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or COD. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks

From Blood Tested Stock

Antigen Test B.W.D.	100	500	1000
Large S. C. W. Leg.	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Elsasser S. C. W. Leg.	8.00	40.00	80.00
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

100% live delivery, cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Write for FREE CATALOG.R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our Breeders are 2 to 5 years old, weighing up to 7 lbs., on mountain range. Chick prices $8.50 and $9. per 100.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

Stuck's High Grade Chicks

Electric Hatched. (Hatches every Monday and Thursday.)	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. S. C. White Legs.	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00

H. Mix $7.-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.
STUCK'S CHICK FARM
H. N. STUCK, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

IF You Answer This Ad PROMPTLY I Will Send You FREE PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATE Worth $3.00 On Every 100 Day-Olds

"KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels
Money-Making Strain 37 Years. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Mountain reared. Trapnested. Big White Birds. **Free Catalog** explains all.
KERLIN'S POULTY FARM, 211 Walnut Rd., Centre Hall, Pa.

See Pages 30 and 33 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS



Proved Profit Makers 24 Years

25 lbs. FREE FEED With Every 100 Chicks
IN NEW ENGLAND STATES, N. Y., N. J., PA., MD., DEL.

7-Point Breeding Program Proves Investment Value
1. Size and Type 2. Early Maturity
3. Low Mortality 4. Large Egg Size
5. High Average Flock Production
6. All Breeders Bloodtested for B. W. D.
7. Exclusive Tempador System of Incubation

MASTER BRED STRAINS
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires.

Day-Old—3 wks. Old Chicks
4—10 wk. W. Leghorn Pullets
100% Live Delivery
Chick Book Explains All

2c per Chick Discount On Early Orders

W. F. HILLPOT, 129 Milford Road, Frenchtown, N. J.



FREE

SEND FOR THIS MONEY MAKING POULTRY BOOK TODAY!

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for BWD by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa. That's why our CHICK sales increased 90% last season.

ORDER NOW AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES	100	1,000
White Leghorns "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$9.25	$90.00
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.D. Reactors	10.25	100.00
Barred Rocks & White Rocks "True to Type"	9.75	95.00
White Wyandottes—R. I. Reds "None Better"	9.75	95.00
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.D. Reactors	11.75	115.00
Heavy Assorted "no Leghorns"	8.00	80.00
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% accurate"	12.75	127.50
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% accurate"	8.75	87.50

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
BOX A — LEWISTDWN, PENNA.
"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania"

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY

Jefferson County
Theresa, N.Y.

All Breeders closely culled and bloodtested. A careful Vitality Test is also made of chicks and ducklings from all flocks.

Heavy English White Leghorns crossed with a N. Y. State flock of highest Official Egg Records	50	100	500	1000
	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85
New Hampshire Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	45.00	80
Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Jersey Giants	6.50	12.00	55.00	

Four weeks old chicks of the heavy breeds, not sorted as to sex 10c apiece over the price of day olds, shipped by express collect. Four weeks old White Leghorn Pullets 25c each, 10 weeks old 75c, 15 weeks old, $1.00. White Indian Runner Ducklings: 12 $2.65; 25 $5.25; 50 $10.00; 100 $19.00. Shipments of day-olds are postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Bar. Wh. & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyand. Bl. Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Anconas, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.50	42.50	85.00
Buff Minorcas	9.50	47.50	95.00
White Giants, Black Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	9.50	47.50	95.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	68.00
Light Mixed	6.00		

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

FULL Blooded "American" Quality Chicks

Thousands hatching every Monday and Thursday throughout the season. Thousands of Big Wh. Leghorn Chicks from Matings that improved yearly with Pedigreed Cockerels purchased from Cloverdale. Large Commercial Egg Producers buy our large type Wh. Leghorn Chicks year after year. Don't Gamble. Try some of these chicks. Choice quality Br. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshires, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns. Day Old Pullets or Cockerels, Straight Run Chicks. Write today for Catalogue and Price List.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

	100	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	$7.50	$37.50	$75
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75
Barred & White Rocks	8.00	40.00	80
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	8.00	40.00	80
White Jersey Giants	10.00	50.00	100
Assorted or Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70

From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D.

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% hooks order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A **KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA**

CHERRY HILL :: Chicks 7c Up

Twenty years Breeding for Larger and Better
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES—RHODE ISLAND REDS
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—BARRED ROCKS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.
Write at once for FREE Literature and Photos.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STRICKLER'S WHITE LEGHORNS



BIG SIZE BARRON STRAIN

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. We import direct from England. Bred for vigor and health and high winter egg production. 262 to 301 cockerel pedigree matings. Also NEW HAMPSHIRES, ROCKS and BRAHMAS. All State Blood Tested. New low prices. BABY CHICKS. CATALOG FREE.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.00
Broiler Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

HECLA POULTRY FARM,
Box 110, BELLEFDNTE, PA.

TAKE NOTICE

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks. 100% del. Free Circular.

Womer's English Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$37.50	$75.00
Bar. Rocks & Rhode Island Reds	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.25	36.25	72.50
GRADE A, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks & R. I. Reds, $8.50				
GRADE A, White Leghorns, $8. Asst'd Breeds, $6.75				

Hatched from large type healthy Tested Breeders.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.



Let me show you how to make **Bigger Egg Profits with . .**

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Styles that Bloom IN THE SPRING

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT





Redingote ensembles are in favor just now. The bolero jacket, and wrap around, yoke-effect skirt which ties at the back, are worn over a print dress which may be used separately.



Below: Jacket frock in sheer wool embroidered in an allover patterning of little ducks, with the motif repeated in trimming accent at the front of the suede belt. Photo from Associated Wool Industries.



At the right: This stunning frock for later spring wear is made of smooth surface printed rayon jersey. It has body enough for the draped bodice and the slightly swing skirt. The flat top Spanish beret has the same dark accent outlining the brim, matching the dark leather on the smart white suede shoes.

Photos Courtesy DuPont Style News Service

This simple, youthful evening gown in dark ground with big splashy vivid colors carries out a simple straight line styling featuring a high neck with ascot tie in vivid rose and matching belt in doeskin.

BE YOUNG, be gay, be original—that is Fashion's advice to you who want to know what's what in this season's styles.

Dresses this spring are shorter and fuller, emphasizing the swing which started merrily on its way during winter. Just as gay and youthful as the cut of spring clothes are the materials of which they are made. Prints are high in favor and are not limited to daytime clothes alone. The new print evening dresses look as fresh as a bouquet of spring flowers. Sometimes as many as ten different colors are combined.

Daytime prints go in for novel ideas such as open books, initials, trailing vines, flower-lattices, widely spaced motifs, photographic, pigment and lacquered effects. Frequently a printed dress is used with a plain coat to form the popular redingote costume. One famous designer has carried the redingote idea still further by having a plain bolero jacket and plain non-meeting skirt worn over a print dress. This makes a good weekend special, as it may be combined in several ways. If both dress and jacket are plain, a bright sash adds color.

Crepe romaine is excellent for the redingote dress. For dressier types, sheer fabrics are in high favor because they lend themselves nicely to frilly jabots, lacy blouses and lace trim. Frequently long-sleeved jackets are used with the sheer fabrics.

Practical women will like this spring's suit-like dress. It is softly tailored, made of mossy crepe, and is more or less a basic dress, for you can vary it at will by skillful use of neckwear, scarfs, jewelry, belt, handkerchief, or pocketbook. This dress retains the tailored feeling, is simple in line, with pretty details added—but the sleeve is short.

Other suitlike dresses have embroidery trim; new applique print flowers may outline the collar and the important pockets, or braid may bind the edges of the sleeves and front opening. Embroidery on tailored dresses is fashion news.

The jacket dress is "in," especially if it has a peplum. This peplum does not have to go all the way around; it may be only in the front or in the back. The young idea is emphasized if the jacket dress is a gay print with short dancing skirt, brief perky sleeves, slightly flared peplum and boyish button-up-the-front jacket. The smart dressy jacket dress may have a blouse of soft lace or contrasting print.

White alpaca is used for the separate jacket, as is spectrum—striped taffeta, or vivid pastel tweeds. Sports jackets of natural shantung or linen are worn with pleated gingham skirts; linen dresses in a Prince-of-Wales check are shown with plain wool jackets.

Dinner dresses appear in lace or sheer materials. In them the back is high with "V" front. They are ankle or floor lengths with flare low and moderate. The more formal dinner dresses are covered with a bolero jacket. The thoroughly formal dress has strap shoulders and very flared skirt.

"V" necklines are used in all types of dresses but the high, close neckline ranks first. Also a favorite is the ascot collar as a narrow long band of fabric finished with decorative ends which can be adjusted to fit any neckline, looped, or tied with a bow or finished with clips. This is used especially in sheer fabrics with lace trim. Clever designers make their neckwear convertible, to be worn either high or low. Much lace, especially val, is used on neckwear, and embroidery delicately done in little dot and flower treatments on sheer fabric is considered very smart. For sturdier neckwear of linen and pique, eyelet embroidery or fagotting is recommended for trim. The neckwear may be tailored or girly-girly; at any rate, it should be light, perfectly white, and immaculately dainty and feminine. Lingerie trimming is in order for yokes, plastrons, collars and cuffs, and frills.

Although this is overwhelmingly a "suit spring," there are always circumstances which demand coats and dresses. The so-called casual swagger coat need not be extreme, may be with or without fur and is 7/8ths or full length, fitted at waist, flared and belted; but the classic reefer with high wide revers and young flaring skirt boasts no belt.

The boxy type of coat reaches only to the knees. Often the boxy top coats are of checked material used over a plain suit. The colorful swagger sport coat is knee length or three-fourths with back fullness, raglan or set-in sleeves. The short swagger (*Turn to Page* 38)



Smart Spring FASHIONS

HIGH throat lines softly draped are becoming to most any figure, but are particularly kind to the woman whose neck is not as youthful as it once was. When combined with a tricky little cut-out opening at the base of the throat, this type of neckline loses any severity which it might have. Dress Pattern No. 3250 is designed especially to flatter the mature figure, and is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

Dress Pattern No. 3247, inspired by Tyrolean fashion, would be very attractive in sturdy blue cotton trimmed with bright red lacings. The pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size calls for 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with 7 yards of braid.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

To Do or Not to Do

MARCH always sees me in a dither, trying to decide whether winter is over and if it is safe to start real gardening.

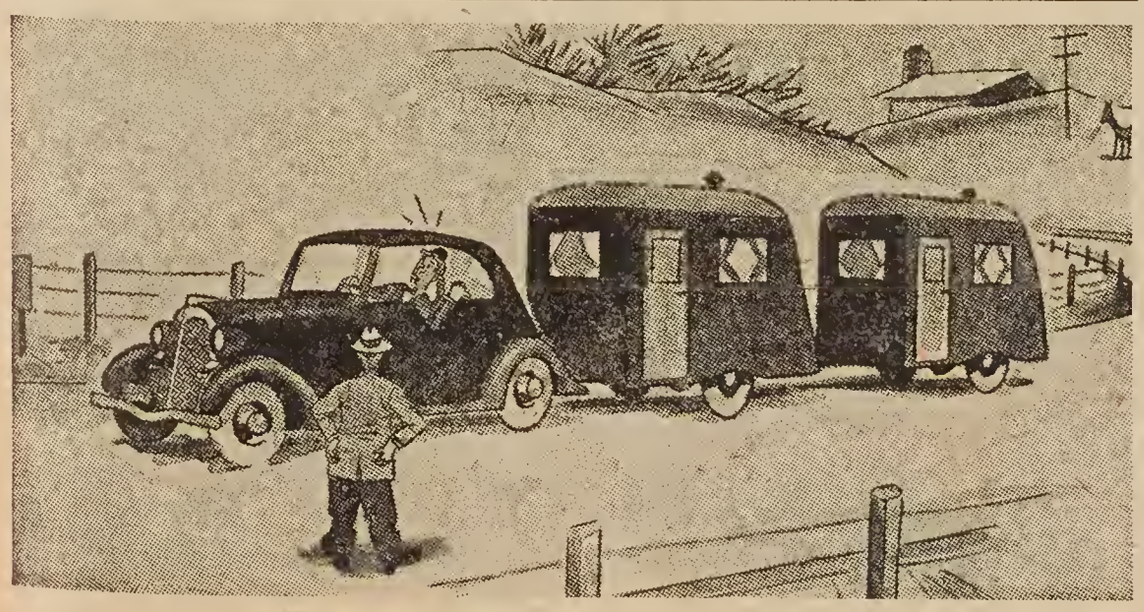
But I do feel safe in removing the mulch from the bulbs; if I did not, they would entangle themselves in it and come up spindly and poor. The perennials do better if uncovered a little at a time. The manure mulches around the shrubs can be turned under lightly, with the exception of around the rhododendrons and such shallow rooted plants which need protection against heat and evaporation in summer as well as against the cold and dry freezing of winter.

The heavy rains and alternate freezing and thawing of winter have made strange humps and bumps in that lawn surface which was so smooth last fall. Raking, rolling, top dressing and feeding with the prescribed fertilizer are on his list and the man of the house is anxious to get it done early.

I know exactly what I want to do with the ridiculously small supply of hardwood ashes that I have cherished from the fireplace, used only on special occasions. Those precious ashes will be parceled out among delphiniums, irises, roses and grapes. I have also used coal ashes around delphiniums—not as fertilizer, but to discourage the slugs which are very fond of the tender green shoots. The coal ashes will also serve to lighten heavy soil, a difficulty almost unknown in these parts. They have no value as fertilizer.

Before working the soil at all, I do a job which some gardeners think ought to be done in the fall, namely cleaning up all dead delphinium, hollyhock, peony and iris leaves and stalks. Some hold that any left-over foliage harbors disease and insect pests, a very reasonable argument. However, with gales which even move the top soil and loose sand, I take the chance and leave enough stalks standing to hold the mulch in place.

My regular practice every spring has been to topdress all flower beds with leafmold and a sprinkle of bonemeal until the ground looks dusty with it and the plants have seemed to like this treatment. However, in soil that seems a little acid, the iris would like a mixture of bonemeal and hydrated lime, four parts of bonemeal and six of lime, by measure. It could be scratched lightly into the ground and even if it falls on the iris roots no harm would be done. This means bearded iris, of course, for the beardless varieties, *don't like lime.*



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STYLES *that bloom in the* SPRING

(*Continued from Page* 36)

is for sports. Dressy coats are full length with wrappy flare or back fullness, or with all around flare. Again these may or may not have fur trim.

The three-piece suit, skirt, jacket and topcoat, is extremely useful for those who can wear suits, since the top coat serves with other costumes as well. Stitching and braid sometimes trim such suits.

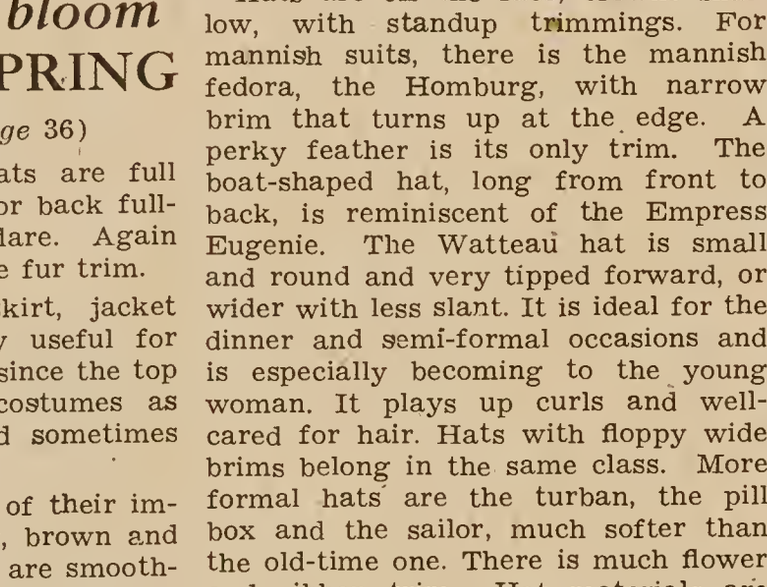
Suit colors in the order of their importance are: Navy, black, brown and beige, gray. Suit materials are smoother, reverting to the sergelike fabric so popular in 1920—twill, tricot and their like. Often the twill suits are lined with taffeta and severely tailored. The tweedy materials are now much more subdued—less noisy, as it were—both in finish and color. These tweed suit jackets are often unlined; hence they cling more closely to the figure than the precise, tailored, taffeta-lined serge suits demanded by the majority. The mannish jackets are shorter, the skirts are slim. Blouses are tailored or frilly and in spite of the heralded low neckline, most of them are still high, even to the cowls. Blouse materials are silks, linens or pique; colors are print or plain.

No matter what the suit is, accessories play a big part — blouses, vestees, jabots, jewelry and scarfs. Flowers are large and often are worn at the throat. Scarfs are either ascot or square, but are always colorful.

Handbags are large and have handles; very few are underarm bags. Gloves are plain and mostly cuffless. Since shorter skirts bring legs more into evidence, hosiery will be sheer.

Hats are off the face, crowns shallow, with standup trimmings. For mannish suits, there is the mannish fedora, the Homburg, with narrow brim that turns up at the edge. A perky feather is its only trim. The boat-shaped hat, long from front to back, is reminiscent of the Empress Eugenie. The Watteau hat is small and round and very tipped forward, or wider with less slant. It is ideal for the dinner and semi-formal occasions and is especially becoming to the young woman. It plays up curls and well-cared for hair. Hats with floppy wide brims belong in the same class. More formal hats are the turban, the pill box and the sailor, much softer than the old-time one. There is much flower and ribbon trim. Hat materials are straw, bengaline and felt. Veils are plentiful.

The bright and pastel colors are important in this order: Green; red and rust, purple and violet, pastel blue, pastel rose, pastel yellow. There is much talk about Pan-American colors, a direct result of President Roosevelt's recent trip to South America. And, as one might expect, the coming coronation casts all sorts of fashion shadows. Queen beige, St. James rose, coronation blue, and royal purple are a few colors already designated.



"Make that fool husband of mine stop laughing. Show him some price tags!"—JUDGE.

FUN *with* Perennials

(*Continued from Page* 1)



Photo by Dreer.

Apricot Glow Climbing Rose produces lovely clusters of apricot colored roses with a fruity fragrance.



Dianthus Allwoodii, Eleanor variety. Hardy garden pinks are old time favorites. One of this year's new varieties, Loveliness, is fringed, lilac-hued, and very sweet smelling. It should be started early indoors.



The perennial hardy aster, Miachaelmas daisy as the English call it, blooms at a time when it is most welcome, mid-August until frost. One objection to it has been its rather ungainly habit of growth, being tall and inclined to straggle. The new dwarf varieties get rid of this fault. The aster here pictured is the Tom Sawyer.



Put a barrel or box over a hill of rhubarb just as it begins to grow and you will be the first in the neighborhood to have rhubarb pie.

Early Spring PIE TIMBER

By ADA B. TURNER

IF YOU are adverse to taking the usual spring tonic from bottles, try some from your garden—rhubarb, for instance.

Though its roots are used in medicines as a purgative, it is of course the tender stalks which we cook and eat with such relish in early spring. Incidentally, if you place a barrel over a clump of rhubarb, or bank it with fresh manure, you will be able to have the first rhubarb pies in your neighborhood.

The new red-stalked varieties have larger stalks and give a pinker, prettier color when stewed, but if yours is the plain old-fashioned "pie-plant," wash and cut up stalks without peeling to obtain the pink color. It will require more sugar than when peeled, unless you want to pour boiling water over the rhubarb after cutting for sauce. Let the water remain until cool, drain and cook as usual. This will remove much of the acidity and require less sugar without injuring the flavor. Simmer until tender, add sugar, and you have a dish of pink sauce tempting to the eye as well as the palate.



Then there are rhubarb pies. Somehow they seem especially pleasing to jaded winter appetites. A wedge of juicy rhubarb pie with its brown, flaky crust seems a fitting finish to a spring dinner, or if you tire of the two crust pie, try this:

Rhubarb Meringue Pie

Scald 1 cup of sliced rhubarb and drain. Add 1 cup of sugar mixed with 1 tablespoon of flour, beaten yolks of 2 eggs, ½ cup of water and 1 tablespoon butter. Pour mixture in pastry-lined pie tin and bake. Use whites of eggs for meringue, and for a special touch add a marshmallow for each piece before browning the meringue in oven.

Rhubarb Conserve

Rhubarb Conserve is delicious, too, and has several points in its favor. Besides adding a new tangy flavor to whet your appetite, it helps fill your depleted conserve shelf before the hot, hurried days of summer are here. Use 1 quart of sliced rhubarb, 1 quart of sugar, juice and grated rinds of 2 oranges, and ½ cup of nut meats. Cook all ingredients except nuts slowly until mixture thickens. Add nut meats and cook 5 minutes longer. One-half pound figs may be added if desired.

Rhubarb may be canned for winter use. For best results, can while stalks are young and tender, by cutting in one-half inch lengths. Pack in cans, fill with boiling medium syrup and process for five minutes. This is so handy for winter pies.

Cherry Glaze

2 tablespoons cornstarch
1½ cups cherry juice
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon almond extract

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt, pouring over them the hot cherry juice, stirring constantly. Cook until quite clear and thick, remove and add flavoring and lemon juice. (Serve with cherry cobbler).—*R. S.*

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Cheese Souffle

WITH BIDDY doing her bit in the most energetic way, an egg recipe would not come amiss just now. Cheese souffle always meets with approval as a supper dish, but be sure the family is all washed up and waiting as soon as the souffle is done, because *it* won't wait!

4 eggs
1½ cups milk
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 tablespoon butter or other fat
½ pound American cheese
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
3 drops Tabasco sauce

For a family of 7, double the above quantities and bake in two greased baking dishes.

Heat the milk, bread crumbs, and fat in a double boiler. Shave the cheese into thin slices, add it to the hot mixture, and stir until the cheese has melted. Add this mixture to the well-beaten egg yolks. Season to taste with paprika and tabasco. Fold the hot mixture into the stiffly beaten egg whites containing the salt, pour into a greased dish, and bake in a very moderate oven (300° F.) for one hour, or until set in the center. Serve immediately.

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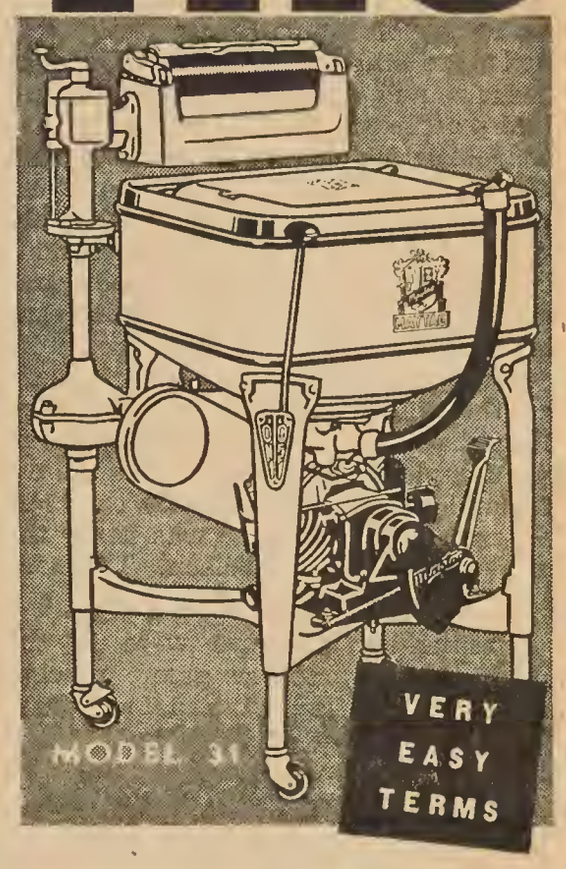
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Mysterious Visitors

By C. A. STEPHENS

MARCH had come, and a flock of wild geese on their way north had already been heard passing over, but the farms of the old home neighborhood were still buried under three feet of snow, and a clouded sky, with the wind northeast, gave promise of another snowfall before morning. "Oh, yes, of course we must still look for another month of winter," the old Squire said with cheerful resignation; and Grandmother Ruth, who often consulted the almanac, remarked that three more snowstorms were predicted.

Nevertheless we were very cheery in the sitting-room that evening. Ellen had brought out the checkerboard and challenged me to a game. She and I were now the only ones left at home. Naturally life was never the same there after Addison, Theodora and Halstead left us.

I remember that we were in the midst of that checker game, moving quietly with little said, and I was fast getting the worst of it as usual, when Catherine Edwards came in. She had walked across the fields on her snowshoes and wore a troubled face. Since her father's sudden death two years previously Catherine and her mother had endeavored to carry on their farm with little to aid them.

Catherine glanced in amusement at our game, gave Grandmother Ruth a kiss and then said to the Old Squire: "I have come over to ask your advice. You know about our poplar lot over at the foot of the mountain, where the forest fire ran years ago? Now that a good price is paid for peeled poplar for paper pulp, mother and I have hoped that the poplar growth that has come up over there would in a few years more bring us a good sum. But something — hedgehogs, I think — is spoiling it, gnawing the bark from the tops of the trees.

"Yesterday just at sunset I heard a queer noise over that way. What made it I couldn't guess. It appeared to be a chorus of squeals, squeaks and squawks. As it appeared to be near our lot, I put on my snowshoes and went over there. More than fifty poplars have the tops gnawed bare. That will kill them of course. I counted nineteen of those destructive creatures high up in the poplars. Almost all of them went out of sight, but I am pretty sure they are hedgehogs. They probably feed at night. There may be a good many more, and they are ruining all that poplar growth! Now what can I do?"

The old squire put aside his farm accounts. "Yes," he said, "hedgehogs do sometimes collect in numbers at this time of year, and they are worse than beaver about killing young growth."

"Mother and I cannot think what to do to drive them away," Catherine continued. "We have counted a great deal on that poplar, and it isn't quite old enough yet to cut for pulpwood. Do try to think of something, sir, that will help us save it! Is there any way to frighten them off?"

"They are very stupid creatures," the old gentleman remarked. "I'm afraid it would not be easy frightening them from so great a tract of timber."

"I don't think I would even mind poisoning them if I could!" Catherine exclaimed.

"As they eat nothing but the bark of tree tops like poplar, that too would not be easy," the old squire said. "But do you chance to have at your house an empty pork barrel, one that has brine in it?"

"Yes, two," replied Catherine. "They're down in the cellar and are heavy old things with lots of rock salt at the bottom. But why a pork barrel?"

The Old Squire laughed. "Well, it came into my mind that once when I was a boy I made use of one to lure hedgehogs," said he. "Like all other herbivorous animals, hedgehogs seem always to be salt-hungry. That is owing to their food perhaps. Deer will travel fifty miles to get to a salt lick. We have to provide salt, you know, for all our domestic animals. We might contrive to trap your troublesome quill pigs with those pork barrels. The time I once tried it was one spring when six of them came into a young orchard and began gnawing the bark from the tops of the trees. An old hunter living near us told me about this: 'Put out a pork barrel that is well soaked with brine and build a pen around it,' he said. 'Leave just a small hole at one side so the critters can creep in. They'll smell that salt a mile off and make for it. Then 'bout midnight you take a good long club and steal up to the hole. They're such clumsy critters, you can knock 'em all on the head before they can git away.'

"I did as he directed and disposed of all six of them the very first night I watched. We will come over to your place tomorrow, Catherine, with two hand sleds and help you about it," the Old Squire added, laughing, for he saw that she looked a little puzzled how to proceed with such queer trapping.

AS the effort bade fair to be attended by considerable labor, I called on the Murch boys, Willis and Ben, to lend a hand. They came with their axes and a hand sled; Willis carried his gun. Shortly after noon next day—the storm had cleared up—we tramped to the Edwards farm, hoisted the pork barrels from the cellar, loaded them on sleds and then plodded across the hilly pastures to the poplar lot; Catherine and Ellen accompanied us.

There was a tract of twenty-five or thirty acres of this poplar growth intermixed with a few hemlocks. Some little damage had evidently been done; the pale green of the poplar tops showed brown in spots where the bark was eaten; and at a distance we sighted a number of the quilly trespassers ensconced high in the tree tops. Willis was about to try the effect of a shot, but the old squire advised against this, since it might injure the success of our trapping project.

Although generally called hedgehogs, these creatures are in reality porcupines and are often known as Canada porcupines. On an average they weigh about twenty pounds, but large specimens sometimes attain a weight of thirty-five pounds. Of all American rodents they are the most inert and the least interesting. Generally speaking, they lead solitary lives, spent mostly in tree tops, but at certain seasons, usually early in spring, they associate by night sometimes in considerable numbers, when their strange squeakings and squealings may be heard a long distance, often to the great alarm of inexperienced persons abroad by night.

THE two pork barrels were drawn nearly midway of the tract of poplar, set in the snow and left open at the top. Afterwards stakes about seven feet long were cut from saplings, and an inclosure perhaps ten feet in diameter was made round the barrels; the stakes were set close together and driven through the snow to the ground. On one side there was a little gap about a foot wide. There a few grains of rock salt were scattered in the snow to a distance of fifty yards or more round the pen. The snare was now complete, and we then went home as we had come. The Murch boys promised to go over the next day and see what had happened.

But that evening about ten o'clock Catherine came hastening to the Old Squire's. She had been too anxious to wait until next day and had gone over to the lot by moonlight at eight o'clock to see for herself; and her first words to us were, "There are some of them in the pen! They are gnawing those barrels! I heard them, but I don't quite dare attack them myself."

The Old Squire advised waiting till morning.

"But won't they get all the salt they will want before that time and go back to the poplars?" Catherine objected.

That seemed possible, and I decided to go over to the lot with her. We set off on our snowshoes for the long walk and, on reaching the place approached very quietly to within fifty yards of the pen, then stopped to listen. Sure enough, porcupines had already found their way to the barrels.

"Now you go and destroy them," said Catherine expectantly.

Having come so far, I felt obliged to make the desired effort. I cut an alder pole about eight feet long. We took off our snowshoes, and while Catherine was stealing up to the back of the pen to frighten the rodents out I posted myself at the gap. At length when they rushed forth one after another I succeeded in acting as executioner with savage whacks of the pole. Within two minutes five of them lay kicking in the snow. Very cautiously on account of the quills we buried them in snow at a little distance away from the pen; then we went home in triumph.

Ben and Willis visited the pen next night and destroyed six more porcupines. They also caught sight of a fox stealing away from the heap I had made and saw where it had dug through the frozen snow. Acting on this hint, they set a number of traps there the following morning.

The Murch boys caught two foxes, a black cat, or fisher, a mink or two and a "lucivee"—all attracted to the feast of porcupine flesh. In fact Willis and Ben became so intent on the opportunity thus offered for trapping that after that they took full charge of the Old Squire's project for saving the Edwards poplar lot. In the course of a week they destroyed thirty-nine porcupines and pretty nearly rid the lot of their troublesome presence.

BUT my story is mainly of a trip there one night about the eleventh of March, after the moon had waned a little. The Murch boys had called at our place on their way to the lot, and

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN I came in and cleaned my feet today, there wan't a bit to eat upon the table, nor a speck a-warmin' on the stove, by heck. The fire was out, with not a sign to show that that there wife of mine had any thought of feedin' me; you'd think a feller ought to be assured that when meal time comes round, upon the table there'll be found a good hot meal to stow inside; some good hot soup within your hide sure helps to make the world look bright, but when there ain't no food in sight it makes a feller mighty glum, and life ain't worth a hoot, by gum.

Mirandy in her rocker sat real calm and peaceful, she said that she'd started on a sit-down strike, instead of cookin' what I like she read the latest magazines, nor worried cause no pork and beans were ready for her hungry spouse, there wan't no eats in all that house. She said her terms were that I should git busy and chop up some wood. She'd do without an eight-hour day, nor ask that I should raise her pay, but she insists that she will sit and never try to cook a bit unless I'll keep the woodbox filled, and if I starve until I'm killed, I s'pose that she'll just rock and sit, she doesn't seem to care a bit; if there's one thing that I don't like, it's surely this here sit-down strike!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Song in Your Heart

Keep a song in your heart
With a rhythm of love
For the lowest on earth
And the highest above.

Meet the light of the dawn
And the dark of the night
With the courage of those
Who must know they are right.

Plant that song in your heart;
Make it stay there each year;
Let it grow to a tree
For all people to hear.

When a fellowman slips
And would fall but for you,
Plant a slip in his heart
From the tree that you grew.

—*Mrs. Raland Bigelow, Waltham, Vermont.*

Ellen, Catherine and I went with them. The Old Squire also put on his snowshoes and accompanied us.

THERE was a thin mistiness in the air that by moonlight rendered all objects singularly dim. "Ghostly" was the way the girls described it. So still was the air too that the creaking of our snowshoes on the soft snow was uncannily distinct; it was a night such as sometimes comes towards the last of winter. As we drew near the barrels a small animal scuttled swiftly away from the snow-scattered heap of dead porcupines. There were no live porcupines inside the pen. As we stood peeping into it there suddenly appeared from nowhere as it seemed three great white birds, circling low over the place, looking immensely large in the semi-obscurity. Round and round us they sailed with a kind of tireless persistence, but without so much as an audible flap or flutter of their broad white wings, and the only sound of their passage through the air was a faint snapping sound. Ben had a gun, but seemed not to think of shooting. In truth we stood there staring at the apparition as if under a spell; the birds seemed so white and unreal. And I remember that Catherine whispered, "My, they look like angels—Nature's white angels!"

"They are owls, white owls," the Old Squire said at length. "I think they must be snow, or arctic, owls, though it is rarely that this species comes so far south as this."

Arctic, or circumpolar, owls they undoubtedly were, which the recent very cold weather and deep snow had probably driven southward in quest of food. Adult owls of all species are for the most part solitary hunters, but here were three in company, being perhaps from the same brood and no more than a year old. As seen by moonlight the plumage of those owls looked to be perfectly white, wings and bodies alike. Evidently it was the heap of frozen porcupine flesh that had attracted them, but, although we were there at the pen for fifteen or twenty minutes, the owls did not once alight, but continued circling tirelessly about, snapping their bills ceaselessly. It was likely that they might interfere with the Murch boys' trapping; but Ben refrained from firing at them, and we left them to help themselves as they pleased.

Next night Willis found them still there feasting off porcupine; and now a plan occurred to him for capturing them. In the garret at the Murch farm there was an old pigeon net, used for ensnaring passenger pigeons forty or fifty years previously, when vast flocks of these vanished birds devastated the fields of Maine farmers and were caught under long nets elevated over "pigeon beds" formed of chaff and grain. In those days pigeons were put down in pickle to be eaten in winter as partial compensation for the havoc they made.

Saying nothing to their neighbors, Willis and Ben carried the net to the poplar lot, set it after the old-time manner over the heap of frozen porcupines and then trained the line by means of which it was sprung to a blind constructed of boughs forty yards away. There they lay in wait.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock that evening they succeeded in entangling two of the owls beneath the meshes. The third escaped and was seen no more in those parts. After a lively struggle in which both boys were sharply clawed more than once the captured birds were enwrapped in the folds of the net, brought home in triumph and later liberated in the dark loft of the granary at the Murch place. There they were kept captive for two weeks and fed on what was left of the porcupines; and they made the nights dismal at the Murch farmhouse with their discontented hoots and moanings. Catherine, Ellen and I went to see them several times, but they kept to the darkest corner of the loft and were far less impressive in captivity than when we first saw them hovering over the snowy poplar lot.

I wrote to Cousin Addison, who was then a student of zoology under Prof. Louis Agassiz at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and informed him of the capture of the snowy owls; and in behalf of the Murch boys Addison effected a sale of them to a certain Professor Ward of Rochester, New York, who then dealt in wild animals for public zoos and parks. The owls were sent in a crate to Rochester, and I believe the boys received about fifty dollars for the pair.

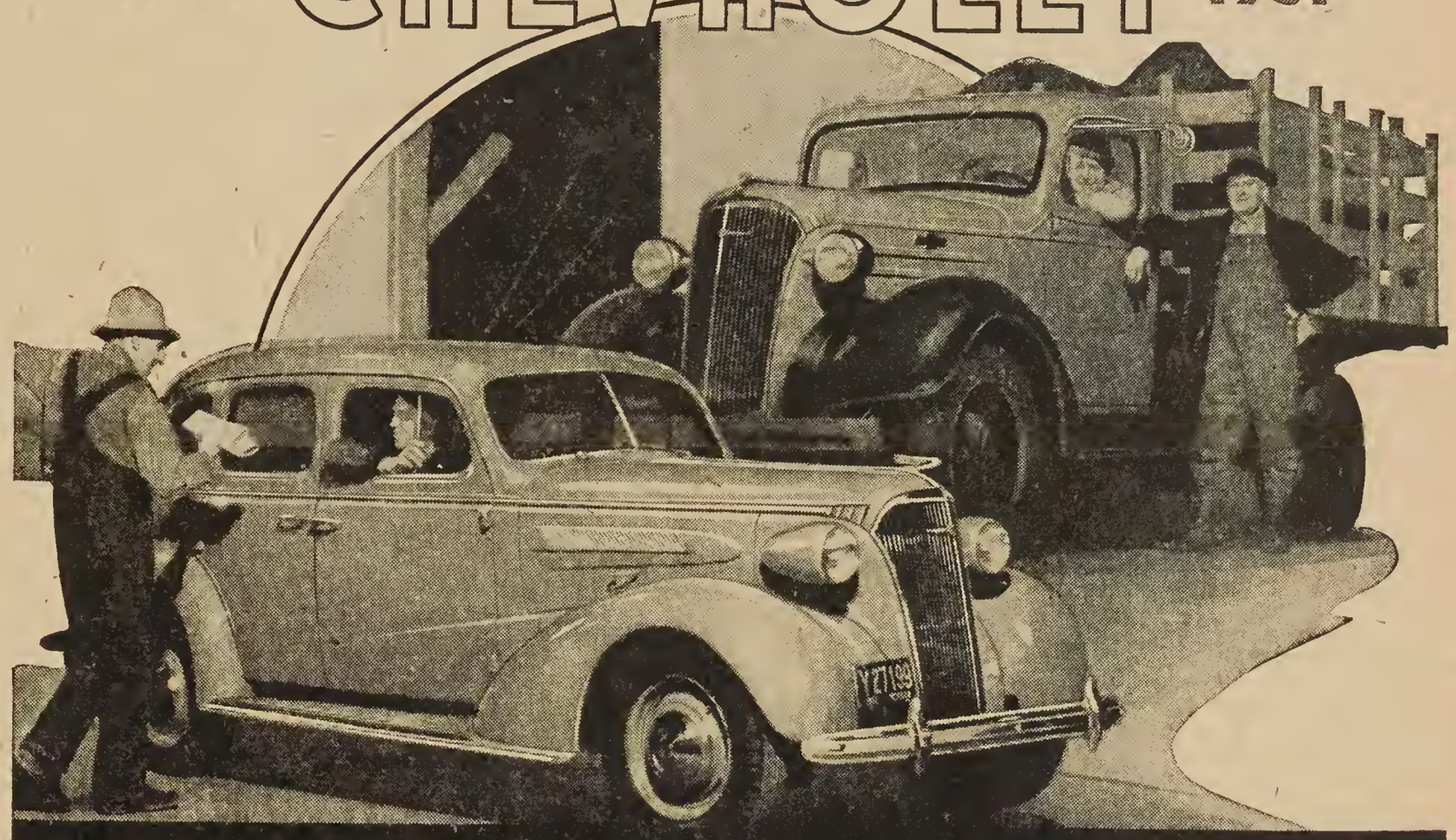
Catherine thought that Willis and Ben should have divided the sum with us as partners in the venture, but the Murch boys did not see the matter in that light. I recall that the Old Squire laughed when informed of this, but declined to express an opinion.

This is one of the five instances known to the writer where the snowy, or arctic, owl has found its way as far south as Oxford County, Maine. They are strikingly beautiful birds, and I always think of them as seen on that winter night at the poplar lot, when Catherine christened them "Nature's white angels."



"Albert! What on earth have you been playing?"—JUDGE.

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Mr. Searle has always expressed high regard for his family, so when the agent called he asked that policies be issued for Mrs. Searle and their daughter, Roberta, as well as for himself.

All members of the family needed the protection. In this accident Mrs. Searle drew $130; Roberta, $80; and Mr. Searle, $57.14. You never can tell when the unexpected will happen!

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OUR Ducks



BY "RYM" BERRY

YOU remember, of course, the story of the eloquent preacher who addressed the ladies of the congregation on "The Glory, the Beauty and the Sanctity of Motherhood." Coming out of church Mrs. Riley, the mother of eight little Rileys, said to Mrs. O'Hara, the mother of thirteen young O'Haras:

"Marvelous sermon, wasn't it, Mrs. O'Hara?"

"It was so, Mrs. Riley, a grand sermon, a movin' address; and would to Heaven, Mrs. Riley, I knew as little about the subject as the dear man himself."

I always recollect that story to my own embarrassment when I start to do a piece for the *American Agriculturist*. With that anecdote in mind I wouldn't have the courage to mention anything so technical as the price of milk, Bang's disease or feeding cows on molasses, but it seems reasonably safe to talk about ducks—to talk about them not in their scientific or economic aspects, but solely as one of the diverting elements which make farming a pleasant way to live even when it becomes sometimes a pretty grim way of making a living.

We're quite sure ducks don't pay and we're positive they smell terribly. Just the same, we propose to keep on having a few ducks around the place on the same theory that we have lilacs in front of the house and a few forget-me-nots and daffodils along the brook. They don't pay either.

Don't get the idea that this farm of ours isn't a serious business or that the balance sheet isn't the most important document in our library. But we claim (from the depths of our inexperience) that one can make just as much money on a farm when he enjoys it as when he delights continually to mourn over the bad weather of the year before last.

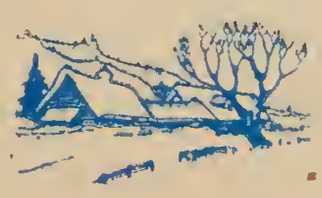
So shall we continue to enjoy the ducks in spite of the microscopic speck of red that their presence among us seems to have placed upon the books. Pigs are amusing (as well as profitable) and new-born lambs, in the period when they try to gallop on wobbly stilts, embody all the comic pathos of babyhood. But the ducks, God bless 'em, are always having a good time, even under the most adverse weather conditions, and their robust zest for life, coupled with their genius for artistic clowning, is an infectious thing that has a tendency to lift the morale of the whole establishment. What if they don't pay, neither do they cost much, and the brook without the ducks would become nothing more than the barnyard's water supply, instead of a stage where a continuous performance goes on to the inexpensive entertainment of the family.

Did you ever notice how nearly akin to that of the ducks is the make-up and technique of Mr. Charlie Chaplin? Although we have studied this matter deeply, we cannot tell you at this time whether Mr. Chaplin got his inspiration from observing a duck or whether the ducks copied Charlie. But the similarity is too marked to be ascribed to mere coincidence. In both cases does the face express serious purpose, worthy intention, lofty ambition, and in both cases are these aims demonstrated to be impossible of realization through the comic futility of the feet, the legs and the seat of the trousers.

But there is also a distinction. Mr. Chaplin in his screen portrayals frequently knows sorrow and is acquainted with grief, while the ducks have a good time all the time. Which makes a duck a better barnyard entertainer on a long engagement than Mr. Chaplin might, perhaps, turn out to be. For the ducks never get tired of it. Each new morning that dawns means nothing more to the ducks than one more miraculous opportunity for vast enjoyment and one more that must be plumbed to be wasted. Every morning they rediscover the brook with false expressions of astonishment and rush to it with the glad quacks of duck Balboas bursting out on the Pacific Ocean after weeks of struggle in the jungle. And the whole day then becomes one series of discoveries of a pleasing nature undimmed by any passing thought that duck destiny leads ever to the pot.

Moreover the ducks are like old troupers in that they can do their best work only under the stimulus of an appreciative audience. Lots of times I've watched them from an upper window doing their routine in the brook—fancy dives, comic falls, acrobatic numbers and chorus drills. And then I've gone out and watched the same thing from the bank. Bless your heart, there's all the difference in the world! Spurred on by the consciousness of an audience out front, every duck puts his last ounce of effort into his stuff and when I give 'em a hand they all crowd in to take the bow, each duck convinced that in him I recognized the star.

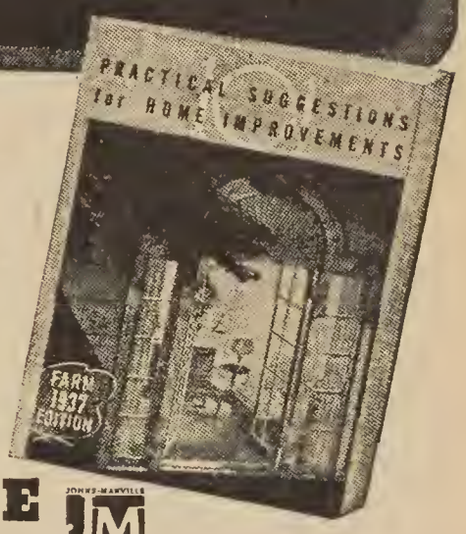
My wife enjoys the duck comedians as much as I do, but she's more conscientious than I am about keeping away from all farm enterprises that do not show a profit. While otherwise sentimental, she's pretty cold blooded about money. It looked at one time as if the ducks would have to waddle the plank, until she constructed a chain of false reasoning sufficiently plausible to justify her in doing what she wanted to do. She argued that I was obviously incapable of writing a piece about anything as important as the price of milk, Bang's disease, or feeding cows on molasses, but I might be up to doing a simple piece about ducks. If I did a piece about ducks and sold it, she figured it would then be only fair to credit half the proceeds to the ducks and that would probably be enough to offset the feed bill and put the ducks back in the black for a while.



This, then, is the piece about ducks that my wife thought up to enable her to balance the duck book and thereby justify herself in keeping on keeping ducks.



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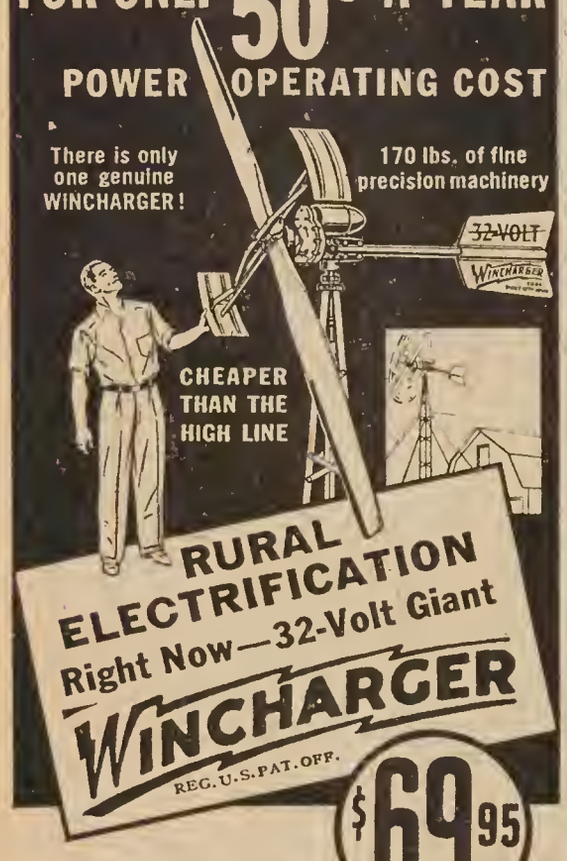
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Standing, Left to Right: I. W. INGALLS, *Advertising Manager* of *American Agriculturist;* E. R. EASTMAN, *President* and *Editor* of *American Agriculturist;* DAVID AGANS, *Director* of *American Agriculturist* Foundation, 16 years Master of the New Jersey State Grange; E. C. WEATHERBY, *Circulation Manager* and *Secretary-Treasurer* of *American Agriculturist.*



Your INK and PAPER

by E. R. EASTMAN

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be 95 years old this spring. It is the oldest farm paper in America under its original name.

What a lot of water has flowed over the dam in all those years — nearly a hundred of them! No period of twice the length in any previous time has seen the fundamental changes that have come to pass during the last century. Since 1842, when *American Agriculturist* was founded, there has come the gold rush to California, the Civil War, the World War, opening of the great American West, the telegraph, telephone, radio, automobile and airplane, nearly every comfort and convenience of modern life, and practically all farm machinery; in short, the development of America as we know it today. During this most significant time in the history of mankind, *American Agriculturist* has served and travelled with its farmer friends in all their ups and downs, their periods of hard times and good times, through wars and times of peace. During that time the personnel and management has changed with the years, but the spirit of *American Agriculturist* has never changed or faltered. It has become, like Cornell, a great institution for the service of agriculture.

A year ago the entire common stock of *American Agriculturist* was transferred to the farm people of the Northeast. Today, therefore, this publication is *managed* by men and women experienced in the publishing business, but its *ownership* rests in the farmers themselves, a situation that is unique and different from that of any other publication in this country. No individual can write the ticket on the future of *American Agriculturist. No individual can pocket its profits.* It belongs to the agriculture of the Northeast, its subscribers and its advertisers.

You, the group in this room, composed of representatives of agricultural education, leaders of farm organizations, farmers themselves, and business men, are the most representative group that comes together in any agricultural meeting during the year. It is fitting and proper therefore that we should report to *you* on the progress of your property, this publication.

It is a pleasure to be able to say to you that this paper was never in a stronger position to serve the agriculture of this Northeast than it is today. Never was it more appreciated by its subscribers, and its advertisers. Reporting on the circulation, I can tell you that because of the high regard in which farmers hold the paper, and also because of the good work of my friend and associate, Curry Weatherby, circulation manager, and his associates, we have added 20,000 new subscribers during the past two years, and have advanced paid-in-advance subscribers to a total of 178,092 on December 31, 1936.

Circulation figures of a farm publication do not tell the whole story. There is such a thing in the publication business as a quality circulation. There are, as you know, two types of farmers. One type may be called "aginners", who like to be told that farmers are the underdogs, that every man's hand is raised against them, that all public officials and leaders in farm organizations are dishonest rascals. The other type we may call the "believer", who, while recognizing the faults and the problems of existing things, still has faith in the fundamental goodness of human nature and in the ability of our institutions and their leaders to come through. This publication has always cast its lot

(*Turn to opposite page*)

HELPS FARMING IN TWO WAYS

ON THIS page is a short address given by E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of *American Agriculturist,* at the Master Farmer and 4-A Award Banquet at Ithaca on February 18. This banquet was attended by several hundred representative farmers, business men and agricultural educators. You will be interested in reading this address because it explains just how *your paper* is organized to carry on your business and to continue to work in your service.

As announced in our last issue, after setting aside necessary reserves to continue to publish the best kind of a farm publication, the directors of *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation have appropriated profits from 1936 operation to set up loan funds for worthy students struggling to get an education in the agricultural and home economics departments of the State colleges of the Northeastern States. We hope and expect that this is just a beginning of similar uses of profits from the publication of this paper.

***American Agriculturist* serves farmers of the Northeast in two ways: first, by giving them a farm paper to help them to *farm* by and to help them to *live* by, and second, by investing all of the net profits of the paper in helping country boys and girls to get an education. No other regular farm publication in America belongs to its readers. No other publication gives all of its profits for the benefit of its readers.**



Among the LIVESTOCK BREEDERS



Sheep Meeting Well Attended

"Sheep Day" meetings held on February 17, 1937, at Cornell University, during Farm and Home Week were very well attended this year. A spirit of optimism prevailed and many speakers spoke encouragingly of the future of the sheep industry in New York.

Seven principal speakers, each representing a different phase of industry, participated in informal discussion period from nine to eleven A. M. A score of others asked questions. The first speaker, Heaton Manice, Preston Hollow, N. Y., explained how he handled sheep in an extensive way in Albany County. He showed how sheep may profitably utilize herbage that grows on the poorer lands.

This talk was followed by a few remarks by Mr. H. M. Ashby, President of the Kenwood Mills, Albany, N. Y. He spoke very highly of New York State wool crop and its value to the manufacturer. He indicated that there is an unusually good demand for this product and spoke encouragingly concerning sheep industry in this state.

Paul Kinne, Ovid, N. Y., a sheep breeder and lamb feeder, outlined his method of feeding and handling his flock of more than one hundred grade Shropshire ewes. He gave figures to show the profitableness of a commercial farm flock on a general farm such as his. Mr. Kinne also fed a few western lambs during the past winter.

Elmer Hint, Oakfield, N. Y., discussed the feeding, breeding and management problems of the hothouse lamb producer. Mr. Hint has charge of one of the large hot-house-lamb-producing flocks in state.

Lawrence Van Vleet, Lodi, N. Y., discussed problems of a purebred breeder. Mr. Van Vleet and his brother, LeRoy Van Vleet, own a large flock of Shropshire sheep that was founded fifty years ago. He emphasized importance of good feed and care and discouraged sale of ram lambs for breeding purposes.

W. W. Hawley, Batavia, N. Y., reported on lamb feeding enterprise. He showed how this business fitted in with poultry and production of potatoes or other cash crops. He also explained how lambs are purchased, fed and marketed.

Dr. J. F. Robert, sheep salesman for the "Producers" at Buffalo, was last speaker on this special program. His talk was more or less of the nature of a summary but he also told of improvement in New York lambs in recent years. He emphasized that New York sheep producers enjoy advantage of a splendid market for his lambs.

This meeting was followed by annual meeting of New York State Shropshire Breeders' Association. A program for 1937 was planned and officers for the coming year were elected. Lawrence Van Vleet was elected president; Lewis F. Allen, Macedon, vice-president; and John P. Willman, Ithaca, secretary-treasurer.

At noon about 160 persons gathered for seventh annual sheep luncheon. Dewitt C. Wing, Washington, D. C., acted as toastmaster and H. E. Babcock, of Grange League Federation was principal speaker. He left no doubt in minds of the listeners concerning the possibilities for sheep production on New York farms. Short speeches were made also by H. A. Willman and Dr. D. W. Baker of Ithaca and O. V. Moesch, General Manager of the Buffalo Stock Yards. Mr. Moesch awarded the Stock Yard Trophy to the Seneca County Sheep Committee for winning Empire State Better Lamb Campaign. Gilbert Townsend of Interlaken, accepted the trophy. Fred L. Porter of Crown Point, County Agents E. K. Hanks, of Romulus, William A. Moore of Binghamton, and Morton Adams of Canton and others were introduced.

—John P. Willman.

* * *

New York Brown Swiss Breeders Elect Officers

At annual meeting of New York Brown Swiss Breeders Association following were elected: D. N. Boice of Churchville, president; John B. Harris of Watertown, vice-president; and Charlie Goodwin of Guilford, secretary-treasurer. Following directors were elected for terms of three years: Charlie Goodwin of Guilford, W. W. Kincaid of Youngstown and Mrs. Jessie Zoller of Schenectady. D. N. Boice of Hilltop Farm, Churchville, and Harold Magnussen of Walhalla Farm, Rexford, were appointed to represent Brown Swiss Breeders on New York State Livestock Breeders Association Board of Directors.

* * *

Swine Breeders Meet

New York Swine Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Cornell University, during Farm and Home Week, February 19, 1937. In absence of the president, Byrd Townsend of Interlaken, meeting was called to order by vice-president, L. F. Wiley of Victor. Above officers and Wayne L. Brown of Auburn, secretary-treasurer, were reelected for the ensuing year.

Chief speakers of the afternoon were P. C. Flournoy, swine salesman for "The Producers" Buffalo, and Professor John P. Willman of Animal Husbandry Department of Cornell University. An interesting and instructive question and answer period followed.

—John P. Willman.

Some Conclusions from the Milk Hearings

(*Continued from Page* 9)

make the prices it would help to enforce them, including prices on outside milk.

Whatever is done, we emphasize again the principle that has been stated many times in *American Agriculturist,* that there has been too much fighting, too much of "the pot calling the kettle black", and too little cooperation among the different elements which make up the milk industry of this State. Instead of finding fault with the other fellow, it is time to find ways and means by which we can agree and work with him.

Your Ink and Paper

(*Continued from opposite page*)

and its weight for and with the "believers". We support these colleges of agriculture, veterinary medicine, and home economics, and all the other institutions of education that promote the happiness and well-being of farm folks. And, incidentally, I congratulate those who believe in education in having a Governor of this State who supports these institutions consistently and wholeheartedly.

The editorial policy of *American Agriculturist* also stands firmly back of the principle of cooperation. We support the farm organizations of this State in principle and in practice, and, unlike another farm paper, we do not try to ruin cooperatives or institutions if they don't always conform to our own views. Those policies followed consistently for many years, ladies and gentlemen, have given *American Agriculturist* the staunch support of a quality circulation, the "believers" among our farmers, the men and women who are leaders in their communities and who are keeping agriculture marching forward.

Every investigation made in recent years of what farmers read and prefer here in the Northeast gives *American Agriculturist* the lead. Farmers subscribe to this publication because they want it to farm by and to live by; they subscribe to some others because they want to see what sensational thing will be said next.

Advertisers at last are recognizing our quality circulation, with the result that last year was the best year *American Agriculturist* ever had. We led all farm papers of the Northeast in total commercial advertising lineage, with 5,487 lines of advertising ahead of the second farm paper in this State. I congratulate Irving W. Ingalls, Donald Eastman and our advertising representatives, E. Katz Special Advertising Agency for helping to make this splendid record. I make no apology for putting these facts before you, because every cent that we can make above operating expenses goes back into agricultural educational enterprises for the young men and women on the farms of the Northeast.

There never was a time when the agriculture of this country needed a publication with no strings upon it more than it does now. Farmers as never before are reaching for information. They need a paper that comes to them regularly and frequently, that cooperates with the agricultural educational institutions to publish and interpret more and more facts to farm by. Never was there a time, either, when farmers and everybody else have been so afflicted with propaganda of every kind. What to believe and what not to believe is a constantly increasing problem for all of us. Agriculture, therefore, needs an interpreter to sift out the truth and tell it, letting the chips fall where they may. I am no believer in sectionalism. We are all a part of America, and a part of a small world. But in these momentous times the Northeast as a section needs all of the friends and interpreters it can get to help fit it in with the rest of the country, to make sure it gets a fair deal.

Last and most important of all, while farmers need facts to *farm* by, they and all the rest of us need all the help we can get to live by. I like to think that a farm publication, like any other great institution, has a soul, and that it is imbued with a spirit. So it is our hope and ideal that when one reads this publication he may lay it down with a lift of the spirit, and with renewed courage that will help him better to meet the problems of life.



Cathedral Rosalie

Guernsey BLOOD TELLS AGAIN!

Another world's record—over all ages—goes to a Guernsey cow, Cathedral Rosalie 334299, bred by Cathedral Farms at Oneonta, N. Y. Her great granddam "May Rilma" was first cow of any breed to make over 1000 lbs. of butterfat.

"Rosalie" produced 23,714.5 lbs. of milk, 1213.1 lbs. of butterfat, in a 365-day test supervised by officials of six agricultural colleges. This is the second Guernsey world record for all ages made this year.

Return on her milk (sold by the farm at retail): $1449. One thousand dollars profit over feed cost for one year on a single Guernsey cow! No wonder the trend is to pure-bred Guernseys.

Write for complete information to the American Guernsey Cattle Club, 180 Grove Street, Peterborough, N. H.

PREMIUM GUERNSEY CATTLE produce PREMIUM GUERNSEY MILK

Why STARLINE BARN EQUIPMENT Lasts twice as long



In 99 out of 100 stalls, trouble starts at the floor line—regardless of "hilling up", shorter partitions, plating or galvanizing. Acid moisture from wet bedding cannot rust stall partitions protected with Starline's Patented Rust Shields.

Advanced Starline features like this mean a saving in first cost and in everyday use—the result of 50 years experience and leadership.

Stanchions, Stalls, Pens, Water Bowls, Ventilators, Carriers, and Door Hangers . . .

FREE BOOK of Proved Barn Plans. Full of practical ideas that save money.

STARLINE, INC. Dept. 972, Albany, N. Y.

Without obligation, send me FREE Proved Plan Book. I am planning to ☐ Remodel; ☐ Build; ☐ Equip my barn. I have.....cows.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

STARLINE

NEW HINMAN MILKER Easier on the Cows



Send for FREE BOOKLET of Hinman 10 Star Milker. Low vacuum, soothing to cows. Milks cleaner. New improved power unit. Over 100,000 Hinmans sold. 29 years of service. Buy now. Save money. EASY TERMS.

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Box 28 Oneida, N. Y.

GLOVES Direct From Maker

Made of Split-Pigskin Leather. Washable and soft. They wear well, are ideal for work or driving and are an exceptional value at $1.00 per pair for men; 85 cts. for women, postpaid. No stamps.
Give correct size in inches measured around knuckles of open hand not including thumb.
L. M. GOUGH, MAKER. SAINT JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.

AUCTION -- March 25th

7 miles south of city of Hudson, N. Y.
DOUGHLAS WEAVER FARM, INC.
Forty—2nd calf heifers. Guernsey and Holstein. Fresh and to freshen soon. Federal Accredited.
Send for hand bills.
LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Auctioneer & Sales Mgr.
Greendale, Columbia County, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $4.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass.
No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
JOHN J. SCANNELL,
RUSSELL ST. Tel. 0230 WOBURN, MASS.

Top Quality Pigs
DAILEY STOCK FARM
Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

Berkshire & O.I.C. — Chester & Yorkshire — Duroc & Berkshire crossed — 6-7 wks., $4.00 each — 8-9 wks., $4.25 each — 10 wks. extras, $4.75 each. All orders carefully filled and crated with pigs that will please you.
C. O. D. on approval.

50 Years with Dependable Pigs

Chester-Yorkshire, Hampshire-Berkshire and Poland Duroc crosses, 6, 8, 10, 12 weeks old, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6 each, on approval. Shoats, feeders, all ages. (Vaccinated to prevent cholera, 50c each if desired.) Selected boars for immediate and future service.
— Buy With Confidence —
CHAS. DAVIS, Box 11, CONCORD, MASS.
Residence, Carr Road, - Tel. 1091-M Evenings

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Collies: Shep—Hound Pups—Pigs $5 each; Bantams $.50; rat dogs $2. Mullen, Tuckerton, N. J.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc.
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

REGARDLESS of the outcome, I feel that the opposition which was aroused by President Roosevelt's request for authority to "pack" the Supreme Court has been a fine thing for the country.

Election results were so overwhelming that for a time all opposition to the Roosevelt administration was stilled. I think this situation worried conservative Democrats as much as it did Republicans. In any Democracy, the party in power must constantly be challenged and its strength tested as often as possible. It looks now as though the opposition to the President's plan for the Supreme Court was both determined enough and strong enough to challenge him and to test his strength as the leader of public sentiment in this country. The chances are that he will win his way, ***but only after over-coming such serious opposition that he and his associates cannot possibly feel, as they might have the morning after election, that their way was automatically the way of the American people.***

* * *

Winter Barley Lives

Early last October, we drilled a couple of acres of winter barley on some rather poor ground. We did this mainly to find out if winter barley could endure the weather in our valley. We fully expected to drag the piece up and sow it to oats in the spring.

Then early in November, we sowed a small plot to another strain of winter barley. This barley did not even show above the ground when winter closed in on us. Gradually during the winter, however, it has made its appearance until now the plot is covered with a fair stand. Of course, we don't expect to get a crop.

These two experiences, so far, appear to demonstrate the hardiness of winter barley. We are particularly interested in getting hold of a winter barley that we can sow after we take soy beans off the piece in the fall.

If any readers of this page have any winter barley in the ground now, I would like to hear from them how it seems to have stood the winter.

* * *

A Look Ahead

One of my weaknesses is that I find it easier to be interested in long-time trends than in the affairs of the immediate present.

Looking back over the last few years, I note that two developments which several years ago attracted my attention are pretty well along the road to becoming established practices. I refer to the replenishment of the phosphorus deficiency of our northeastern soils through the use of superphosphate, and to what has been done in improving the quality of pasture grasses and hay here in the Northeast.

A Further Development

Now I find myself intensely interested in another development which seems to me to round out what has been done in putting our soils in condition to grow more legumes and in increasing the yield and quality of these legumes. *What we now need to do is to exhaust every possibility of economically preserving green grass and green legumes in silos.* We need to do this in such a way that we preserve for winter use all the health-giving qualities of green grass.

I honestly believe that we are just at the beginning of this development. What has been done in preserving grasses and legumes with molasses and phosphoric acid is very significant, but I don't think that these two methods are necessarily the answer to the procedure we shall ultimately follow. Since I have been writing about these two methods of making silage, a man for whose technical opinion anyone must have the highest respect has suggested that a desirable acid for preserving grasses and legumes in silos might be produced from the cull apples of the state. This would be malic acid.

Just a Fancy

Perhaps some day we shall see farms in the Northeast growing plentiful crops of legume hay and soy beans which are preserved in silos on the farms without loss of vitamin content *by acids produced on the farm.* The only misgivings I have about this idea is that in the process there might be one point in the procedure when there was entirely too much hard cider around for the good of the hired man.

* * *

Fall Angus Calves

In October this year we had several two-year-old Angus heifers drop their first calves. Because we leave our cattle out as long in the fall as possible, these heifers had pretty hard picking up until the time they went into the barn.

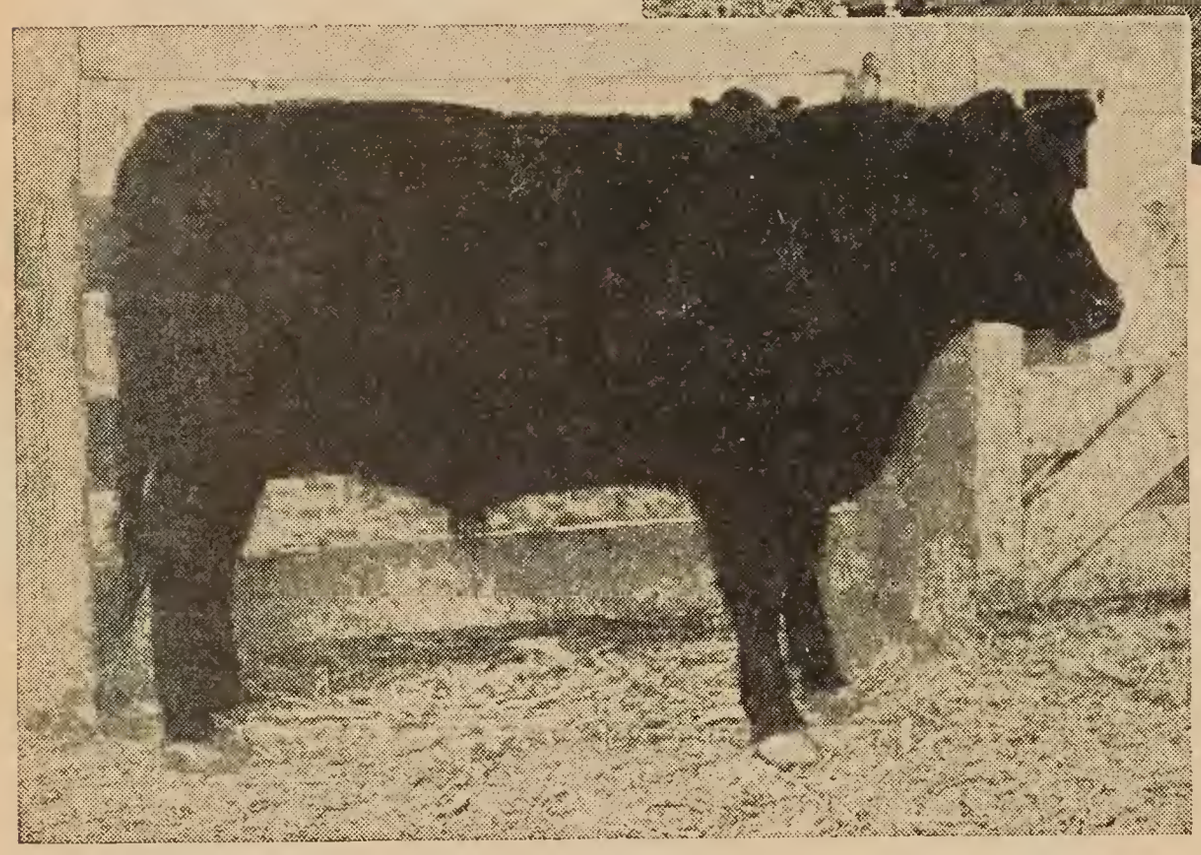
Since they were put in the barn, they have run with the rest of the breeding herd and have been fed but once a day. This feed consisted of all the soy bean ensilage and chopped alfalfa hay they would clean up. On this ration they have nursed their calves. They have grown thin on it, but apparently have given a fair amount of milk.

The calves have been creep fed all winter and have done very well; so well, in fact, that we are quite seriously thinking of having more of our Angus cows freshen in the fall. As we see it now, we will wean our fall calves just before we turn out. They will then go out on abundant pasture. We expect them to grow very rapidly. Early next fall we can put them in the barn and start feeding them if we decide to kill them for beef. Those we keep for breeders, we will let run at pasture as late as possible, and we will not give them any grain during the winter because we expect them to come in fat and well grown.

The above is reported simply to show how we feel about the matter of fall calves at present. We may change our mind about the desirability of having them as we get more experience.



I took this picture to show the flock of cross-bred ewe lambs we have at Sunnygables. Our plans call for breeding these lambs in May and June when they will be about a year old. The third sheep from the left is "Mamma". For several years Mamma was used for demonstration purposes at the New York State College of Agriculture, where she acquired considerable education. We find that her presence in the flock quiets and tames the lambs. In the background of the picture can be seen the set of gates which enables us to turn into four different fields from our barn yard. The time and money which we put into these gates was one of the best investments we ever made on the farm. This picture was taken in late February. It doesn't look much like mid-winter in central New York, does it?



The steer above interests me very much. He was dropped about mid-summer 1935. During November of that year, we sold him, weighing 335 pounds, to the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University. The Department reports as follows about this steer:

"He was roughly fed during the winter (silage, hay, and one-half pound grain per 100 pounds calf), and was one of the ten calves (the fifth heaviest when he came in this fall) which pastured this last dry summer on an area of improved pasture of six and three-quarter acres — about two-thirds of an acre per animal. He weighed 593 pounds off grass. (By the way, that field gave us this dry season 135 pounds live weight gain per acre.)

"He has been on feed now one hundred and twenty-eight days. He weighs 940 pounds and in this period of slightly over four months has eaten (average of the ten) 392 pounds of hay, 1320 pounds of cracked corn, and 129 pounds of protein supplement. In other words, he has put on 347 pounds of gain at an actual cost to this Department of $31.05 for feed. Possibly this is the way to make maximum use of farm roughage and pasture."



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

It's a Contract

After receiving the books, I decided I did not want them, so returned them. I had the books insured, and I hold the receipt. This company never has acknowledged receipt of return of these books but keeps writing me threatening letters. What can I do about it? They must have the books and, as I have refused to keep them, can they force me to pay as they say they will?

I never yet have seen an agreement put out by a correspondence school that was not a legally-binding noncancellable contract in which the student agrees to pay for the course regardless of whether or not he finishes it. Returning the books does not release you from liability. From a strictly legal point of view, the contract is enforcable; on the other hand, I seldom hear of unreliable schools bringing suit to collect in such a case. Best way is to be certain the school is reliable and that you want to complete the course before you sign a contract

* * *

Too Good to Be True

"The respondents are directed to stop representing that prizes announced in certain of their advertising matter are awarded to those who transmit most promptly accurate solutions or answers to problems, puzzles, or questions set forth in such advertising matter, and that any person has won a prize in such contest, when such are not the facts.

"Persons who most promptly submitted solutiors of puzzles, together with $2.00, were led to believe, the Federal Trade Commission found, that they not only would be given an assortment of "Bonnie Day" articles, but would share in the distribution of the prizes, when, in fact, they were merely purchasers of the respondents' products and could become, if they chose, salesmen of such products and enter the contest for the prizes offered."

This is part of a report from the National Better Business Bureau concerning a "cease and desist" order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Sterling Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

The "if's" and "and's" surrounding certain easy puzzle schemes are very cleverly concealed but they are always there. Such advertising is directed to the almost universal desire to get something for nothing.

* * *

Gerald Franklin Wins $25.00

"SUBJECT: Charles Henry Valois, Churubusco, N. Y. Troop "B" Case Number 101779.

"TO: *American Agriculturist* Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

"1. A check of records reveals that subject was arrested on January 12, 1937, in the Town of Clinton, County of Clinton, on a complaint of Patrick Franklin, Churubusco, N. Y., on a charge of Petit Larceny, in violation of Section 1298 of the Penal Law.

"2. Charge placed against the subject was that he drove up to the gasoline station operated by Patrick Franklin, purchased eight gallons of gasoline, and charged same to Martin Breen; the said Martin Breen never gave the subject permission to purchase the gasoline.

"3. Subject was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Patrick Ryan, Churubusco, N. Y., pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months in the Onondaga Penitentiary at Jamesville, N. Y.

(Signed) C. J. Broadfield,
Captain, Commanding Troop B of State Police."

The above letter from Captain Broadfield gives in terse form the case that resulted in a $25.00 check from *American Agriculturist* to 16 year old Gerald Franklin of Churubusco, Franklin Co., N. Y. While Gerald was attending his grandfather's gas pump, Valois had his tank filled and asked that it be charged to one of Franklin's neighbors. In spite of the fact that it was nearly dark, Gerald took the car number, found that the neighbor had not authorized the charge, and had Valois arrested. As Valois was unknown to him, it would have been difficult or impossible to locate him had his suspicions not prompted him to jot down the license number.



Gerald Franklin, who got the check.

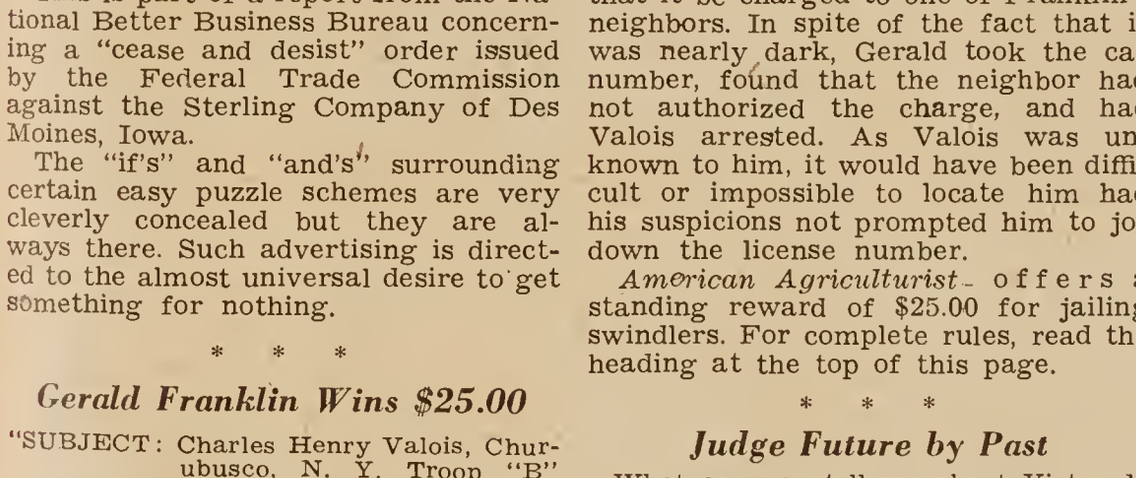
American Agriculturist offers a standing reward of $25.00 for jailing swindlers. For complete rules, read the heading at the top of this page.

* * *

Judge Future by Past

What can you tell me about Victor de Villiers? He offers to secure capital to finance an invention of mine but wants me to pay him a fee for his services before he gets the money.

I can see no reason for paying any person, unknown to you, any sum of money for services not yet rendered. Why not ask him for the names and addresses of firms that have been successfully financed by him in the past?



NUMBER 13447 ITHACA, N. Y. February 11 1937

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA 50-262/2
ITHACA, N. Y.

PAY * * * * * * * EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS * * * * * * *

$ 25.00

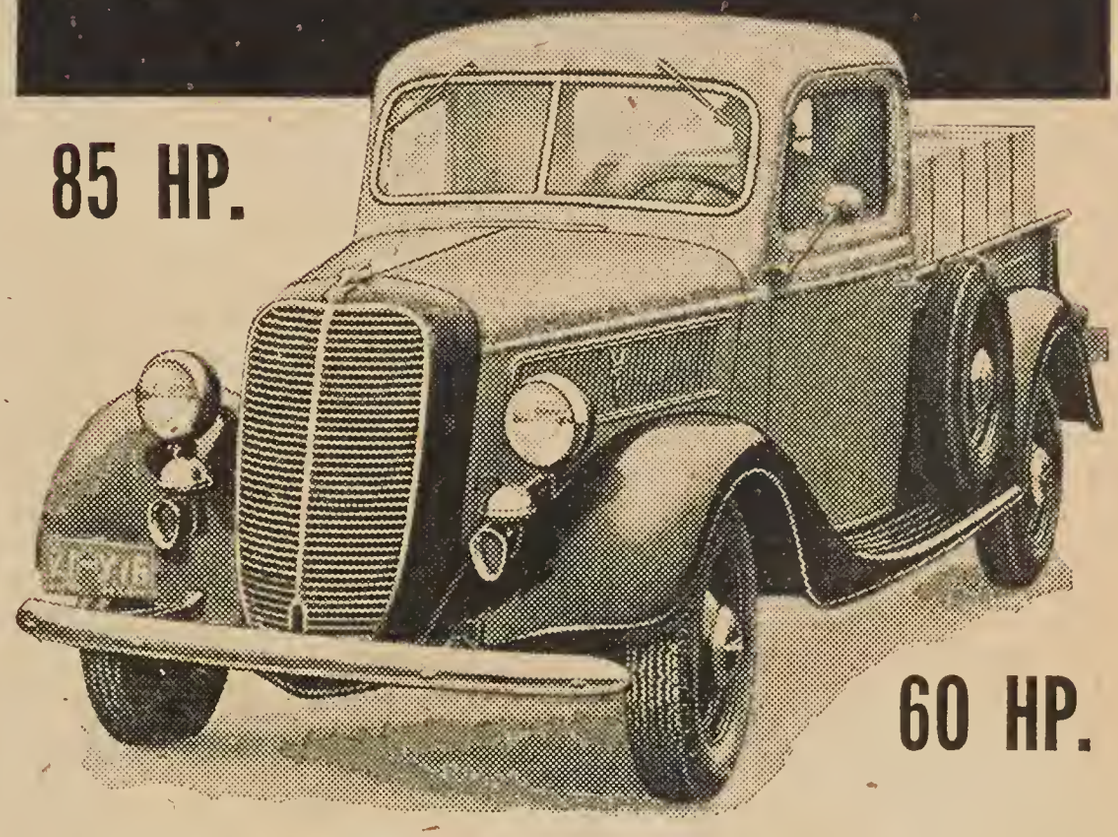
Gerald Franklin
Cherubusco, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
C. O. Weatherby
PRES. TREAS. CASHIER

TO THE ORDER OF

A reproduction of the $25.00 check won by Gerald Franklin.

BIGGER...BETTER...
MORE ECONOMICAL WITH
CHOICE OF TWO
V-8 ENGINE SIZES



THE NEW 1937
FORD V-8
PICK-UP

The biggest feature of the New 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up is a choice of power to fit your own individual farm hauling needs. There are two V-8 engine sizes . . . an improved 85-horsepower V-8 for high speed or heavy-duty hauling . . . and a new 60-horsepower V-8 that sets an entirely new standard of economy for light loads.

In addition to its greater economy, the 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up is bigger. Load space measures 73 inches long, 46 inches wide, and 16⅞ inches to the top of flare boards. This greater capacity is only one of many improvements . . . rear axle housing stress is less, springs have interleaf lubrication, appearance has been improved by the V-type ventilating windshield and by newly designed radiator shell and grille and new hood louvers. These improvements, added to those tried-and-tested Ford features that farmers have enthusiastically approved for years, make this new model the greatest value Ford has ever offered.

See the New 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up. Set a date with your Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test.

● *Convenient, economical terms through Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.*

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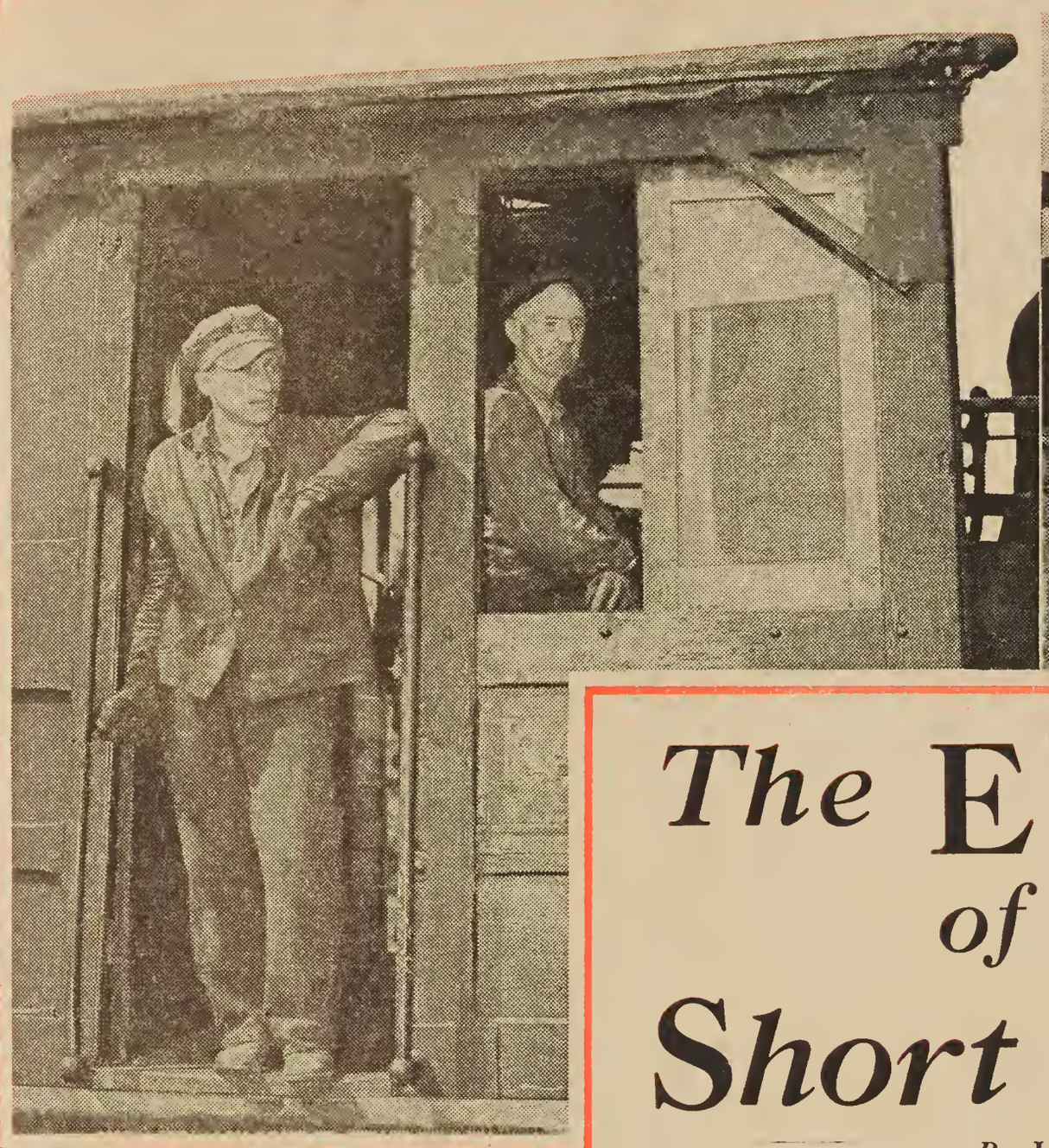
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MARCH 27, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



MAR 25 1937



Above—Ready for the last run.
Left—The crew.

The END *of a* *Short* Road

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

UP HERE in Schoharie County, among our other natural and artificial curiosities, we had until just the other day an independent railroad system which was known to fame as the shortest railroad in the world. It was the Middleburg and Schoharie Railroad connecting the two villages of that name and its exact mileage was five and seven-tenths miles. Its right of way cuts through the fat, level lands of what I like to call the loveliest and most fertile valley in the state of New York, and when I make this rather large, enthusiastic statement I am not motivated wholly by my militant local patriotism. The engineering problems of construction are very simple. There is very little in the way of cuts and fills and only one bridge of any moment. Most of the way it was only necessary to throw up a slight ridge and lay down the ties and rails. Had it not been for the great enthusiasm aroused by its coming, I am pretty sure that farmers of the valley would have been ill-content to see their beautiful flats, where men have been growing wheat and corn these two hundred years, scarred by a road bed.

It was built in 1867-1868, very nearly seventy years ago, in the great days when iron rails represented the last possible word in transportation and when every inland town was agitating for a railroad. The contractors' price for the job is said to have been about $71,000. Right of way, rolling stock and what is generally referred to as "terminal facilities" added about $15,000 additional, so that as completed the stock and bonds represented a capitalization of nearly $90,000. Of this, some $51,000 was furnished by the town of Middleburg which issued bonds to raise the money; while some $36,500 was furnished by individuals who took stock in the enterprise. Thus the system was triumphantly launched.

In the beginning it was a "wide gauge" track, so as to accommodate the rolling stock of the main line Delaware & Hudson with which, over the tracks of the Schoharie Valley railroad, it made connections near Central Bridge.

During the first three years of its existence, its locomotive was a "dummy" consisting of a wood-burning upright boiler housed in a box car but connected up with what would today probably be called a locomotive chassis. After the dummy was discarded, a second-hand engine was used for some years but about 1893 when the corporation deemed itself really prosperous a new locomotive was purchased from the Schenectady locomotive works. I judge it was a good up-to-date model for that period. In fact I am assured that it was — and is — capable of a quick get-away and plenty of speed, only the condition of the track was such that the engineer never dared to "let her out". This was the machine that rumbled up and down the valley for 43 years and outlasted almost everything else. The rolling stock consisted of one combination mail-express and passenger coach. I cannot learn that the corporation owned any freight cars. For very many years the road operated three trains in each direction daily, and men in the fields timed their operations and the housewives in the old eighteenth century farmsteads put the dinner over by the "eleven o'clock run." Doubtless it was the most primitive of railroad lines but it began operations longer ago than any one save old men can remember, and it was an infinite advance over the slow farm teams that toiled along the valley road, sometimes in dust and again in bottomless mud.

As a matter of fact the road had a good many years of real prosperity. Back in the great days when the valley was full of hops and when every man grew timothy hay for sale, there was always business for the line. In winter and spring, carloads of cedar poles came rolling in for the big hop yards around Middleburg and always there was hay to be shipped and, in the fall, cars of hops. Then further up the valley there were always portable saw-mills in opera- (*Turn to Page* 27)

See page 24 for Grange-American Agriculturist Contest Announcement.

Shall Dairy Farmers be Forced to

STRIKE?

Equal Bargaining Power for Farmers Prevents Strikes

A legislative program that will help all dairy farmers, while being fair to distributors and consumers, was presented to the Joint Legislative Committee at a hearing March 4. It will help farmers by:

1 Increasing producer bargaining power by making cooperation among cooperatives legal and practical.

Such legislation should provide for cooperation among present and future cooperatives organized so as to effectively market or sell the milk of their members.

2 Providing State assistance in any city market wherever needed and when requested by 75% of the producers delivering to that market.

3 Providing complete withdrawal of State assistance from any city market when more than 35% of the producers in that market no longer want it.

The above two items are for the definite purpose of protecting substantial minorities from domination by majorities.

4 Providing for uniform and fair inspection of all milk consumed in the State of New York (there must be no jokers in such a law).

Such legislation can be drawn. Properly administered it will protect ALL dairymen from destructive dealer practices and domination.

Dairy Farmers resort to strikes only when they can see no other relief from Dealer Domination, Distressed Market Conditions and Low Prices.

Hundreds of farmers have testified before an Investigating Committee of the New York State Legislature that the present New York Emergency Milk Price Control Law is unworkable and unenforceable; that it increases distribution costs, stirs up strife among dairymen, operates against rather than for the milk industry AND THAT IT MUST BE REPEALED.

After the repeal of this law, the interests of the dairy farmers must be protected. But how?

Governor Lehman has repeatedly said that *cooperation among dairymen themselves* is the final answer. Recently the Governor said: "Had dairymen been organized and properly supported their organizations even on an 80 to 90 per cent basis, I doubt if there ever would have been any need of the State Milk Control Law."

New York State can help every dairy farmer in the New York Milk Shed:

FIRST —by encouraging cooperation among farmers, *and* . . .

SECOND—by making it legal and practical for producer-owned-and-controlled cooperatives to work together in bargaining with distributors.

Dealers can now work together to lower the price to farmers. A constant surplus of fluid milk gives them great bargaining advantage. Farmer cooperatives should be allowed to work together in bargaining with dealers for fair prices for their milk.

Such legislation can be drafted and administered in such a way that producers' problems can be met and strikes avoided.

Dairy Farmers are anxious that laws be passed giving producers this support.

With State Assistance this Milk Problem can be handled by Co-operative Effort.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Owned and Operated by Forty Thousand Dairylea Farmers.



A pair of hind feet and pasterns approaching the ideal in size, shape and quality.

When You Buy a HORSE

Watch for These Things

By E. H. HANSON*



Buy horses like this team of well-matched Percheron mares and you will not be disappointed. A team with such desirable body conformation and legs is a valuable asset to any farmer. Their gentle disposition is evidenced by the position of the ears.



Upper X — A bone spavin. A most serious unsoundness which may affect any or all of the bones of the hock. Lower X—Splint. Commonly not a serious unsoundness. The horse that carried these defects long since went to his reward, but his bones are still helping horse buyers to avoid these defects.



The bones of pastern and foot, showing a ringbone at 1, and a sidebone at 2. Both these may be serious, particularly the ringbone when it is localized in the joint between the lower pastern bone and the coffin bone. Such bony growths may come as a result of poor conformation or unusual strain.

ARE YOU in the market for a horse or a team of horses this spring? If you are, there are several things you should watch for if you want to get your money's worth.

The first question to decide is whether you want domestic horses or horses imported from other states or Canada. Horses foaled and raised in one's own state are generally better adapted for local farming conditions than are horses imported from distant states. Their breeding is known. They do not have to pass through a season or two in becoming acclimated. They are not subjected to the exposure and rough treatment that shipped-in horses are, and therefore tend to be more free from disease. But, as farmers in the northeastern section of the United States do not raise enough colts each year to meet the demand for replacements, they must buy some imported horses.

Unconsciously, the first thing a buyer notices is general appearance. A horse that appeals in size, body conformation, disposition and color will invariably attract attention first. Size is generally determined by need but farm chunks weighing about 1400 lbs. are in best demand. Color is generally a matter of personal opinion, and many people prefer the dark solid colors to light colors as the horses are easier to keep clean and presentable. A desirable disposition is generally evidenced by a relatively small, cleanly chiseled head showing much quality. The eyes are wide apart, bright, alert, yet calm. The ears are held upright and attentive. The lips are trim and clean.

Good Conformation Important

Muscling, to a large extent, determines conformation. In general, the best type of work horse is a short-coupled, deep-bodied horse. This desirable conformation is found in a horse having a medium long, well muscled neck with some degree of crest or arch at the top. The head and neck are carried high to insure good vision and to improve appearance. Shoulders are very deep, muscular and sloping. The chest is deep and wide, indicating great chest capacity; the rear flanks are deep and full; and the back is short, broad and strong with much muscling. The loin, or coupling as it is commonly called, like the back is short, broad and heavily muscled. This muscling continues back through the rear of the animal, giving it a broad, relatively level croup. The thighs are very wide and heavily muscled and the quarters are deep and heavy.

Must Have Good Feet and Legs

Even though a horse may have a desirable body conformation, its usefulness may be limited by poor feet and legs. Good legs are straight and set squarely under the body. The bone is flat and of good quality. The hocks are deep, strong and clean. Avoid crooked hocks as they are subject to injuries and permanent unsoundnesses. The knees are broad from every angle and deep from top to bottom.

Obliqueness is desirable in the pasterns to relieve concussion. A slope of 45 degrees is about right and they should show reasonable length. More slope than this tends toward weakness, while straighter pasterns than this on the front legs tend to make the horse stubby in his walk. They also are more subject to injury and unsoundness than the desirable pastern described above. Pasterns and feet that turn either in or out are objectionable. A good pastern shows plenty of substance, yet is clean and expands at the lower end into wide, round, open hoofheads. The hind pasterns are commonly less sloping than the front ones.

The foot of the good draft horse is large and round, affording a large bearing surface. The hoofs are dense, waxy and smooth, indicating toughness and durability. Avoid brittle, poorly-shaped hoofs. The heels should be wide and fairly high. The front and hind feet differ in that the hind feet are ordinarily less round. Properly trimmed hoofs form an angle with the ground of approximately 45 degrees.

Examine the feet and legs thoroughly for unsoundnesses when buying a horse. Examine both the hocks to determine whether spavins or other unsoundnesses may be present. Press in the region immediately above the hoof heads in search for ringbones and in the region at the top of the heels for sidebones. Ringbones and sidebones are easily detected but bone spavins often are hard to detect. Therefore, if you are suspicious that a bone spavin (*Turn to Page* 29)

**Mr. Hanson is extension instructor in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell. Three hundred western New York farmers attended a recent farm bureau horse meeting at which he spoke. Looks like thousands are in the market for a team this spring.*

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

The Grange and the Supreme Court

EVER since it was founded, the Grange has been a bulwark of American liberties and good government. Therefore, as might be expected, the Grange has taken a firm stand against President Roosevelt's proposition to pack the Supreme Court. At the last session of the National Grange strong resolutions were adopted, opposing any interference with the integrity of the Supreme Court or any change in the checks and balances between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government. National Grange Monthly, speaking for the Grange, says:

"Many earnest and patriotic people today, who are impatient at the law's delay and who are desirous of short cuts in legislation and in progress, may feel that our method of amending the Constitution, and the judiciary steps that can be taken in interpreting law, are unnecessarily cumbersome.

"When we place over against the delays in America and the difficulty of amending our Constitution the utter destruction of religious, political and personal liberty in much of the world, we must have more faith in our own machinery for promoting justice and for the protection of the rights of the individual. At its very worst, judicial methods of interpreting law in the United States are infinitely better than anything that Fascism or Communism has offered anywhere in the world....

"We doubt the wisdom of giving to any President in the United States at any time the right to change the size of the Court because of the age of its members. We ask that these propositions be submitted to Congress in separate bills to the end that the citizens of the United States may have full and ample opportunity through their chosen representatives or by constitutional amendment to express their opinion on a matter of such vital import....

"It is the duty of citizens, whether they favor or oppose this change, to write their Congressmen and Senators expressing their views. The Congress of the United States is the arena where this great issue must be settled."

The Grange position is the position of *American Agriculturist*. As Historian James Truslow Adams says in the article on the next page, the question should be kept wholly non-partisan. It is not a question of political parties, but a question of principle.

Ready for the Big Push?

WHAT THE farmer does from now until June 1 will determine his success or failure for the entire season. Unfortunately, however, there are so many things to be done when everything comes at once that it is almost impossible for him to follow the practices which he knows will bring him the best returns.

Some of the pressure can be taken off field work in the spring by doing everything possible before the big rush starts. Here are a few reminders:

Be sure that the tractor and other farm machinery are repaired, oiled up, and ready to go. This may save days of time in field work.

Begin to feed horses more heavily and exercise them at every opportunity, so that they will not be too soft when they get in the heavy spring work.

Look harnesses over for needed repairs and oil them.

Nothing, of course, is more important than good seed. What is the use of wasting a season's work on a crop with a poor stand? Some seed is scarce. That means, to get the best you must buy now.

Imported clover seed is likely to fail in this climate. Beware of all clover or alfalfa seed 10 per cent of which is stained a bright red. That means it comes from other countries or unknown sources and is likely to fail here.

Oats for seed are scarce and some are poor in quality.

Authorities suggest that grass seeds should be sowed shallow, not over from 1/8 to 1/4 of an inch deep. Much less seed to the acre is needed if it is carefully sown on a good seed bed.

In recent years much has been learned in methods of sowing fertilizer. By far the best results are obtained for most crops by applying the fertilizer in bands alongside the hill or row. Many machines for doing this are now on the market.

As we have pointed out before, the demand for lime and superphosphate is heavy this spring. You probably need plenty of both of these, so you will have to act fast to be sure of your supply.

Pages of recent issues of *American Agriculturist* have been full of boiled-down information about seeds, seed beds, machinery and everything else that a farmer needs to farm by during the spring season. You will save time and money if you will look up recent issues and take an evening or a Sunday off to read them.

Land Bank Celebrates

MORE than 300 presidents and secretaries of national farm loan associations of District No. 1, coming from every nook and corner of New York, New Jersey and New England, gathered at the Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts, on March 17 and 18, to hold their annual conference, and especially to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Federal Land Bank.

The record of service of land banks to agriculture in that twenty years is something that we all may well be proud of. Most of that period has been a time of great difficulties for farmers. In the latter part of it we had the worst depression of all time. Without the Federal Land banks and other parts of the Farm Credit Administration, many more thousands of farm folks would have lost their farms and homes.

Merely mentioning definite results which the Land Bank has brought to farm people of the Northeast would fill an entire book. Fifty-two per cent, or more than half, of the farmers of the Northeast have no mortgage debt whatever. This is a fine record. Federal Land Bank works with the other half, those who have a mortgage burden to carry. During the twenty years, thirty-seven per cent, or more than a third, of the earlier Land Bank mortgages have been paid in full. By far the greatest part of the others will be paid as the amortization payments become due. Of those Federal Land Bank mortgages which farmers still hold, more than ninety-three per cent are in good standing. What other business, after having undergone as much financial trouble as has farming, has come through with as good a record as that?

The Land Bank has been unusually successful because the Farm Credit Act was established on right principles, chief of which is the provision of the national farm loan associations. These cooperative organizations provide much of the local control and management.

Another highly important principle of the Farm Credit Act is the provision that much of the money necessary for mortgage loans to farmers is obtained by the sale of bonds, backed by the cooperative credit of farmers themselves.

One cannot attend a meeting of local officers of loan associations without realizing that the chief reason why Farm Credit work has been so successful is the high character and ability of those splendid farmers who direct the local national farm loan associations. Federal Land Bank work has been equally fortunate in having national leadership of men like Governor William I. Myers, Land Bank Commissioner Albert Goss, and their associates heading the work in Washington, and an equally able and high-charactered personnel at District Headquarters in Springfield, Massachusetts, led by President E. H. Thomson.

Friedcakes or Doughnuts?

"Dear Editor: Have been married 19 years. My wife bakes the best bread on record."—*G. L. A., N. Y.*

AS LONG as our friend feels that way, there is no danger of divorce in that family. But what about friedcakes? Can she do just as good a job with them? We are going to give her and all other Grange women a chance to try.

As you know, for several years *American Agriculturist* and the Granges of New York State have cooperated in baking and canning contests. In 1933, Grange women tried their skill in baking bread, the next year it was cake, the following year molasses cookies, and last year it was a canning contest. This year it is doughnuts, the kind made with baking powder or soda. By the way, which is right—doughnuts or friedcakes?

For rules for this latest Grange-*American Agriculturist* baking contest (which we think will be the biggest one ever), see page 24.

Eastman's Chestnut

ENDLESS are the gags and stories about babies. Ever hear the one about the doctor who said to the newly-made father of twins:

"Well, Mr. Brown, if I may say so, we all have our little crosses and you have two."

Then there is the one about the ball player father asleep around midnight. "Wow! Wow! Wow! Wow!" came the noise from the baby's crib. Up jumped the ball player, shouting: "Four bawls and I walk!"

I like the one, too, about the conversation between the nurse and little sister. Said nurse:

"Do you know that you have two brand-new little brothers?"

"Yes," said sister, "I know it, and I know what their names are."

"How can you?" said nurse. "They haven't been named yet."

"Yes, they have! When father heard there were two, he called them Hell and Blazes!"



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Supreme Court Proposal

GREATEST CRISIS SINCE the CIVIL WAR

by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS

THE QUESTION which I have to discuss should be entirely non-partisan. What I have to say I would say in the same words if Mr. Landon had been elected and if he were attempting to do what Mr. Roosevelt is, because it is a question not of temporary policies but of the fundamental form of our government itself. It is a question not to be settled by President or Congress or the Democratic or Republican Parties but only by the American people. The question is of the freedom of that Court which in the last resort is the sole bulwark of our personal liberties.

These are guaranteed to us in the Constitution. A century and a half ago we thought a great deal about them because we had had to fight for them. We thought so much about them that we insisted on passing ten amendments to the original Constitution, to make sure that we should always have them. Among them were freedom of religion and worship, of the press and speech, of the right of assembly, and many others. Read, I beg of you, those first ten Amendments carefully, and then consider what might happen to your private lives if at any time an administration could pass laws taking away those liberties and if there were no independent Courts to defend you.

Constitution Safeguards Liberty

We take these liberties too much for granted today. We have not felt personally what it means not to have them. They are like the air we breathe. We give no thought to it, but let us not be deceived. The Europe of today tells a different story. Even under our present general form of government if we make the Executive or Congress, or both, supreme over the Constitution, with no check by the Courts, our safety and liberty are gone. We shall have placed our necks in a noose.

Our constitution is practically made up of two parts, one of which settles what powers the Federal government shall have, what the individual states shall have, and the form of government in Washington with the powers delegated to each of its three sections. The other part of the Constitution details the liberties of the individual citizen already mentioned. All powers not given to the federal government or the states, including the power now in question to alter the constitution, are reserved to us ourselves, the American people. No one can constitutionally change our fundamental law but ourselves.

But what is that law? It is the constitution, and in any complex state there must be some body which is the umpire when the problem arises as to what is constitutional and what is not. Who will the umpire be? If a President tries to take away our freedom of speech, if a Congress takes away our property unlawfully, if a state legislature, as in the recent case of Louisiana under the dictatorship of Huey Long, takes away the freedom of the press, who is to save us except the Courts? The Anglo-Saxon race in the British Empire and the United States has been the most successful in the difficult art of self-government, and everywhere it has given this power of interpreting the constitution to a Supreme Court. They have been found essential in every federal union. Such a government needs an umpire somewhere just as much as base ball does. It is obvious that an umpire must be impartial. What good would an umpire in a ball game be if he were to be bought by one side or the other, or physically threatened, or told that if he did not give the desired decision he would be chucked out in the middle of the game, or that two other umpires would be put in to vote with him who would give the decision as ordered?

A Great Authority

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for the best history of the United States, is America's leading authority on history. He rightly states that the present attempt to dominate the Supreme Court is a non-partisan issue. Mr. Adams himself is not partisan; in fact he was appointed by Democratic President Wilson as a member of the Commission to prepare much of the data used in the Peace Conference following the World War. Later he was captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, and detailed for special duty at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.

Read what Historian Adams says about the crisis in our national affairs, and then write or telegraph your own opinion to your congressmen and senators. If your opinion is different from ours that is your privilege, but anyway register it where it will count.

No man is infallible, and it is true that our opinions on even the most abstruse matters are to some extent colored by our general outlook but I think too much is made of the five-to-four decisions, (a small minority after all of the Supreme Courts' total Constitutional decisions). Much is heard of these, but the N.R.A. decision was nine to nothing, and the A.A.A. decision was six to three. But take even the five to four decisions. I see that the Senators who have so far announced their stand on the question of packing the court are thirty-seven to thirty-eight. If the President's all important, and in my view revolutionary Bill, should be finally passed or defeated by one vote in ninety-six is that any improvement over five to four?

Minorities Have Rights

In running a democracy we have concluded that it is better to count ballots in boxes than bodies on a battle field even if there is a majority of only one. We accept such decisions with good spirit and go about our daily work and make the best of it when defeated. But we have done so in the past because we have known that there were certain fundamental rights as to property, freedom of speech and press, from unwarranted searches and seizures, and so on, that were guaranteed and that, in the last resort, the Supreme Court would uphold them for us. But if the Court were to be made the puppet of an administration we could no longer have confidence that when beaten on a political issue we might not lose also some or all of our constitutional rights. The minority might then find itself without the right to organize or to express itself freely in speech or press, and without democratic weapons against the majority.

It is often said that the fathers who drew up the Constitution could not foresee all the changed conditions of today. True, but they did see that they could not foresee, and so they provided means for change by amendment by the people. They were careful not to give this power of change to the President or Congress or Court but kept it, where it belongs, in the hands of the nation at large.

Proposal Would Pack Court

Why then this now attempted usurpation, this request that the Executive and Legislative departments shall control the Court by threatening to pack it? When the Bill was first sent to Congress the impression given was that it was an incidental reform in administration for the sake of efficiency. That obvious misrepresentation has since been torn to shreds. It has been shown that the Supreme Court is not behind with the cases which have come to it. If there has been delay it has been in the lower Federal Courts in which for more than a year the President has failed to fill eight vacancies. It has also been shown that a Court of fifteen would be less expeditious and efficient than a court of nine. As every Justice has to study each case there can be no division of work. As to age, the most liberal and one of the most efficient of the justices is Mr. Brandeis who is the oldest on the Court. But we need not go on. The President has practically admitted that the object of the Bill is to pack the Court so as to get certain decisions.

The people have had no voice in this matter. It is said that they, or the 60% of them who voted for Roosevelt in November, gave him a mandate. A mandate for what? It is true that this 60% was evidently for various reasons in favor of the President and his general policies. But although he apparently had this packing of the Court in mind he said nothing to the voters. On the contrary he ran on a platform which distinctly affirmed that if desired legislation (for purposes with which most of us agree in the main) could not be secured "within the Constitution", the necessary "clarifying amendment" would be sought. This is what the people voted for and ___ was the mandate they gave.

If the people would not support certain changes if they were put up to them, is it fair to bring them about without putting them up to them? To take in by the back door what the people would not let in by the front? Is this making democracy work? This is the method of dictatorship and not of democracy. I speak of the method and not of the man, and I would say the same whoever the man was. I concede the best of motives to the President and I do not believe and have never said that he personally wished to become a dictator of the European type.

Too Much Power Dangerous

But what of others? If the people yield up that power reserved to them alone to alter the Constitution, what may happen in other circumstances and under other leaders? Has not Mr. Roosevelt himself warned us? Did he not tell us months ago that already such instruments of power had been built up by the government in Washington as, in the wrong hands, might shackle the liberties of the people? Think of some of the powers already conferred upon him. He can have issued $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks; can decree free and unlimited coinage of silver overnight; can rule how gold may be acquired, held, transported, imported or exported. He can raise or lower any tariff by as much as 50%. He can spend, almost at his own discretion a sum practically twice as large as the entire Federal budget in 1913. He can determine the rates of pay of about 2,000,000 people. A publicity plant for controlling public opinion such as we never saw before has been built up in the Departments. These are only some of the powers he has which no other President has had, and now we are asked to allow him and Congress to control the Supreme Court.

These are some of those powers he must have had in mind when he said that in the wrong hands they might shackle our liberties. In whose hands will these and perhaps more powers be in five years, ten years? Who can say what the next few years may bring, and in whose hands may rest these powers the President has warned us of?

Tell What You Want Now

Do we want to give up any more to the unknown men of the future? Do we above all, want to give up our inherent right to have a voice in the changing of the Constitution and of our fundamental law? Remember that the Constitution as originally drawn and with all its amendments is a single instrument. The method of changing one part may be used on all. If the people are not to pass on amendments but if the Constitution is to be changed by packing the court, then that same method might some day be used to alter those parts which guarantee us our religious and other liberties as well as those relating to commerce and other matters. The only thing which we can do now is to make ourselves heard as loudly as possible in Washington.

As an ordinary American, as a fellow citizen, I plead with you in closing not to allow the independence of the courts to be sacrificed to the changing moods of an electorate as reflected in even the best legislature, or subject to control by one man no matter how benevolent or wise.

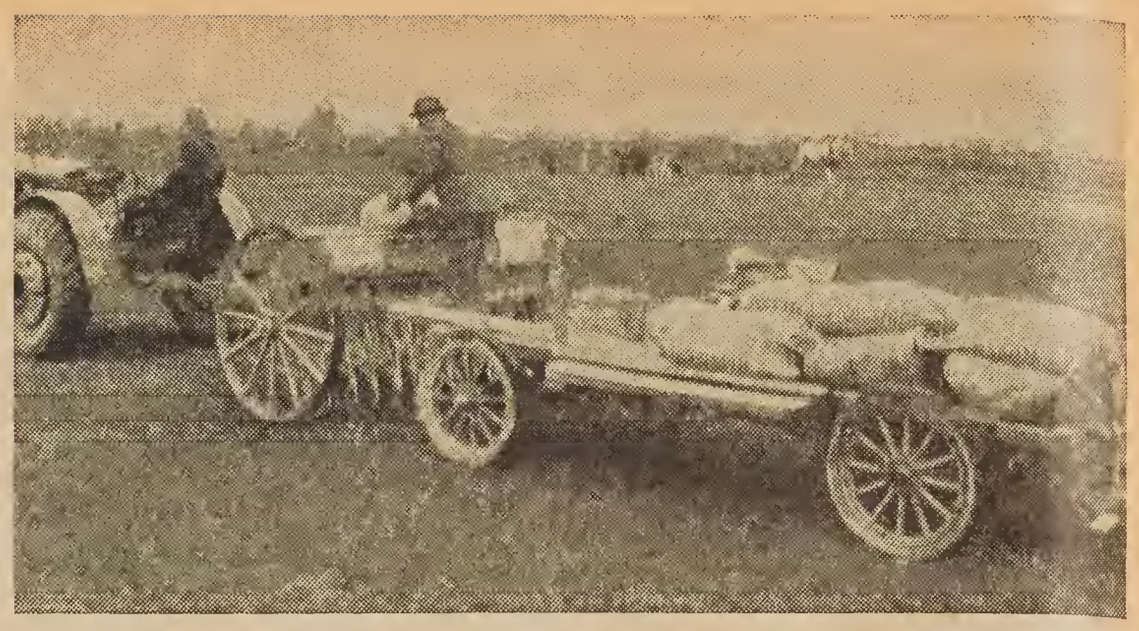


IF YOU are one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days...*you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) Give Postum a *fair trial*...drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate...and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product.

(This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

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An Easy Way to Broadcast FERTILIZER

By JAMES MORSE

Cayuga County, N. Y., Farmer.

A YEAR ago we spread 14 tons of superphosphate on old pastures and new seedings. Because man power was limited, we did a little planning before we started. A trailer was made from an old Model T Ford. To the rubber-tired tractor, we hitched an ordinary grain drill, set to sow 500 pounds of superphosphate to the acre, and behind this we hitched the trailer, loaded with a ton of fertilizer. On rather rough ground, we traveled at the rate of five miles an hour.

One man was kept busy emptying fertilizer into the drill and seeing that it was feeding properly, and the tractor was never stopped until the load was gone.

With this outfit we were able to spread five tons a day, but with good rubber tires on the drill, it should be possible to drive ten miles an hour on smooth ground, thus speeding up the job.

We are planning to use this rig this spring again to spread about 14 tons of superphosphate.

Whether we favor the principle of the soil conservation program or not, the fact remains that the average farmer will be able to apply much more superphosphate than he has been in the habit of applying, and with the prospect of sharp advances in labor costs, the problem of handling and applying a few million tons of fertilizer throughout the country with the least labor is one of considerable importance.

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

FORMER State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York was the installing officer recently on a Grange occasion at Middletown, Virginia, when the officers of seven subordinate Granges and of Frederick County Pomona were installed in a joint ceremony, with additional interest in the occasion from the fact that National Master Louis J. Taber and all members of the executive committee of the National Grange, of which Mr. Freestone is chairman, were present.

An installation occasion of this magnitude is very rare in the Grange circles of a year and this one will be long remembered by the great host of Virginia Patrons who attended. Grange work in that state is coming forward rapidly and equally good progress is reported from other southern states, especially both the Carolinas, Texas and Tennessee.

* * *

AN INNOVATION in New Jersey Grange work is found in the recent establishment of a Grange headquarters on the Steel Pier at Atlantic City, where facilities are afforded for Grange members to meet their friends, rest, secure information, etc., while weekly Grange broadcasts from the Atlantic City station have been arranged that will diffuse Grange information concerning not only its progress in New Jersey, but throughout other eastern states. State Master David H. Agans, State Lecturer H. Hancock and other leaders are cooperating in this new project. The director is Amos Kirby of Mullica Hill, publicity agent of the New Jersey State Grange and New Jersey editor of *American Agriculturist.*

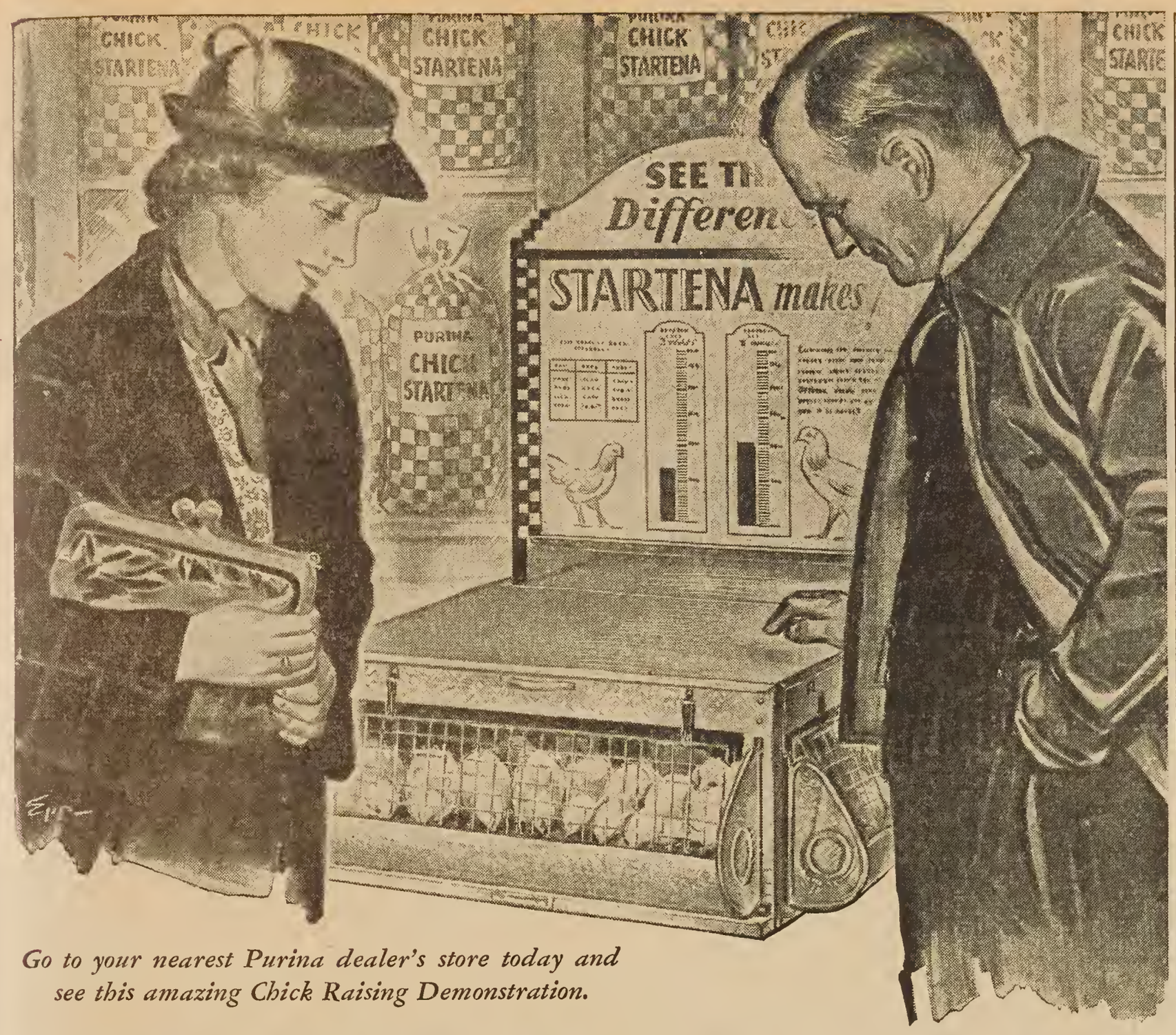
* * *

THE fifth annual School for Grange Lecturers in New Hampshire is scheduled for Thursday and Friday, April 1 and 2, to be held at the State University at Durham. State Lecturer Charles A. Rollins will preside, State Master Arthur W. McDaniel, State Overseer William J. Neal and other state officers will assist, while among the speakers will be the president of the University, faculty members and Andrew L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

* * *

THE annual series of lecturers' conferences for the State of New York is now in progress, covering every county and continuing until Saturday, May 22, when the final conference will be held, with Peru Grange, for Clinton and Essex counties. These conferences each year bring together great numbers of Empire State Grange workers and each one is personally directed by Mrs. Stella F. Miller, Lecturer of the State Grange, with many State Grange officers and deputies assisting. A full day is occupied for each conference and all phases of Grange work come up for discussion.

Mr. Gardner is editor of National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.



Go to your nearest Purina dealer's store today and see this amazing Chick Raising Demonstration.

THE CHICKS TELL THE STORY!

PURINA DEALERS all over the Northeast are today raising baby chicks in small metal brooders in their stores in order that you may see the difference Startena makes.

Next time you are near the friendly Purina dealer's store in your neighborhood, drop in and see these Startena-fed chicks. See how big and sturdy, how well developed and full-feathered they are. You'll be amazed at the *extra* ounces of growth that Startena gives.

This vivid demonstration will prove to you beyond any shadow of a doubt that the new Startena, fortified with Pur-a-tene and containing such essential ingredients as cod-liver oil, buttermilk and alfalfa, will give you the kind of chicks you want at 6 weeks. Put your chicks on Startena today and *see the difference Startena makes!* Then follow through with Purina Growena from 6 weeks to laying. You'll get big, rugged, healthy pullets that will be fully grown and matured at 5 to 6 months of age (heavy breeds) and 4½ to 5½ months in Leghorn varieties.

Eggs High, Feed Low

Higher egg prices and lower feed costs is our forecast for late summer and fall. You'll make plenty of money on this situation if you'll go ahead with your chick raising program and feed Purina all the way from starting to laying. You'll have early birds in the nests, big and ready for highest sustained production. See your Purina dealer today for Chick Startena.

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on the Purina Radio Program *"Sing, Neighbor, Sing,"* featuring Chic Martin and a star cast of entertainers. Every weekday morning except Saturday over these stations:

WBZ...Boston.....6:45 am
WBZA..Springfield, Mass.....6:45 am
WHAM.Rochester...6:45 am
WCAU..Philadelphia.7:00 am
WDEV..Waterbury,Vt.6:45 am



"THE HARDEST JOB IN THE WORLD"

JUST recently I had the privilege of sailing through the Panama Canal. No American can have this experience without a justifiable pride in the fact that this gigantic undertaking was finally accomplished by Americans after the failure of so many others.

■ ■ ■ ■

EVERY American schoolboy is familiar with the story of how President Theodore Roosevelt selected General George Washington Goethals to do the job and how he did it over almost insurmountable difficulties.

We thrill with pride at the story of that famed Microbe Hunter, Dr. Wm. C. Gorgas, who chased mosquitoes while all the world laughed, but who finally wiped out from Panama the scourge of yellow fever and made the building of the canal possible.

■ ■ ■ ■

THE more I see and read of the building of the Panama Canal, the more inspiration I get for everyday living. Here is a story I've just read by Benjamin Russell. He names it "The Hardest Job in the World."

> One day in January, 1913, General George Washington Goethals, the builder of the canal, stood with his aides at the top of the Cucaracha cut and looked down on a scene of devastation. The great canal had been almost completed and then a slide had started at the cut, ruining the work of many tedious months. The aides gazed at the filled-in ditch with dismay and discouragement. One of them turned to the general hopelessly.
>
> "What shall we do now?" he demanded.
>
> Goethals calmly lit a cigarette and tossed the match into the debris. "Hell," he said, with soldierly emphasis, "dig it out again!"

■ ■ ■ ■

IT's been my experience that 90 per cent of the people who fail, do so not because they haven't the ability to do the job, but rather because they haven't the quality of sticking to the job until it is done.

Most of the easy jobs have already been done. Anybody can dig a ditch, run a farm, or raise a family if nothing ever goes wrong. But sometimes we have to swallow mighty hard when we see something we have been working on tumble all about us. To leave it is failure — to dig it out again is the measure of a successful man.

Which gives you the greatest thrill—doing the clear sailing job, or finally accomplishing the task that has been filled with obstacles and setbacks which would have discouraged a lesser man?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
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USE FERTILIZER: Cropping land year after year without restoring some of the plant foods in the form of fertilizer is like drawing on a bank account without replenishing it—it just cannot be done.

A strong soil fertility account must be built up and maintained if one is to be a successful farmer. Let's protect our profits this year by adopting a soil building program.

USE GOOD SEED: Poor seed will cause low yields or crop failure, in spite of any and all investments that may be made in good land, fertilizer, labor, etc. The few additional dollars spent on good seed of known origin are among the most profitable that can be invested anywhere on the farm.

Now is the time to order these materials and get ready for a profitable season. The New York Central System is prepared to take care of your transportation needs.

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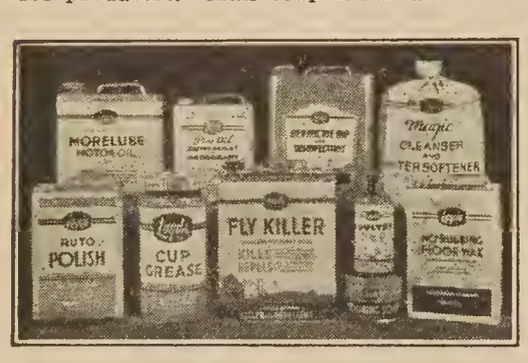
OWNS BIG HOME TWO CARS INVESTMENTS BOUGHT OUT OF PROFITS

(Address on Request)

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Royall are making Big Money with LOYD'S. Last month Royall earned over $500.00. He says the low prices attract customers and they boost LOYD'S Quality.

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You too can earn $50.00 a week or more supplying LOYD'S Better Quality Guaranteed Motor Oils, Auto, Home and Farm Products to farmers, car and truck owners. Credit backing and Zone Manager positions for producers. Mail coupon for details.



LOYD'S of America, Dept. C, Camden, N. J.
Gentlemen: Send details of LOYD'S Profit Plan.

Name.....

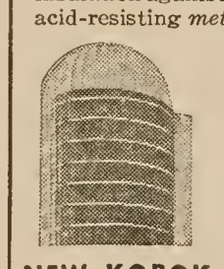
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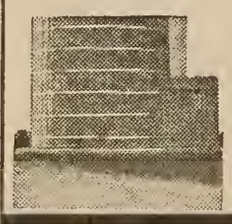
What this great NEW SILO will do for you
by Zur Craine



My father invented the greatest *wood* silo ever built, the Craine Triple Wall. Now we have produced what I believe to be the greatest *mineral wall* silo ever built—the new Korok Tile Stave. Not a bit of mortar or cement in it. *Nothing* that acids can eat away. New kind of tile, extremely hard and strong, with air cells for insulation against frost. New copper bearing, acid-resisting *metal* door system: rigid, tight, warp-proof, non-sticking. A modern dome roof tops the best looking silage plant I ever saw. *It makes better silage—preserves more nutrition value—cuts repair expense, saves time and labor*—and will stand straight for *generations.*



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Three capacities: 10, 14 and 20 feet. Accurate set works, positive dogs. Full or one-way type power feed runs on low power—many owners use old auto engine. Pays for itself quickly—thousands in commercial service, everywhere. Write for free lumber handbook and catalog of mills, supplies, tools, saw tables, and woodworking equipment.
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YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

An Artist

Dear Mr. Berry:

We like your farm philosophy. It is a welcome relief after reading about politics and prices and production. We must keep posted on these things but we need to get away from them sometimes.

Your "Farm Ancestors" contribution brings to mind a quotation which I copied from an article in the "Post" a long time ago. ". . . . But if a man labors for love, for the joy of creating something; if it be the work and not the wage that satisfies his soul, then he may rightly be called an artist. . . ."

The man who built the stone bridges and the stone gate posts and the oak corn cribs did it partly for the joy of creating something. They shared to some extent the satisfaction which God himself must have felt when He finished the creation. They looked upon their work and saw that it was good.

The farmer is a queer animal. He is a capitalist, laborer, philosopher and, if we accept the above definition, sometimes an artist.

Keep on writing for the *American Agriculturist*. We need it and we like it.

—*C. P. C., New York.*

* * *

Wiser and Sadder

During the depression, I suppose countless others did what I did. Under the false impression that anyone can get a living from a farm, I left the city where pickings weren't so good and invested in a farm. Mr. A., the former owner, held the mortgage to the farm I purchased, and the mortgage stated: "The mortgagor agrees to pay $200 annually in semi-annual installments until the debt is redeemed." Notice that the important phrase "on or before," was not in the agreement.

I liked farm life first rate but it did not take long to find out that a living does not just come off a farm. Hard work does no good unless it is well directed. In other words, the farmer to make a living must know his job like everyone else. The long and short of it was that, while I learned something about farming, I went broke in the process. I applied to the Land Bank for a loan but they would not consider it unless Mr. A. accepted. Mr. A. said he didn't want to be paid in full and that I had to abide by the contract and pay $100 with interest every six months until the end of the contract. I never thought three words could be so important. Mr. A. has now foreclosed.

* * *

Defends Doyle Rule

Being a dealer in logs and lumber, I was interested in the article about unfair log rules used in New York State.

First, I would like to inform you that it is impossible to saw 25 feet of lumber out of a log 8 inches in diameter and 12 feet long.

Then if a buyer is fair, the seller will receive as much for his logs if buyer uses a Doyle log rule as though he used the New York State standard international log rule, for he really pays for what lumber the logs will saw into.

—*F. D., New York.*

* * *

The World Moves

I read with interest the article written by Charles L. Dickinson on "Udder-Wise." I have never heard of handling heifers in the way stated but cannot say it isn't the correct way. Ten years ago any herdsman would have held up his hands in horror at what we do now. I have a two year old heifer in my herd whose udder is practically the same shape and type as the one shown in the picture in the February 13 issue, but it was handled altogether differently before freshening. My heifer had 5 pounds of 24 per cent feed and a bushel of ensilage daily until about ten days before freshening. I then fed the same amount of ensilage and about eight quarts of bran daily instead of the 24 per cent feed. Although she caked badly, there was no trouble in milking her and her udder is in fine shape. In the testing association for the past month, she averaged me 43.4 pounds of milk a day and 1⅛ pounds of butterfat per day, with twice a day milking.—*M. R., New York.*

* * *

Home Baking Builds Appetites

I have six children and they are always ready for three large meals every day. They are fed on homemade and baked food.

Many country women will spend more time back and forth on the road every day for their prepared food than it would take to go to work and prepare it.

I bake 100 pounds of wheat flour and 50 pounds corn meal each month. The flour at current prices costs me $3.50 and this makes my bread, pastry, pancakes and wheat for corn bread. Bread for my family would cost $9.00 and I believe more, a month, and I would be without flour for the pastry, pancakes and corn bread, etc. which I bake, so you see it's a real saving, goes further, and is so much better. Too, my husband likes pie. I get lots of delight from his eyes as he comes in the kitchen on a cold, snappy day and spies a nice, golden brown, hot apple pie waiting the stove shelf. He gets many berry and pumpkin pies, too, for I can many quarts of that material for pies for the unproductive season.

All the home baking, together with fruit, 700 quarts canned vegetables, pickles, preserves, jellies, lots of vegetables stored, picked and canned from my garden, give us a good lot of our living.

—*Mrs. H. W., New York.*

* * *

Hard Times

The times are hard, the farmer said,
For milk is very cheap;
The middle man gets all the pay
And takes what we should reap.

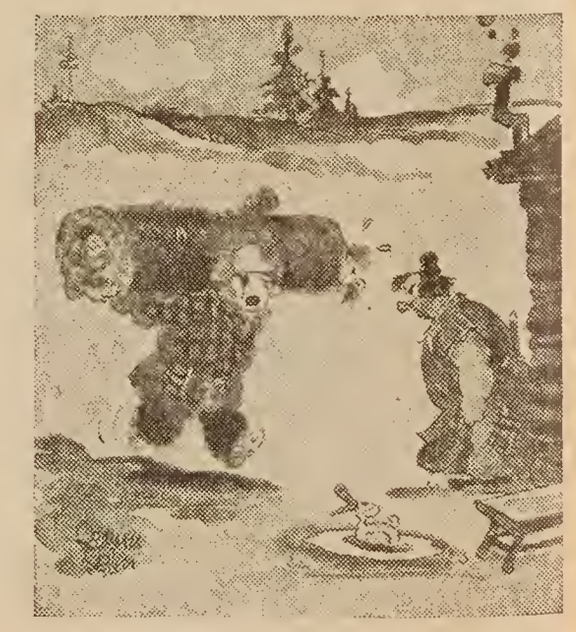
"How long a time has this been true?"
I asked with worried frown;
My grandpa took his glasses off
And laid his paper down.

"You know when I was very young,
When I could hardly walk;
The farmers said that times were hard
When they would stand and talk.

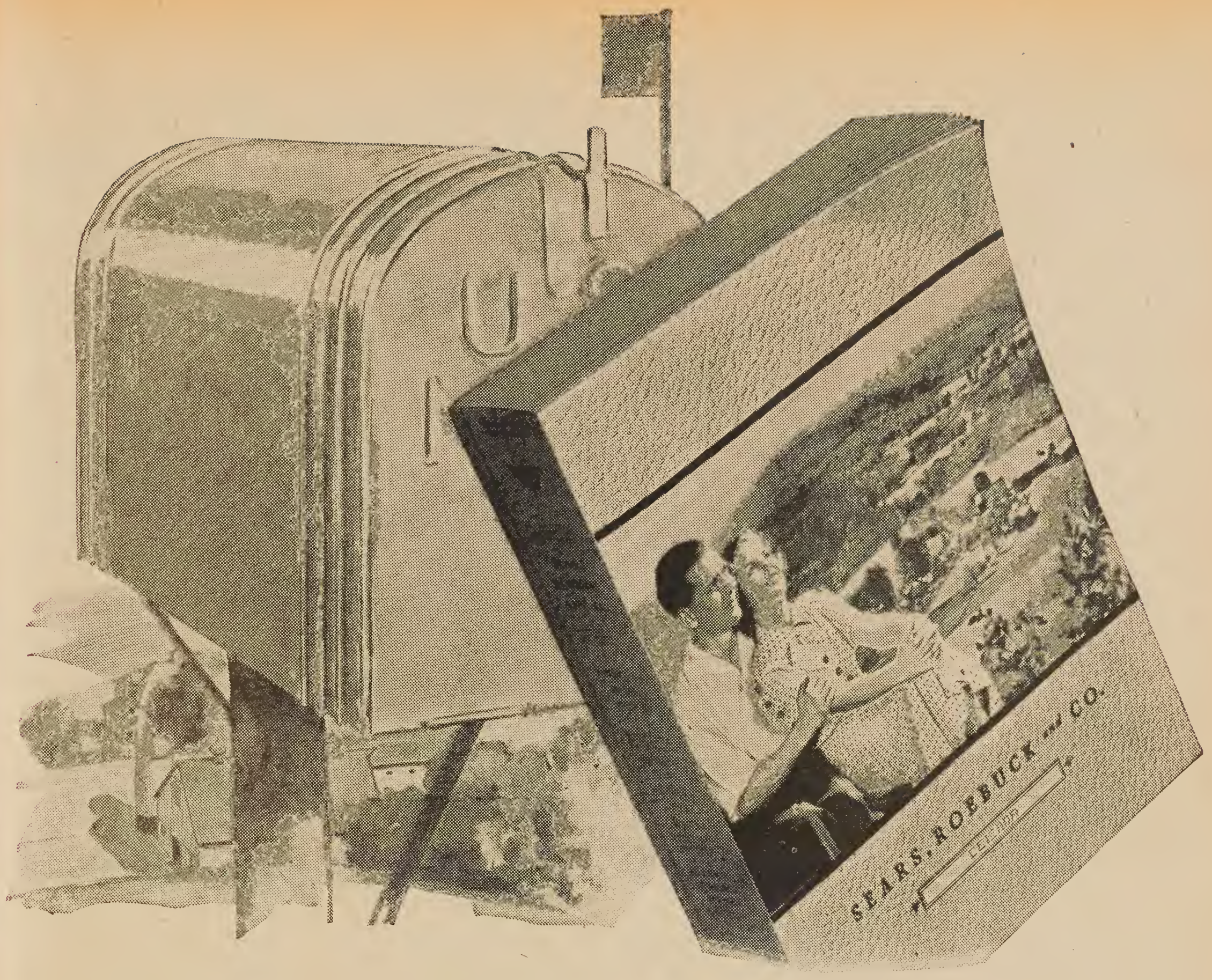
"They used to lean on buggy wheels
To pass the time of day,
And now they lean against the car
To talk the same old way.

"We had our troubles then, and now,
And still, you know, my boy;
I never star.ed a winter yet
Or lived without some joy."

—*Floyd Spicer Armstrong.*
W. Winfield, N. Y.



"He crawled in after a fox and got stuck!"—JUDGE.



THE AMERICAN WAY

WITH A SEARS CATALOG in your lap and a U.S. Mail Box out there in front of the house, you're in perfect position to demand and to get the choicest of everything . . . and at low, easy-to-pay prices that won't hurt even the tenderest pocketbook. Even if there isn't a soul within miles of you . . . just the same you're *in the heart of things* and nobody on earth can outshop you.

The American Farmer likes the common-sense idea of just reaching for what he wants without ever having to get up . . . he and his wife and his children all look forward to their nightly rocking-chair journeys through Searsland.

★ ★ ★

Only the few who have yet to know the comfort and satisfaction of shopping and saving at Sears, need to be told that Sears cream-quality merchandise, every bit of it, is laboratory-tested beyond all likelihood of flaw, and that everything you get from Sears is faithfully guaranteed down to the last penny. In over fifty years Sears word has never been broken . . . in all the business world nothing is more sacred than a Sears promise.

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The young folks will clap their hands over its bold, new, modern spirit . . . its beauty . . . its modishness. Mother will find in it many a dream come true. And Dad won't be disappointed . . . the rugged strength, the old dependability which, all these years, have bound him to Sears with hoops of steel, is STILL THERE!

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. . . THE AMERICAN WAY.

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How much *OF A QUART OF MILK IS* Profit?

If you divided up a quart of Sheffield Milk—so much for yourself—so much for pasteurization—so much for transportation, overhead and delivery—what part would you say represented net profit to the distributor?

The answer is *less than one tablespoonful.* That's the small share received by Sheffield Farms in 1936 as a return on its investment—1/8 of one cent on each quart of milk handled.

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

FARMERS — 47 71/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.

WAGES — 26 68/100 cents paid to employees for wages.

OPERATION — 20 13/100 cents for transportation and operation.

TAXES — 3 84/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

EXECUTIVES — 23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.

PROFIT — 1 41/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the year 1936

SHEFFIELD FARMS

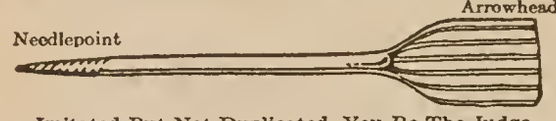
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Refusal to heed urgent warnings of rising waters caused much loss of life and property. Wise farmers who plan silos will heed our price increase warnings and save much money by writing today.



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GET *this silo at* TODAY'S PRICE!

If you'll need a silo next fall or a year later, now is the time to order it.

The cost of lumber, steel and labor has gone up and is going higher. Our prices are still the same but *subject to change without notice.*

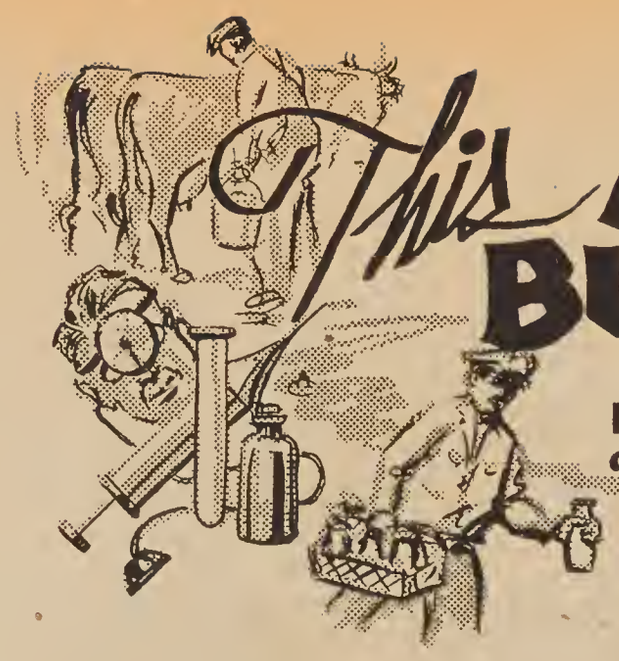
Order now and you get present low prices, taking delivery when you want it.

And it's the Unadilla you'll want — famous for convenience, enduring strength and good silage. So send today for catalog and our lowest prices.

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UNADILLA SILOS



By CHARLES DICKINSON

This MILK BUSINESS

PRODUCER HEALTH OFFICER and DISTRIBUTER

All are necessary: All must work together

Foreword

As a producer of purebred dairy cattle and as a producer of milk I see the necessity for the Dairy Industry to develop as a unit rather than as three separate branches of the industry—namely, the producer, the health authority, and the distributor. Successful manufacturers have steadily improved their factory efficiency in order to lower costs of production. They have improved their methods of inspection in order to insure the quality of their products, and they have developed their sales departments to put this better and less costly product in the hands of more consumers.

It seems to me that we dairymen are like the manufacturers. We must increase our own efficiency in order to produce dairy products that can be sold at prices consumers can afford to pay and still leave us a profit. We must cooperate with health authorities to insure the quality of our product. One single quart of off-flavor milk might easily lead to the sales loss of many quarts of fine-flavored milk. And we must insist on cooperation with the distributors so that the sales of our products will continually expand.

MILK! To me that word brings pictures that represent the whole story of human endeavor. Jane Boyd starts the day by looking up and down the long rows of apartment house back porches, as she reaches for her own supply of pure wholesome milk. She greets her husband at the breakfast table with the news that the Nortons' boy, John, must be coming home for the holidays, "There were three quarts this morning on Mrs. Norton's doorstep and she never takes but one unless John is going to be home. John always was such a milk drinker." And there you have the end of a panorama that starts in a field of clover, perhaps hundreds of miles away. And the pictures flash past my mind's eye of the long summer days in the hay field, the big red barns with great mows piling high with freshly cured hay. And stretching away from the barnyard is the pasture with those obstinate, temperamental, curious critters we call cows, lying in the shade of the big maples, with eyes half closed, chewing and digesting the meals they picked from the rolling green knolls an hour before.

And other pictures, too—The rows of stanchions;cows waiting for their ensilage and grain. And I can hear the plash, plash of the milk as each stream bores its way down through the half filled pail to add to the milk and pile up the foam already there. I see the milk house with shiny cans and strainers. I see the scales hanging there to judge each cow's efforts as her milk is brought to be weighed and strained. I can hear the rattle of cans in the early morning as the milk truck comes down the driveway to collect last night's and this morning's milk to take it away to the milk plant where it starts its long trip to the city. I see shiny white trucks and wagons with neat, brisk-looking, salesmen drivers winding through the city streets. And finally I see one of these men deliver Jane Boyd's milk, step across to Mrs. Norton's porch to deliver her usual supply; and I see his pleased grin as he gets the order for two extra quarts.

And every one of those fleeting pictures carries with it a story of work and hope; a story of life itself. I am glad that I have a part in this story because those of us who are a part of this panorama can do so much to help each other and in doing this we contribute to the well-being of everyone.

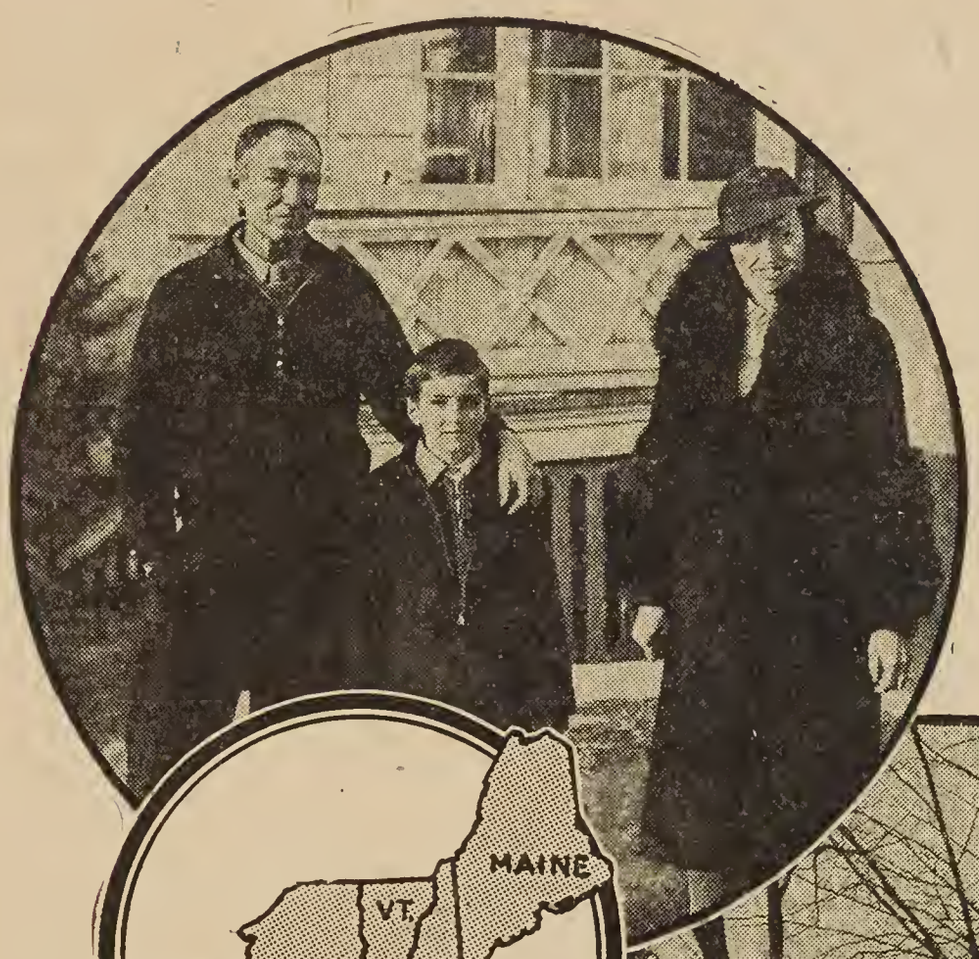
For many years the dairy industry has been growing into a highly specialized business. Some of us can recollect the time when the farmer drove to the city every morning and dispensed milk from a can by the dipper method with no particular thought about cleanliness. As scientists and doctors learned more about milk and how the spread of disease could be traced to milk in some instances, regulation of the sanitary conditions under which milk was produced and distributed became more and more rigid. But these regulations, instead of working hardships on milk producers, have been of tremendous benefit to them because the city consumers were taught to have full confidence in the purity of the milk which they knew had been under careful inspection all the way from the farmer's cow to the city doorstep. This confidence led to rapidly increasing demand for fluid milk; more producers have been able to market more milk at fluid milk prices. It is the continuation of the upward demand for fluid milk that we producers must work for. And we can do much to increase the consumer demand for milk.

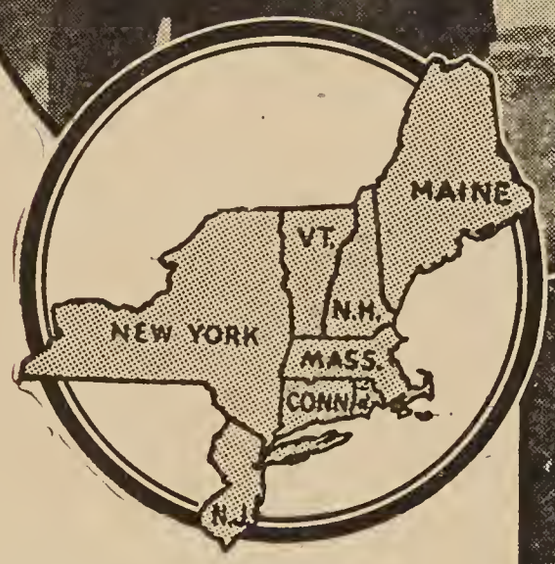
Having established the confidence of the consumers in the purity and value of the milk we produce, we can follow the proven practices of successful industries in furthering the development of our own industry. The three lines of travel we must follow are: (1) efficiency in production, (2) guarantee of purity, and (3) efficiency in distribution. We, as producers, have both an opportunity and a duty in the development of our farms and herds into the most efficient units of production that our knowledge and resources will permit. No one can successfully contradict the fact that the elimination of low-producing cows and constant increase in herd averages will lead to greater income to milk producers and lower consumer prices. Lower prices to consumers will lead to still greater demand for fluid milk and this again benefits the producers by putting a larger percentage of his product into fluid milk and less into surplus milk with attendant lower prices. We dairymen have the key that opens the door to a more efficient dairy business. Let

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Do you ever wonder what happens to your milk after it leaves the receiving plant? Charles Dickinson, an up-state New York dairyman, decided to find out. On this page is the first of a short series telling what he saw and what he learned. Read it and watch for the next story.

A Farm FREE and CLEAR





The Goal of Every Northeastern Farmer



In 1915 a young man named J. Harris Perkins, fresh from Morrisville Agricultural School, married his classmate Marcia Burr and settled on a farm in Columbia County, New York, overlooking the Albany Post Road. Even then the eyes of the young couple looked toward the future—toward the day when they might own "a farm free and clear."

Their farm when they took it over was not the comfortable, well kept place it is today; but they knew what they wanted, and they went to work. In 1918 (the year their son Raymond was born) they transferred their mortgage to the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, and made arrangements to pay it off gradually by regular amortization payments. Harris and Marcia Perkins were on their way.

The next fifteen years they worked hard, building up orchards and vineyards, developing a thriving fruit business, improving their home. As their first son grew and another son was born, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins took a more and more active interest in community affairs. Every year saw the farm a little better, the house a little more comfortable, the sons a little taller—and the mortgage a little less.

On February 24, 1933, Harris Perkins signed a check. It was an important moment in the life of the Perkins family. The mortgage was paid off; they had achieved their goal. They owned their farm "free and clear."

* * *

The story of Harris Perkins is told here not because it is unusual but because it is typical. Thousands of Northeastern farmers have worked and saved and built as Perkins did. The Federal Land Bank is proud to have helped many of these men toward farm ownership.

The Federal Land Bank is a mutual bank. Every farmer who carries a Land Bank mortgage is a part-owner in his local farm loan association, which in turn is a part-owner in the Bank. Thus the mortgagor is a partner with the bank that holds his mortgage, and he shares in its financial success.

In the past twenty years the Land Bank has made 37,000 first-mortgage loans—28,500 of which are now outstanding. No Land Bank mortgage is callable; each is gradually reduced by regular amortization payments over a period of years. These mortgages furnish security for long-term bonds which are sold to private investors.

But to lend money is only one duty of the Federal Land Bank. Its purpose is to finance farmers in a way that helps them get out of debt, by a plan that arranges their obligations so they are safer and easier to carry. The ultimate soundness of this program must be measured in terms of human values, of better homes and brighter opportunities.

This month the Federal Land Bank of Springfield celebrates its twentieth birthday. The past twenty years have established the pattern of relationship between the bank and the Northeastern agriculture it serves. In the years ahead the bank looks forward to expanding this relationship, to broadening its sphere of service. The Federal Land Bank, with its thousands of farmer-partners, faces the future firm in the conviction that "The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm."

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD, *Springfield, Massachusetts*

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ Latest on Supreme Court Fight

ON MARCH 9th, President Roosevelt went on the air in defense of his plan to pack United States Supreme Court by appointing enough new judges to get approval of all New Deal legislation. He shoved aside, as too slow, proposals to get results in the American way—by amending Constitution.

President's chief argument against Supreme Court was that it has set itself up as "super-legislature," defeating Congress in its attempts to pass laws to deal with country's problems.

SLANT: Of hundreds of laws made by Roosevelt Administration, present Court has declared 8 laws, or parts of laws, unconstitutional. Three of these laws were New Deal pets — AAA, Guffey Act for soft-coal industry, and NRA. Latter was voted down unanimously by the nine Court Justices. Vote against AAA was 6 to 3. In declaring these laws unconstitutional, Court upheld traditional American doctrine opposing vast centralization of power in Washington which would enable Government to regulate wages and conditions of work in every industry and to control planting of crops on every farm.

Senate Begins Fight

On morning following President's radio talk, Senate Judiciary Committee opened hearings on Court plan. Hearings are expected to last for weeks, after which Committee will decide whether or not to report measure to floor of Senate.

A host of speakers, for and against President's plan, are being heard over the radio. Nation's lawyers, who are members of Bar Association, have voted 6 to 1 against plan. National Grange, at its last session, resolved to oppose any interference with integrity of Supreme Court. Turn to Editorial page, this issue, and read Grange statement regarding President's plan; also, the illuminating article by James Truslow Adams, on page 5.

■ Chrysler Strike Biggest "Sit-Down" Yet

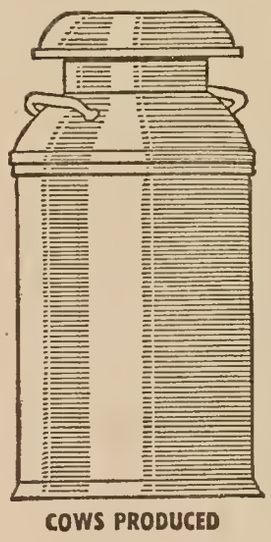
LABOR and auto industry are fighting another big battle, this time in plants of Chrysler Company at Detroit, Michigan. About 40,000 workmen laid down their tools on March 8th, took possession of 9 Chrysler plants, and said they will stay in them until their demands are granted. Altogether 125,000 persons are thrown out of work by strike.

Main bone of contention is union's demand for recognition as sole bargaining agent for all Chrysler employees, claiming that 95 per cent of them are union members. Company refused recognition, and secured court injunction ordering strikers to vacate property. When strikers defied the court order, Michigan's Governor Murphy warned them that the State may have to use force to restore respect for law and to protect personal and property rights.

Governor has appointed a twenty-man Committee on Law and Order to prepare and sponsor legislation for state aid in settling labor disputes. Auto union leaders have refused to sit with Committee.

A host of other strikes are plaguing Detroit. Last week, four leading hotels were scene of sit-downs, forcing 2500 guests to go elsewhere for service and food. Detroit strikes are in progress in Hudson and Reo Motor companies' plants, in aluminum, iron smelting, packing plants, department, drug, grocery, shoe and hat stores; cigar factories, a ginger ale company, restaurants, welfare office, and candy factory. Other day in Chicago, 200 striking taxi drivers wrecked cabs, slugged strikebreakers, threw passengers out of cabs, and battled police.

SLANT: "Sit-down" strikes are creating a critical situation in this country. Everyone wants to see labor get a fair deal, but it is using a wrong and dangerous method today. In effort to gain what it wants, auto union is setting an example of lawlessness, which can lead to widespread rioting, ruin of trade and commerce, and even to revolution and dictatorship.



THEY DON'T *Drink* IT ALL

COWS PRODUCED PEOPLE DRANK

Twenty-five million dairy cows on four and a half million American farms produce more than 100 *billion* pounds of milk a year. The nation's consumers don't drink all this milk. Only a little over a third of this is sold in the fluid market.

Until the development of ice cream and later dry and evaporated milk, the only market for this other milk was butter and cheese. Since the turn of the century, however, almost every year has seen additional uses for milk. Each has helped to establish a more dependable year-around market for all milk produced.

For 80 years Borden, through research and salesmanship, has carried a leading part in developing uses and markets for milk that have made dairying the greatest source of agricultural income in America.

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BORDEN'S ASSOCIATED COMPANIES Borden's 1857

■ Eccles Asks for Balanced Budget

"A PROMPT balancing of the Federal budget" was called for by Chairman Eccles of Federal Reserve Board, in public statement issued March 15th. Speaking of necessary steps in preventing disastrous price inflation, Mr. Eccles spoke in favor of more, not less, production, low interest rates, and a budget balanced by increased taxes. *SLANT:* Mr. Eccles said nothing about government cutting down expenses.

Best way to control dangerous price rises, said Mr. Eccles, is by increasing production. Higher wages and shorter hours, when they limit production, hurt both workers and public by cutting buying power and lowering demand. "When wage increases are passed along to the public," said Mr. Eccles, "and particularly when industries raise prices far beyond increased labor costs, a hardship is worked upon agriculture, unorganized workers, and all consumers."

■ Asks for More Power

TWO members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, Secretaries Wallace and Roper, have recently warned country that we are approaching another 1929 with fictitious business boom which may end in another great collapse. Secretary Wallace, asked, if in his opinion Federal government had powers enough to prevent any boom inflation, with resulting deflation and economic depression, replied:

"I think very definitely that the government *does not* have sufficient power now effectively to mitigate the wide swings of the business cycle."

SLANT: Remedy is not need for more and more power, as Secretary Wallace proposes. Such powers, if continued to be granted, will surely result in dictatorship. Instead, cure for inflation is to cut government spending.

■ Child Labor Amendment Loses in New York

NEW YORK State Assembly voted overwhelmingly against ratification of Child Labor Amendment, which State Senate had previously ratified. Strong opposition to measure developed at Hearing held February 22nd. State Grange and other Conference Board leaders attended Hearing and expressed themselves emphatically against it. Amendment would give a Federal bureau power to regulate or forbid labor of all children or young people under 18 years of age.

■ Farm Credit News

Springfield Bank Celebrates 20th Birthday

OBSERVING twentieth birthday of Springfield Land Bank on March 17, with annual conference of officers of 165 National farm loan associations, President Thomson reported bank in strongest position of its history.

Reduced during past year were operating expenses while reserves and undivided profits increased. "With better payments on loans, fewer loans in process of foreclosure, and acquired real estate selling better, we look forward with confidence to 1937. Northeast still feels effects of recent low prices, but material improvement is apparent on all sides."

Operating strictly as mutual farm mortgage institution, bank showed net earnings of $571,000 or $40,000 above 1932, previous high. Increased payments on outstanding loans brought delinquent interest from $580,000 a year ago to $273,000 on 28,000 outstanding loans with over 90% in good standing.

Lowest at any time in past five years is number of loans under foreclosure. "Holding nearly one-third of all farm-mortgage debt in Northeast, we must expect a certain number of failures," Thomson said. "Most are beyond human control, but some result from indifference on part of owners."

Bank's policy with delinquents is "to make a careful check on each case to see if there is some way the farmer can work out of his difficulties. If he is doing his honest best and the difficulties are not due to faulty management, extensions are granted."

With prevailing low interest rates and surplus of money, Thomson said number of requests for new Land Bank loans "is surprising." In the past year, 6,290 applications were entered for $24,000,000, largely due to permanent 4% interest rate on first mortgages.

Learns by Experience

Twenty years' farm-mortgage experience in Northeast shows great need for careful long-range study to diagnose trends in farm values, according to Mr. Thomson, "because repayments on long-term amortized debts do not keep pace with rapid changes in production, transportation and marketing.

"Sound loaning policy includes liberal attitude toward efficient farmers on best land, conservative attitude toward loans on poorer land, and outright refusal to applicants of poor character or inferior ability.

"Unsafe are loans based strictly on real estate, since best farms are soon ruined under poor or mediocre management.

"In past two decades, results on 35,000 farms show eight farmers in every hundred have failed, not necessarily with losses to Federal Land

Bank, but certainly with losses to individuals.

"Much needed is 'safe-farming' program which each farmer must develop for his own business. With reliable climate, good soils, and best markets of the world, our farmers have opportunity to make their business as safe as that anywhere in the country.

"Honesty and high moral integrity of farmers is most satisfying aspect of Land Bank's farm-mortgage experience," said Thomson. "Rank and file of farmers are willing to pay their debts and make an honest effort to do so."

■ *Hundreds of School Children Die in Blast*

IN HALF a minute on afternoon of March 18th, mysterious explosion completely destroyed world's largest rural school, killing between 500 and 600 school children. School, located at New London, Texas, on hilltop in midst of great oil field, was part of million dollar plant built two years ago to accommodate children from nearby towns.

More than 700 children and teachers were massed in school auditorium when tragedy occurred. Had explosion happened just 20 minutes later, most of children would have been safely on way home, as school was to have been dismissed at 3:30.

School was heated by gas line from adjoining oil fields, and blast is believed to have been caused by heat from boiler which set off accumulated gases in basement. There was no warning of danger, according to W. C. Shaw, superintendent of the consolidated school, who had just left building and gone about 50 yards from it when blast took place. "There wasn't much noise," he said. "The roof just lifted up, then the walls fell out and the roof fell in. It was all over in less than a minute."

Grief-stricken parents and rescue crews crowded scene shortly afterward. Many of victims were found to be still alive under debris, but most were so badly injured that they died later.

■ *Tit for Tat*

"AMERICANS are people who have the habit of putting their feet on the table and keeping their hats on in the room, while spitting chewing gum against the opposite wall." Quoted from a German newspaper in Herr Hitler's land. This statement and other remarks about "American coarseness and adolescence," appeared in German newspapers after Mayor La Guardia's remark that a good place to display an effigy of Hitler at New York City's coming World's Fair would be in the Chamber of Horrors. ***SLANT:*** When the neighbors' children get to calling each other names, the traditional retort has always been, "You're another!"

■ *Spanish Rebels Winning*

ACCORDING to some observers, Spanish war picture is now said to point to decisive victory for Rebel forces within a month. Since warships of Germany, Italy, France, and England have been policing Spanish waters, Loyalist and Rebel forces in Spain have been left to fight it out without further outside help. Although each side has around 40,000 foreign volunteers fighting with it, Rebels have advantage of having German and Italian tanks, airplanes, and seasoned troops, and are slowly encircling Madrid.

During latest Rebel drive against Madrid, now in fifth month of siege, many Italians were taken prisoner by Loyalist forces which are defending the city. Prisoners are said to have admitted presence of at least 40,000 Black Shirts (Italians) at Guadelajara with Rebel forces. Recent capture of Malaga was largely an Italian victory, and Madrid has accused Italy of waging "undeclared war" on Spanish Loyalist Government.

Hard Luck for Loyalists

Spanish Loyalist forces suffered a heavy blow during past fortnight when Rebels captured one of their vessels loaded with arms purchased here. Unlucky ship was Mar Cantabrico, which made American newspaper headlines in January when she dashed out of New York Harbor just in time to escape operation of amendment to Neutrality Act forbidding sale of American munitions to countries engaged in Civil War. Mar Cantabrico, disguised under new name and different coat of paint, arrived this month in Bay of Biscay, only to be shelled by Spanish Rebel cruiser and taken as rich prize of war.

■ *Eyes Don't Wear Out*

DON'T try to save your eyes by avoiding reading, sewing, or movies, because eyes don't wear out, says Dr. T. L. Terry, of Harvard Medical School. But he adds, "Get glasses if you need them, and *insist on proper lighting.*"

What does affect the eyes? Disease and injury, says Dr. Terry. He recommends an eye examination by competent eye-doctor every two years to detect disease symptoms and to keep up with changes in vision. Eyes have ability to grow throughout life, and thus new glasses are needed periodically.

That it is good for eyes to use them is borne out by observations of other University doctors, who claim that college students have more eye trouble in the Fall after college opens than they do later in the year, reason being that eyes get "rusty" during summer vacations.

■ *What Do People Die Of?*

THREE most frequent causes of death, according to last annual report of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., are diseases of coronary artery, organic heart disease, and cancer. These three together accounted for nearly 36 per cent of death claims paid by company last year. Eight per cent of deaths were due to accidents, of which half were auto accidents.

One old enemy of man, which formerly used to rank high as a life-snatcher, was only seventeenth on company's list last year as cause of death—pulmonary tuberculosis, responsible for but 1.76 per cent of deaths. Thanks to the fine work being done by anti-tuberculosis organization of this country, death rate from this disease has been steadily going down.

Insurance Company's report gives proof of something else—that depression is about over. In 1932, at peak of bad times, company paid 5¼ millions on suicide claims. Last year, suicides had dropped off to such an extent that company paid only about one-fifth of this amount on such claims.

■ *Sweet Potato To the Rescue*

CHEMISTS announce that yellow pulp of sweet potato can be used for high-grade laundry starch, adhesive for plasters, sizing of yarn or paper, "stickem" for postage stamps and labels, and for livestock feed that ranks with sugar beets. Also, new recipes have been developed for candies and confections to be made from sweet potatoes.

SLANT: Many scientists believe that one of chief ways to help agriculture — and all the rest of the country — is to take care of farm surplus by finding new industrial uses for farm crops.

■ *Rain Fights Black Blizzards*

PRICE of wheat took a tumble in market with reports from America's great "Dust Bowl" that wheat prospects were improving because of heavy falls of snow, sleet and rain in many of wheat-growing States. Not enough rain has fallen as yet, however, to put a stop to disastrous dust storms, aptly called "black blizzards."

■ *Good for Sheep Men*

PRODUCTION of shorn wool in United States this year will be about same as last year's clip of 360 million pounds. There are a few more sheep, but this is offset by unfavorable range conditions in western sheep States.

Wool prices will continue good, as result of exceptionally strong demand for wool during past two years and a small cut in world wool supply.

■ *Fat Your Boarder Cow*

COST of beef is 17 per cent higher than year ago, and still on up and up. Pork, veal and lamb are about same as last year's price, while prices of poultry are from five to nine cents a pound under those of year ago.

Good Books to Read

Great-Aunt Lavinia — *Joseph C. Lincoln*

Cape Cod in the good old days, when automobiles were an uncertain novelty and summer visitors to the Cape still unusual. Great-aunt Lavinia is a tart-tongued, lovable old lady, who manages her great-niece's love affair as shrewdly as she handles her own affairs. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York. $2.50.

The Gods Arrive — *Grant Lewi*

A vigorous, fast-moving story of the years between 1928 and 1935, told through the life of Karl Horton, who is 27 when the story opens, and through the lives of the people with whom he comes in contact. The first half of the story may seem fantastic, but the second half is a fascinating interpretation of American business of today. Pictured is the vast, complicated set-up of a typical business organization — its system, principles, routine, and personnel, and the reaction of the individual to it. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

The Good Earth

This great drama deals with the fundamental instincts of life, encompasses famine, revolution, harvest, pestilence, temptation, jealousy, birth and death. That fact that its characters are Chinese gives it a quaint flavor, revealing customs strange and interesting; but its greatness lies in its universality. Paul Muni plays the part of the Chinese farmer, with Luise Rainer as O-lan, the wife.

Wings of the Morning

English-made picture photographed in Technicolor, the setting being the hills and shores of Lake Killarney in Ireland. All lovers of horses will enjoy it, particularly the scenes of Epsom Downs on Derby Day. John McCormick, Irish ballad singer, sings three familiar ballads.

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for ALL FINE LAUNDERING

Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937

EVERY farmer in New York State is eligible to take part in 1937 agricultural conservation program. Predictions are made that 75,000 farmers will take part, more than double number in 1936, which may mean an extra $8,000,000 to farmers.

A number of changes have been made in program as it operated in 1936. First, each county will have an agricultural conservation association, made up of farmers who want to take part in program. Most counties are divided into from two to five districts; a meeting is held in each district and usually three members are elected to county board. This county board *elects* a county agricultural conservation committee of three persons. Twenty-five conservation agents, approximately one for each three thousand farmers who are taking part in program, will serve state and each county committee will select a county supervisor to check up to see that farmers have complied with regulations. Last year county committees were *appointed.*

Second big difference is that, except for tobacco, there will be no diversion payment this year for growing soil conservation crops instead of soil depleting crops. There will be one payment which, for each farmer, will be $1.00 per acre of crop land, with some minor provisions to fit special types of farming.

This year each county association has a budget to cover expenses and while necessary funds come from Washington, these expenses will be deducted next fall from payments to which members are entitled. This was not done last year.

A number of new soil building practices have been approved. One is controlling soil erosion by establishing sod strips between areas of cultivated crops on hillsides. Another is that rate of payment for planting forest trees has been doubled and rate is now $10 an acre for planting not less than 1,000 trees to the acre. A third new approved practice is removal of old vineyards and removal of dead or unproductive apple trees in commercial fruit growing areas.

On vegetable farms, payment is doubled where green manure crop replaces one vegetable crop during year.

It is allowable to add superphosphate to manure rather than applying it directly on field, and likewise superphosphate can be added on crop land, for example corn, as preparation for seeding the coming year.

In general, approved soil building practices are: improving pasture land, increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of hay lands, reforesting hillsides, improving farm wood lands, maintaining productivity of intensely cultivated land, improving fruit land and controlling erosion.

Must Earn it First

It is important to remember this point: Each farmer who plans to take part in program will figure according to rules set down for his soil building allowance. He can get help in doing this from his county agricultural agent, any one of the 25 conservation agents, or the county supervisor. But before he can get this money next fall, he must show that it, or rather an equal sum, has been spent in following one or more of the soil building practices. For example, if a man has a soil building allowance of $112, he can show that he has spent $20 of it in setting out two acres of poor land to trees, that he has spent $20 for protecting 20 acres of land from soil erosion by strip cropping, and he has spent other amounts according to schedule given for applying superphosphate, establishing new seedings of alfalfa, or in following any other practices that have been approved.

Meetings have already been held in most counties to explain this program. If you did not attend, you can still participate. Attend other meetings and talk with your county agricultural agent if you need additional information.

BUILD FOR GREATER DAIRY PROFITS

Free plans show how to build sanitary improvements of Concrete

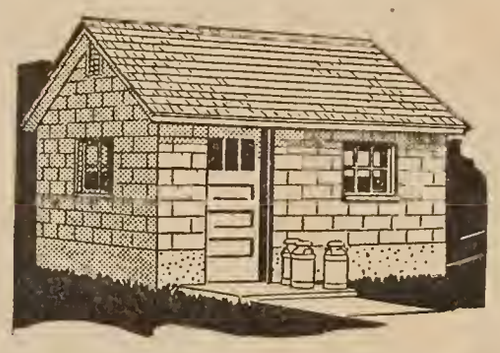
CONCRETE plays an important part in making your dairy pay. A concrete floor keeps cows healthier; is easier to clean and disinfect; doesn't absorb odors; is wear-proof, fire-proof and vermin-proof.





Concrete milk houses and cooling tanks make it easy to keep milk clean to handle it efficiently—prevent the losses that result when milk is graded down.

Or perhaps you need a new feeding floor, poultry house, grain bin, storage cellar, or other modern improvements.



Build at low cost with concrete, and you know it will last for a lifetime. Do the work yourself or ask your cement dealer to recommend a concrete contractor. Let us help by sending free plans and suggestions. Check list below.

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Farm Bills Before Legislature

EACH year during the legislative session, we give our readers a summary of farm bills in the State Legislature, and at the close of the session we explain every new law bearing on rural life that has been passed. Read these columns carefully, be informed on new legislation that affects your business, and then protest or support bills with your representatives in the Legislature before they are passed.

We are indebted to Senator Leigh J. Kirkland for most of the information in the following summary of new bills affecting New York State agriculture:

Milk Marketing Bills

Legislation and recommendations to take place of present price-control law are explained elsewhere on this page.

Milk Price Spread

There is a bill with an appropriation of $75,000 providing for study of spread in milk prices between what the consumer pays and the farmer gets.

Oleo

This bill would prohibit the use of oleo or butter substitutes in the place of butter in State institutions. There is also another bill which provides for a license fee for selling and manufacturing oleomargarine, whether it be at retail or in the restaurant or manufacturing.

Milk Publicity and Advertising

This bill would provide again for the State to carry on an advertising campaign to increase the consumption of milk.

Drug Store Sales Bill

Would prevent drug stores from selling food or operating restaurants in connection with their business. As these drug stores sell great quantities of milk in their lunches, passage of this bill would adversely affect the milk business.

Cattle Indemnity Bill

Several bills in the Legislature would provide indemnities for Bang's disease and mastitis.

Council of Farms and Markets

A resolution in the Legislature provides for amending the State constitution, giving the Governor the power to appoint Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. If adopted, this would prevent enacting of any law for setting up a Council of Agriculture and Markets in the future. Bill has passed Senate and is now before Committee on Judiciary in Assembly.

Bills have also been introduced in both houses providing for the setting up of Council of Agriculture and Markets along similar lines to the old Council. These bills follow the recommendations of the New York State Conference Board, whereby the agricultural organizations would make recommendations and nominations for members of the Council.

Other Farm Laws

Some other bills provide for:

1. Right of farmers to use canal waters of State.
2. Tractor exemption for farmers on highways.
3. An international log rule for measuring logs.
4. To create a market authority to set up a central market somewhere on the lower Hudson.

Conference Board Makes Milk Recommendations

NEW YORK State Conference Board of Farm Organizations met in Albany Tuesday, March 16. Board spent considerable time on milk situation and made a number of recommendations.

They propose a plan which would make it possible for producers and dealers to take over control of milk industry. This would include legislation to make it legally possible for a committee or negotiating agency for producers in any one market area to sit down with a similar committee formed by dealers, in order to negotiate prices for that area.

To provide for a possible emergency, such for example as a total breakdown of price structure in a particular area, Conference Board recommends that Commissioner of Agriculture be empowered to declare an emergency in any market area and to fix a price for milk dealers there, provided such action is requested by 75 per cent of producers and by dealers handling 50 per cent of the milk.

On Wednesday, Board, through a sub-committee, presented these proposals to Senator Rogers and Assemblyman Allen, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of legislative committee which has been conducting hearings on milk marketing, and to other members of the committee for their consideration.

Bang Disease Indemnity

On question of state indemnity for diseased cattle, Conference Board recommended a state appropriation of a million dollars to supplement federal indemnity, now available, of $25 for grades and $50 on purebreds condemned for Bang's disease, in herds under state and federal supervision. (Committee appointed by Governor to study Bang's disease reported to him recently and recommended that a state appropriation be passed to provide indemnities for cows reacting to blood test for Bang's disease. Chairman of committee is H. E. Babcock.

Bills Relating to Fruit

Recommendations were made on several bills suggested by Legislative Fruit and Vegetable Commission. Conference Board disapproved bill providing for Division of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables; also the proposed appropriation of $57,650 to finance it. Conference Board believes that work proposed for new bureau can be adequately handled under present set-up and that crying need at present time is increase in inspection force of Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Conference Board approved bill calling for new definition of an open package for grapes, but took no action on proposed new definition for an open package of apples.

No action was taken on bill providing appropriation of $7,500 for melon research at Geneva, but Conference Board proposes that a bill be introduced to appropriate $30,000 to develop improved varieties and strains of vegetables, including melons.

Cows Keep Two Jumps Ahead of Milk Consumption

THOUGH milk consumption in New York is ahead of last year (receipts one recent week were 6,791 cans above the same week a year ago), production continues to lead consumption. Estimate is that New York dairies are producing from 20 to 30 pounds per day per dairy more than they did a year ago. State Department of Agriculture reports production on March 1 as 10 to 12 per cent above a year ago, bringing total production to the level of 1931 and 1932. Much of this extra milk is seeking a fluid market and result is that concessions are being made below control board prices.

Grain Feeding. On March 1, New York dairymen were feeding less grain per pound of milk produced than any March 1 since 1931. Feed price averaged 62 cents a hundred more than a year ago and was highest for the date in many years.

Hay is short in some areas but total supply in state is sufficient to carry cows to the usual pasture date. Those who must buy hay are feeling the pinch.

Fear is expressed that meadows, particularly new seeding, will come through the winter in bad shape.

February Milk Prices

Dairymen's League. Net pool return for February, including average plus differentials, is $1.88. This is one cent below January and 4 cents under February return a year ago.

Producers delivering to non-volume plants received a net nool price for 3.5 milk of $1.73, for Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. Average plus differential earned by individual producers is figured at 15 cents. Net pool price includes 7 cents a hundredweight for certificates. Administration expense was 5 cents a hundredweight.

Grade A producers delivering to Essential Grade A plant will receive 62 per cent of Grade A premium earned.

Sheffield Producers. Net cash price to be paid members of Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for Grade B milk per 100 pounds in 201-210 mile zone delivered by them during February is $1.88½ for 3.5 per cent, with usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials.

February price is a half cent lower than January and 7½ cents lower than net cash price of February, 1936.

More Milk Per Cow

By LELAND SPENCER

IT IS a fact well known to readers of this column that poor cows do not pay. Yet it is common knowledge, also, that many farmers continue to milk and feed cows whose production is too small to pay for their keep. Is the situation improving? How rapidly is farmers' knowledge of breeding and selection of dairy animals bearing fruit in higher average yield per cow?

For answers to these questions we have to rely mostly on statistics provided by Census of Agriculture taken once in each five or ten years. Unfortunately these statistics are not entirely accurate or comparable. In some of the census enumerations, heifers which had not freshened were counted in with the cows. Farmers' and census takers' estimates of yearly output of milk have been affected by rate of production at the time when the census was taken. The enumerations of 1890 and 1900 were made in June, when milk flow was at its seasonal peak. Since 1920 each census has been taken in January, when many of the cows are dry.

However, the approximate figures listed in the table show the general trend of milk yield per cow in New York State during the past 80 years. This yield practically doubled in the 75 years which ended with 1930. In the past five years the output per cow has been cut down some as result of low prices for milk, and delayed culling of old, low-producing animals. Very likely this is only a temporary halt in the upward trend of milk production, which will be resumed in the near future.

TREND OF MILK YIELD PER COW IN NEW YORK STATE

Year	Milk Produced	Milk Sold, or Manufactured on the Farm
	Pounds per Cow per Year	
1855		2,646
1865		2,585
1870		3,016
1880		3,391
1890	3,965	—
1900	4,429	3,840
1910	5,177	4,577
1920	4,451	3,931
1925	4,730	4,365
1930	5,538	5,161
1935	5,477	—

Note: The statistics of milk sold or manufactured on the farm are more nearly comparable from year to year. Those for years prior to 1920 are taken from Circular 186, New York State Department of Farms and Markets, 1919, by G. F. Warren.

Market Briefs

Wool. Prices of wool probably will be maintained near present levels during next three or four months. U. S. farms had one per cent more sheep and lambs on January 1 than they had a year ago, but poor condition of ranges in the West is expected to offset the increase. Because wool prices are high relative to other textile materials, mill consumption of wool in 1937 may run under 1936 figures.

Butter. Because of ratio between feed prices and butterfat price, high level of butter production during last six months of 1936 may not be continued during first six months of 1937, though probabilities are that total production for year will be slightly higher than for 1936.

Butter constitutes 23 per cent of total fats and oils consumed in this country in 1936. Lard accounts for 16 per cent, cottonseed oil for 15 per cent, tallow for 11 per cent.

Corn. From July, 1936, through February, 1937, 35 million bushels of corn were imported. At end of February, little corn was left in Argentine but new crop will be available in April and heavy imports are expected from May to September.

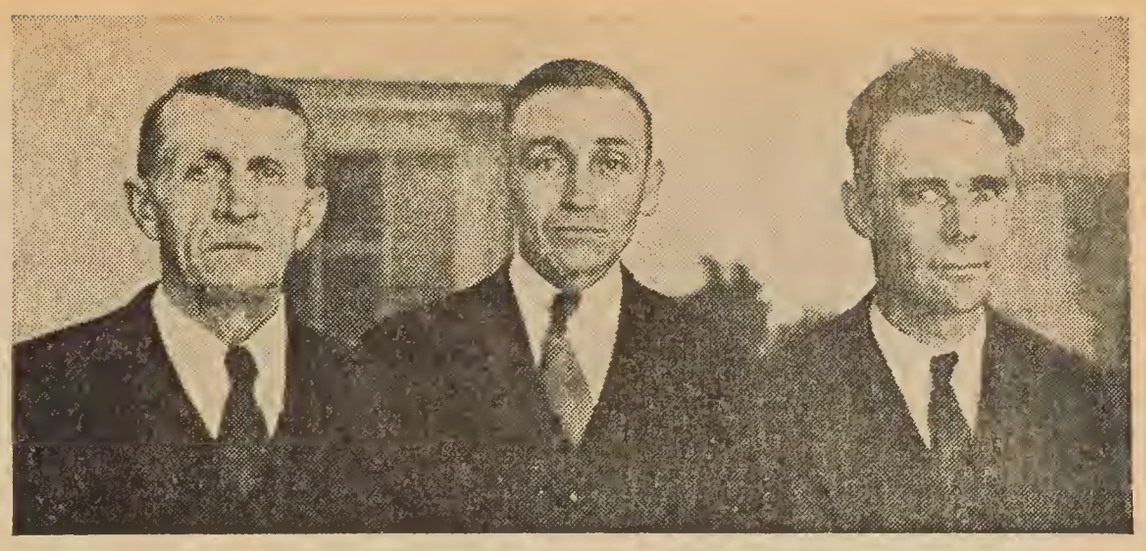
Horses. On January 1, horses in U. S. were estimated at 11,527,000 head, a reduction of nine-tenths of one per cent during the year. However, number of colts under one year increased six per cent and was largest since 1923. Average value of horses is given as $99, compared with $96 a year earlier, and is highest since 1918.

Clover Seed. An important requirement for farmers participating in soil conservation program is that clover seed used must be adapted to this area in order to qualify for payments. Any clover seed with a small per cent dyed red is "taboo," and any seed with a small percentage stained green should be viewed with suspicion.

Prices

Index of prices of New York State farm products in February was 111, 12 points higher than February a year ago and double the index for that month in 1933. Compared with a year ago, prices are higher for grain sold from farms, beans, hay, potatoes, apples and wool, and lower for chickens, pigs and beef cattle.

Index for U. S. farm products is 127, which is 18 points higher than it was a year ago.



At 10th annual Steuben County potato growers' convention, Frank Wager of Cohocton, left, was pronounced grand champion exhibitor. Harry Shaver, center, and Clarence Shaver, right, of Wayland, were pronounced class winners. Purpose of convention is to foster better potato industry and develop leadership.

This Milk Business

(*Continued from Page* 10)

us open this door and sweep out our own house before we criticize too severely the houses of the other branches of the dairy industry.

The production of milk for fluid consumption must be protected by a system of inspection that serves the consumer, the distributor, and the producer. The farmer has always been considered as an individual who resents any intrusion into his methods of farming. But as the farmer has continued to increase his production of foodstuffs to meet the demands of city consumers, he has been forced to change his methods to comply with the changing demands of the consumers. Any attempt to force on the market, agricultural products which do not meet the desires of the city housewife who does the purchasing, will lead to low prices to the farmer.

The producer of fluid milk must be constantly on guard to furnish a product in which the housewife can have full confidence. The barn inspector, and the officials of the city and State Boards of Health are essential in the complete picture of the fluid milk business. Through their approval of the source of supply and proper sanitation in distribution, milk has become accepted by the housewives of the cities as the nearly perfect food.

So it is obvious that milk producers and milk and barn inspectors must cooperate continually to maintain the highest possible standard of purity and quality of fluid milk. In the past, mistakes have been made by producers and inspectors. Some inspectors have been overly anxious to impress the farmers with their authority; and some farmers have returned the compliment by impressing these same inspectors with their farmer-independence. In this exchange the farmer always loses. On the other hand, I am very grateful to an inspector who helped me to control disease in my herd, who offered very practical suggestions for the improvement of my methods of handling milk, who has always come to my barn in a spirit of cooperation. I hope he has left my barn feeling that I am sincerely desirous of cooperating with him.

Having established the foundation for success in the fluid milk business through the adoption of better farming methods which lead to lower production costs and through the establishment of cooperative efforts on the part of farmers and health officials to safeguard quality, the next step is to combine the efforts of all the branches of the dairy industry with this objective: To make costs of dairy products to the consumer as low as possible. This final cost to the consumer would include a reasonable profit to all those who are essential in the production, sale, and distribution of milk. The dairy farmer whose day begins two hours before breakfast and lasts until the final chore is finished long after sunset is not apt to be in any mood to consider the trials of any other branch of the industry, particularly if his best cow has just died from a punctured heart caused by the wire or nail she swallowed some time in the past. The distributor on the other hand, finds it difficult to consider seriously the problems of the farmer because his mind is concentrating on marketing problems that include labor troubles, everchanging government experiments in price regulations, changing city ordinances that affect his delivery equipment, changing consumer demands, and stiff competition of other distributors.

Throughout the entire field of human endeavor the greatest good to the greatest number has been the result of an intelligent effort on the part of all concerned to gain a mutual understanding of their problems; and having done this, to cooperate in measures to eliminate the problems. Business relations that ignore these fundamental rules are bound to result in disagreements and finally failure. All of us who are connected in any way with the production, inspection, and distribution of fluid milk must submerge our individual problems in order that we may better consider the problems of the entire industry. It is difficult to see just what the results will be, but four thousand years of recorded history have proven conclusively that this policy has always led the way to progress.

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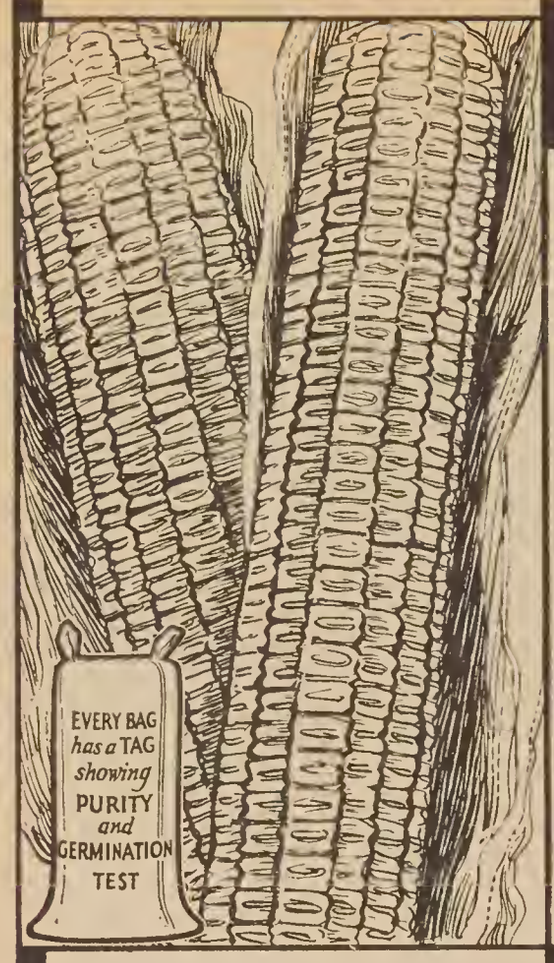
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Crop Growing HINTS

1. KILL BEAN BEETLES

When bean leaves look like this, the Mexican bean beetle has been getting in his dirty work. All beetles have four stages — the egg, the larva, the pupa and the adult. In the upper right hand corner of the picture is the young larva, the form that does most of the chewing. At the left is the pupa, or resting stage. The adult beetle is brownish yellow in color, has eight



black spots on each wing, and is from a quarter to a third of an inch long.

To kill this pest, spray with one pound of magnesium arsenate to 50 gallons of water, or dust with one part of magnesium arsenate to five parts of hydrated lime. Be sure that the poison hits the under sides of the leaves, as that is where the damage is done. It may be necessary to spray or dust four or five times.

2. CUT SEED POTATOES

Cutting seed potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine. The knife is set point up in the board on which the cutter



sits. The uncut seed is conveniently located to the cutter's right, and when the going is good, an expert will cut forty barrels of seed a day.

Dusting cut seed with sulphur, lime or gypsum does not pay. If potatoes are to be planted within a few days, no treatment is necessary; otherwise storing cut seed where the air is moist and the temperature is about 50 degrees F. will aid rapid corking over of cut surfaces. This retards decay when the seed pieces are planted. A blocky seed piece weighing from one to one and a half ounces is considered about right.



3. CHOOSE TASTY VARIETIES

The Giant Stringless Green Pod, one of the string beans recommended in Cornell Bulletin 370, "Varieties of Vegetables for 1937" by Paul Work and A. E. Griffiths.

At the right is a cross section of a pod. There is little resemblance between new varieties of stringless beans and the old-timers that we thought were good a few years ago.

4. MAKE NEIGHBORS ENVIOUS

One way for home gardeners to get a jump on the neighbors is to start cucumbers, melons and other tender



crops under individual glass houses. The glass protects against frost, the ground warms up faster, and the plants are protected against cucumber beetles and other pests.

5. TRANSPLANT TOMATOES

Setting tomato plants in a cold frame on the farm of Peter Aldro, near New Haven, Conn. The plants were grown in flats and later will be transplanted to the field, in time to get a quick start for the early market.





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What to Do With POOR SEEDING

My new seeding was poor last fall. As my old meadows are all broken up, I will have no hay unless I can get a crop from the new seeding. I have been thinking of shaking on a grass seed mixture before the frost goes out and then rolling the ground later. Will it be a waste of seed? If not, what mixture would be best to use?

UNDER conditions with which you are faced, you can do something that may help out considerably.

Sow your regular seeding mixture over the field where the seeding has failed. If you do the work by hand, you might proportion the rate of seeding somewhat, depending on the stand that is present. You would put on nearly or quite a full quantity of seed where your present seeding is very thin and a lesser amount proportionately in other sections of the field.

Put the seed on early so that there may be good assurance that it will be covered by the freezing and thawing action of late winter and early spring.

Rolling Helps

As soon as the field is dry enough, go over it with a roller to save, insofar as that may be possible, the plants from last year's seeding which have heaved out and to insure that all of the seed you sow this spring is covered well enough so that it will quite certainly come on and make good plants.

If your field a year ago, when it was seeded, was not fertilized quite liberally, you will probably do well to topdress on the land this year 200 pounds or more of 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent to the acre. Very often even more satisfactory results can be obtained if, in addition to superphosphate, a light dressing of manure is employed. Where benefits in addition to those afforded by superphosphate are desired and where manure is not available, one may, in addition to the superphosphate, employ 100 to 150 pounds to the acre of a nitrogen carrier, or perhaps for greatest economy in case both nitrogen and phosphoric acid are needed, one might employ such a fertilizer as that known as ammo-phos of the 16-20-0 composition. This fertilizer has as much nitrogen and phosphoric acid in 100 pounds as 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 100 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate mixed together.

Cut Hay Early

Cut the hay early which comes on from the seeding which has lived over winter. Thus you insure to as great a degree as possible that you will get a second crop from your established plants, and thus you remove the competition of the established plants from the seeding you sow this spring at about the time that the new plants need extra space and light. Along in late August or early September, you should be able to cut a crop of hay consisting of the growth afforded by the seed you sowed this spring and by the second growth which should come on from the plants which are already established.

It further might be mentioned that the chance is very good that the hay you may cut this next late summer or early fall will be of especially good quality, consisting as it will mostly of a young growth from the seeds you sow this spring, although it will consist in part of the second growth from the plants that are now established, and such growth is usually very good quality, too.—*John H. Barron, Extension Specialist in Agronomy, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.*

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Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc.
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Collies: Shep—Hound Pups—Pigs $5 each; Bantams $.50; rat dogs $2. Mullen, Tuckerton, N. J.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Registered HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

from good daughters of our Proven Sire, Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman 638469. His dam has 27,235 lb. milk, 945 lb. fat. His daughters excel dams 1678 lb. milk or 19% — 74 lb. fat or 26.2%. In April will have several of these calves for sale. Bargains at $20.00 each. Registered and transferred. ORDER EARLY.

C. S. Harvey, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

SPOT FARMS

J. C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N.Y.

Registered and Grade Holstein cows and heifers, close springers, T. B., Bang and Garget tested.

Young Sons

are now available by our great

Carnation Inka Invincible

Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.

Write today to

ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM

Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782

His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.

Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.

SMITHOME FARM

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

---

90 HEAD For Sale—Bull Calves, Service Bulls, Yearling Heifers, Also Good Milk Cows

Our herd combines the blood lines of Changeling Butter Boy, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Changelings. Now added herd sire King Strathmore Matchless No. 671872, dam being one of foundation stock of Winterthur Farms. Three nearest dams average 1006.2 lbs. fat, 23,000 lbs. milk. Have had satisfactory years at nine leading fairs New York and Pennsylvania.

HERD ACCREDITED NEGATIVE.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM,

HARRY W. PETZOLD, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3841 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.

THE FIRST 12 DAUGHTERS OF OUR HERD SIRE AVERAGE MILK 12,221, FAT 472, TEST 3.86, 305 DAYS.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS FOR SALE.

THIS BREEDING WILL LOWER THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Holstein-Friesians

Senior Sire: Kookee Junior Starkdale Lyons Lad, No. 636724. His dam as 3 yr. old, Class B, Milk 17,735.1, Fat 648.9, test 3.67. Milked over 90 lbs. per day.

Junior Sire: Osborndale Sir Walker Ormsby May, No. 728300. Sons and daughters for sale from good record dams. Accredited and Blood Tested.

YOUNGDALE FARM,

Tel. Stanfordville 23F5. Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Yearling Aug. P.B.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Evenly marked and of good type. Dam's record at 3 yrs. — 15,480 milk, 592 fat. Dam is member of proven cow family. Sire and dam's sire both proven with daughters showing marked increase over dams.

PRICE $200.00.

RAYMOND V. O. DUBOIS

Gardiner, New York

Bull Calves from cows with production records.

Proven Holstein Sires

SIR DAYBREAK PROSPECT 406700 — Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Walker breeding.

PRINCE REGINA 580271 — Carnation Prince-Hazelwood-Sir Inka May breeding.

Junior Sire

SIR INKA MAY 42nd 705137 — A Sir Inka May-Matador Segis Ormsby bull of great promise.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Approved Accredited BULL . . .

Born Oct. 10, 1936. Sire: Carnation Joe Mooie No. 545770. 10 A.R. daughters, 5 from 624 to 775 lbs. His full sister as a 4 yr. old made 1105 lbs. butter with a 4% test and sold for $1100. in the 1935 Blue Ribbon Sale. Dam: Fayne Glista Korndyke No. 1549677 2 yr. 11 mos. 267 days 11,371 lbs. milk, 406.5 lbs. fat. Granddam, twice over 500 lbs. fat. 5 times over 400 lbs. fat, testing 3.7 to 4.0 Strictly twice a day milk. $125. Reg. and transferred. F.O.B. New Paltz.

FRANK G. ELLIOTT NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

Princess' May Royal's

sons on free lease from birth, for period of 5 years, out of good registered Guernseys, Bang Free. Princess' May Royal's daughters are outstanding, making him a great proved bull, index 13,655.19 lbs. milk, 675.93 fat. His sire sold for $23,000 and his dam for $7,000. D.H.I.A. members preferred.

T. E. Milliman — Hayfields Farm

Churchville, New York

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At this time we are offering an outstanding young son of our junior herd sire, Osborndale Sir Ona Homestead out of Sadie Kerk Colanthus, daughter of that great sire, King Kerk Colanthus. Will gladly answer any inquiries.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

BROOKLANDS FARM

Stephen Blodgett, FISHKILL, N. Y.

ANYAN FARMS

Bull calf born Sept. 23. Dam 3 yr. old maternal sister of N. Y. State Champion 3 yr. old in 305 da. Class C division. Her dam is our old foundation cow having a 4.3% test. Calf's dam made in C.T.A. as a 2 yr. old in 341 da. 10,325 milk, 347.90 fat, is a perfect heifer with a fine udder, just the kind for the dam of your herd sire. Her sire is a brother of the famous "King Bessie" bull at "Elmwood Farms." Sire: Fanyan King of the Snows whose dam, a 4% test, 911 fat 4 yr. old, rated excellent in Canada, is a sister of the world's Champion "Snow Countess", 4.3% long time producer. His Sire, "Aristocrat" is also a son of "Countess," a 1125 fat producer, and his first sister to finish is the new double world's champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat.

Calf marked half and half, straight as an arrow. PRICED AT $100. FIRST CHECK TAKES HIM.

C. C. BENNETT, Homer, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms

Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age. out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.

Write for sales list and prices.

FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Bulls - 1 to 6 Mos. Old

FROM OFFICIAL RECORD COWS

Sons of ROYAL'S BELL BUOY and VALOR'S BELL BUOY. Some out of young Producing cows at very reasonable prices. Write for List.

Accredited **CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.** Blood Tested.
R.D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.

WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.

Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULLS

One month to serviceable age Sons and grandsons of

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308

(48 A. R. daughters)

Out of HIGH RECORD dams. Occasionally a few females. Pedigrees and full particulars on request. Accredited Negative

TARBELL FARMS,

Smithville Flats, New York.

For Sale **ELMBROOK FARM — Jerseys**

FRESH, YOUNG COWS.

ACCREDITED HERD — NO DISEASE.

FENN GODDARD

Route 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL

FOR SALE

SUSAN'S IXIA BOY NO. 372545.
Born Nov. 21, 1934.

Sire Ixia Fern Oxford No. 354123. Imported in dam by Mr. Edmond Butler of Chester, N. Y. SIRE OF SIRE Imp. Ixia Oxford Lad No. 359289. Sire of 20 tested cows including Miranda's Ixia, Champion Producing Cow on the Island for 1933.

DAM, Pretty Pansy Susan No. 756025. D.H.I.A. Record 8692 lbs. milk, 428 lbs. fat. SIRE OF DAM, Pogis 99th Duke 15th No. 218981, a tested Sire, 12 daughters averaged 529 lbs. fat, 10083 lbs. milk, 5.25% test.

PRICE, $150.00.

Here is a real bargain. Herd accredited for T.B. Bloodtested for Bangs.

River View Dairy Farm

W. S. ROWE, MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

Registered and Grades ***Jerseys***

T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.

Duncan D. Campbell Andes, N. Y.

For Sale JERSEY BULL

Creme O'Gold Blue Boy No. 375385.

Born Nov. 8, 1935. Negative to blood test.

Herd T.B. Accredited. A few females.

Roy L. Bielby & Son, R. 3, Rome, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT

Leonardsville, New York

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

March 30	Fred A. Blewer estate. Dispersal sale.
April 2	80th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 27-28	W. D. Robens & Son. Dispersal Sale. Poland, N. Y.

Guernseys

April 19	Louis Merryman's 27th Semi-annual Sale. Timonium, Md.

Jerseys

April 6	Auction. Clear Spring, Md. Kieffer S. Seibert.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon, Conn.

Aberdeen Angus

Mar. 29	Bethel Farm Sale. Pine Plains, N. Y.
May 10	First Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Coming Events

March 29-April 1	Farm and Home Week. Orono, Maine.
Apr. 17	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association Annual Meeting. Hartford, Conn.
June 2	American Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. State College, Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.

Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.

Accredited and Blood Tested

GUY D. POWER & SON

West Genesee St. Road Auburn, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Offering young sons of "Strathglass Henry Douglas", son of "Lyonston Douglas", out of oustanding dams.

ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.

Old Homestead Farm

ROBERT L. SQUIRES, Mgr., MASSENA, N. Y.

ANGUS CATTLE

Get our prices on 1936 bulls and heifers and a few aged cows.

Bethel Farm, Inc.

FRANK RICHARDS, Mgr.

Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FUERST STOCK FARM

Purebred Percherons — Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle

MYRON M. FUERST

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Three Bull Calves

Two Excellent Heifer Calves

Sired by our Imported Bull

PRICED TO SELL

Windward Farms — Wethersfield Springs — WARSAW, N. Y.

JOHN AYRAULT, JR. C. G. CLOR.

Aberdeen-Angus

2 BULLS NINE MONTHS OLD, BEST OF BREEDING ON BOTH DAM AND SIRE SIDE OF PEDIGREE, BEING OF BRIARCLIFF STOCK SELECTED BY MR. PEW.

SOUTHWOOD FARM,

Tivoli, New York

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

(REGISTERED)

36 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS. BEST OF BREEDING. VERY THRIFTY.

W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N.Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly increasing.

Plan to attend the 1st Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Ithaca, May 10th.

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

Aberdeen-Angus

SELECTED BULLS AND HEIFERS
6-8 MONTHS OF AGE.
THICK, LOWSET, SMOOTH AND UNIFORM.
ALSO A-1 STEER CALVES FOR 4-H WORK.

The Peelle Co. Rock Stream, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus

Young bulls and a few bred cows.
Certified Cornellian Seed Oats.
Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes.

CLAYTON TAYLOR, LAWTONS, ERIE CO., N. Y.

WE OFFER

Choice Brown Swiss Bulls

CALVES AND YEARLINGS

T.B. Accredited and approved blood tested.

D. N. BOICE, Owner.

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Quality HEREFORDS

Registered Stock For Sale.

Langston Stock Farm
Alden - New York

Shorthorn Bull

SIRE: Roon Knight and the Dam Imogene Queen. Born July 31, 1935, from an accredited and abortion tested herd.

EDGAR BENNETT

Victor, New York

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls



of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

PINE RIDGE **Shorthorns**

are offering 5 young cows in milk, also 1 roan bull 1½ years old. These cattle are good individuals with dairy and beef qualities.

LEWIS G. WIDGER & SON

Spencerport, New York

Northern New York and Canadian

COWS

Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.

Hutchins & Leggett
Malone, New York

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa. Delivered by truck or carload.

Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Rambouillet Sheep
A FEW GOOD BRED EWES.
Holstein Cattle
CALVES OF BOTH SEXES AT FARMERS' PRICES.
W. H. Preston, Springwater, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
BERKSHIRES
BOAR and SOW PIGS, Also BRED SOWS. All High Grade No. 1 Stock, at Reasonable Prices
Write your wants. 1937 Poultry and Stock calendar free. Write
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.



JACKS
RAISE MULES.
14 Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jennys in Foal. Write for prices.
Krekler's Jack Farm
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of
Heavy Farm HORSES
10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
1 Registered Belgian Stallion coming 3 years old, sorrel, light mane and tail, weight 1650 lb. Won 7 first prizes at Fairs.
Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them.
Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.
E. A. NOBLE SENECA CASTLE, N. Y. Phone - Geneva 21 F 23

For Sale:
One Blue roan horse,
7 YEARS OLO, SOUNO AND TRUE.
One extra good, brood mare,
WEIGHT 1600 LBS. WILL WORK ANYWHERE. DUE TO FOAL MAY 11.
Also her last colt,
ONE YEAR OLD JUNE 1ST.
One extra good roan mare,
1550 LBS. ANO BROKE.
M. J. DE LEA
SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.
Phone—Geneva 23F21.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares
One 6 yr. old Mainring Stallion.
One 3 yr. old Wampo Stallion.
One yearling stallion.
Two Mainring mares.
S. J. HOOD, MEDINA, N. Y.

FOR Sale: One young, matched team of
BELGIANS
Weight 3500 lbs. A perfect pair raised in N. Y. State.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Pair Large 2-Yr. Old Registered **Percheron Fillies**
chestnut and dark grey, Carnot, Laet and Sang breeding, choice $300.00.
Large high grade Percheron Stallion, 3 yrs. old, dark grey, broken double and single, $250.00.
Large pair matched high grade yearlings, dark grey, horse and mare, $100.00 each.
VERNON R. LAFLER, R.D. No. 1 MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

For Sale:
MATCHED PAIR BROWN BELGIUM GELOINGS, 4 YRS. OLO—BROKE. WEIGHT 2800. PRICE FOR PAIR $400.
BAY GELOING, 3 YRS. OLO. WEIGHT 1100—BROKE — $150.
These are native horses, sound, fine condition.
Earl White, Village Farm, Arcade, N. Y.

Honey Special:
60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.
Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

OUR BEST
LIGHT CLOVER HONEY
1-5 lb. pail $1.00, 2 pails $1.80 and 6 pails $4.50. Buckwheat 1-5 lb. pail $.90, 2 pails $1.70 and 6 pails $4.00. All Postpaid third zone. Write for Wholesale prices.
Finger Lakes Apiaries, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
4,000 Bu. Certified Green Mt. SEED POTATOES
FAVOR R. SMITH,
FARM OIRECTOR,
Lake Placid Club, New York.

Vermont Certified Seed Potatoes
Official estimato based on questionnaire indicates average yield Vermont certified seed producers last season 336 bushels per acre. Available from choice seed lines are Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Katahdins, Chippewas, Spaulding Rose and a few of the old Early Rose from rovived strain. For list write: H. L. BAILEY, Secretary Certified Seed Growers' Association, Care Dept. of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MOUNTAINS; GOLO COIN; COBBLERS; etc. Also GLADIOLUS BULBS 20 mixed $1.00 Post Paid. These are mostly large Exhibition Type of the finest colors, winning for us 26 Blue Ribbons at Malone and Gouverneur Fairs 1937.
Roy C. Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

CERTIFIED
Seed Potatoes
SMOOTH RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RUSSET RURALS; COBBLERS.
H. L. HODNETT & SONS
Fillmore, New York

SEEDS
CORN: West Branch
Sweepstakes, Cornell No. 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3; Oats: Cornellian; Soybeans: Cayuga, Manchu; Cornell Pasture Mixture, Wild White Clover, Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa. Oanish Cabbage Seed. Write for free price list.
JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
Ludlowville, - - - - New York

Adirondack Farm
TURKEYS
Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland; the baby beef type. The size that satisfies the retail trade. Prize winners at 1936 Poultry Industries Exposition. Breeding stock, eggs.
HARRY M. COVELL, Haviland Road, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

LAUGHMAN'S
NARRAGANSETT AND BOURBON RED
TURKEYS
They have proven their worth as Exhibition and Commercial Turkeys. Just made another sensational win at the great New York Show.
Write for 1937 price list on Stock, Eggs.
CECIL LAUGHMAN Box A Dunraven, N. Y.

R.O.P. PEOIGREED AND CERTIFIED
LEGHORNS
TWENTY YEARS BREEOING FOR PRODUCTION, VIGOR AND EGG QUALITY.
Write for Circular.
The White Egg Farm
E. R. STONE & SON, CLYDE, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
NO REACTORS IN FIVE YEARS.
Write for Details.
The Glen Springs, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

ARTMAN'S HIGH PRODUCING
Certified LEGHORNS
Give Good Results.
Write
Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

VICKERY'S R. O. P. LEGHORNS
Large type birds with 17 years breeding for large egg size and high average production. Highest percentage qualifying females and largest egg size 1936 Penna. R.O.P. We use only Pedigreed Males. WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED—B.W.D. TESTED.
If you are interested in better bred poultry write for catalog.
Vickery's Poultry Farm
Box 12, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS
Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.
ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS.
Send for circular.
Kirkup's Poultry Farm
Mattituck, New York

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
and ROCK RED CROSS
HATCHING EGGS
B.W.D. — CLEAN.
Write for reasonable prices. State quantity of eggs you want in order to insure best prices.
WEBSTER POULTRY FARM
CLARK ST. ROAO, R.F.D. 3, AUBURN, N. Y.

New Hampshires
STRONG, HAROY STOCK —
Guarantee 97% livability to three weeks — Three out of five egg prizes, 1935 State Fair.
HATCHING EGGS - $5.00 per Hundred
WILL HATCH BETTER THAN 70%.
SAMUEL SACHS, Camillus, N. Y.

PRODUCTION-BRED
S. C. White Leghorns
—and—
New Hampshire Reds
Prices Reasonable - Write for Circular
Zimmer Poultry Farm
Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

New Hampshires
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH EACH SALE.
B.W.O. TESTED AND NO REACTORS FOUND.
REASONABLY PRICEO. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.
Hatching Eggs.
GUY W. FRANCISCO Middlesex, N.Y.

CERTIFIED Leghorns
BREEOING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.
FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.



INCREASE EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Oouble Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.
REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEOERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SENO FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.
Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices
DEROY TAYLOR
Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS
96% of 1936 sales went to customers, who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
PROOUCTION BREO for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.O. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your orders early.
HERBERT T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Breeding Cockerels for Flock Improvement
EGG & APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS,
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Keystone English, American
SINGLE COMB SNOW WHITE
LEGHORNS
Heavy winter layers—profit payers. Established in 1910—five other breeds. Colored Poultry Calendar for 1937 free. Write today
The Keystone Farms, Box 71, Richfield, Pa.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
4500 Layers and Breeders
and **New Hampshires**
1200 Breeders
The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP in Life-Time Records
Vineland Hen Contest, 1936. Highest Pen, 3-year old Hens av: 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per hen. Also 1st and 2nd Pen all Breeds, 2-year old Hens. Proven high speed production and Long Laying Life.
3-YEAR SWEEP IN LEGHORNS AT STORRS
Highest Pens, 1934-35-36. 3-yr. average, 288 Eggs; 300 Points per Hen per year. Highest Pen, all Breeds, W. New York, 283 Eggs; 296 Points per Hen.
AT 1937 VINELANO
Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens, 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.
Write for Catalogue, Reasonable Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm
THE LARGEST
U. S. R. O. P.
Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.
Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

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Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
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Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
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GRADE A, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks & R. I. Reds, $8.00.
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See Pages 22 and 23 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Ducks and Geese

By J. C. HUTTAR

EVERY year there is considerable interest in raising ducks. That interest runs high for a short time, and that time is Easter. The reason for this is because of the great demand for duck eggs for eating for this particular holiday. Many people eat ducks eggs at this time who never think of it at other times of the year. The Irish people particularly ask for these eggs at this time. The Irish "cop" on our beat down here in New York tells me that you must eat one duck egg for breakfast on Easter morning or you'll have no good luck all year.

I can't quite figure this out, as I've always been a pretty lucky fellow and yet I only recall eating duck eggs once in my life and that was not at Easter time. Not being an Irishman, however, may exempt me from the spell of the ducks.

Prices of duck eggs in the month preceding Easter usually run 1½ to 2 times as high as those of hens' eggs. If we take an average for a year, however, we find that duck egg prices run a little below the value of good large hens' eggs and a little higher than medium sized hens' eggs.

I have never kept ducks nor have I any figures on the cost of producing a dozen of their eggs. I understand, however, that the cost is greater than for producing hens' eggs.

Good duck breeders tell me that a well bred flock of Indian Runner ducks will lay more eggs than a good flock of hens. They also claim the mortality on these fowls to be considerably lower. I believe my good friend Lee Weaver across the page there has some figures on these things, if you're interested. That's his job here in the *American Agriculturist* and I don't want to "muscle in" on his territory. I'm a marketing man, you see.

I have noticed, however, that the prices of duck eggs have held up pretty good during the last year and a half, although a duck growing friend of mine tells me that it could have been a little higher to give him a little margin of safety. This is just another way of saying that there are just about the right number of duck eggs being produced to clear our markets without much of a glut right after Easter and not too much of a shortage just before. If we have this condition at Easter time, the rest of the year goes along pretty good at a price level which probably enables the duck raiser to make ends meet. If, however, the raising of ducks to produce market duck eggs increases very much, the yearly price level will be too low to make it pay. If a lot of the present duckmen give it up there should be a profit in it for those who remain.

Geese

Although geese are not generally raised for egg production, it is probably smart to sell what eggs your geese will lay just before Easter. In fact, many farmers save the entire production of their geese for a month preceding Easter and ship them all to market a day or two after Palm Sunday. That's usually the time to get the most money for them.

I don't know of any product which has so short and so fluctuating a market as goose eggs, unless it's firecrackers. But even fire-crackers can be stored until the next Fourth of July. I don't think goose eggs will stand up that long.

Holding Duck and Goose Eggs

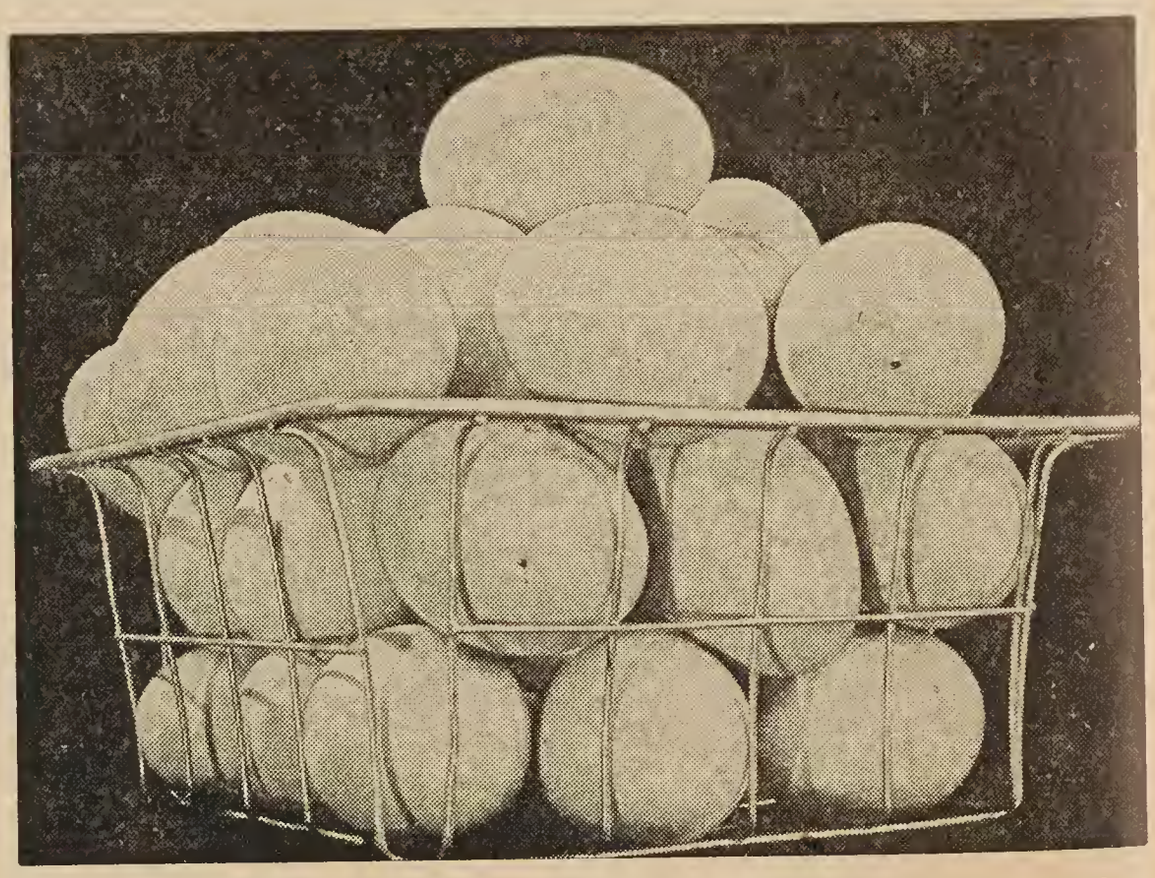
Most duck eggs and goose eggs are pretty well smeared up when they are laid. In order to make them presentable for market sale many of them must be soaked to loosen the dirt. In the dirt are millions of the germs which make eggs rot. When the eggs are soaked these germs are well spread around and many of them get through the shells to the inside. It is then only a matter of a few days to a few weeks when those eggs will be rotten.

Duck and goose eggs also have a higher fat content than hens' eggs. It is always difficult to store a fatty substance to keep it from going rancid or sour. This seems to be true of such duck or goose eggs which do not rot, when stored.

Now that many of the commercial Indian Runner duck farms feed regular hen feeds, I feel sure that the question of storage could be worked out if the dirt situation could be controlled.

Storing of a surplus to be used in a time of scarcity always evens out the price level and raises the average above what it is without the aid of storage.

In the meantime, however, sell all the duck eggs and goose eggs you can right away.



The housewife is willing to pay more for eggs like these. Nearby poultrymen can ship them to market if they will observe a few simple rules.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Vitality and Vigor

By L. E. WEAVER

IF SOMEONE should ask you to explain the meaning of the terms "constitutional vigor" and "vitality," what would you say? Do they mean the same thing? Suppose you were asked by what indications one might know that a given lot of birds were vigorous, or possessed vitality, what would your answer be? Would you say that the most vigorous male is the one that crows the loudest or the oftenest, or that has whipped all the others? Do bright, shoe-button eyes indicate vigor in chicks, and do dull, sleepy eyes mean a lack of vitality? Must a hen have high constitutional vigor in order to be a high producer? If so, does it follow that all vigorous hens are potential high producers, or that low annual production proves that the hen lacked vigor? Does high constitutional vigor or the lack of it have anything to do with the way chicks will live on the range? Did the pullets that died in the laying house lack vitality, and do all survivors possess it? What are the marks by which you might have told last fall which were which?



L. E. Weaver

These questions and many others like them have been running through my head since Farm and Home Week. A remark by Mr. Argood in his talk on the use of the progeny test in poultry improvement set me to thinking. The essence of the statement is that the only real measure of vigor in poultry is the way the chicks live under normal rearing conditions, and how the pullets survive in the laying house. That was a new idea to me, and the more I thought about it the better I liked it. It simplifies the situation and I am lazy enough mentally that I appreciate anything that makes my thinking easier. I have been wondering, though, about all these indications of vigor that we have been hearing about all our lives—activity, alertness, courage, aggressiveness, size, body type, temperament, and so on? Must we throw them overboard and forget them? Are they of no use?

Mr. Webster Gives a Clue

Trying to get to the bottom of this puzzle I went first to the dictionary. I found:

VITAL. 1. Of or pertaining to organic life, animal or vegetable.

2. Being the seat of life or that on which life depends; essential to or supporting life.

VITALITY. The state or quality of being vital; vital principle of force, hence power of continued endurance in force, as the vitality of seeds.

VIGOR. 1. Active strength or force, physical or mental; capacity for energetic action or exertion, physical, intellectual, moral; robustness; physical force.

2. Active strength or force in animal or vegetable nature; vital or natural powers.

VIGOROUS. Full of physical or mental vigor; possessing abundant and enduring force or vital powers; having energy; strong.

It seems to me from all this that if we clear up the confusion in terms it will clear away some of the confusion in our thinking. Apparently the word "vitality" refers to life and we can agree that a measure of high vitality in a chicken, young or old, is its ability to live. The word "vigor" implies strength, activity, energy, thriftiness, and is therefore measured by those traits in poultry with which it has always been associated in texts and bulletins.

A famous doctor wrote a book in which he states that, barring accident, the span of life for every person is set even before birth. He means that length of life is a matter of heredity just as one's weight or height or the color of one's hair or eyes are matters of heredity. As the geneticists dig out facts, it looks more and more as though the same is true of poultry. Some poultry families possess high livability on range but are short-lived in the laying house. In other families this may be reversed. We are seeking those families that show good livability both on the range and in the laying house. How can we pick them? By their vigorous appearance? A Cornell hen produced something like sixty fine looking chicks from sixty eggs. A vigorous hen and vigorous chicks? Were they? Almost half the pullets died during their first year of laying. Such occurances are fairly common.

Vigor Does Count

When the doctor said "barring accident," he intended to point out that while a man's life span might have been set at 90 years, a fast train or a pneumonia bug or some other "environmental factor" might bring life to an abrupt close years sooner. Just so, poor incubation, a deficient ration for the mother, or some other environmental factor may spoil a chick's chances for a long and useful life. Such lack of promise may be detected in the chick by its lack of vigor. Perhaps we can sum it all up and make a practical application as follows:

1. The ability to live on range or in the laying house is a matter of good inheritance plus correct environment.

2. Only chicks that are vigorous stand a chance of becoming long-lived, productive adults.

3. Many chicks will posses vigor but will lack the inherited capacity for long life.

4. One way of reducing laying house mortality is to start out with chicks that are vigorous and from a high-livability strain.

A healthy young tomato plant, with fertile soil and sunny days, makes a thrifty, rapid and vigorous growth. An acorn sprout under the same conditions makes no show at all. It is small and growth is very slow, but long life is for the oak, not the tomato. This contrast of extremes might seem to prove that rapid growth shortens life, while slow growth lengthens life. It proves nothing of the sort. Slow-growing acorn sprouts are weaker than vigorously-growing acorn sprouts. And slow-growing tomato plants may be that way because of inherent lack of vigor. No, the point to be stressed is that oak trees are long-lived because that is their nature, their inheritance, while tomatoes, by *their* nature, their *inheritance,* are one season plants.

Now the application to our poultry discussion is this. It has been found that some family lines (in poultry) carry the genes—the hereditary determiners—that cause many deaths in those family lines during the pullet year. They appear to be vigorous, but they lack vitality in the sense that they lack the ability to live. Other families, fortunate in having *not* inherited these genes, show extremely low first-year mortality.

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S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80

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Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	8.00	40.00	80

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Large S. C. W. Leg.	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
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Day-old Pullets or Cockerels in all breeds. 90% Sex Guarantee. Also Sex-Linked Hybrids.

TEN MALE CHICKS FREE with each 100 "AA" or "AAA" White Leghorns unsexed chicks. Toe-punched—unrelated.

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Box 105 • • • Napoleon, Ohio

$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES WRITE FOR DETAILS

HIGH LIVABILITY Vouched For

The high livability of Prof. Riley's White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns is vouched for by hundreds of customers. Accomplished by using families that live, grow, feather rapidly, produce heavily. Bloodtested twice yearly. High egg production insured by fourteen years scientific breeding, trapnesting, culling, using high producing families rather than individuals. For more eggs, meat, profits, write

PROF. RILEY'S POULTRY FARM
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

BROILER CHIX $3 LOW AS PER 100

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Gholson's new Cross and Criss-Cross, high vitality sex-links, maturing 10 to 14 days ahead of common broilers. Heavy Cross-Breed Cockerels, New Hampshire Red-Columbian Wyandotte Cross, SPECIAL: $7.40 per 100.

Mixed Cross-Breed Cockerels (N. H. Red-Col. Wyan; N. H. Red-Rox; Special White Cross; Leg-Rox; Leg-Min.), at least ½ all heavy-cross males—$5.90 per 100.

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Large type Leghorn Males $3.00 per 100. All Day-Old. All prices F.O.B. hatchery. No orders accepted for less than 100 chicks. Cash with order.

While they last—100% live delivery anywhere. Catalog FREE.
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BISHOP'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Awarded 1st Prize at Ohio State Fair. Under R.O.P. Production Classes. Bishop's is a real R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Farm Operating a U. S. Ohio Certified Hatchery. 6100 large bodied WHITE LEGHORN HENS mated to individual pedigreed R.O.P. Males. Order your day-old chicks and DAY-OLD PULLETS NOW. Liberal discounts, can ship at once. 3-4 wk. old ROP Pedigreed Cockerels for sale. 24 page catalog free.

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RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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25 LBS. WITH EACH 100 CHICKS.

Thousands weekly all year. Finest Quality Layers in 40 breeds. Hybrid Baby Pullets and Cockerels. B.W.D. Tested. Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Guineas. Catalog free.

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SAVE MONEY—SEXED Leghorn Pullets 15c C.O.D.; Heavy Pullets 10c; Assorted Cockerels 3c; Unsexed Chicks 7c. All Varieties. Only one grade—the best. 2500 breeders on my own farm. Also Ducklings and Poults.

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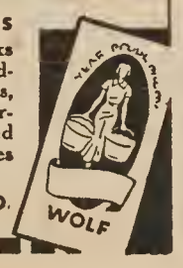
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Save money... yet get chicks that pay extra profits. Breeder flocks improved by R. O. P. purchases, all bloodtested and under A. P. A. Supervision. 11 Profitable Breeds. FREE Feed with advance orders. Get Wolf low prices and FREE Calendar Catalog today.



WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.
Box E, Gibsonburg, Ohio



Mrs. Atz

ATZ'S FAMOUS CHIX

Mrs. Atz Guarantees You That When Better Chix are Hatched, ATZ'S Will Hatch Them.

Thousands Hatching Weekly, Sexed or Unsexed as you like them. Flocks bloodtested for B.W.D. and Typhoid fall of 1936. Silver Laced Wyandottes, Reds, New Hampshire (White Wyandottes, extra special), White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; White, Black and Buff Minorcas, Blues, Giants; Golden Buff, Big English White, Beautiful Dark Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Heavy Assorted.

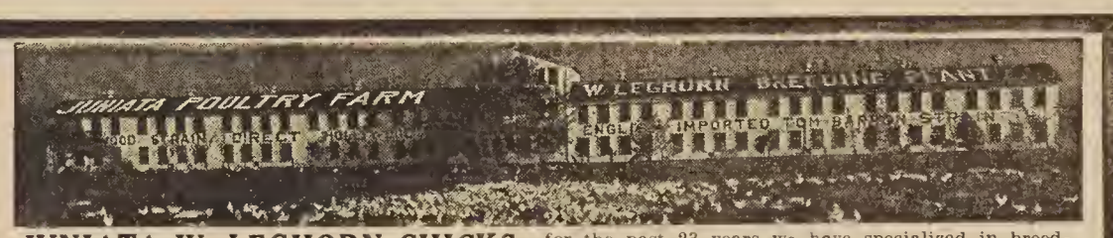
Heavy Breed Cockerels $6.95 and $7.45; English Leghorn Cockerels, 3c; Assorted Light Cockerels, 2½c.

Sexed 90% Accuracy . . . And Remember We Sex Only Our Very Best Grade.

Write for Our Big Catalog that Beautifully Illustrates Our Breeds that We Hatch, also Prices and Our Livability Guarantee . . . . Prices are Rock-Bottom!

THOUSANDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. (14 Smiths overloaded hold 65,000 eggs each.)

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JUNIATA W. LEGHORN CHICKS for the past 23 years we have specialized in breeding for larger and better Leghorns. We have 4,000 two and three year old Breeding hens on our farm. We are offering chicks from these large Special Matings at $8.00 per 100; $80.00 per 1,000. These breeders are here for inspection and prospective buyers of Chicks are welcome. Catalog FREE.

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FULL Blooded "American" Quality Chicks

Thousands hatching every Monday and Thursday throughout the season. Thousands of Big Wh. Leghorn Chicks from Matings that improved yearly with Pedigreed Cockerels purchased from Cloverdale. Large Commercial Egg Producers buy our large type Wh. Leghorn Chicks year after year. Don't Gamble. Try some of these chicks. Choice quality Br. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, New Hampshires, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns. Day Old Pullets or Cockerels, Straight Run Chicks. Write today for Catalogue and Price List.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

We Pay Postage.	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Barred and White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds, White and Black Minorcas, W. Giants, W. Wyandottes, Red-Rock Cross Breed	8.50	42.50	85.
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.

Order from this Ad or new ILLUSTRATED CATALOG rushed to you on request. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.O. by stained antigen method. Cash or C.O.O. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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EMPIRE SEXED CHICKS

Also Regular Day Old Chicks From U. S. Approved Stock.

All breeders B.W.D. bloodtested. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at one-half original cost. Get our illustrated catalog—all leading breeds—bred to make you profits. Also turkey poults. Write

EMPIRE HATCHERY
Box 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.00
Broiler Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.00

25 lbs. Free Feed each 100 chicks.
HECLA POULTRY FARM.
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15,000 Genuine New Hampshire Chicks

each week. Best foundation matings. Atkins' "All-Star" grade individual pedigreed male mated. 10 other practical, profitable breeds. Direct Gasson Strain White Leghorn Old Hen Mating. SEXED pullets or cockerels if wanted. Ohio-U. S. Approved. FREE Chick Journal and descriptive price list. Write Dept. 287-M.

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All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

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Large Type White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	37.50	75.
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From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.
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BUY CHICKS

backed by 30 years experience. From carefully selected well bred stock. Choice of 15 leading, profit making breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for catalog and low prices.

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ORDER FROM THIS AD: White Leghorns, $7.00 per 100, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes $7.50 per 100, Light and Heavy Mixed $6.50 per 100. All Flocks Bloodtested. 100% Live delivery guaranteed.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES—RHODE ISLAND REDS
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—BARREO ROCKS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.
Write at once for FREE Literature and Photos.

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Why gamble when you can get 20th Century Chicks at such low prices. SEXED chicks, pullets or cockerels, at lowest prices in all 18 breeds. FREE Gift with all 20th Century Chicks ordered now. Get Free catalog.

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Box R, New Washington, Ohio

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	7.50	37.50	75.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mix $6.50. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

IF You Answer This Ad PROMPTLY I Will Send You FREE PROFIT-SHARING CERTIFICATE Worth $3.00 On Every 100 Day-Olds

"KERLIN-QUALITY" S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Day-old Pullets—Chicks—Cockerels

Money-Making Strain 37 Years. Every Breeder Blood-Tested. Mountain reared. Trapnested. Big White Birds. **Free Catalog** explains all.
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Smith's QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Barred & White Rox, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. Order direct from this ad. 1937 catalog & Prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Mon. & Thur.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

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Chick prices per	100	1000
English Leghorns	$7.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks	7.50	75.00
R. I. Reds	7.50	75.00

From range raised special selected Blood-Tested Breeders. Circular telling all about them FREE. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JOHN SHADEL POULTRY FARM
R. D. 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

Stuck's High Grade Chicks

Electric Hatched. (Hatches every Monday and Thursday.)

	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. S. C. White Legs	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

H. Mix $6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.

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Bred for size and egg production. Hatches every Monday of each week. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Personal Supervision.

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Large Type W. Leghorn & H. Mix	$6.50	$30.00	$60.
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	32.50	65.
Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.

100% live del. postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
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Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

All free range breeders, B. W. D. Blood-Tested. Hatches every Monday & Thursday. Order from adv. or write for free 1937 circular. THE J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM,
BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
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Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.

Heavy Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00 per 100
Barred P. Rocks & White Rocks	7.00 per 100
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Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box A, Richfield, Pa.

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Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Bred for size and egg production. Write for free circular. Chicks for February, March and April delivery.
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BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOW-BROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

Started Chicks, Low prices. North Side Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

See Pages 20 and 21 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

For Quicker, Larger Profits,

Brood Redbird Farm Chicks

Thousands of poultry raisers have found that they can make more money with Redbird Farm Chicks.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

Redbird Farm Chicks grow fast and feather early. Many customers report marketing 3-lb. broilers at 10 weeks.

Standard Size Eggs at 6 Mos.

Pullets start laying earlier and quickly attain standard egg size. Customers tell of having pullets in 50% production of standard eggs (24 ozs. to the dozen) at 6 months.

Show Low Mortality

Layers show low mortality, due to constitutional vigor bred into them by our methods.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks

55,000 Breeders On Our Own Farm

100% Pullorum Clean

3 lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks

50% Production of 24 oz. Eggs at 6 Months

Straight R. I. REDS--ROCK-RED CROSS

FREE—*25 Lbs. "B-B" Chick Starter given with every 100 chicks.*

This Offer good for limited time only.

Send for Price List and large FREE Catalog.

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HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

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Hubbard Farms
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WALPOLE, N. H.

8 BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.

Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS



WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS
BARRED ROCKS

● 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314 egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N.Y.

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Healthy — Vigorous — No B.W.D. Fully Guaranteed. BIG TYPE Trapnested White Leghorns — Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Giant Black Minorcas—Partridge, Columbian, White Barred Rocks—White Wyandottes—Reds, New Hampshires—Sexed chicks—Free Catalog. Free feed.

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HILLPOT Quality CHICKS



Quick Maturing—Heavy Layers
Proved Profit Makers 24 Years

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Blood Tested Breeders
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S. C. W. Leghorns—R. I. Reds
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Free Chick Book explains all. Write today.

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Send now for our fine illustrated catalog, full of profit-facts about our eight breeds. Tells about our master breeding farm and co-operating flocks. Every breeder bloodtested—every one bred for extra livability, fast growth, cold weather egg production, large eggs. Avoid empty nests! Fairport chicks produce money-making layers. Catalog tells about our 100% live delivery and 14 day guarantee.

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BUFF ORPS
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PRICES REDUCED FOR LATE APRIL & MAY

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From contest proven breeders . . . with high egg laying records at Storr's, Rhode Island and Western New York. DuBois New Hampshires will pay you extra profits in eggs and broilers. FREE literature and low prices. Write Box A.

DuBois Poultry Farm—New Paltz, N. Y.

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LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSS BREEDS LEGHORN SEXED AND STARTED PULLETS.

Hatched from Pullorum tested breeders.

Free catalog with prices and description.

TAYLOR HATCHERY
Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

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CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM

35,000 TESTED BREEDERS---
100% PULLORUM FREE



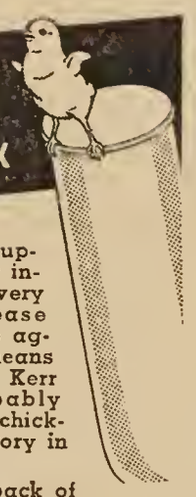
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Every breeding bird that supplies eggs for the big Kerr incubators is blood-tested every year for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the slow tube agglutination method. This means more than 150,000 tests. Kerr laboratories have probably tested the blood of more chickens than any other laboratory in the country.

All this careful work is back of every chick you buy from Kerr. Chicks of your chosen breed. Discount for advance orders. Write for FREE Kerr Chick Book.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We believe the purchase of dependable chicks this Spring will show very satisfactory profits next season. Think it over and order quality chicks NOW—in time to get plenty of Fall eggs.

"From the standpoint of more chicks raised and greater egg production of the pullets produced, it would appear that freedom from Pullorum disease is an investment which returns dividends many times greater than people realize."

Prof. D. H. Horton, State Inst. of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y. Bulletin of Jan. 13, 1937.

CHICKS that LIVE and GROW and PAY

(from unsolicited letters of experience)

"Your modest advertisements do not do your remarkable chicks justice." (1)

"I have been buying chicks from you for two or three years. I find that your chicks though more expensive than most people's are more even, and you are reliable, which is a fairly rare trait these days." (2)

"The 100 Hallcross Baby Pullets which I purchased of you last year were the best chicks I ever bought. I lost only 3 and these by accident; only 1 cockerel in the lot. The eggs averaged the largest of any pullets I ever raised running almost entirely medium grade from the first and very soon going to standard size and all of good color while the birds are large and rugged. I am very much pleased with them." (3)

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"Last year I ordered 300 Hallcross Baby Pullets; received them May 15, 100% alive. I raised to maturity 293 pullets and 3 roosters. They were the first Hybrids to be raised in these parts, and I can assure you they were watched with the keenest interest by our neighbors for miles around. Ours won't be the only flock this coming year. I have been in the poultry business 22 years and never had as good layers in cold weather. They have beaten all our neighbors' flocks." (5)

"Perhaps you would like a report on the chicks purchased April 3, 1934 and April 2, 1935. It is a report worthwhile I think. Hallcross Pullets—every chick a pullet, every chick lived to maturity, and every chick produced a good layer. I congratulate you on producing such chicks." (6)

"Your catalog is very good; its pages reflect the high ethics and integrity of your firm." (1)

"I frequently leaf through your catalog. It is newsy and instructive." (7)

Quality Chicks since 1911

Pullorum-free by state test since 1928

We Ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery.

Tel. Wallingford 645-5.

FREE CATALOG



REFERENCES

(1) From W.H.S., Volga, W. Va., 3-23-36.
(2) From B.F., Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., 1-29-36.
(3) From W.R.B., Marlborough, N. H., 3-3-36.
(4) From G.R.H., E. Corinth, Vt., 1-4-36.
(5) From F.E.M., Oundee, N. Y., 2-24-36.
(6) From F.E.P., East Bridgewater, Mass., 12-29-35.
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Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

BOX 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

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Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE. WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

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Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

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Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

The Fifth American Agriculturist—Grange Contest



From mixing bowl to serving plate, ready for hungry boys and other folks. Whether you call 'em doughnuts or fried cakes, they touch the spot like nothing else!

Doughnut Contest Starts Soon

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



OF ALL THE suggestions sent in for this year's Grange-*American Agriculturist* contest, doughnuts (friedcakes) have finally won out—not only because a light, crisp doughnut is a tempting object to any palate, but because it is a real old farm favorite and standby. Some people call them doughnuts, and some call them friedcakes, but whatever name you give them they're high on the list of good fillers for anyone doing active outdoor or indoor work.

This contest, as in the case of all the contests which we have held in cooperation with New York State Grange since 1933, is open to all Grange women in the State. Each year the number of contestants has been growing, and this year we hope that so many women will join in the fun that the delicious smell of fresh-made doughnuts will fill farm kitchens from one end of the State to the other.

State Master Cooper has delegated Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees to take charge of the contest. In all, there will be a series of three contests—local, Pomona, and State, just as in past years. Subordinate Granges will hold their contests first, and the women who win first prize in these local contests will then compete with each other in Pomona contests. Pomona contest winners will match each other in a final State Contest, to be held during State Grange Session next December.

Win A Prize

Last year *American Agriculturist* raised the number of its cash prizes for State contest winners from *three* to *twenty*. Twenty cash prizes for State Contest winners will be offered by *American Agriculturist* again this year. Here they are: First Prize, $25; Second, $10; Third, $5; Fourth, $3; Fifth, $2. And $1.00 each to the *fifteen* next highest winners. Besides these cash prizes, there will be many attractive merchandise prizes given to both State and Pomona winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. Just what these will be has not yet been decided, but you can be sure that they will be well worth the winning, and will be announced shortly. Last year *American Agriculturist* advertisers gave over 300 prizes to Pomona winners, and 55 prizes to State winners. So you see there are lots of chances to win one or more prizes.

Read Contest Rules Carefully

Rule 1. Every Grange woman is eligible to enter this contest. You do not have to be a subscriber to *American Agriculturist.* However. most Grangers are subscribers, and we would o. course be glad to have all contestants belong to our *American Agriculturist* family, as it makes it easier for us to conduct this contest if we can talk directly to you. Besides, we know that once you get acquainted with *American Agriculturist,* you will never be without it.

Rule 2. Carefully fill out Doughnut Contest Score Card, which you may obtain from your Subordinate Grange Chairman. She will be sent a supply of these early in April. *Be sure to answer plainly all questions on Score Card,* and sign your name, address, Grange, and County. Your Score Card must accompany your entry of doughnuts, as no entry will be accepted unless there is a properly filled out Score Card with it.

After contests have been held, score cards must be collected by Grange Chairmen in charge of contest, and mailed to Doughnut Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Rule 3. Before making your doughnuts for the contest, study carefully the Score Card, as it tells on what points judges will score entries. In order to make it as easy as possible for the judges, we are specifying that doughnuts shall be round with a hole in the center, and that they shall be approximately 3 inches in diameter, depending upon the size of your doughnut cutter. If your cutter happens to be a little smaller or larger than 3 inches, that won't matter; but all six doughnuts entered by any one person should be the same size.

We are not giving any special recipe to be followed, as we want contestants to use their own particular recipe. Be sure to note, however, that our Score Card calls for the kind of doughnut or friedcake which is leavened with baking powder or soda (*not yeast*). Also note that the outside of the doughnut must not be dusted with powdered sugar. It must be left plain, so that the judges may be able to see the color of the crust.

Get Your Score Card Soon

Subordinate Grange Doughnut Contests will start sometime in April. We hope every Grange woman will take part, for the more the merrier! Call your Grange Chairman and find out the date of your Subordinate Grange Contest. Watch coming issues of *American Agriculturist* for names of contest winners, and for the list of prizes which will be donated by *American Agriculturist* advertisers.

Let's make this the biggest *American Agriculturist*-Grange contest of all! If you have never taken part in one of these popular contests, you don't know what fun it is. Besides the excitement of pitting your skill as a cook against your neighbor's, there is the real satisfaction and pleasure that you will get if you are one of the lucky winners. Good doughnuts are one of the triumphs of culinary art, and it's worthwhile to try to excel in making them—not to mention the compliments that they will earn you from the men folks in your family.



Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

The Gardener Must Have Tools

EVERY spring I promise myself that I will get some tools which will help to take the backache out of gardening. I usually do buy some, but not all of them have been equally successful. I find that I still get tired!

I have developed past the point where a kitchen spoon and a piece of leftover clothesline sufficed for seeding in the spring. Those were the days when the man of the house prepared the soil and left to me the actual planting. Sometimes it was difficult for us to find the exact moment when he and I could garden together, so I have been promoted into the garden fork and rake class—to a mild degree.

If I had to select only one indispensable tool it would be a trowel, of course, and I would insist on having a good strong one—the kind that will stand pressure without crumpling in the middle. I like them even better if they have wooden handles big enough that they don't cramp my fingers. A broad trowel for general purposes and a long narrow one for transplanting are still further refinements.

Of course, the general necessities such as spading fork, hoe and rake I take more or less as a matter of course. However, I do have a special lightweight hoe of narrow width which is valuable in weeding around close set plants. I also have a five-fingered claw cultivator (long handled) for loosening up the soil after a packing rain.

The tool specialists say that the arrowhead hoe is even better for close cultivation. The same specialists suggest that a new "dingus" called a scuffle hoe is to be recommended for working up a mulch around shrubs and shrub borders. These scuffle hoes vary, one having a tilted, narrow, sharp-edged blade at the end of the handle fixed so that it may be used with a back and forth motion, cutting each way. Another tool which many gardeners appear to like is the wheel hoe, especially for rows of "glads" or similar plants. Naturally, if you have a horse-drawn plow you would prefer to let the horse provide the power. But there are many instances when a wheel hoe could be used for a little job much more conveniently. At any rate, I want to try one.

Pruning tools I find absolutely necessary. I have short pruning shears for doing small clipping jobs, longer handled ones for trimming the hedge or larger shrubs. These provide better leverage and reach farther than the short shears, besides cutting heavier wood. For grass I use either the short shears or special grass shears which are almost exactly like old-fashioned sheep shears.

No matter what the tool, the time and the will to use it are just as important!

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

FOR THE "small breads" so necessary to accompany salad refreshments, I have found rusks very appealing to my guests. They are equally good for any meal where rolls could be used.

Rusks

½ cup scalded milk
½ tsp. salt
2 yeast cakes
¼ cup melted butter
¼ cup sugar
3 eggs
Flour to make a dough (about 3 cups)

Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast cakes in it. Add salt, and one cup flour; let rise until very light. Add sugar, butter, eggs unbeaten and just enough flour to handle on a board without being sticky. Make cloverleaf rolls by forming three small balls of dough for each cup in muffin tins; or shape as finger rolls and place 2 inches apart on a buttered baking sheet. Brush the tops with melted fat. Let rise again and bake 20 minutes.

Daytime Dresses *are Shorter, Fuller*

WHATEVER else dress materials may be this season, they never lack interest. The designers go to all kinds of sources for their inspirations for prints.

As for colors, they are almost as varied as the prints. The recent Paris showings had dull green, many yellows, especially those tinged with mustard, faded pinks, pale blues, plenty of white, a deep cyclamen shade, vivid red, rose, shades of mauve and periwinkle, several very vivid blues, and navy still most important for daytime and black for afternoon.

Dress pattern 2568 is for a smart dress of shirtwaist inspiration, charmingly simple but with plenty of swing and with the important pockets. Gay print crepe with patent leather belt and bright buttons would be right in style. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

Redingote dress pattern No. 3393 is excellent for wool-like crepe coat combined with gay print or contrasting plain colored dress. Beige with brown, navy coat with yellow ground print silk dress, black coat over black and white print dress are suggestions. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material for dress; and 3¾ yards of 39-inch material for redingote.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog.



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THE "GOOD RECIPE" IS IN YOUR BAG OF PILLSBURY'S BEST . . . AND SO IS THE "GOOD FLOUR"!

"Better things to eat for less money"—that's the reason Pillsbury's Best is in first place in the pantries of millions of women who are known to their friends and neighbors as good cooks.

In every bag of Pillsbury's Best there is a recipe folder—and the recipes are the kind that every woman wants! They're practical and inexpensive—yet they make unusual, attractive, delicious foods. And the flour itself means better baking for less money! Pillsbury's Best is a "balanced" flour, made from a special blend of wheats, to eliminate the seasonal changes in quality found in a flour made from only one wheat. As a result, Pillsbury's Best works perfectly for all kinds of baking—and saves you money because it never causes an expensive, wasteful baking failure.

Pillsbury's Best costs a little more per sack — *but it costs less per baking*. And it's a real pleasure to use it—Pillsbury's Best is so fine, so good, so dependable.



PILLSBURY'S BEST . . . *the balanced flour*



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Molasses Cookies

make children happy

It takes old-plantation molasses to give the flavor they love . . .

When healthy young appetites clamor for sweets, don't hesitate to satisfy them with tempting molasses cookies.

Unlike highly concentrated sweets—these wholesome goodies do not spoil the appetite for other foods.

But remember—you need real plantation molasses to give your cookies that real old-fashioned flavor that children adore. You can't get it with just brown sugar—or with ordinary molasses.

When you buy your molasses, be sure it is Brer Rabbit—pure and wholesome—made only from the finest grades of freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane.

Old-Fashioned Drop Cookies

½ cup shortening; ½ cup sugar; ½ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses; ½ cup sour milk; 1 teaspoon soda; ¼ teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon cloves; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon ginger; 2½ cups flour; 1 egg; ½ cup chopped raisins.

Cream shortening and sugar, add molasses, sour milk with soda dissolved in it, salt and spices sifted with flour, well-beaten egg, and raisins. Drop from teaspoon to greased pans. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 40 cookies.

How to get fine-flavored
GINGERBREAD

For that luscious, old-time flavor everybody loves, make your gingerbread with real plantation molasses—Brer Rabbit. Brer Rabbit's brand-new book of molasses recipes has many choice new recipes for gingerbread and other desserts. Mail coupon.



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Many hands do the work: Some of the Bostwick Road PTA folks who pitched in and fixed up the little old school house. Now they hold an Old Home Day there every year.

Sprucing Up

By GEORGE MONROE*

IN NEARLY every rural neighborhood there is a Cinderella—not a neglected little step-sister who later marries the prince, but a neglected looking public building, for whose upkeep no one seems to take any personal responsibility. Quite often, the neighborhood Cinderella is the little red school house. Inside, it may be a seat of learning, but its exterior often has a "run wild" air. Or it may be the old cemetery which has become overgrown with brambles, or the town hall which there has never been money enough to paint.

Rural people today are getting more and more conscious of such eyesores, and through this or that organization are setting out to improve the looks of their communities. The Grange, 4-H Club, the Church, American Legion, Parent Teacher Association, Boy Scouts — whichever one happens to be strongest in a neighborhood takes hold and gets the thing done, urged on usually by the efforts of one leader, or perhaps a small group, in the community.

As a member of the staff of Tompkins County Development Association, I have been called in to help in some cases, and have been astonished to see the energy and initiative with which a whole neighborhood, or a school, will tackle the job of community improvement. A fine example of what a group of 4-H boys and girls can do may be seen in the Town of Danby, New York, in the Crane Hill School District. The school there hadn't been painted for years. An eight-year-old ash heap leaned wearily against the rear of the school. Grass grew wild, and only one lilac bush softened the paintless exterior of the building.

The school teacher there, who also happens to be the local 4-H Club leader, phoned me at my office one day last spring, saying that the Club members wanted to improve the school grounds, and asked how they should go about it. The next day I drove to the school, taking with me an experienced grounds improvement specialist, Mrs. J B. Odell, of Delhi, N. Y. She studied the situation, and drew up a simple inexpensive planting plan which called for native shrubs and flowers. On a given day, she and I returned to the school and showed the children how to plant the shrubs. They had brought evergreens from the woods, and lilacs, rose bushes, and other plant material from their homes. They did all the work of planting, under our direction.

A lawn mower was brought from somebody's home and the children gave the grass a good cutting. Since then they have kept it in condition by regular mowings. The pile of ashes in the rear of the school was carted away, and its place taken by Redstem Dogwood and Lily-of-the-Valley.

The school trustee, happening to call that day and seeing how interested the children were in fixing up the school, decided that she ought to do her bit—which turned out to be a shining coat of white paint for the drab little building.

Last summer, during those hot dry days, the children were faithful in watering the new shrubs and flowers, and this spring are planning to add to their plantings in accordance with the plan which was drawn up for them.

In another case, at Lake Ridge, N. Y., Home Bureau members got tired of looking at the run-down aspect of an old cemetery along the main highway. They went to the Town Board, got a sum of money to pay for removing the berry bushes and weeds which blanketed the cemetery. They had the fences repaired and painted, and now have an annual spring clean-up day for the cemetery. Unlike some neglected country cemeteries, those who sleep in this one are gone but not forgotten. This same Home Bureau unit took over an abandoned district school and made it into a community building where suppers, parties, and Home Bureau meetings are held.

In the Purdy district on the Bostwick Road where there is no village or community center there happens to be a very active Parent Teacher Association members of which live in farm houses scattered over an area of several miles. These members decided that they wanted to improve the school building and grounds with the idea of using it later as a community center. I met with this group and explained the help which our Association could offer through our landscape specialist and staff architect.

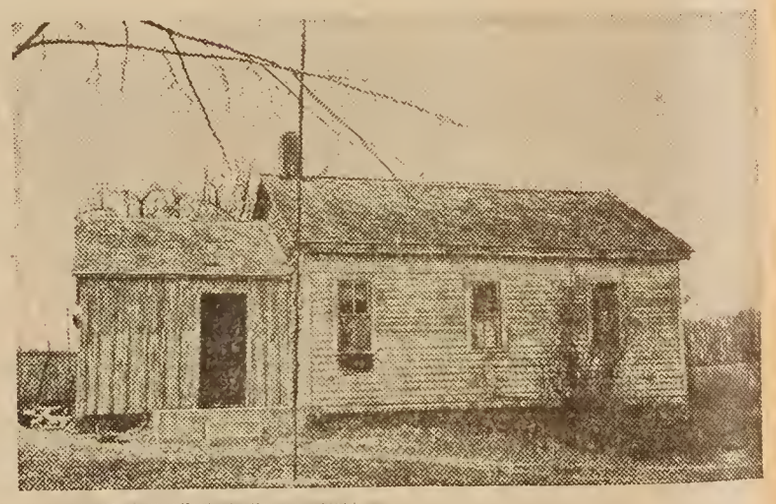
One of the biggest problems which this group had was getting a vast amount of gravel for filling and grading. They finally got the use of a gravel bank belonging to a resident in a nearby community, and the loan of three town trucks for a day. A bee was held, and 24 men turned out to load the trucks at the gravel bank and spread it at the school house. At noon, everybody sat down in the school house to a bountiful dinner, prepared by the wives. After the filling and grading were done, they all planted shrubs taken from nearby woods, hedge rows, and their farms.

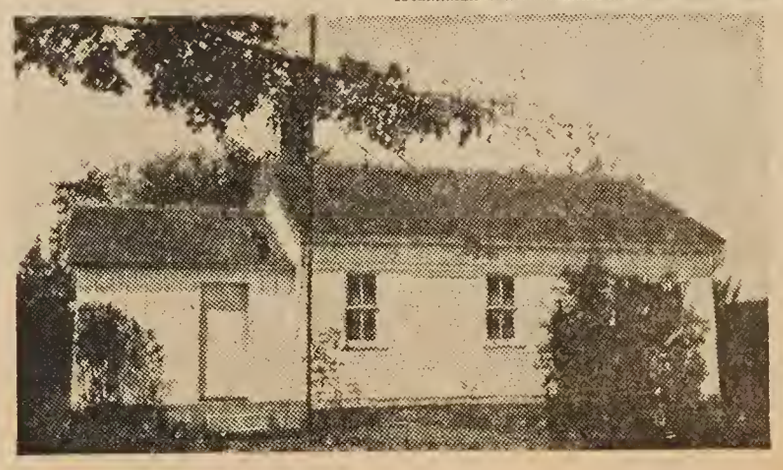
Our staff architect designed a new front entrance for the school. Its interior was completely repainted, electric lights installed, and a new roof put on—but not all in one day. When all the work was finished, they held an Old Home Day, to which all former pupils, teachers, and residents of the community were invited. A hundred and twenty-five persons came, and their Old Home Day turned out to be so much fun that they are making it an annual event.

This same group, having once gotten the hang of working together for a common end, decided to try to get an extension of the electric line. After several weeks work, they were successful in doing this and more than 20 homes in the vicinity have since been wired.

Other groups in other districts in our county are working together for similar improvements, and some are even going after major needs of their neighborhood, such as village water works, fire protection, centralized schools, roads, and bridges. There seems to be no end to what can be accomplished when a whole neighborhood turns to and decides a thing must be done.

** Mr. George Monroe is Administrative Assistant to Tompkins County (N. Y.) Development Association.*





Above — Crane Hill School before its spruce-up campaign.

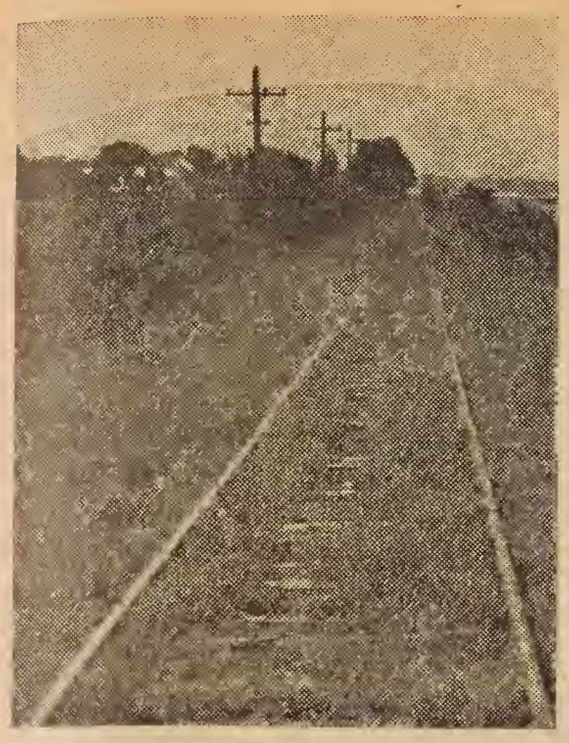
Left—Crane Hill School with a fresh coat of paint and new plantings started.

The Sugar Tree

By CLARENCE E. FLYNN

Howdy, Mr. Sugar Tree,
Have you got a drink for me,
With your bucket on the spile,
Sap adripping all the while?
Whether it is wrong or right,
I've an awful appetite
For this nectar of a king
You are freely offering.

I have often longed to know
What it was that long ago
Tempted them of old to be
Disobedient 'neath a tree.
'Twas a dripping spile, mayhap,
With a bucket full of sap;
And the same voice tempts me still,
Saying: "Stoop and drink your fill".



"Two streaks of rust and a right of way"

The END of a Short Road

(*Continued from Page* 1)

tion and the lumber was teamed to the rail-head at Middleburg to be loaded. There was one great year back around the turn of the century when this tiny line did a gross business of $97,000 — a sum equal to the cost of the whole system. I doubt if any great trunk line ever dreamed of a sunburst of prosperity such as that. Until recent years the interest on the bonds was paid and I believe that all but $18,000 of them have been retired.

Thcre are a couple of stories concerning the line which have been told many times. The first of these is perhaps apocryphal and I do not propose to vouch for its accuracy. There was a gentleman now passed on who had the distinction of being president of the railroad and it was his pleasing habit in his official capacity to issue annual guest-passes over his lines and to mail these to othcr railroad presidents around the country. Of course the only fitting reply to a gracious gesture such as this was to mail an annual pass in return and thus he was enabled to see a great deal of America at a minimum of cost. It is said that on one occasion he was a passenger when the Limited was coming to Middleburg on a fast schedule, and either the engineer failed to shut off steam or else the brakeman was slow in getting to his wheel but in any case the train passed the station, jumped off the end of the track and came to a halt in the middle of the street. Some wag observed that this was "the only time the President ever traveled when he wasn't on a pass" and the joke was told and retold many times.

There is another story whose literal truth I think I may vouch for. The hero of this was a Judge of Schoharie County now many years dead. He was once a passenger on the single car that made up the rear end of a string of freights. Finally the creeping progress came to a dead halt and after considerable delay the conductor came in and explained that they had on several cars of lumber that was green from the saw and very heavy and that they could not pull out of the sag. *"But Conductor,"* said the Judge impressively, *"do you expect us to sit here till that lumber seasons?"*

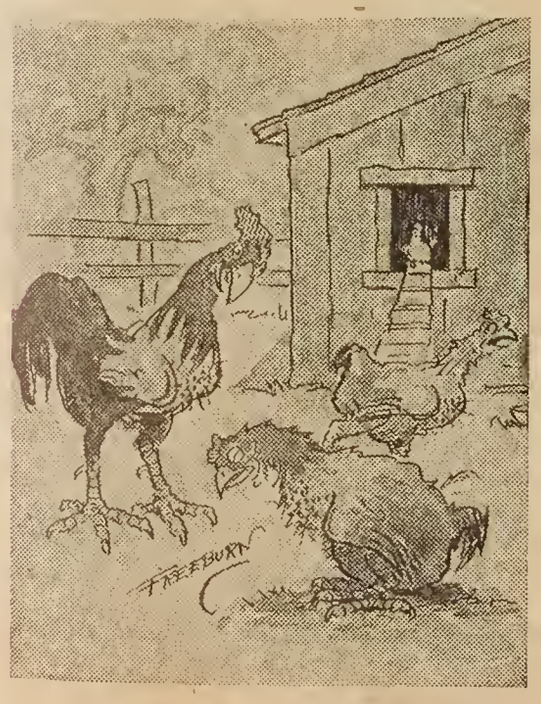
Recent years have dealt many blows to this once prosperous corporation. The coming of the automobile and the truck was the first. I suppose it was really the beginning of the end. Feed-dealers at Middleburg began to truck in feed instead of shipping it by rail. Then came the worst blow of all when the milk shipping station decided to truck its milk to New York instead of shipping it by rail. That change deprived the line of a monthly revenue of about $600.00, and when this was gone there was not much remaining. The line carried a tax assessment of $38,000 and the tax collector was asking for $2,200.00 which couldn't be paid. The total gross revenues of the line had shrunk to about $7,000 per year, of which less than $100.00 was derived from the passenger traffic. However, it was the Public Service Commission which administered the death blow. The track was approaching the condition commonly described as "two streaks of rust and a right of way," so the Commission in its capacity as guardians of the public safety issued a dictum that certain repairs and improvements must be made or else the road must cease to operate. The cost of these changes would have been six or seven thousand dollars. Under the circumstances the only thing to do was to cease. So one September day the final run was made, the engine rolled into the barn that served as a round house, the fires were "knocked out" for the last time, and after 68 years of continuous service the Middleburg and Schoharie Railroad Company passed into history. The light rails are in demand for logging operations and there have been several bidders for them. They are worth, say, six or seven thousand dollars, as junk. Probably the right-of-way will return once more to the farms from whence it was originally taken and never again will the whistle of the locomotive echo between the hills. A story like this is merely a commentary upon the changing years in which we live.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *The few statistics in the foregoing were gathered from an interview with the Receivers of the Railroad and any errors or misstatements are due to the author's misapprehension.*

Sold!

AT PUBLIC auction on March 15, the Middleburg and Schoharie Railroad brought $11,000. "Worth more dead than it was alive", was one comment. Purchaser was E. O. Friedman, an Albany junk dealer. John Bingham, trustee in bankruptcy, said he once tried to give the road away for nothing to the Delaware and Hudson, but they would not take it.

Stockholders, however, have little to rejoice about as reports indicate nearly $10,000 in unpaid taxes, accumulated dividends and bonds, and $20,000 claimed due them by creditors. The successful bidder paid $18.65 a ton for the steel on the right of way and has to pry the rails loose himself. The forty ton locomotive brought $1,265.



"So you have joined the strike!"



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COUGH RELIEF

K. G.-6
Seeck & Kade, Inc., 440 Washington St., N. Y. C.
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Came Over in the Mayflower

"YOU have never told us what became of all those clocks, the eighty-four mantel clocks you young folks discovered put away in a closet up in the attic at the Old Squire's place," a friend once wrote to remind me. "The Old Squire had received them from a clock maker for a debt or something," her letter went on. "He thought he could sell them, but found he couldn't and so put them away up-attic. After you found them Addison and Ellen wound them all up and set them to striking one Thanksgiving Day while you were at dinner! Addison afterwards bought them of Grandmother Ruth for about a dollar apiece. He thought he could sell them and make money. So he varnished and oiled them up and started out with a pung load of them to sell. You promised to tell us how he came out with them, but you never have."

Well, he didn't "come out" at all. He had no better success peddling clocks than the Old Squire had, years before. He drove round a week and sold only six clocks, not enough to pay his expenses on the road. For some reason the clocks did not sell well, perhaps because our family is lacking in skill or tact as peddlers. Addison came home discouraged and disgruntled and put the entire seventy-eight clocks that were left back up in the attic. He was so disgusted he said he hated to look at a clock even to see what time it was.

The clocks remained up there for five years more, Addison would never so much as go up to look at them again. But at last there came along a young fellow who had a gift for selling clocks, or at least for trading them off. His name was Gage.—Lucius Gordon Gage, —and he arrived at the old farm with Addison when the latter came home on his summer vacation the second year after he went to Cambridge to study. Addison told us he was connected in some capacity with the Harvard Museum, and that he had an uncle who dealt in antique furniture and had shops for the sale of curios in Boston and Philadelphia. Addison had known "Gordy" Gage, as he called him, for some time, and it appears he had told him of his losing speculation in clocks. Gage thought he could dispose of the clocks and so by Addison's invitation came down to Maine to see them, for at this time Ad was very desirous of extricating for his school expenses the money he had put into those clocks.

I shall not soon forget the impression that young Gage made on us all at the Old Squire's. He was then about nineteen and very good looking, being rather tall and well formed, with abundant black hair and black eyes. But it was his quick, bright ways, genial conversation and his merry laugh that particularly impressed us in his favor. He talked a great deal, but talked well, and was constantly telling laughable stories. We all liked him immensely from the first moment he came into the house, especially Theodora and Ellen.

The next morning he went with Addison to the attic and looked the clocks over. "I think I can sell them," Gage said, laughing. "At any rate I will give you a dollar apiece for what I can dispose of."

Addison was only too glad to get that or any other price. "But I warn you, Gage, they don't sell well," he said. "I drove all over this county with them and couldn't sell enough to pay my board."

Gage said he wanted to try it. In reality he had another project in mind, of which he said nothing to anyone at first.

"We can furnish you with a team to drive out with," Addison said. "But you will need a large, covered cart to take all those clocks round in."

"Oh, no," Gage replied. "I shall take out only six at a time. Just a box in the back of a light express wagon is all the cart I want."

We hitched up a horse for him. "I want you to go with me," he said to Addison. "You know the country round here, and I don't."

Addison, however, had no desire to have anything further to do with those clocks; so I went with Gage and drove the horse. Not deeming it advisable to attempt sales very near our old farm, where many of the people knew

By C. A. STEPHENS

about the clocks, we drove over into an adjoining town before calling anywhere. Here a prosperous-looking farm-house impressed Gage favorably as a place to make a start; and while I sat in the wagon and held the horse he took one of the clocks on his arm and went to the door. A middle-aged woman appeared in response to his knock.

"Good morning, lady," Gordy accosted her. "I hope you'll pardon me for calling at this time of day. I'm a student, working my way at school, and I have a few very nice, well-made clocks." With this he shifted the clock wearily on his arm. "It makes my arm ache," he explained. "My health isn't very good. I've studied hard, and I'm not very strong this summer. Would you allow me to step inside a moment and rest it on your table?"

The woman backed away indoors, and Gage followed her with the clock; but the door remained open, and I could still overhear parts of the conversation. He was now showing her the clock, extolling the works, declaring they would run for a lifetime. Presently she asked the price. Addison had sold them for four dollars, but to my astonishment Gage asked ten.

The woman remarked that the price seemed high, and finally with apparent great reluctance Gage offered to take off a dollar. "I oughtn't to," he said plaintively. "But I need to raise money badly for my school expenses."

The woman said she thought she wouldn't buy. "We have an old family clock," she added. "It is one my husband's folks had seventy years ago. It still keeps pretty good time."

"Very well," Gage replied politely. "That is all right. I don't blame you. My folks had one of those long, old clocks. It stood in the corner of the room. When I was a child I used to look up at the face of it and thought it was fifty feet tall. I wonder if yours is like ours. Would you mind letting me see yours?"

The woman took him to an interior sitting-room where I could no longer hear what passed. They talked a long while, and it appears that after looking the old clock over and finding it somewhat dilapidated Gordy offered to trade his new mantel clock for it.

FOR that was what he was after all the time, though he told no one, not even our folks at the Old Squire's. But he had learned that recently among the newly rich there had come to be a profitable market for tall, old grandfather clocks. The old-furniture dealers were charging large prices for them and were quietly buying them up at old homesteads in the country. That in fact was what had brought him down to Maine with Addison.

The idea of getting a new mantel clock that would run eight days for their old one noticeably pleased the woman, who knew nothing of this later demand for old clocks. But she was shrewd in her way and stood out for two new mantel clocks, one for her kitchen and one for her sitting-room, in exchange for her old one. For some time Gage seemed to be shedding tears over her hard-heartedness, but finally he agreed to it. Then a hitch occurred. The woman said she must ask her husband and went out to the fields to fetch him, while Gordy—no longer in tears—came smiling forth to the wagon for the second clock.

There was some further chaffering after the farmer appeared, but the exchange was presently accomplished.

Gage, I recollect, kept a very sober, not to say sad, face till after we had said good-by and driven away. Then he doubled up on the wagon seat and laughed. But at the time I confess that I thought he had been overreached.

We drove on to another farmhouse, but here the folks had no grandfather clock—a fact that Gordy contrived to learn very soon after entering the house. He wasted very little time there in efforts to sell his small ones; and we drove on in quest of larger game.

About noon we discovered a second very old clock at a little unpainted farmhouse up a long lane from the highway. An old couple, evidently poor people, lived here; but they appeared to cherish an affection for their clock. Gage was compelled to use all his persuasive powers to induce them to part with it. Finally he offered them three of his new clocks for their old one. "This is a great offer for you," he said to them. "You can sell two of these fine new clocks to your neighbors or your friends for ten dollars apiece and still have a handsome eight-day clock for your own use."

This lucrative prospect they were unable to resist. Gordy got the old clock, though tears were in the aged woman's eyes as we drove off with it. She said that they had had it fifty-six years, and that she had missed winding it only two days in all that time. It had a mahogany case and looked to be a hundred years old. Gordy was greatly elated at securing it.

This was the extent of our success that day, and we drove home with the two old clocks, their feet, so to speak, sticking out at the back of the wagon. Our folks, I remember, were considerably surprised and a good deal amused.

"Why, Gage, my boy, you don't seem to have taken in much cash," the Old Squire said, laughing.

"No, no money," he replied, "but I've got something better."

That night after we had gone up stairs I described our trip in detail to Addison. At the time I was much inclined to admire Gage. "He's a smart one," I said. "He's the cutest salesman I ever saw. He can sell anything he starts out with."

Addison sat regarding me a little queerly for several moments. "If I were in your place, I wouldn't be too much carried away with him," he remarked at length.

I thought for a while that Addison was a little jealous of Gage's success in trading off clocks, it was so much better than his own.

GAGE was with us for a fortnight or more and made six or seven other trips round about in the country, trading for grandfather clocks. In one way or another he picked up eleven, some of them "old settlers." He drew them home one by one and stood them all up in a row round the long hall beyond the sitting-room. It was quite a sight—quite a sound too—when Gage wound them up and set them solemnly *tick-tocking* and *ding-donging* together. Several of them wouldn't strike or go long at a time. Some of their old



Awakening

The birds are coming back, my dear,
I hear the robin's call,
And bluebirds trilling loud and clear
Above the gray stone wall.

The sun shines warmer day by day
And skies are brighter blue;
The snow in patches melts away
To let the brown grass through.

A sugar shanty on the hill
Sends forth a fragrance rare;
The lowing cattle breathe their fill
Of balmy April air.

The earth is rousing from her sleep
And I'm awakening too;
I want a little house to keep,
Some gardening to do.

—*Marie A. Thoren.*



"Please take the books, too — we're expecting the Federal Bank examiners next week."—JUDGE.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor says he thinks he can endorse the ever-normal plan of storin' up our surplus feed to help us out in time of need. It's nice to have a corn crib full to feed the porkers and the bull and cows, in years when hoppers come and put our cornfields on the bum, or when the chinch bugs come in force (they're worse than any hungry horse) to suck the sap from out the plants; it don't put money in our pants to have a hail storm come and knock our yield so we can't feed our stock. It pays to have a good reserve in years when yield is low to serve to tide us over for a year, when better weather may appear.

I s'pose that plan will be right nice, but I just wonder 'bout the price when we have got our cribs all filled, them speculators sure is skilled in bearin' down when our supplies are ample, and to our surprise we find a small crop is worth more than when we've got a lot in store. It ain't a lot of corn and beans we want, but money in our jeans, so if we store a big surplus it may come back and smother us. My neighbor laughed and said, by gee, if ev'rybody farmed like me and rested most of ev'ry day we'd never have too much of hay or corn or anything, except a lot of weeds, by jing!

faces were pathetically haggard.

When Gordy left us he took his eleven old clocks with him, carefully packed and boxed; and he also took all of Addison's clocks, at a dollar apiece. His intention was—so he told us—to dicker by means of them for other grandfather clocks in other localities of New England. It appeared that he and his uncle had a kind of workshop in the rear of their sales shop in Boston, where they "touched up" and "finished off" old furniture.

In the matter of these old clocks they had a characteristic scheme in view. It is a tradition, I am told, that some one of the Pilgrim Fathers on the Mayflower brought over a clock from England along with other quaint articles of household furniture. There may have been more than one clock, or there may not have been any; I have no means of knowing certainly as to this. But it has been claimed that there was a long clock, and the scheme of these sharp dealers was to "touch up" their old clocks and pass them off, in different localities and to different buyers, each as the veritable old clock that came over in the Mayflower—a great prize of course for those sometimes credulous purchasers of antique articles.

This, it will be remembered, was fifty years ago, when the craze for possessing a grandfather clock had just started, and the public generally was less sophisticated about antiques than at present. Addison, who was still at Cambridge, afterwards told us all about Gage's performances with old clocks.

At their old furniture shop in Philadelphia they had a good model near at hand. There was then, and probably now is, a public library near Broad Street, known as the Spruce Street Library, and in the reading-room stood a very old clock, said to have been once the property of Oliver Cromwell. From this historic time-keeper many hints were derived. The old clocks that Gordy dickered for in Maine had nearly all been the work of a certain clockmaker over in New Hampshire, and were none of them more than a hundred years old—too modern altogether for the Mayflower. Gordy and his uncle therefore set to work to make them look more ancient by dinting, staining and otherwise defacing them. They took out nails and screws, replacing them with older ones with antique heads made in England three centuries ago, and so fixed up a clock of wonderfully venerable appearance.

Then when a seeker of old furniture appeared in their shops, one who seemed to have plenty of money and not too much intelligence, he was impressively invited to go to the rear of the place to see a remarkable heirloom that by a strange succession of events had recently come into the firm's possession—namely the one and only old English clock that had come over in the Mayflower!

The price was made to fit the age and hallowed associations of the relic and also the gullibility of the purchaser. Seven and eight hundred dollars were sometimes realized for one of those old clocks which had cost Gordy no more than two dollars! Addison was not able to learn how many of the clocks that "came over in the Mayflower" they were able to work off on the public. He thinks they may have sold as many as twenty.

But all such business has its drawbacks and is subject to sudden vicissitudes. Two of their scattered customers accidently got together and compared notes. Exposure came suddenly and took so violent a form that Gordy and his precious uncle were obliged to go out of business in extreme haste.

THE next we heard of Gordy was in 1887, when he had become promoter and traveling agent for a Florida land company. This was at a time when something of a craze was abroad for investing in orange groves. Gordy's company had acquired possession of an extensive tract of Florida land, largely sandy and marshy and cut up by lagoons. It was surveyed, however, and divided into lots of fifty and a hundred acres. Grandiose prospectuses with wonderful pictures and testimonials were printed and circulated broadcast, and Gordy was traveling throughout the North, selling these prospective orange farms for twenty dollars an acre. Many incautious buyers discovered on journeying southward that their new farms consisted of little save deep, muddy pools that would never produce anything but alligators!

When next Addison learned as to Gordy's whereabouts he was under arrest and awaiting trial on a charge of swindling by means of bogus notes, an ingenious piece of rascality of which, I believe, Gordy was the inventor. This was in 1889.

In different parts of the country, and under several different names, Gordy operated after this fashion for several years. But at last one of his victims, more gritty and more revengeful than the others, set detectives on his track. Like every other swindler, he was run down, arrested, and brought into court, where his whole career was shown up in a highly damaging light. A long term in the penitentiary was given him. Even then, by completely reforming himself, he might have made something of the remaining years of his life. But he was rebellious. He escaped from his cell one night, scaled the wall of the inclosure, and fell from the top of it. That finished him.

To this wretched end came our genial, bright and popular Gordy Gage, the guest I once admired so much at the Old Squire's. I have often thought since of what Addison said me that night upstairs: "If I were in your place, I wouldn't be too much carried away with him."



When You Buy a HORSE

(Continued from Page 3)

may be present, lift the foot of the questionable leg and hold the leg flexed for several minutes with an attendant holding the horse by the head. Then set the foot down and hurriedly lead the horse away at a trot. If a bothersome bone spavin is present, the horse will limp for a few steps.

Blindness of either one or both eyes or periodic blindness of both prove to be serious handicaps in a horse. Therefore, examine the eyes closely. Regard with suspicion eyes which show any abnormality.

Heaves, when present, seriously affect the usefulness of a horse and consequently its sales value. Unprincipled persons sometimes temporarily disguise this unsoundness. If suspicious of a case of heaves, give the horse all the water it will drink and then ride or drive it uphill. If present, the symptoms will be brought out.

The usefulness of a horse depends upon its age. Little use can be made of a horse before its third year and its usefulness decreases rapidly after the tenth year. The ages of five to eight are those of greatest usefulness. Determine as accurately as possible the age of the horse under consideration. Experienced horsemen are able to determine the age very closely by an examination of the teeth. However, very little information as to age can be determined after the horse has passed twelve years of age. Most horses above twelve years never get any older; they always sell as twelve year olds.

Move the horse before completing the purchase. If broken, drive it. When buying a team of horses, drive them together.

Good action in a draft horse is true, snappy, and bold. The movement of the legs is straight in the line of motion, the feet being carried true with no irregularity of gait. When walking away from a person, a horse moves with enough snap to give one the flash of its shoe at every step. Viewing the action of the horse from the side, it shows length of stride and enough height of action to clear the ground safely at each step. In action the hocks pass very close together, any spread is undesirable. Any defects in action may hinder a horse when at work.

Here's more help to

PREVENT MANY COLDS



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sniffle, or any irritation in your nose



● **Quick! A Few Drops**
of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril



● **It *S-p-r-e-a-d-s***
Its scientific medication swiftly spreads through nose and upper throat — where 3 out of 4 colds start.

You can *feel* the tingle as Va-tro-nol s-p-r-e-a-d-s through the trouble zone in your nose and upper throat. Its medication is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many a miserable cold from developing . . . and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly relieves "Stuffy Head"!

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Look in your Va-tro-nol package for the interesting story of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds in the home. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds *more than half!*

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A famous hotel with all New York at your door. Light, airy rooms with RCA radio and deep-slumber beds. Quiet and rest when you want it. An atmosphere of real friendliness.
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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I RECEIVED a letter the other day that gave me a jolt. The writer said he always read this page and planned to continue to read it, but hoped that he could always turn to Rym Berry for an antidote. What you write, he said, always makes me feel worse, while I usually feel better after reading what Mr. Berry has to say.

Not Pessimistic

The glimpses of himself as others see him, which a writer occasionally gets through just such a letter as I have quoted, are often most enlightening. For example, I am not naturally a pessimistic person myself and I had no idea, when protesting this and that, that I was making my readers pessimistic.

As a matter of fact, I feel that two influences have entered farm life since the depression, probably as a result of it, which will make life on the farm more enjoyable in the years which are immediately ahead.

Riches Not All

The first of these influences is the entirely different attitude people are taking toward material things. Before the war and in the boom days which immediately preceded the depression, a dollar was the measure of every success. Then during the period when dollars got so valuable that nobody could get any, other values began to make themselves felt. ***Today, just life on the farm is valued as never before.*** Hundreds of thousands of people throughout the United States measure the opportunity to live out of doors, to work hard physically, to keep warm and dry, and to have "three squares" a day plus pleasant association with one's fellowman, as conditions to be envied. I do. And I'm happy in my choice.

The other condition which is coming about more rapidly than many of us appreciate is that farm life is economically on the up-grade. Soul-satisfying as are fresh air, sunshine, the smell of the soil, the glow of physical exercise, and a cozy farm home, ***they need not be the limit of farm life.***

During the years which are ahead I feel pretty certain that it's going to be possible to translate cabbage, potatoes, milk, and eggs into books and magazines, music and travel. That is, I believe farmers will be able themselves to do these things, ***provided a well-intentioned but basically inefficient government does not pry too deeply into their affairs, and provided well meaning but unsound planners do not have too much to say about the management of agriculture.***

* * *





Here is the follow-up on the grass grown steer pictured on this page in the last issue of the paper. This steer when killed had a live weight of 944 pounds; cold, his carcass weighed 576 pounds; thus he dressed slightly over 62 per cent cold. The upper picture shows how his entire carcass was nicely covered with fat. The lower picture shows the distribution of fat throughout the various cuts.

Professor R. B. Hinman said of this animal: "His carcass is very hard to criticize from the standpoint of consumers' preference — the distribution of fat is perfect." Mr. Schutt, who is in charge of the Cornell slaughter house, said: "The coloring and marbling of the meat is almost perfect and is wonderfully thick in the regions of valuable cuts."

What interests me about this steer, in addition to the natural satisfaction we get at Sunnygables from breeding such animals, is the fact that *except for four months grain-feeding he was raised entirely on grass and roughage.* Had he been sold on the Buffalo market the day he was killed, he would have brought $133. Since he had eaten about $30 worth of grain, this meant that at under twenty months of age, he was paying $100 for the grass, hay, and silage he had eaten during that period.

Millet Ensilage

I know that Ed Eastman each spring gets a kick out of his correspondence with readers of the paper about their gardens. Come to think of it, I never really checked up on Ed to see whether he does have a garden, but we will give him the benefit of the doubt.

I am sure, however, that no garden correspondence he has ever received could be more interesting than the letters which Howard and I have received from all over the country about ensilage. The other day, the postman left a box of millet ensilage at the house. In the mail was a letter telling about a reader's experience with millet for ensilage.

I sent the sample of the ensilage to a laboratory to see if I could get an analysis of it. Then I sat down and wrote him and asked him to tell me more of his experience with the crop so that I might pass it along. He most courteously replied and I quote from his letter as follows:

"I received your letter this afternoon. The sample I sent you may have been somewhat dry because it had been taken from the silo the day before I put it in the container, and it laid around here three or four days before I mailed it.

"As to the tons per acre, this is how I got my opinion: When we go in the lot after a load of corn, we move the truck several times before we get a load of corn. (I forget how many times, but we are now considering a good corn crop.) With the Jap millet, we don't move the truck so many times and we have a bigger load because the bundles can be loaded closer than corn and carried higher and farther back on the truck. The driver of the truck should be able to tell if he has a heavy load on the truck. I usually drive the truck, and a load of millet feels heavier to me and looks much larger.

"Now as to moisture — If the Jap millet is cut at the right time, it is wet enough to get your shoes quite wet when you are in the silo. About the same as corn. If we get it too late, the seed shells out, and the ensilage will be a little dry, but a hose helps that. The same applies to corn, only the corn does not shell out. The millet can be put in faster because the bundles handle faster, which saves time in the lot. We set the blower to cut as fine as possible which is supposed to be ¼ inch cut, but it is not all ¼ inch.

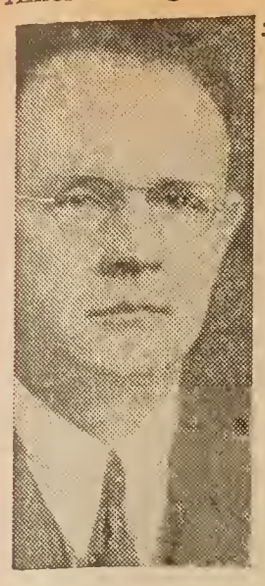
"The cows prefer corn ensilage to millet ensilage before either has fermented. After fermentation, they seem to like one as well as the other, but the millet makes more milk. We have not noticed any bag trouble and we are fussy about mastitis. The feed is G.L.F. 18% — 16% seems to be enough, but we don't get the 16% 'Legume Dairy Feed' here any more.

"Millet ensilage keeps better than corn does here. Millet requires less packing in the silo. We had some left over last summer when pasture got good. We sowed oats on it to cap it. When pasture became short we found that the ensilage had spoiled on top about 3½ or 4 inches. Corn would spoil more.

"The silo seems to require a few extra hoops on the bottom when using millet. That is all I know about millet.

"The Chas. C. Hart Seed Co., Wethersfield, Conn., may be able to give you some more information. They have a customer who uses millet ensilage for sheep feed with good results. We have found that it likes lime and will produce according to the amount of manure and fertilizer applied to the land.

"Very truly yours,
"A Subscriber."



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership tn the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Note Is Collectible

An agent came to our home and wanted to shingle our house under the Federal Housing Act. No down payment was required. He was a very convincing talker and called at our house several times before getting us to sign a contract. The amount of money concerned is $500, or 36 monthly payments of $15.97, which make a total of $574.92, too much money for the size of our house. He told us all we had to pay back was $500, but you can see we will pay an extra $74.92 interest. They have left their material but have not yet started work. Can I stop them from doing this work? Is there a way I can get around this contract? I do not want this work done as I am convinced I am stuck for plenty. We have signed a promissory note. Can this contract be broken or will they sue us?

The agent misrepresented the situation when he gave the impression that the Federal Housing Administration had a part in this deal. It is a straight transaction because our subscriber signed a note for $500 to be paid in monthly installments with interest. The fact that the agent misrepresented will not make it easy to break the contract because the note certainly will be discounted or sold and in the eyes of the law the buyer of the note is an innocent third party and can sue and get a judgment regardless of what misrepresentations were made. Our subscriber can sue the agent and his company, but verbal misrepresentation is hard to prove. We are making a thorough investigation of the company and may have some interesting details to report, later on. Meanwhile think twice before you sign notes with strangers.

* * *

That Extra Two Cents

A man called at my home soliciting my eggs. I showed him my last check and he told me I was getting two or three cents under the market.

This man's story about returns is a lot of "bunk," because he could not possibly know the grade of eggs shipped and particularly the condition in which they arrived. The company to which our subscriber has been sending his eggs has a first class reputation. The record of the company represented by this agent is, in our opinion, unsatisfactory. The implied price of two or three cents more is bait, pure and simple. If the company does give better returns for the first shipment or two, you can be sure that they will take it out later on. The only safe way to ship eggs is to check the reliability of the company and stick to that company as long as they give you a fair deal.

* * *

No Promise of Work

Enclosed find a letter from Associated Adjusters. I answered their ad in the Binghamton paper for insurance claim adjusters. From the enclosed matter could you tell me if it is on the level? Could one really collect the $5.00 application fee once your application was rejected, or would they give you about one claim a year to adjust so that you would not get back your $5.00 in wages even if you were hired.

We commented on this company in our January 2nd issue, but evidently our subscriber did not notice it. The Associated Adjusters ask for $5.00 to accompany the application. The person sending the $5.00 gets instructions and becomes an associate member of the Associated Adjusters and is supposed to cash in by being hired by insurance companies to adjust accident claims. A careful reading of the membership agreement reveals that there is no guarantee or promise that the member will ever get even one day's work! Friends in the insurance business tell me that insurance companies have their own adjusters and do not hire this work done by the job.

* * *

Legal but Unsatisfactory

I gave about $2,000 in overdue accounts to the Merchants' Adjustment Bureau for collection. They were to have 25 per cent of what they collected. They have collected quite a sum, but I can't get a cent from them. Will you tell me if they are reliable and if they are, what amount I am supposed to get out of it.

We get a good many letters very similar to this one. The facts are that: first, the contract provides a liberal commission to the agency regardless of whether the accounts are paid to them or to the creditors; second, most collection agencies that send agents around the country to solicit accounts have a clause in the contract giving them a "listing fee" for every account they try to collect. The result too often is that when the accounts are squared up according to the contract (all quite legal), nothing is left to the creditor. The obvious remedy is to keep one's name off such contracts.

* * *

Check Maker Bankrupt

Will you help me get these protested checks made good?

These checks were protested, but the person who made them out has been forced into bankruptcy. In such cases, protested checks are merely claims against the company, the same as any other claims. You should have claims verified before a notary public, and filed with the referee in bankruptcy. If there are any assets, each creditor will get his proportionate share.

* * *

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde!

I shipped canary birds to Mussog's Bird Store, Philadelphia. After two weeks I wrote, but did not get reply or check. Then I received letter saying one bird would not sing and they would give me $1.75 or, if I would send them 63 cents shipping charges, they would send them back. I did this but birds I received were not the same birds that I sent.

After some correspondence, we asked our subscriber for a sworn statement to the effect that the birds received were not those shipped, which was sent. This was called to the attention of the bird store and the only reply received was that the birds shipped back were the exact ones received!

* * *

Discouraging Marks

My son signed up with a training school to train for civil service, paying $85 tuition, and was to receive a correspondence course—two lessons per month —to be corrected and returned to him. For six or eight months he received real good marks then all at once the marks went down, and now they have stopped sending lessons entirely. They promised him a job or his money refunded.

This looks to me like a deliberate scheme to discourage students. The contract says that in order to get the refund, the student must finish the course. If he can be discouraged or made to quit, he has no claim against the school. A reliable correspondence school is an excellent way to study, but right now there are too many in the business that are far from reliable.

* * *

No Reply

I sent a small stamp collection of mine to Mr. James McCreary of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and have not heard from him, though I sent it last September. The stamps were worth around $15.00. Could you help me get my money?

We have written several letters to McCreary, with no results.

MORRIS S. TREMAINE
Chr. of Board

C. W. BROWN
President

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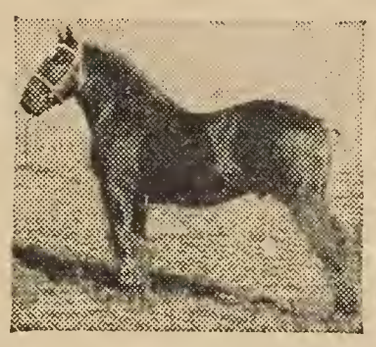
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CARLAD — 220164 (right) was First Prize Percheron yearling at New York State Fair 1936. He has grown nicely. He is extra well bred. Along with the Grand Champion Percheron mare at the 1936 N. Y. State Fair, and other Stallions and Mares, he is for sale. Prices Modest.

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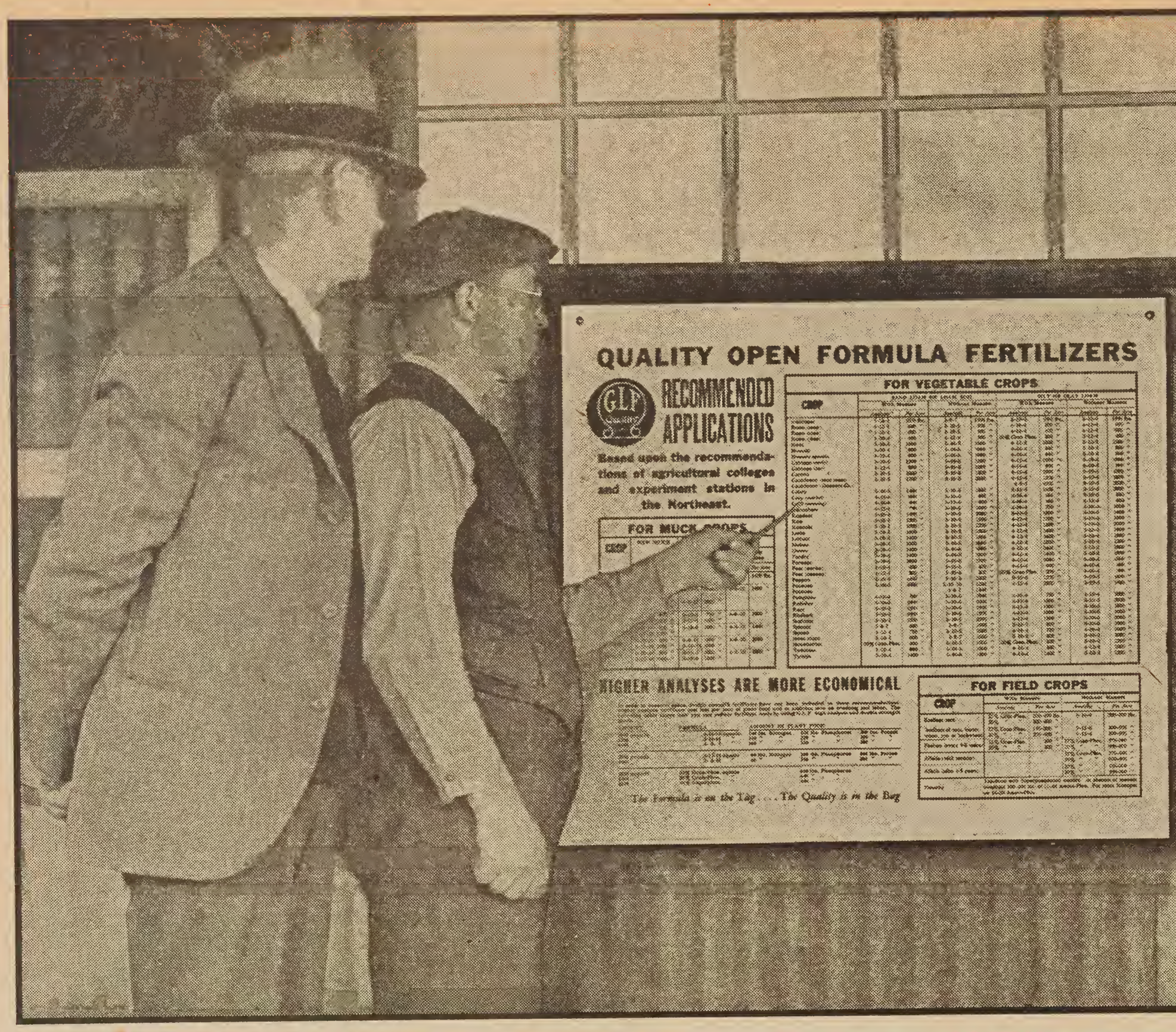
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PIGS FOR SALE
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APRIL 10, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Like it or not — this is GRASS-HAY COUNTRY



by J. B. ABBOTT

IF THE NORTHEAST were well adapted to alfalfa there would be little reason for growing any other hay for dairy cows. Alfalfa is a splendid feed, high-yielding, drought resistant, independent of nitrogen fertilization, and it enriches the soil in nitrogen for the following crop.

Or if the Northeast were well enough adapted to the profitable production of corn, the small-grains, and other cash crops — and resistant enough to soil erosion — to warrant a short rotation, most of the hay, of course, should be clover. There is much to be said for clover. Except for its shorter life, it is almost as good as alfalfa.

But the Northeast is neither a mineral-rich, high-lime country with dominantly alfalfa hay nor a short rotation country with dominantly clover hay. Nor, for perfectly obvious reasons, can it hope ever to be either one. Actually, as shown by map on page 21, from 70 to 90 per cent of the hay acreage of the most important dairy counties is occupied by grasses rather than by legumes. The greater part of the northeastern fluid milk region is grass-hay country and doubtless will so remain. Despite this fact, for many years we have heard and read little about timothy except abuse and advice to substitute for it a legume of some sort — which advice, for the most part, is impracticable.

The practical solution of this dairy cow hay problem is neither one of praising the merits of clover, alfalfa, and other legumes — which need no further praise—nor one of abusing timothy—which in no way merits the abuse which has been heaped upon it.

It is, rather, one of learning how to grow alfalfa successfully in those limited areas which are adapted to it, how to get good stands of clover with each new seeding, and how to fertilize and cure the timothy which follows clover so as to get profitable yields of hay of acceptable quality for dairy cows.

Let's admit, at the outset, that timothy, cut at the seed-forming stage, as it used to be cut for city work horses, is not good cow hay. It is low in protein, high in woody fiber, harsh, and unpalatable, and cows will not eat it freely and so will not derive as much nutriment from the hay portion of the ration as is desirable on the grounds of economy.

But with early-cut timothy it is a different story. Again "let's look at the record".

In the Dairymen's League News, March 19, 1936, Prof. E. S. Savage writes: "Not all of us can have alfalfa or even clover. There is going to be a lot of mixed hay grown and fed to cows in the milk shed, and we ought to have an increasing respect for it because it is being shown that it is a matter of cutting early, curing, and fertilization which makes that timothy hay valuable. . . . It has been found that when the grain mixture is adjusted to allow for the lack of a little protein in timothy hay, there is no difference in the productive ability of timothy or first cutting alfalfa, provided that timothy is from land that has been properly fertilized with a (*Turn to Page* 21)

See Page 16 for Baby Chick Contest Winners

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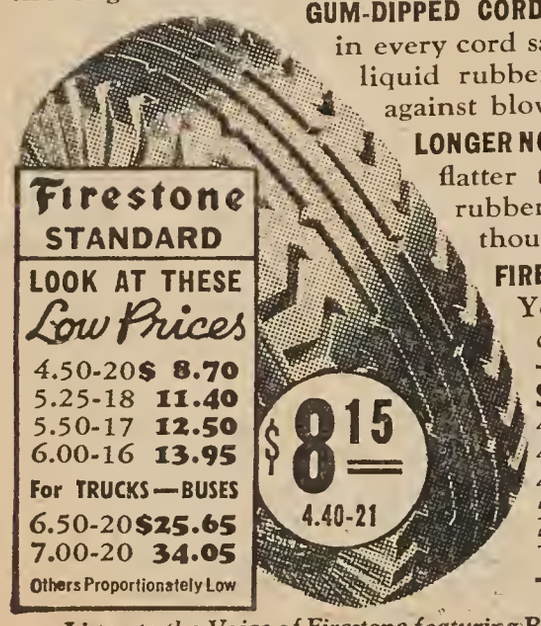
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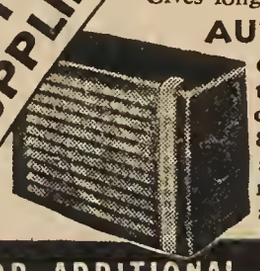
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FOR ADDITIONAL ITEMS SEE THE NEW 1937 FIRESTONE FARM-TIRE CATALOG.

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

DEFINITE DECISION has been reached to hold the 71st annual session of the National Grange at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where an attendance of from 10,000 to 15,000 Patrons is expected, the dates being November 10-18, 1937. New England, New York, New Jersey and Ohio will bring large delegations of initiates for the Seventh Degree, the highest in the Order, and from the 90,000 present membership in the Keystone State a very large percentage will be candidates for that degree. State Master J. A. Boak of New Castle is already planning a series of special sixth degree meetings, covering all sections of the state, in preparation for the Seventh Degree; and State Secretary John H. Light has been named chairman of the publicity committee, whose work of boosting the November session will start immediately. The last session of the National Grange held in Pennsylvania was in 1923 at Pittsburgh.

* * *

NEW GRANGES have been organized during the past month in both Vermont and Connecticut, with State Master Henry A. Stoddard in the former case and State Master Frank H. Peet in the latter as organizers. In Maine, State Master F. Ardine Richardson and his associates are restoring to activity several local units that had become dormant, while two new subordinates and one new Juvenile are recent organization fruits in Vermont, where State Master Stoddard is leading in an aggressive year's work.

* * *

THE STRONG stand taken by the National Grange against the packing of the Supreme Court has met hearty endorsement throughout the Grange membership of the nation, and in the entire group of eastern states, especially New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Grange trend in support of the Court is declared to be more than ten to one, as the membership is expressing itself.

* * *

STATE Secretary Harold M. Stanley of New York reports that subordinate Granges have so far raised more than $1600 in cash for the flood sufferers of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, besides carloads of food and other supplies which have been collected in the Empire State for the use of the Red Cross. In many instances local Grange halls have been collection stations, to which supplies from all the surrounding district have been brought, to be shipped under Red Cross direction to the places of need.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS the State Grange every year holds a statewide Bird Day, which brings together hundreds of lovers of the feathered friends of the farmer, with an all-day program, starting with sunrise bird walks and including illustrated lectures, round table discussions, etc., and prizes awarded to the children. This year's event is scheduled for Saturday, May 22, and is already attracting intense interest.

* * *

THE GRANGE Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which serves Patrons of the Granite State, is just entering upon its 50th year of continuous activity and plans a jubilee celebration 12 months hence. At the present time this company is carrying almost $10,000,000 of insurance under slightly more than 7,000 policies—all in New Hampshire.

Agricultural Conservation

1937 MODEL

WHEN MANY provisions of the AAA were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Congress passed the Agricultural Conservation Act to take its place. In 1936, the first year the agricultural conservation program was in effect, 35,700 New York State farmers took advantage of the law and received checks totaling $2,750,000.

For the Northeast, several changes have been made in the 1937 program and predictions are made that 75,000 farmers in New York will participate, bringing into the state an extra $8,000,000.

Whether you agree with the principles of the law or not, you will want to have definite information about it. The questions and answers on this page are intended to give you the facts you need and to tell you where you can get additional facts which will help you decide whether or not to take part in the program during the coming season.

1. What is meant by the agricultural conservation program?

It is a national program provided by an act of Congress to give financial aid to farmers who wish to conserve and improve land. It should not be confused with the soil conservation service, which administers a federal program for soil erosion control.

2. How is the agricultural conservation program administered?

Each county (except that two or more small counties may combine) forms an agricultural conservation association, voting members of which are farmers who want to take part in the program. District meetings are held and at each, three members of a county board are elected. A county agricultural conservation committee, usually of three, is then elected by the county board. (Last year this committee was appointed). This committee determines county policies, signs applications for payments, but does not supervise the actual carrying out of the program on the individual farms. Each county committee will select county conservation supervisors to do the checking and there will also be 25 conservation agents for the entire state.



Five farmers make up the state agricultural conservation committee to help county committees and to set up state policies. They are: Roy Porter, Elba, Chairman; John Wickham, Cutchogue; Leon Chapin, Malone; Ralph Kohl, Newburgh; and Carl Wooster, Union Hill. Advice and help are available from the college of agriculture, soil conservation service, etc.

3. Where does money come from to pay county administration expenses?

Each county association has a budget to cover expenses, with the necessary funds coming from Washington, but the cost of administration in the county will be deducted from checks received by farmers on a percentage basis when payments are made to those eligible under the 1937 program.

4. Who can participate in the agricultural conservation program?

Any farmer in the state is eligible. Information can be secured from county farm bureau agent, or from the conservation agent or county conservation supervisor. Attend future agricultural conservation meetings in the county and ask questions. This in no way obligates you to participate, but it will give you the facts.

5. If I decide to participate, what are the next steps to take?

You will be asked to make a sketch map of your farm, on which the fields are outlined. You will give the acreage of each field, the crops grown in 1936 on each, and the crops you intend to grow in 1937. Also, you will be asked to fill out a simple work sheet, giving information about 1936 crops as well as those you will grow in 1937.

6. What is a soil building allowance?

It is the amount of money for which any farmer can qualify by participating in the 1937 agricultural conservation program. It is not a payment. It is the amount that may be earned. In no case can you earn more than the soil building allowance for your farm and to earn that you must do certain specified things. If your soil building allowance should be $100 and only enough approved practices followed to earn $50, $50 would be all you would get.



The number of acres on your farm multiplied by the sums mentioned below, all totaled, give the soil building allowance:

All crop land, $1.00 an acre; commercial fruit land, $1.00 an acre additional; commercial vegetables, including potatoes, $1.00 an acre additional; double-cropped commercial vegetable land, $2.00 an acre additional; and fenced open pasture land, thirty-five cents an acre additional for each acre in excess of one-half the acreage of crop land.

Here is an example: Take a farm of 170 acres; 100 acres are crop land with corn, oats, hay and potatoes, which at $1.00 an acre gives $100. Of this, five acres are potatoes, which means a $1.00 an acre extra, or a total of $105.

Next, say that 70 acres are in fenced open pasture, which completes the total acreage on the farm. Remembering there are 100 acres of crop land and 70 of fenced open pasture, then there would be 20 acres of pasture in excess of one-half the acres of crop land. At thirty-five cents an acre, the additional pasture allowance would be $7.00.

Totaling everything gives $112 as the soil-building allowance for the farm.

7. How can a farmer quallfy to receive part or all of his soil building allowance?

By carrying out one or more approved soil building practices. Each approved practice for the state has a definite rate of payment, which covers part of the cost of using the practice. As long as you stay within the limit of your soil building allowance, you will be paid at the regular rate for every approved practice carried out properly on your farm. After you reach that limit, however, you cannot earn any more payments for soil building practices, no matter how many other practices you use. All that happens if a farmer goes beyond his soil building allowance is that he pays all the cost of the extra practices.

8. What are these approved practices?

An attempt has been made to set up a list of approved practices, all of which will be good farm practice in New York State and some of which will apply to any one of the varied types of agriculture which you find in the state. Without going into too much detail (Question No. 4 tells how to get full information.), these practices are: (a) establishing new seedings of alfalfa or meadow mixtures (clover or alfalfa seed must be either northern grown domestic or Canadian grown. All alsike seed is approved); (b) improving hay land; (c) adding superphosphate or superphosphate and lime to pastures; (d) supplementing farm manure with superphosphate; (e) fencing cattle out of woodlots; (f) improving woodlots; (g) planting forest trees; (h) controlling soil erosion; (i) plowing under green manure crops; (j) drawing in dry mulching material, removing unproductive orchards and vineyards, and using nitrate for cover crops (practices applying only to fruit growers); (k) controlling soil erosion (establishing sod strips between cultivated crops on hillsides or planting windbreaks on muck or sandy soils).



To receive payment, approved practices must be carried out according to specifications set up by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, based upon recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture.

9. Is the 1937 program better adapted to fruit and vegetable growers than was the 1936 program?

Yes, in at least two ways. First, there is a larger soil building allowance. For example, in addition to the basic soil building allowance of $1.00 for each acre of crop land, another $1.00 will be added for each acre of commercial orchard, vineyard or brush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937. Also, $1.00 will be added to the allowance for each acre that grew a single crop of commercial vegetables on the farm in 1936 and $2.00 for each acre of commercial vegetables on which two or more crops were harvested in 1936.

Second, several new practices have been approved.

10. Is pasture improvement an approved practice?

There are several approved practices which can be used to improve pastures. One for example, is for applying between 400 and 600 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to the acre to pastures, a dairyman will be paid at the rate of 80 cents a hundred for superphosphate used.

11. What approved practices can be applied to woodlots?

Fencing cattle out of woods formerly pastured. This carries payment of 15 cents a rod for two strands of barbed wire, 20 cents a rod for three or more strands of barbed wire.

Planting nursery grown forest trees or transplanting wild trees at the rate of not less than 1,000 trees to the acre on open farm land. This carries a payment of $10.00 an acre.



For improving stand of trees by cutting out weed trees or thinning trees to develop at least 100 potential timber trees to the acre, payment is $3.00 an acre and limited to 4 acres, but approval of the county committee is necessary before following this practice.

12. Is there a minimum soil building allowance?

Yes. Where the soil building allowance on any farm, as explained in question 6, totals less than $20, $20 is considered to be the soil building allowance on that farm.

13. Is plowing under a green manure crop an approved practice?

Yes. You can plow or disc under small grains or annual grasses or mixtures of these and legumes after they have been grown two months or reached 12 inches in height. By carrying out this practice, you use up your soil building allowance at the rate of $1.50 per acre. If you turn under biennial, perennial or annual legumes for which no crop was harvested, or for which no seeding payment was made, after the same growth was reached, the payment is $2.50 per acre. You can apply to either of the above green manure crops 300 to 600 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate, or one to two tons of lime, or both.

14. When will payments be made?

Probably somewhat earlier than last year and some time after July 1. No deadline has been set for the filling out of work sheets or for completing the approved practices, but it is possible that such dates will be set by the state committee. It will be to your advantage to fill your work sheet out as soon as possible.

15. How do supervisors check to see that practices have been followed satisfactorily?

Each farm is visited by a supervisor. He inspects the results and will ask certain questions. You can answer his questions more easily if you will save bills for grass seed, lime and clover, make a record of the analyses of fertilizers used, and be sure that clover seed purchased meets the standard for approved seed.

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

Warning!

IT HAS come to our attention that private individuals are offering for a fee to help farmers obtain Farm Credit loans. If you want information regarding a mortgage loan on your farm or a short-term production credit loan, get in touch with the secretary-treasurer of your local farm loan association or your production credit association. There is one somewhere near you. Or write directly to the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Massachusetts. Under no circumstances should you pay a fee to some outsider who promises to help you obtain one of these loans.

An Open Letter to Dairymen and Milk Distributors

AFTER careful investigation and a large number of hearings, the New York State Legislative Committee has recommended that milk price-fixing by the State be discontinued. In accord with this recommendation, the Legislature made no attempt to renew the price-fixing law when it expired on March 31.

Failure of price fixing in New York was in no way the fault of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, nor of the Governor. Governor Lehman and Commissioner Ten Eyck and his associates did everything possible to enforce the law. It simply was an impossible job, particularly after the first year or so. There are still some dairymen around some of the upstate cities who think the price-fixing law helped them, but so far as the great majority are concerned, particularly those who sell milk in New York City, there is no doubt that it had reached the end of its usefulness.

Now, however, responsibility for milk marketing is placed squarely back upon the milk industry, upon milk distributors and upon dairymen, and the future success of the dairy business in the New York milk shed depends upon how every one of you accepts this responsibility. If there are those among you who for utterly unworthy and selfish reasons continue to sell milk below established prices and to upset the market, then all will eventually suffer, including yourselves. For such selfishness can bring you only temporary profit. If you fail in this responsibility, then rest assured that both dealers and dairymen will pass through a long period of ruinous prices, followed by some form of State or Federal control more exacting than anything you have yet seen. One possibility is that milk may be made a public utility.

Are you, therefore, going to do your destructive worst to start a price war in the city and milk strikes in the country, or are you going to try to work with the other fellow in trying to solve this difficult problem of selling milk so that both distributors and farmers can make a profit?

So far as *American Agriculturist* is concerned, we have advocated elimination of State price-fixing for two years. But we are going to be the first to hold up to public scorn any individual or any group, either of dealers or dairymen, who start in now to cut the other fellow's throat in order to make a little temporary profit. I believe there is ability enough and constructive attitude enough in the dairy industry to run its own business. That belief is about to be tested. If events within the next year prove that I am wrong, we shall use the influence of this publication to take the responsibility away from an industry which is unworthy of it.

Good Suggestions!

"Do you not think the time ripe to begin suggesting a political platform with these two planks: (1) That the President should be elected for six years, and then not be eligible for reelection. (2) That all paid government employees be denied the right to vote or to take part in partisan politics."—*J. E. B.*

IT SEEMS to me that these suggestions are sound. Once elected, no President should be obliged to risk his health and to use his time in a great political election. With one six-year term, no President would ever be tempted to decide any policy because of its effect one way or the other upon his re-election. Also, six years is long enough, because the pressure of the great office is so heavy physically. Election to the Presidency is very often a death sentence.

The second suggestion is sound, also, because it is human to vote for the Administration that hires you, and the number of government employees is becoming so great that they could be very easily a deciding factor in an election.

There are arguments, however, against depriving an American citizen of his suffrage rights. Either of these questions would make a fine subject for debates in your local meetings. Also, *American Agriculturist* would be glad to print some good letters discussing these suggestions.

What Does It Cost to Keep a Horse For a Year?

DR. V. B. HART, extension professor of farm management at Cornell, in a recent radio talk, said:

"It costs $115 per year to keep a horse on an average New York State farm, and takes about $6 more to cover the cost of harness which the average horse carries. These figures include costs of grain, hay, use of buildings for stabling, interest on investment, shoeing, veterinary and medicine, and so on. The average horse in the State gets just about a ton of grain and three tons of hay per year. The average farm horse in New York State works only about 750 hours per year, or an average of only 2½ hours per working day. Average cost of an hour of horse labor on New York State farms is therefore 16 cents per hour."

These figures, which are based on cost account studies made on 95 New York farms by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, would not vary much anywhere in the Northeast. They check with the International Harvester Company's study of the cost of horse labor in several States. How do you think they agree with your horse labor costs?

Wanted—A Good Cat

"I am much interested in the subject of cats, from the standpoint of keeping down rats and mice around buildings, also searching the fields for same. A good cat is capable of keeping rats under control, but the trouble is that of all the cats we have only a few which are good for anything. Years ago I secured a kitten and after she was grown I never saw a live rat around the barns. She solved the rat problem completely. I raised a daughter from her, but she was not much good. Right at this time I am in the market for a really good cat, and I would go out and buy one if I could do so with the same confidence with which I would buy a hog or a cow. Do you know of anyone anywhere who is doing anything along the line of breeding hunting cats?"—*F. H. L., N. Y.*

IN THE same mail with this letter I received one from another farmer who asks:

"Have you heard anything about a move by sportsmens' clubs for the licensing of domestic cats? My experience has shown that given half as much training as a dog, the domestic cat is pretty sure to turn out to be a valuable animal."

In these days of taxing everything, the suggestion is frequently made to tax cats. Such an idea, of course, is nonsensical and unfair, but so are a lot of our other tax laws. It will need to be watched.

Some argue that cats are bad citizens because they destroy birds, and that therefore they should be taxed out of existence. There is no question, however, about the value of a cat which is a good ratter. Various communities have organized rat-killing bees, and some farmers rely upon poisons; but the old standby for most farmers is a good cat. If you have one for sale that you can guarantee to be a ratter, maybe our friend who wrote the above letter will buy it. How many of you think there would be a market for cats that are guaranteed ratters?

Eastman's Chestnut

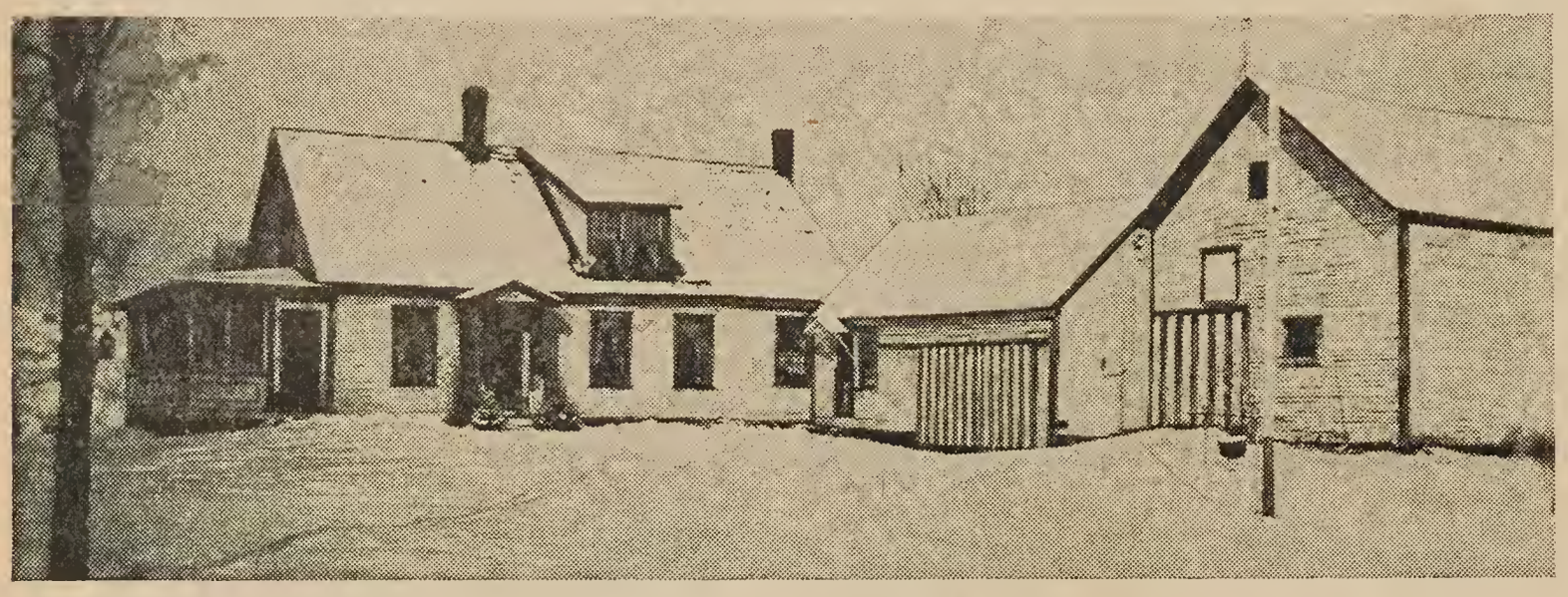
AT CERTAIN times of the day, some of the busses in New York City are nearly as bad for crowding as are subway trains. I heard a story on one of my friends who was riding on one of these crowded busses a while ago.

A big stout woman came in and crowded in beside him on the seat. No sooner was she seated than she began to try to get her fare out of the pocket of her cloak. After she had worked without effect for some time, our friend said:

"Maybe I'd better pay your fare."

This made the lady mad, and she began to dig harder than ever for her dime. A few moments later our friend said again:

"Lady, I insist that you let me pay your fare. You have already unbuttoned my suspenders three times!"



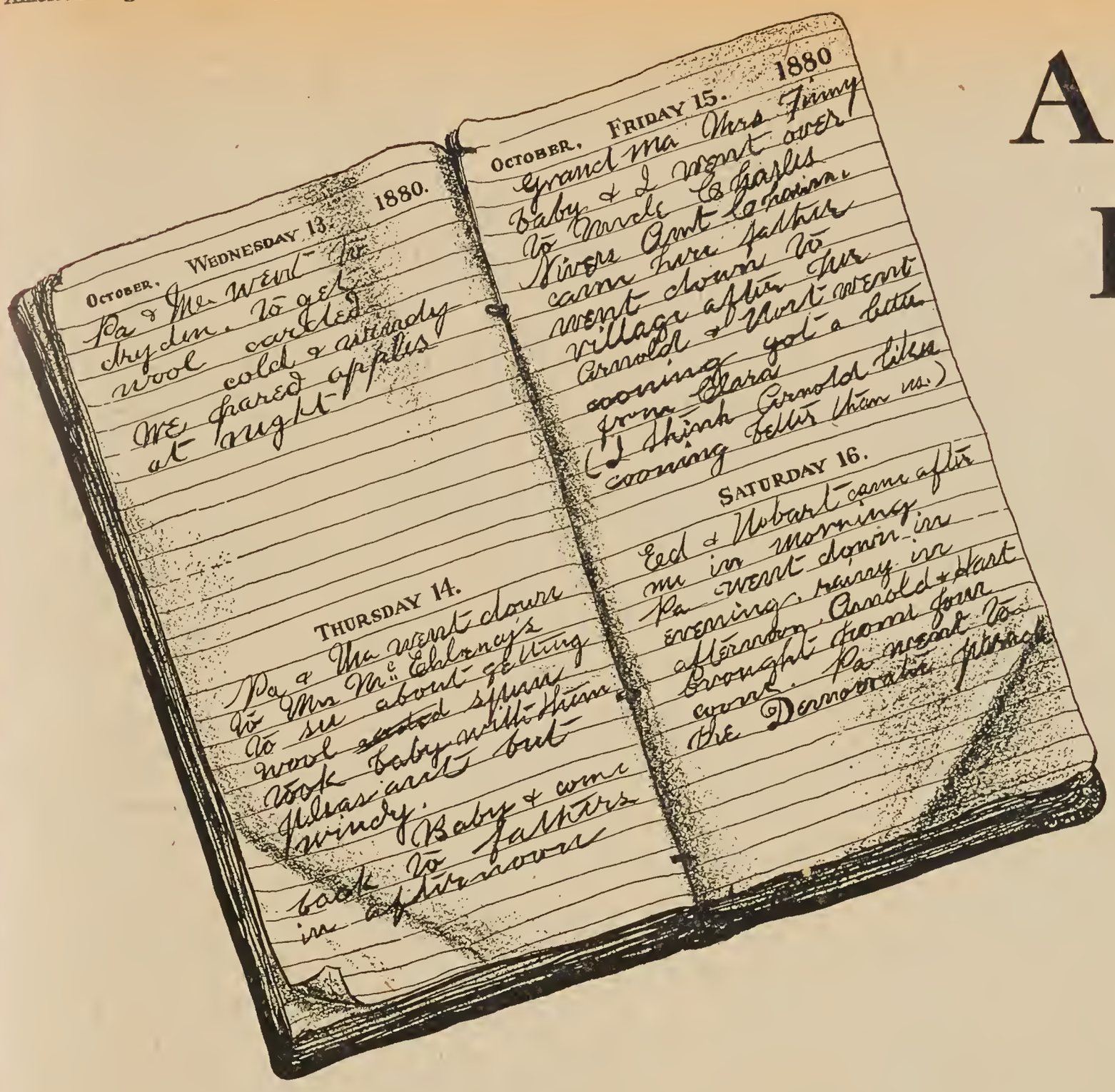
Here is an old farmhouse built by the father of the first white baby born in the town of Bethel, Vermont. It was built in 1780. It is owned by Mrs. Harriet King Smith of Bethel, who restored it and built the screen porch and the little side stoop.

There is something about these old houses that intrigues imagination. One thinks of all the personal history that has been lived within its walls.

If any of you have a good, clear-cut picture of an old house with an interesting history, I will be glad to print as many as space permits. One dollar will be paid for prints that we can use, and all will be carefully returned after review or publication.

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An Old DIARY

By CARL TROWBRIDGE

WE NEVER called it an attic. It was always the "old chamber". I don't know why, for no one ever slept there during the past seventy-five years; but I presume that in the early days before great-grandfather built on the front part of the house, this low, unfinished room with sloping ceilings on each side and one window in the gable end was used for the boys' sleeping quarters. Now for three generations it has accumulated the cast-off articles of the family. There were no particular reasons why these things were saved and others thrown away. If mother or grandmother couldn't bear to throw them away just then, she told one of the boys to carry them up to the "old chamber".

Of course, there was a spinning wheel and a reel for winding yarn, an ancient, awkward sausage-machine mounted on a sort of saw-horse, a dozen pine sap spiles, two metal candle-sticks for scraping the bristles off hogs at killing time, a log cabin bottle from William Henry Harrison's presidential campaign, and an array of discarded clothing. Carefully placed in one corner was a pair of small brass-toed, leather boots. Even then they were wrinkled and stiff with age but we knew that once they belonged to Elroy, the uncle who died of diphtheria at the age of nine. But most prominent of all were the piles of magazines and weekly journals that a reading family had accumulated over the years, held in some semblance of order by being piled in old cheese baskets. Mixed with these were letters, postcards, almanacs and a few small books with paper covers.

As a youngster, I mined industriously and secretly through these in search of postage stamps, thereby adding to the disorder. The stamps that I disdained have now become interesting with age and so the next generation digs down through the accumulation anew in hopes of finding some treasure. It was on one of the explorations that the boys turned up a tattered old diary and brought it to me to find who owned it and whether it was worth keeping.

Grandfather gave the little book to his daughter-in-law on Christmas in seventy-nine. Mother had been married three years, had a month-old baby and now was nineteen years old. I don't think she was overworked for grandfather and grandmother were only middle-aged and still active, so all through the year she managed to find time to write down the important happenings of the day. Eighteen hundred and eighty is not so long ago, but if you turn back the years with me and my diary you will have to forget radios, telephones, rural mail deliveries, automobiles, hard roads, electric lights and, in our family at least, listen to an organ instead of a piano. The daily entries in the little book are short, there are no explanations, people are referred to by their given names alone, but out of the simple, concise record, one can construct a picture of the life of a farm family in Central New York a half-century ago.

Perhaps the most surprising thing in the record is the proof of an extraordinarily active social life. I have always been disgusted with various modern novels that depict the life of farmers of the past generation as dull, drab, plodding, narrow, physically exhausting and bare of all social activities. Nothing of that sort existed in this family. All through the winter months there was a continual visiting back and forth with the neighbors. Through the year there was an average of over 30 visitors per month. Guests were in the house on half of the days and the family went to town or visiting three days out of four. On the average, there were only two days in a month when the family had no contact with the outside world through making a visit or being visited. Even with hard roads and automobiles, do you have any more social contacts than this?

Mother and father, grandfather and grandmother were evidently broad in their interests and not too strict in their views. The trips away from home were for all sorts of purposes. About twice a month to church, several times a month the bride and her new baby traveled two miles to stay a day or two with her mother and father, once during the year to a meeting of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and for father, once to a cock fight. But by far the commonest trip was to the village to trade. Father went cooning and brought two of his companions home to breakfast; relatives came and stayed over night, or for three days at a time; on several days seven or eight people were at the house; and one Sunday, at the other grandfather's, eighteen sat down to dinner together.

The weather didn't behave very well in 1880. Grandfather must have often wished for some good old-fashioned weather just as we do today whenever the seasons seem to be retarded or moving too fast.

The sugar bush was tapped in February, and on February 28 "we had our first warm sugar." Grandfather ploughed the same day but the weather turned cold again and spring was a long time in coming. Sugaring continued all through March. On the tenth of April everyone was boiling sap and the sugar season was not over until April fifteenth. March lived up to its reputation for on the twenty-third there was a thunder storm followed by snow.

Grandfather sowed oats on May fourth, planted corn on the tenth of May and finished cutting corn on the tenth of September.

Some of the entries will bring memories to many of you readers — "ashed the corn", "green currants for dinner" on May 30, "the old grey cow died", "Father went to Uncle Gilbert's vendue." What does this mean? "A gentleman came here begging for a widow woman." Someone needed help and a neighbor started raising funds or collecting food and clothing for her. That was welfare work in 1880.

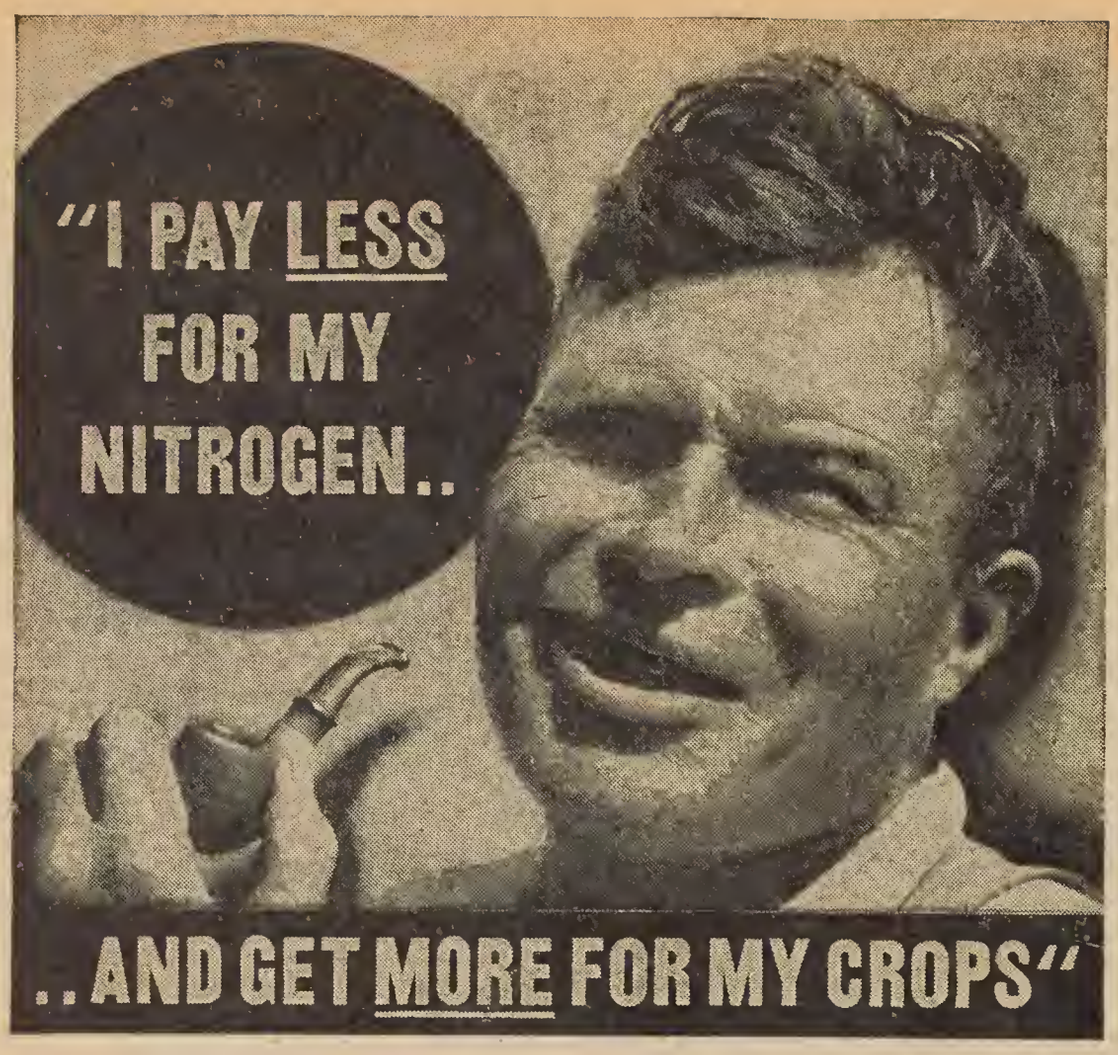
Game was still plentiful and game laws unknown. Squirrel hunting started in August and one morning father shot twelve. Cooning also started in August but only for the mature coons. The young coons were allowed to escape so that they might be hunted later. If the hunters ran a coon up a tree they might chop down the tree no matter how fine timber it contained, but there was an unwritten law that they must go and help the owner of the tree cut it up into fire wood at some later time.

In the fall, "went to a Hancock dance." Who was Hancock? Remember 1880 was election year and that defeated candidates even for the presidency are not long remembered.

Young parents had about (*Turn to Page* 37)



"Went for the doctor"



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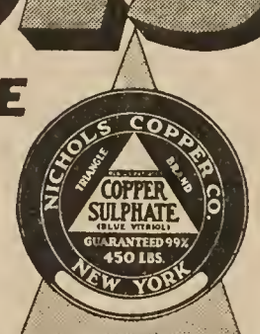
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OUT ON A LIMB . . *BY FRANK APP*

Needed—Better Sprays

IN ADDITION to the desirable results of killing bugs and controlling diseases, most fungicides and insecticides interfere with the functioning of the leaves and thus have a tendency to decrease yields. It may be impossible to correct this entirely but the damage can be lessened. Combinations of several spray materials do not always react the same when placed together in water in suspension. This may result in most of the material running to the ground, or spotty application, or considerable injury to the foliage. Following any blanket recommendation of any spray material is foolhardy. Any material purchased for the spraying program should be used with a distinct understanding of its reaction with the kind of water the grower will use, and the other materials placed in the spray tank. Spray materials for the orchard are not sold that way. This situation leads to waste of materials, injury to the foliage, or poor control of insects and diseases.

Open Formulas Needed

Most spray materials are offered without full information of what they may contain. Lead arsenate may possess some deflocculating agent, possibly an astringent. Wettable sulphur often contains some sort of spreader, and sometimes a sticker. Some copper materials are sold with spreaders and stickers. Spreaders, themselves, are sold under a manufacturer's brand rather than as what they are. We growers are responsible for this situation; we have not demanded specifications of the materials we purchase. I have seen lots of fruit abused by improper spraying so that the following year there was not a single blossom because all the fruit buds were destroyed. Last year's operations emphasized the injury from sulphurs. It has always been present to some extent but in many cases not observed.

Three Tests—Three Results

I have placed considerable emphasis on the selection and use of the proper sticker and spreader. This past year three experiment stations in three different states, reported on the merits of spreaders. Each experiment station makes a different recommendation. For the spreader we use, three different results were obtained. ***The results from each state were correct for the conditions under which the spreader was used. None of the three conditions were quite alike.*** Every grower, to get the most satisfactory results, must conduct some tests to learn whether the recommendations meet his conditions.

Oils Becoming More Important

We are using more oils to control parasites and insects. Their value for this purpose is unchallenged. The kind of oils to use is not so well understood. We need to understand the specifications that an oil should have so as not to injure the foliage when used as a summer spray, even though it is applied as often as the grower desires. A so-called heavy oil remains on the foliage too long and interferes with the functioning of the tree. A light oil will evaporate in time to prevent any injury. We usually talk about a neutral mineral oil for a summer spray. The one that is most recommended is controlled by patent and placed on the market by one of the major oil companies. The price is high, making the application expensive.

We are attempting to perfect our machinery in such a way that we can vaporize the oil at the rate of about 12 gallons per acre without placing any water in it. We propose to add our fungicide and, if necessary, lead arsenate. I can see no good reason to add water to oil for spraying—to use the water only as a carrier which will again run to the ground. Vaporized oil and a copper fungicide would make an ideal combination, decrease the labor of application, the cost of materials and give a much more effective control of both insects and diseases.

* * *

Why Cooperatives Fail

Most farmers' cooperatives fail because they are not organized to give, directly or indirectly, the control of their product until it reaches the consumer. Those industries that have been most successful, control the merchandising of their product to the consumer. Too few of us realize the importance of this machinery in a farmers' cooperative marketing association. We have been lead to believe that efficiency in the mechanics of the farmers' organization was all that was necessary. It is not so simple as all that. Frequently market psychology will influence price structure much more than any increase in efficiency. Farmers' cooperatives, organized to purchase farm supplies, are controlling their supplies from the source of raw material or manufacture, to the consumer. They are successful.

* * *

Consumer Cooperatives

I have been watching the controversy concerning consumer cooperatives. If we continue passing price legislation, taxing chain stores because of their efficiency, or in other ways hindering distribution, we will lay the foundation for consumer cooperatives. The wholesalers and jobbers responsible for the Robinson-Patman Act may find they have carved the tombstones for their own graves.

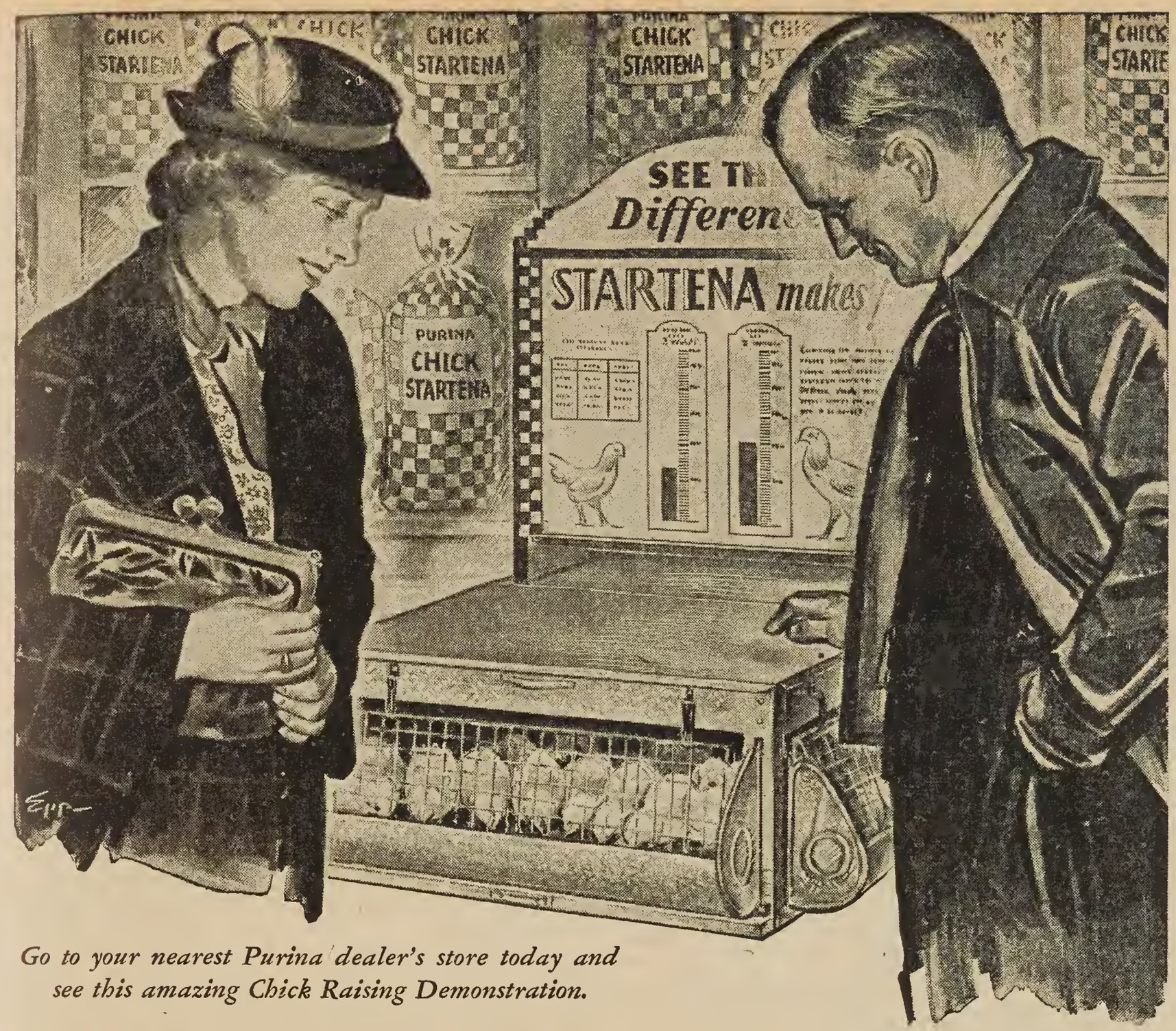
* * *

Farmers Buy Sand

Farmers of seven southeastern states paid $4,448,000 last year for sand placed in the fertilizer as filler. This cost the farmers an average of $2.21 per ton. In addition they had the labor of hauling and drilling this sand which has no value for producing larger crops. Many of us are still being fooled. If we insist, fertilizer companies will be glad to sell us fertilizer without filler. It may cost more per ton but it will be worth more and we won't have the extra weight to handle.



"Dad says she won't eat so much after she gets filled out."



Go to your nearest Purina dealer's store today and see this amazing Chick Raising Demonstration.

THE CHICKS TELL THE STORY!

PURINA DEALERS all over the Northeast are today raising baby chicks in small metal brooders in their stores in order that you may see the difference Startena makes.

Next time you are near the friendly Purina dealer's store in your neighborhood, drop in and see these Startena-fed chicks. See how big and sturdy, how well developed and full-feathered they are. You'll be amazed at the *extra* ounces of growth that Startena gives.

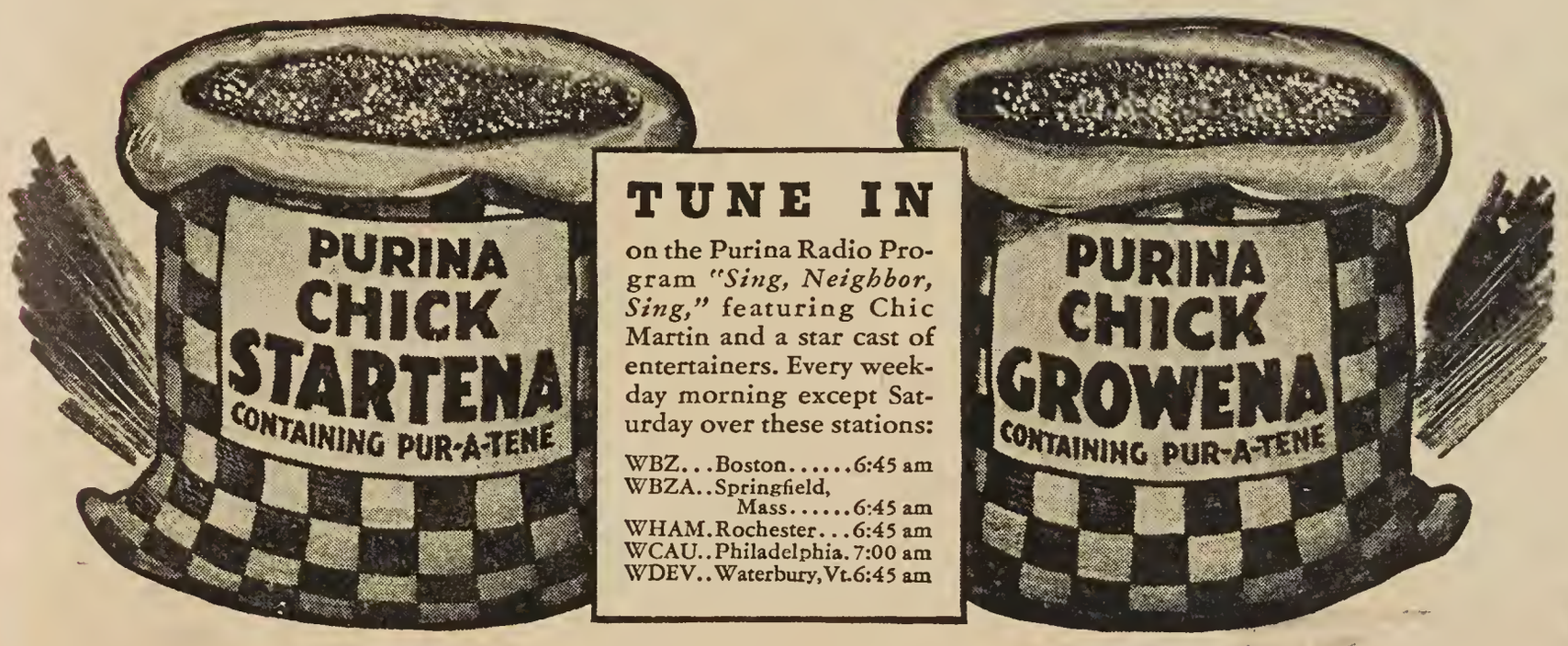
This vivid demonstration will prove to you beyond any shadow of a doubt that the new Startena, fortified with Pur-a-tene and containing such essential ingredients as cod-liver oil, buttermilk and alfalfa, will give you the kind of chicks you want at 6 weeks. Put your chicks on Startena today and *see the difference Startena makes!* Then follow through with Purina Growena from 6 weeks to laying. You'll get big, rugged, healthy pullets that will be fully grown and matured at 5 to 6 months of age (heavy breeds) and 4½ to 5½ months in Leghorn varieties.

Eggs High, Feed Low

Higher egg prices and lower feed costs is our forecast for late summer and fall. You'll make plenty of money on this situation if you'll go ahead with your chick raising program and feed Purina all the way from starting to laying. You'll have early birds in the nests, big and ready for highest sustained production. See your Purina dealer today for Chick Startena.

PURINA MILLS

St. Johnsbury, Vt. Buffalo, N. Y.



TUNE IN

on the Purina Radio Program *"Sing, Neighbor, Sing,"* featuring Chic Martin and a star cast of entertainers. Every weekday morning except Saturday over these stations:

WBZ...Boston.....6:45 am
WBZA..Springfield, Mass.....6:45 am
WHAM.Rochester...6:45 am
WCAU..Philadelphia.7:00 am
WDEV..Waterbury,Vt.6:45 am



I DARE YOU!

I BELIEVE the readers of this column will be interested in a plan we are using in our business this year to help every person in our organization to show growth.

Every successful business, just like every successful farmer, strikes a financial balance regularly to see how they stand as to assets and liabilities. So we are trying the same plan with our people, and we are having a lot of fun doing it.

■ ■ ■ ■

DID YOU ever strike a balance in your own life and put down on one side of a paper all your assets, and on another side all your liabilities? It's just as at the end of the month you put down on one side all the bills you have to pay, and on the other side the money you have to pay them with. The difference is that in this new balance you deal with something vastly more important than debts and cash, because if your health is a liability you had better do something about it to turn it into an asset.

■ ■ ■ ■

HOW'S your health? Is it a help or a hindrance in your everyday work? How about your eating? Do you eat the things that build you up, or does your eating tear you down?

Have you checked up on your mental program lately? Have you a reading or study program to get ahead, or are you letting that fine mind of yours get rusty?

How would your friends rate you in your community? Are you a good friend, a community booster, or are you a dud?

And how do you rate on the religious or character side of life? Is it wholly neglected, or are you showing growth in this important part of living?

■ ■ ■ ■

IF YOU are interested in knowing just how you stand on 48 of these different points and would like to see how you balance out as to assets and liabilities, drop me a note and I will send you one of our balance books, entitled "My Dare to YOURSELF, INC." We have a few of these left after our organization is supplied, and I will be glad to send them to anyone interested as long as they last.

The booklet is very ingeniously illustrated, and there is a place for you to keep a record of your progress, if you start out to turn liabilities into assets.

I mentioned these booklets in a recent column. A number of my farmer friends wrote me and asked for copies. I sent them gladly. Since then they have written to tell me that they have had great pleasure, and considerable profit, from striking a balance with themselves.

■ ■ ■ ■

ALL MY life I have found it a good plan to sit down and take stock every so often, to see whether or not I am growing or slipping. It is a lot more important than knowing how your farm or your business balances out.

You'll have a lot of fun with a blue pencil and a red pencil, seeing how many blues and how many reds you get—the blues are assets, the reds liabilities.

Write me if you would like to see how you look when you measure yourself by this simple but very effective method.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

BUILD A BRIDGE OVER "MUD MONTH"



"Mud Month"—those long weeks when the road to town is so often a swamp miles long, practically impassable for your car or your truck. It has been the curse of the farmer's year long enough! End it!

End it by getting a low-cost stabilized road—stabilized by the proved calcium chloride method.

In the calcium chloride-stabilized road, the surface is a scientific combination of sand, gravel, clay, and calcium chloride. Mixed together in the correct proportions, these local soil materials blend together into a smooth, hard, long-wearing road, dustless, mudless, good in every kind of weather.

With a little effort and cooperation, you and your neighbors should be able to get a calcium chloride-stabilized road in place of that unsatisfactory one you now have. The government, through the WPA and other Federal aid, is financing the building of calcium chloride-stabilized roads in many communities where the farmers have asked for them. See your county agent and your local highway officials. Make known your wants.

Start now to end *your* "Mud Month" —with calcium chloride-stabilized roads. Write for descriptive booklet.

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Electricity Blows HOT *or* COLD

BY **H. N. WELLS**
County Agricultural Agent, Sullivan County, N. H.

FOR several years we had dreamed about a more extensive use of electrical equipment. We already had ordinary lights and small equipment such as a toaster, cleaner, washer, etc., but we also wanted a range, a refrigerator and an electric hot water tank.

But discussion with our friends had led us to believe that the cost of operation would be too high for ordinary folks with average income, so we had stuck to coal and gas.


H. N. Wells.

But finally there came a time when we had to make a decision. Our copper range boiler, in use about forty years, sprung a leak and although we got it patched up we were always fearful it would break out again and when we were away from home. Then too, the range was old and the wife complained it did not bake well and the coal and ashes made an awful lot of dirt and dust around the kitchen. So we decided that if we were ever going to change, now was the appointed time.

There are four in our family to provide for. We had in the kitchen in addition to the coal range and hot water tank, a gas range. There was also a side gas heater on the tank to provide hot water during the summer when the coal fire was out. The gas range was used in the morning to get breakfast and to do some emergency baking when the coal fire was low. It was also used in the summer time. We also had an ice refrigerator out on the porch, used about five months of the year, from May to September.

What We Pay

Our electric rates are on a sliding scale, 8c per kilowatt hour for the first 30, 5c for the next 60 and 2c per kilowatt hour for all used above 90 for all purposes except heating water. A special rate of 1½c per kilowatt hour is offered for current used from the so called "off peak load." That is, the current would be on 24 hours a day except from 7 to 12 in the forenoon and from 1 to 5 in the afternoon when the industries are drawing heavily on the lines. Using a 52 gallon insulated tank for storage, enough hot water is heated to tide an ordinary sized family over the forenoon and afternoon period when the current is off.

The gas rates are also on a sliding scale, the first 500 cubic feet costing $1.15, the next 500, 18c per cubic foot, the next 1000, 17c and so on until over 5000 costs 15c per cubic foot.

A little study and comparison showed us that our consumption of either electricity or gas was only enough to keep us in the top rates. Furthermore two tons of range coal cost us $30 per year and the ice bill was $15 or better for a five month period. We reasoned that if we changed over to all electricity the added consumption would be paid for under the 2c and the 1½c rates.

So we decided to take the plunge, and out went the old stoves and tank and in came a new range with four units and an oven, a 5.2 cubic foot refrigerator and a 52 gallon electric tank placed in the cellar.

Satisfying Our Curiosity

We naturally were deeply interested to know what the operating costs would be and if more or less than with our old set up. Also since I have been working for several years on rural extensions so that farmers could have the benefit of modern conveniences, I wanted to be able to give them definite information. So I secured the loan of several meters and when the equipment was installed I had a meter placed on each piece. These have been read every month now for a year and a half.

Table I — Kilowatt Hours Used Each Month

1935	Lights	Refrigerator	Stove	Water Heater	Total
August	26	21	31	193	271
September	58	20	69	258	405
October	62	19	80	262	423
November	78	19	91	289	477
December	74	19	97	280	470
1936					
January	72	19	99	314	504
February	66	17	94	309	486
March	60	20	95	298	473
April	48	19	85	282	434
May	45	23	83	277	428
June	28	22	70	235	355
July	19	23	49	203	294
Total	636	241	943	3200	5020
Average	53	20.1	78.6	267	419

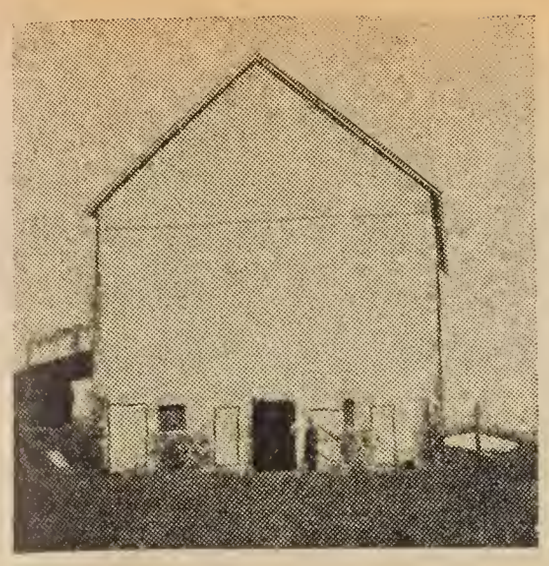
What We Found

It has been gratifying to learn from our carefully kept records that first of all our total operating bill with electricity has been less than with the old set up with gas, coal, ice and electricity, as shown by table III. It cost us $127.38 per year for electricity while the previous year the cost was $130.49 with the old equipment. Not only has it cost less, but has been much more

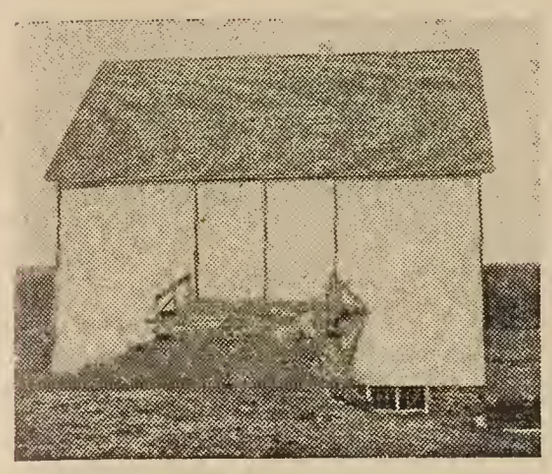
(*Continued on Page* 19)

TABLE II—COST OF ELECTRICITY

Month	Lights	Refrg.	Stove	Total	Water	Grand Total
1935						
August	$2.08	$1.07	$1.55	$4.70	$2.90	$7.60
September	3.80	1.00	1.84	6.64	3.87	10.51
October	4.00	.95	1.87	6.82	3.93	10.75
November	4.80	.74	1.82	7.36	4.34	11.70
December	4.60	.86	1.94	7.40	4.20	11.60
1936						
January	4.50	.92	1.98	7.40	4.71	12.11
February	4.20	.85	2.09	7.14	4.63	11.77
March	3.90	1.00	2.20	7.10	4.47	11.57
April	3.30	.95	2.39	6.64	4.23	10.87
May	3.15	1.15	2.32	6.62	4.15	10.77
June	2.24	1.16	2.60	6.00	3.53	9.53
July	1.52	1.78	2.25	5.55	3.05	8.60
Total	$41.37	$12.43	$24.85	$79.37	$48.01	$127.38
Average	3.45	1.04	2.07	6.61	4.00	10.61



Above: End view of Mr. Warner's barn. Below: Side view.



Farm Woodlot *Builds a* BARN

By FLOYD M. CALLWARD,
Extension Forester, Connecticut State College.

"THE PROOF of the pudding is in the eating." An old axiom, to be sure, but in the case of Herbert E. Warner of Clintonville, Connecticut, it proved to be a true one. Mr. Warner needed a new barn. Funds were scarce. How was he to build a barn with only enough money to build a small sized brooder house? He solved the problem by "eating part of his pudding." In other words, he called on his farm woodlot to provide in materials what he lacked in money.

Today, a twenty-four-cow capacity barn, 34' x 40' in size, stands as a memorial to his foresight in past good woodlot management. All material used in its construction came directly or indirectly from his sixty acre wooded tract. Framework timber and rough lumber came from defective trees removed in thinnings. Sheathing material is of native hemlock, not grown on the farm but paid for by black birch sold for fuel. Brush from these same black birches went to a nearby distillery for conversion into "wintergreen oil" and netted enough to pay for all construction labor. Shingles were bought with the proceeds of sale of odds and ends of oak timber not suitable for framing. Witch hazel brush, cut in clearing a rough pasture adjacent to the woods, went to another distillery and more than paid for flooring, masonry and windows. Slabs and sawdust from the portable mill set up on the property, paid the sawing bill.

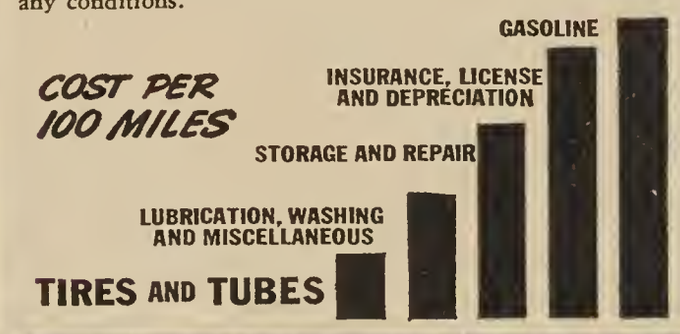
Thus did Mr. Warner build his barn and "prove his pudding." A recent visit to his woodlot soon disclosed the secret of his ability to "create much out of little." For years a continuous cropping system has been in effect on this particular lot. While several thousand feet of lumber and considerable cordwood are cut periodically, there is always a good forest cover left and the better trees are always favored for future growth. A red oak plantation established 30 years ago on land which at that time was growing worthless gray birch, today promises to build several barns in the future. Good woodlot management and careful utilization are the simple answer to the question, "Does the Farm Woodlot Pay?"



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Charted here are *average* maintenance costs obtained from fleet owners operating hundreds of cars on Goodyear Tires. Note that a full set of Goodyears costs only about one-fifth as much as gas—from one-quarter to one-half as much as other routine expenses. Ratios may vary somewhat in your case depending upon roads, climate and how fast you drive, but these nation-wide records prove Goodyears cost *least* under any conditions.



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YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Wanted—More Facts About Marketing

I HAVE recently attended several farmers' meetings, addressed by experts on various phases of agricultural research, including soil analysis, proper fertilization methods, rotations, etc.

The thing which impresses me is the rapid progress agriculture has made in the field of production research, all of which will tend to increase the production of agricultural products. At the same time we are laboring under a top-heavy marketing system, which is absorbing the major portion of the consumer's dollar. Some will argue that the solution of agricultural ills lies in increasing production to reduce per unit cost. I grant this will be helpful but alone it cannot solve our difficulties, as long as the farmer gets $1.00 per bushel for potatoes and the consumer pays $1.80 for the same bushel, or 40c per dozen for eggs for which the farmer gets 20c.

It would seem to me that when we are spending thousands of dollars on research to increase and cheapen production, other millions on production control, and a few more millions on soil conservation, we might profitably spend a little time on reducing costs of distribution of food products. I believe there is a fertile field for our agricultural leaders and agricultural papers, to assume a leadership in demanding that a study of this all important matter of food distribution be made. The objective would be obtaining for agriculture a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar, that there may be restored or obtained for agriculture a stability that this basic industry is entitled to, and which in turn would reflect in every other industry as purchasing power was restored to agriculture.—*H. M. F., New York.*

* * *

The Making of Friends

If nobody smiled and nobody cheered,
And nobody helped us along,
If every man looked after himself
And good things went to the strong;
If nobody cared just a little for you
And nobody thought about me,
And we stood alone in the battle of life,
What a dreary old world this would be.

Life is sweet just because of the friends we've made
And the things in common we share;
We want to live on, not just for ourselves,
But because of the people who care.
On giving and doing for somebody else,
All of life's splendor depends.
And the joy of the world when you sum it all up
Is found in the making of friends.

—*Mrs. F. L. Mullin,*
Cortland, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Although we did not have room for the above poem in our Amateur Poet's Corner, we liked the sentiment of it so well that we are running it here. Mrs. Mullin wrote it especially for her old friends at Harrisville.

* * *

Reminiscences

LAST night as I was looking over the editorial page by E. R. Eastman in the *Agriculturist* of Mar. 13, 1937, I came to the picture of the homestead over one hundred years old. Last summer I went back to the old home where I was born, but when I got there the house and barn were both gone and a very fine one now stands in its place. But as I look the old place over, I can see Father, Mother, and my two sisters as we struggled through many years of childhood. It calls back days of happiness as well as sorrow.

I can see my Grandmother, 81 years old, sitting on the back steps with my 16-year old sister standing beside her—"Youth and Age." Then as I think back, I can see on Sunday morning Father driving the team—horses, not cars back in those days—hitched to the big wagon, all of us getting in, going two miles to church, and back home for a good farm dinner, and what a dinner a lot of growing children could get outside of!

Then there were the cows coming up the lane to the barn, and the milking to be done. Monday morning the butter had to be made, the washing to be got on the line. I can see the loads of hay coming to the barn to feed the cows in winter. What winters we used to have—wood to cut, ice to pack for summer, of course we had hills to ride down, a creek with ice to skate on, and up the road about fifteen minutes walk was the little old red school house, and it was red too.

I remember those schooldays and the boys and girls. Of many I have lost track, some have passed on beyond. Last summer one of the boys drove in to see me, coming in from Erie Co. across the State. Was I glad to see him! Well, leave that to me. He is holding a good position, but a boy from the same school, living back on the hill with a large family, is today on relief. What a difference! Both started in the little old red school house.

As the mail man just came, I look through the local paper, and I find some 10 or 12 places for sale or rent. But stop and think. Could the average family on relief struggle a living from one of these old farms? I could talk for hours on this relief, but what is the use? It is here, and what can we do about it?

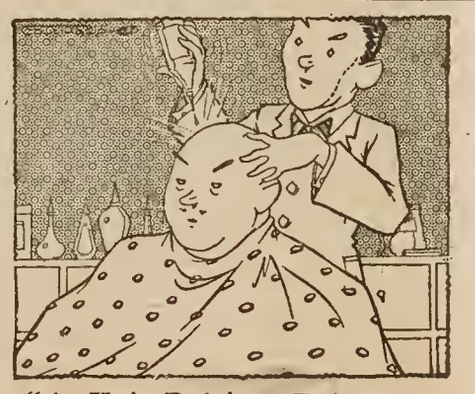
And last I'm going to say just a word to the boys and girls on education. Don't give up, take everything in this line you can. No one can take it away from you. I often wish I had more, and now I learn something every day—"never too old to learn." Looking back in my story, you see the man coming to see me, having a good position; he got that education. Then there's the man on relief. He left school at an early age. So I say again, go up, don't give up. The time will come when you can use it all.—*E. O. F., New York.*

An Uneven "Swap"

By H. L. Cosline

A VIGOROUS attempt has been made to sell farmers on the idea that city workers must have high wages in order to enable them to buy farm products at fair prices. There is some truth in the idea. When city wages are too low in relation to the general price level, they should come up. Likewise when they are too high in relation to the general price level, they should come down. When this last situation arises, there is an overpowering silence regarding it.

While we, as farmers, should by all means expect and desire that workmen get fair wages, let's watch our step that we do not get oversold on the idea. Let's do some selling, ourselves, of the idea that farmers need more income to buy what the factory worker makes! Otherwise we will get jockeyed into a position where a city workman with little training will be able to trade the products of five hours of work for all the farm products a trained farmer can produce in ten hours. When we forget the number of dollars involved and think in terms of products, that is exactly what happens when city wages get higher than the general price level would justify.



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"I've read about the vitamins, minerals, and other things a chick needs, but the way I judge a feed is to watch my birds when they eat it. G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash grows the kind of pullets I like to put in the laying house, and I'm sticking with it."

* * * *

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS an increasing number of poultrymen have been using G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash for its economy and the outstanding results it produces. For battery or colony brooding, for growing top-quality broilers, or rugged, ready-to-lay pullets, this mash has been thoroughly proved in the experimental laboratory and in the hands of poultrymen. It contains thirteen carefully selected ingredients combined according to a formula that provides in full measure all the proteins, vitamins, minerals, and energy-yielding nutrients the chick can use.

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RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION BOX A LE ROY, N.Y.

Shall the State Pay *Abortion and Mastitis* INDEMNITIES?



ON AUGUST 7 last year Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, appointed an unofficial commission to study Bang's disease and mastitis and to make recommendations. The commission was composed of fourteen persons, including milk producers, farm leaders, business men and medical experts. The report of the commission has just been made and is printed below. In a special message submitting the report to the Legislature on March 15, Governor Lehman said in part:

"You will note that the commission reports that both in Bang's disease and mastitis, public health is involved only to a very limited extent, if at all. The question involved in undertaking a statewide campaign against these cattle diseases, through substantial indemnity payments by the State, is therefore largely an economic one. In this regard it differs greatly from the problem which confronted the State twenty or twenty-five years ago in connection with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. That disease was considered a great menace to public health, and the campaign of eradication was undoubtedly undertaken largely because of that fact.

"The commission reports that it has been unable, from the data available to it, to arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost to the State of a campaign of eradication and indemnity, nor has it any accurate information with regard to the number of cows infected with one or both of these diseases.

"There is nothing to indicate that the cost of eradicating Bang's disease and mastitis will be less than that of eradicating bovine tuberculosis. If the campaign to eradicate Bang's disease and mastitis, through indemnities to farmers, is undertaken as a State policy, appropriations of several million dollars a year, for many years, will most likely be required. There appears to be grave doubt whether mastitis can be completely eradicated, no matter how much money is spent, since the disease does not appear to be a specific infection but may be caused by any one of several different micro-organisms.

"It appears to me that before the State is committed irrevocably to a policy probably costing several million dollars each year and a huge amount of possibly sixty or seventy-five millions in the aggregate, the Legislature and the people should have more authoritative information with regard to the cost. To add a continuing charge of several million dollars a year to pay animal indemnities will obviously mean an additional tax load on all the people of the State including those who may be directly benefited by such indemnities. If we knew authoritatively what the ultimate cost would be, we could measure the value to the State of this proposed expenditure and weigh the advisability of placing an additional tax load on all the people. That knowledge we do not now have.

"I believe that a moderate appropriation in accordance with the suggestion contained in the report of the commission will permit a trial of the plan so far as it refers to Bang's disease, make possible at least some reasonable estimate of its ultimate cost and give an opportunity for working out the best practical methods to be pursued in testing the cattle and providing for indemnities, if a program of State indemnification is later to be undertaken.

"In my opinion, however, at this time, and without further knowledge of the cost or of other important economic and health factors, it would be unwise for the State to embark on a general and permanent policy of indemnification against losses from Bang's disease and mastitis."

Here is the Commission's Statement

Dear Governor Lehman:

"Your Commission, appointed on August 7, 1936, to study Bang's disease and mastitis to make recommendations to you concerning these two diseases, begs to report as follows:

BANG'S DISEASE

"1. Bang's disease is a highly contagious malady affecting cattle. It causes great loss in reproduction and in the production of milk.

"2. The Bang bacillus which causes the disease occasionally infects man and causes undulant fever, but in general man is resistant to the disease. Control of the disease is, therefore, largely an economic issue, though public health is involved to a limited extent.

"3. The fundamental facts relating to the disease are well known. There is a very accurate, though not infallible, test which has been used as a guide in freeing thousands of herds from the disease. In the United States about ten million official tests were made last year.

"4. Progress in the elimination of the disease has been much more rapid since official testing, supported by indemnities for condemned cattle, has been carried on.

"5. Federal indemnities are now paid to owners of condemned cattle affected with Bang's disease. A maximum of $50.00 per cow is allowed for purebred animals and $25.00 for grades. In addition, the owner receives the salvage from the sale of the carcass, provided the indemnities and the salvage together do not exceed the appraised value. On the average, owners lose a substantial amount on each cow condemned.

MASTITIS

"1. Mastitis is an infectious and usually chronic disease of cattle characterized by inflammation of the udder resulting in great reduction in the milk yield and, in severe cases, in the impairment of the quality of the milk.

"2. Mastitis differs from other infectious diseases of dairy cattle which are of economic importance in that it

(*Continued on Page* 14)



"Yes, that small door gives them a form-fit physique. They make longer pigs!"



A Way to Control SURPLUS MILK

By R. B. HINMAN

SOME WAY it seems very strange indeed that with all the ills to which the New York State dairyman has fallen heir, no one has dared to mention that there is a possibility of some other kind of agriculture which might at least offer an alternative. There is a complaint of too much milk — so much in fact that 50 per cent of that produced is not able to take advantage of the great "subsidy of market" which is so often advanced as an inducement to dairymen. The industry as a whole is suffering very acutely from ills from within and from without. Not only is there strife between producers and distributors, but even the dairymen are quarreling among themselves. And in the meantime, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent to popularize the product in an effort to make true many of the nice things said about the industry. Rather a vicious circle, isn't it?

Not long ago a secretary of one of our national dairy cattle associations wrote an article, stating that what the dairy industry needs is a higher price for beef. And would you believe it, many of the breeders of the cattle represented in that association threatened him with everything up to and including the loss of his job!

Think of it for a moment! Men in the dairy industry appearing so frightened that this very reasonable attitude should result in breach of this seeming monopoly, that they cannot see any farther than violent disagreement. And in a way, I suppose there is a slight reason for this! Do they not read on all sides that dairying — with a possibility of one or two other lines — is about the only industry on which eastern farmers can hope to make anything? We should not dodge the issue! Many of the figures on which this conclusion is reached are entirely misleading, but a question about their origin merely brings the inadequate reply, "I know they are wrong, but they are the best we have."

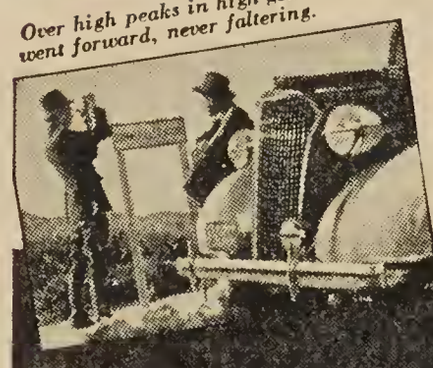
I suggest that we get some better ones right now! The absence of the good is scarcely justification for using the poor. Under-consumption is scarcely better in the mind of the farmer than over-production. If we are producing too much milk right now, how about suggesting the growing of a few beef cattle? Could not some of the worries over milk marketing be better applied to beef marketing? You cannot dismiss this proposition by showing that the numbers of beef cattle here in the East have been decreasing for some *fifty* years. Can we not attack this problem by information obtained on beef cattle farms here in New York State in the last *fifteen* years? The number of purebred beef cattle breeders in this State has increased nearly one thousand per cent in the last fifteen years! Perhaps *that* is justification for a proposal that we inquire further into this matter.

Here's Proof

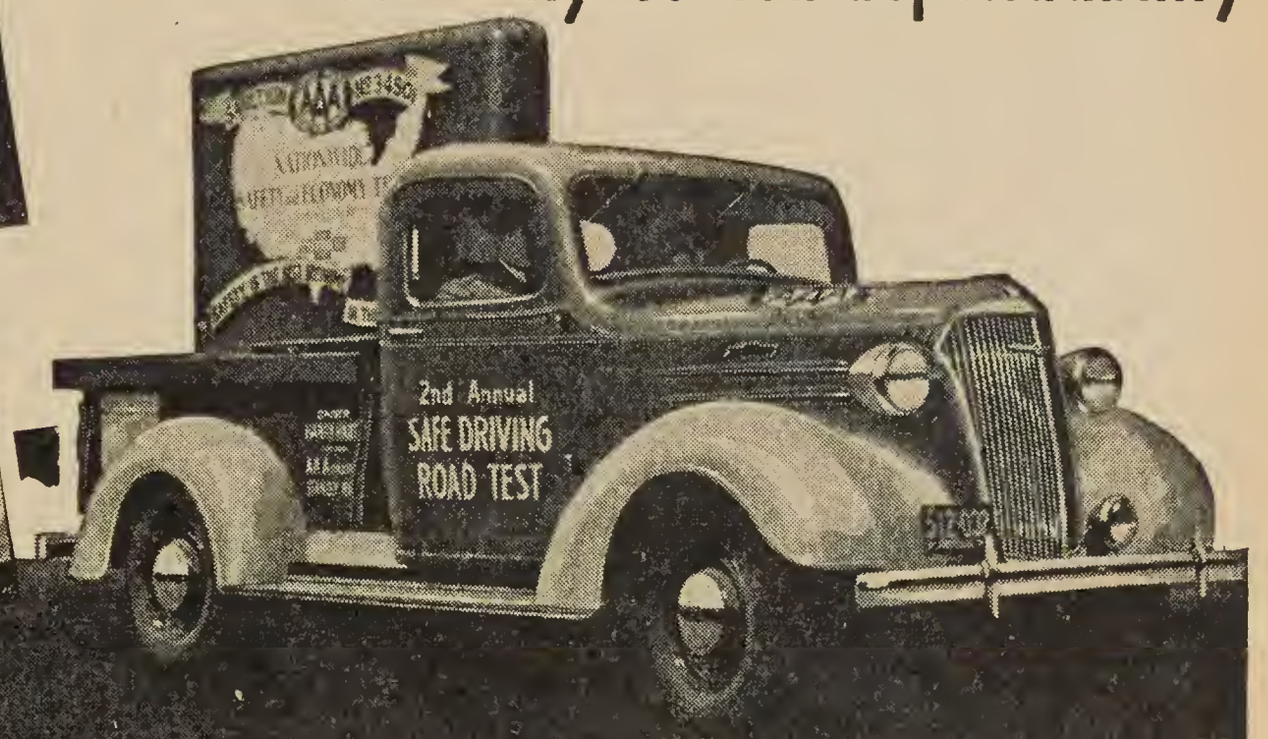
of record economy-record dependability



A. A. A. officials selected the half-ton pick-up at Chevrolet's Flint plant.



Over high peaks in high gear the truck went forward, never faltering.



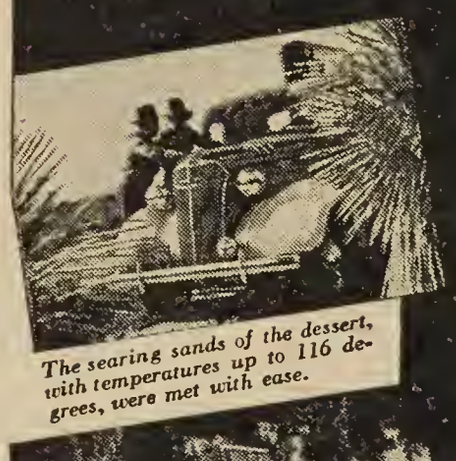
CHEVROLET TRUCK

hauls certified 1000-pound load

10,244 MILES

at cost of less than

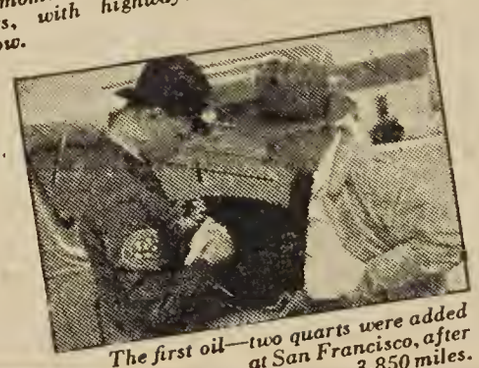
1¢ PER MILE for gas



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The thermometer held below freezing for 4 days, with highways covered with snow.



The first oil—two quarts were added at San Francisco, after 3,850 miles.



City officials joined in welcoming the half-ton pick-up truck back to Detroit.

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Location of Test	'Round the Nation —Detroit to Detroit
Distance Traveled	10,244.8 Miles
Gasoline Used	493.8 Gallons
Oil Consumed	7.5 Quarts
Water Used	1 Quart
Gasoline Cost	$101.00
Gasoline Mileage	20.74 Miles per Gallon
Average Speed	31.18 Miles per Hour
Running Time	328 Hours, 31 Minutes
Cost per Vehicle Mile	$.0098
Average Oil Mileage	1,365.9 Miles per Qt.
Total Cost of Repair Parts	$ .73

These records have been certified by the A.A.A. Contest Board as being officially correct.

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selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on easy credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $25.00 to $60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY, Dept. 308 Cleveland, Ohio.

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when using single strand used barbed wire on driven stakes. Inexpensive controller unit electric fences entire farm—saves wire, posts and gates. Gives sharp, stinging shock which holds the most stubborn fence breakers. Uses SAFE. 6 volt current—our current-mizer (pstent app. for) makes ordinary dry cells last for many months.

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Fast fleets of railroad cars and stainless-steel-lined tank trucks rush fresh milk to the city every day. Necessary freight and trucking costs amounted to 4½ cents of the milk dollar during 1936.

HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

FARMERS — 47 71/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.

WAGES — 26 68/100 cents paid to employees for wages.

OPERATION — 20 13/100 cents for transportation and operation.

TAXES — 3 84/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.

EXECUTIVES — 23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.

PROFIT — 1 41/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the year 1936

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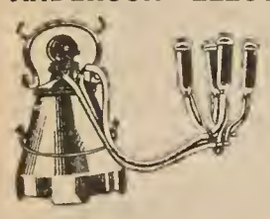
If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk, write us. No obligation.



Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

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Pipe Line and Portable Vacuum Pulsators entirely eliminated, replaced with very small 110 volt motor. Always exactly correct speed and timing. Improve your outfit with electric head units. Durable, fast, simple and sanitary. You must be satisfied they are best obtainable or no sale. Write

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Builders of high grade Milkers for over 20 years

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CRAINE 8 SILOS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THIS IS THE TIME *to buy!*

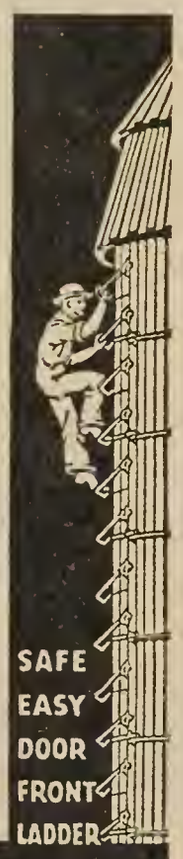
NOW is the time to buy your UNADILLA Silo.

Each year we offer special discounts for early orders. But this year lumber, steel and labor have all gone up. Prices subject to change without notice. Get your silo at the old price while you can with our early order discount.

And it's the Unadilla you want — famous for convenience, strength and good silage. So send for catalog, prices — special discounts.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
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Agents wanted in open territory.



UNADILLA SILOS

See the 4 inch ALL CORK

HAVERLY MILK COOLERS

At Your Local Dealer
Or at Factory, East Syracuse, N. Y.
DEALERS WANTED.

Shall the State Pay Abortion and Mastitis Indemnities?

(*Continued from Page* 12)

is not a specific infection but may be caused by any one of several different micro-organisms. Because of this and other peculiarities of the disease, it is not now possible to eradicate it completely in the sense that such diseases as tuberculosis and Bang's disease can be eradicated.

"3. The common form of mastitis, caused by Streptococcus mastitidis, is not known to be a direct menace to human health except in rare instances. The form of mastitis which is occasionally responsible for outbreaks of septic sore throat and scarlet fever among consumers is caused by infection of the cow's udder with an organism derived directly or indirectly from a human being.

"4. Mastitis is communicable, being passed from diseased cows to healthy ones through the hands of milkers, through milking machines, and through floors, bedding and other things that come in contact with the teats and udder. The causative organism may be present in an apparently healthy udder so that an injury to the teat or udder, or any factor lowering local resistance, may result in mastitis. Because these accessory causes play such a large part in the spread of the disease, stable hygiene is a chief defense against it.

"5. As a rule mild cases of mastitis eventually develop into severe ones. When cows are affected with mastitis in its advanced stages, the quantity of milk is reduced and its chemical and physical qualities are so altered as to impair its flavor, wholesomeness, and marketability. The removal of these advanced cases from a herd limits the spread of the disease within that herd.

"6. Means are known, and easily applied, for the detection of advanced cases of mastitis by those specially trained in this work. They consist of physical examinations by veterinarians and certain chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests for milk.

"7. Through established custom, in a substantial portion of New York's dairy industry, the producer, in order to retain his market, is compelled to eliminate from his herd all advanced cases of mastitis. Many of these cows, especially those affected principally in only one quarter of the udder, are still capable of producing milk at a profit.

"8. At the present time there are no official restrictions governing movement of cows with advanced cases from herd to herd.

"9. The nature of mastitis, which makes it impossible to eradicate it from herds of dairy cattle with the same effectiveness as tuberculosis and Bang's disease are eradicated; the fact that its spread is largely controlled by stable hygiene; and the relatively unimportant relation of the common type to human health place this disease, in the opinion of your Commission, in an entirely different class from tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Disease Free Herds

"It is the opinion of your Commission that any program looking toward the protection of the State's cattle industry and the continued improvement of the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the milk supply must recognize the effective work which has already been done in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The experience gained in eradicating this disease, and the machinery which is established for doing the work should be utilized in carrying out any program for the further protection of the State's cattle industry and its milk supply.

"Further it is the opinion of your Commission that it is both desirable and practical for the State to extend the agreements it now has with dairy herd owners, under which bovine tuberculosis has been practically eliminated to include agreements under which dairy herd owners will cooperate with the state and federal governments in establishing herds which are free not only from tuberculosis but from Bang's disease and advanced cases of mastitis as well.

Indemnities

"Your Commission recommends that indemnities be paid to the owners of cattle that are tested under cooperators' agreements with the State, found to be affected with Bang's disease and killed. Such indemnities should be on the same basis as the indemnities now being paid to owners of cattle destroyed because they have bovine tuberculosis.*

"Your Commission further recommends that those owners of dairy cattle who sign agreements with the State looking toward the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease from their herds, be extended the privilege of cooperating also in the elimination of cows in advanced stages of mastitis. When such cooperators agree to brand cows with advanced cases of mastitis and eliminate them from their herds, your Commission recommends that the State pay them, in return, indemnities of $25.00 a head for purebred animals and $10.00 a head for grade animals.

"In making the above recommendations, your Commission has been unable from data available to arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost of the program it recommends. It does not believe that it is possible to make any such estimate without actually doing enough testing for Bang's disease and mastitis to determine the approximate percentage of animals that will need to be removed in order to establish herds free from tuberculosis, Bang's disease, and mastitis.

"Your Commission therefore suggests that the present Legislature be asked to make an appropriation which, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, will permit a thorough trial of the plan and make possible an accurate estimate of its ultimate cost.

Educational Program

"Your Commission is convinced that state and federal indemnities for the removal of animals infected with tuberculosis, Bang's disease and advanced cases of mastitis from herds supplying fluid milk must always remain on a basis that will cause the cooperating owner to suffer substantial financial



"Fine lawyer you are!"

losses. Your Commission therefore is of the opinion that the State, to save indemnity costs, to further improve the quality of the milk supply, and to protect the dairy industry from losses, should provide appropriations for vigorous and aggressive research and educational work to teach herd owners how to care for their herds so as to keep losses from tuberculosis, Bang's disease, and mastitis to a minimum."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)
H. E. BABCOCK,
Chairman of Commission.
R. R. BIRCH,
Secretary of Commission.

* These indemnities are now being paid on the following basis: (1) The owner receives the salvage when the animal is slaughtered. (2) The federal government pays $25.00 on grade animals and $50.00 on purebreds. (3) The State pays the owner the difference between the salvage plus the government payment and a maximum of $90.00 on grades and $150.00 on purebred animals. The owner in no case is paid an amount greater than the appraised valuation of the animal. On the average this program of indemnities is costing the State $32.00 per animal slaughtered.

The Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc.

REALIZING that a life time is too short a time to accomplish much in improving a breed of animals, J. C. Penney, owner of Emmadine Farm, of Hopewell Junction, N. Y., has laid a firm foundation for continuing the breeding work he has done. The Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., recently set up, consists of a thousand acres of land, made up of Emmadine Farm, the Buck Farm and the Wright Farm, 352 head of Guernseys, with the necessary equipment for running the farm and an additional endowment of approximately $300,000. Buildings and equipment are in good shape and the soil has been built up to a high state of fertility.

Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., is a non-profit organization and provision is made for its dissolution not later than 1996, at which time the property remaining after the payment of obligations will be turned over to the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, to be used for breed improvement similar to the work followed by the Foremost Guernsey Association.

The corporation will be managed by a board of directors serving without pay. The officers are: J. C. Penney, president; W. K. Hepburn, manager of Emmadine Farm, vice-president; Howard E. Moore, White Plains, N. Y., secretary and treasurer. Other members of the corporation are: R. W. Gwinn, Bronxville, N. Y.; J. P. Broadhurst, manager of Locust Grove Dairies, Westville, N. J.; Dr. George L. Stringham, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; and Dr. E. S. Harrison, Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The formation of the Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., is a unique step. Finding that the average life of a breeding unit has been less than ten years, Mr. Penney could not reconcile the spending of vast sums of money on a project that would last only during his lifetime. Therefore he has chosen to make this vast breeding establishment effective after his death.

New Book on Horseshoeing

"Horseshoes" by Henry Asmus. Published by Department of Horseshoeing, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y. $1.00 postpaid.

This booklet of 32 pages is written by an authority on horseshoeing. It contains illustrations of 163 unusual types of shoes, and the information accompanying them is boiled down to the shortest possible space. It will be of interest, not only to veterinarians but also to blacksmiths everywhere, as well as to farmers.



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McCormick-Deering Tractors earned the right, years ago, to be known as "balanced" tractors. In their design, no one feature has been stressed at the expense of other desirable features. For example, every McCormick-Deering Tractor is a true *triple-power tractor*, capable of perfect performance at the belt, on the drawbar, and through the power take-off.

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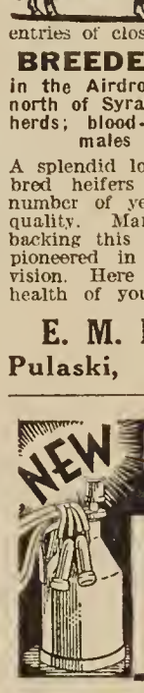
BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE

in the Airdrome at Cicero Flying Field, on Route 11, north of Syracuse, N. Y., April 22—all from accredited herds; blood-tested, mastitis-charted, the milking females vaccinated against shipping fever.

A splendid lot of cows and heifers, fresh or soon due, bred heifers coming 2 yrs., yearling heifers and a number of yearling bulls of record backing and show quality. Many of New York's leading breeders are backing this sale which represents a health area that pioneered in placing its herds under Federal supervision. Here you can buy with every safeguard for the health of your purchases. BE SURE TO COME!

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USE YEAST FOAM FEEDS FOR BIGGER PROFITS FROM PIGS AND CHICKS

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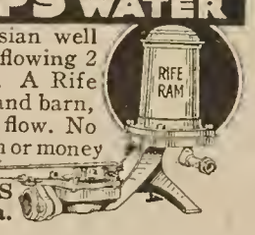
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from spring, creek or artesian well having at least 2-ft. fall and flowing 2 gallons per minute or more. A Rife Ram pumps water to house and barn, or for irrigation. Continuous flow. No operating cost. Money's worth or money back. Send for catalog.



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Baby Chick Contest Winners

MOST of the answers to the baby chick contest questions were good. But the judges had to pick those who, in their opinion, did the best, the neatest and the most complete job. They did it and the winners selected by them are on this page.

The question most often answered incorrectly or incompletely was No. 7 — the one on pedigree breeding. Doubtless the contestant who said it was trapnesting both hen and rooster failed to say exactly what he meant, but many others gave faulty or incomplete explanations.

Many entries were typewritten, but it is interesting to note that the winner sent his answers in handwriting. His answers were complete, but not padded, and they were correct. His entry showed painstaking work and attention to details. Many answered the questions too briefly. It's true the rules said be brief, but they also said, be complete.

There is still time for you to enter the Farm Machinery Contest announced in the March 13 issue. Many enthusiastic comments concerning benefits of participation have been received from contestants. One reader was about to sow unadapted clover seed until he looked up the seed staining law. A beginner in the chicken business says, "I could have used the facts I learned a year ago, when I had my first order of chicks in the brooder house." Still another said, "I never realized how much information *American Agriculturist* contained until I began to look for answers to contest questions."

Watch for contest announcements. There may be more later.

FIRST PRIZE—$25 given by *American Agriculturist.*

William H. Whittaker, R. D. 1, Oxford, N.Y.

SECOND PRIZE—$10 given by *American Agriculturist.*

Miss Emma S. Weld, Pavilion, N. Y.

THIRD PRIZE—$5.00 given by *American Agriculturist.* 50 Special mating White Leghorns—Wolf Hatching and Breeding Company.

Mrs. Harold C. Taft, East Randolph, Vt.

OTHER PRIZES

4th—$10.00 credit on chick order—*Athens Chick Hatchery.*
Mrs. E. L. Wright, R.D. 1, Johnson City, N. Y.

5th—100 Chicks—*Hubbard Farms.*
Mrs. Bert Myers, R. D., South Dayton, N.Y.

6th—100 Keystone Vitality Chicks—*Keystone Farms and Hatchery.*
S. Morris Waln, R. D. 1, Yardville, N. J.

7th—100 Special Mating N. H. Chicks—*Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery.*
H. E. Outhouse, R.D. 5, Canandaigua, N. Y.

8th—100 White Leghorn day old Chicks—*Taylor's Hatchery.*
Mrs. W. M. Anderson, R.D. 4, Canton, N. Y.

9th—50 day old White Leghorn Pullet Chicks—*American Chickeries.*
George S. Gifford, Holcomb, N. Y.

10th—50 day old White Leghorn Pullet Chicks—*American Chickeries.*
Charles A. Engel, R. D. 3, Bainbridge, N. Y.

11th—50 English White Leghorn Chicks and 25 lbs. feed—*Fairvew Poultry Farms and Hatchery.*
Mrs. Ray Brown, Cuyler, N. Y.

12th—50 Eng. Wh. Leg. Chicks—*Fairview Poultry Farms and Hatchery.*
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Allen, Readfield, Maine.

13th—50 R. C. Brown or White Leghorn Chicks—*Chase Poultry Farms.*
Mrs. Wendell Fowler, Clinton Corners, N. Y.

14th—50 Baby Chicks—*Wayne Hatchery.*
Richard Pitts, 30 Main St., Ludlow, Vt.

15th—50 Baby Chicks—*Wayne Hatchery.*
Mr. Patsy Conforti, Highland, N. Y.



16th—25 Rhode Island Red Chicks—*Fort Morrison Farms.*
Mrs. W. Cummings, R.D. 2, Brookline, N. H.

17th—25 Barred Rock Chicks — *Ligonier Hatchery.*
Mrs. Stein Brown, R.D. 1, Mannsville, N. Y.

18th-37th—$1.00 given by *American Agriculturist.*
Mrs. Harold Rowell, Redfield, N. Y.
Laura Baskerville, Box 242, Deposit, N. Y.
Mrs. J. W. Kelly, Geneseo, N. Y.
Melvin J. Mickle, Warnerville, N. Y.
Wayne L. Brown, R. D. 6, Auburn, N. Y.
J. Albert Wright, R. D. 1, Madrid, N. Y.
Lewis B. Moore, R. D. 1, Wellsville, N. Y.
Charles Cole, R. D. 2, Orchard Park, N. Y.
Mrs. Robie Head, Cameron Mills, N. Y.
Mrs. Ray H. Ansell, Hanover, N. H.
George Erkila, R. D. 1, Pennellville, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank C. Roys, R. D., Perkinsville, Vt.
J. B. Kauffman, Houghton, N. Y.
Isabelle M. Scott, Star Route, Conewango Valley, N. Y.
Howard Whitbeck, R. D. 1, Feura Bush, N. Y.
Ruth M. Fisher, R. D. 4, Vergennes, Vt.
Mrs. Floyd Myrict, Long Eddy, N. Y.
Mrs. Lovenia W. Sahrle, R. D. 1, Dansville, N. Y.
Anna L. Harrington, Morris, N. Y.
Dwight Harrison, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

The J. I. Case Company of Racine, Wis., has just published two valuable pamphlets. "Facts about Tractor Fuels" discusses a complicated technical subject in simple language and should be a welcome additio to the information on the subject. "It's Total Power Cost That Counts" analyzes the costs on 1,650,000 hours of Case Tractor operation.

* * *

Brentwood Poultry Farm, Brentwood, N. H., won sweepstakes cups on both chicks and eggs at New Hampshire Baby Chick and Egg Show, March 3-5, at Concord.

* * *

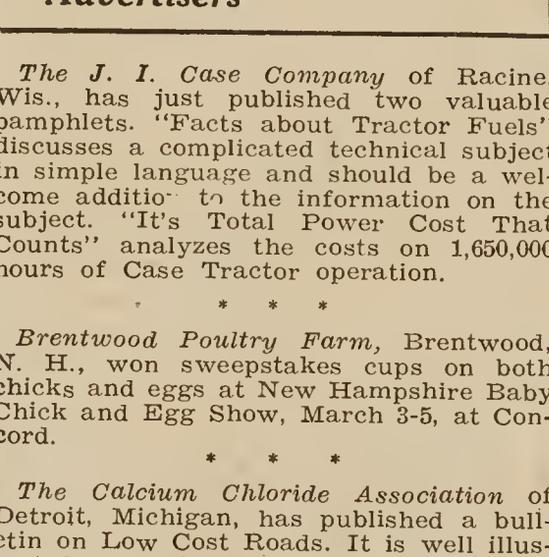
The Calcium Chloride Association of Detroit, Michigan, has published a bulletin on Low Cost Roads. It is well illustrated and will be particularly valuable for those actually engaged in road construction or repair.

* * *

Penick and Ford, Dept AA 29, New Orleans, La., has a new Brer Rabbit Cookbook of 100 recipes. A postcard will bring it.

* * *

Portland Cement Association, Dept. K3 B-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, have helpful booklets on all types of concrete construction on farms.

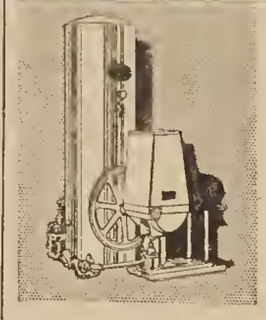


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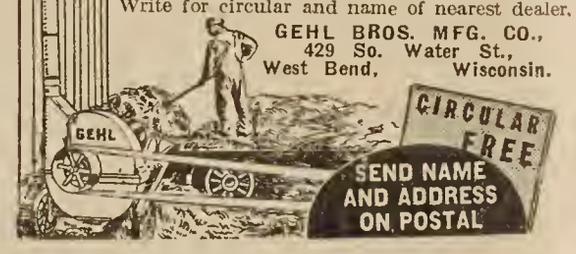
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Fertilizer gives best results when placed in bands about two inches on each side of the seed piece.

Before You Plant POTATOES —Read This

By E. V. HARDENBURG*

THERE is unusually keen interest among potato growers this year, stimulated, no doubt, by the relatively high price of potatoes. Growers are faced with a 1937 prospect contingent on several factors which should be considered at this time in planning this year's program.

Late reports indicate that we may expect an increased acreage of about 11 per cent over 1936 or 3 per cent above the 5 year average. We are now on a rising commodity price level which means that farm labor and the cost of production may be expected to increase. Seed is especially high and there will be a tendency to plant inferior stock. The government reports that potatoes have shrunk less than normal in storage in spite of the fact that the crop was in poor condition to store because of its immaturity at harvest time and much damage from field freezing and blight in various states. Probably the explanation is the fact that because of high prices, more inferior stock has been marketed than would normally be the case. Also, it is obvious that the per capita consumption of potatoes has been decreasing.

In view of these prospects this may be the wrong year to increase the potato acreage or to go into the potato business. It looks like a year when it will pay to insure against losses from a poor potato market by practicing those methods which usually result in high acre yields of good quality potatoes. After all, success is not a matter of discovering new and better methods but rather one of adopting a more complete program of recommended practices.

New Varieties

Right now there is much interest in some of the new potato varieties recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Chippewa will likely supercede the Irish Cobbler as a standard early variety here in the East. Its principal merits are good appearance, immunity to mosaic and high yield. In New York it has very generally outyielded the best strains of Cobbler on both upland and muck soil. Cooking tests show it to be equally good in quality. Katahdin, because of its mosaic resistance and excellent appearance and quality, is finding favor with many growers. However, it has not yielded quite as well as some of our best strains of Rurals and Green Mountains. Houma, another late sort, appears to have much heat tolerance which makes it promising in some of our dryer areas. Golden has failed to yield well except in Northern New York and on Long Island. It seems to require the most favorable climate and does well only where Green Mountain is well adapted. Our cooking tests of Golden have shown it to be distinctly inferior in most respects. Our present need is for new varieties that possess resistance to scab and to leaf roll. Warba has performed well on muck soil and yields remarkably well for such an early variety but it is not drought resistant and is quite susceptible to mosaic.

In New York, growers are much interested in the problem of wireworm control. Recently our entomologists have discovered that by not planting on sod land, where the adult of this pest lays its eggs, a clean crop can be grown. This has opened up the question of rotation practice both as it relates to the maintenance of organic matter in the soil and to the control of such pests as wireworms, scab gnats, millipeds and scab. A series of three long time rotation experiments is now established to investigate this problem.

Potatoes Need Magnesium

Here in the East, wherever increasing amounts of fertilizer are applied to the potato crop, such problems as involve fertilizer placement, concentration, analysis and formula need constant investigation. There has never before been a time when it was so important to know and to control soil reaction. In some of the most acid soils, magnesium deficiency has reduced yields. Tests to date in New York, even on Long Island, have so far failed to show any deficiency of this element. Double-strength fertilizers are now recognized as more economical than the usual analyses. We have recently learned by experiments, covering at least six years, that potato fertilizer should be placed in the row at planting time in bands about 2 inches on each side of the seed piece. Modern planters are equipped to distribute our fertilizer in this fashion. Growers of small acreages who cannot afford a machine planter, will do well to avoid placing the fertilizer directly above, below or in contact with the seed piece for two reasons. There is danger of sprout injury from fertilizer placed above or with the seed piece and when placed directly below the seed piece the roots of the young plant do not reach it soon enough to result in the most good.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—In an early issue, Mr. Hardenburg will discuss latest seed treatment recommendations, cultural methods and consumer demand.

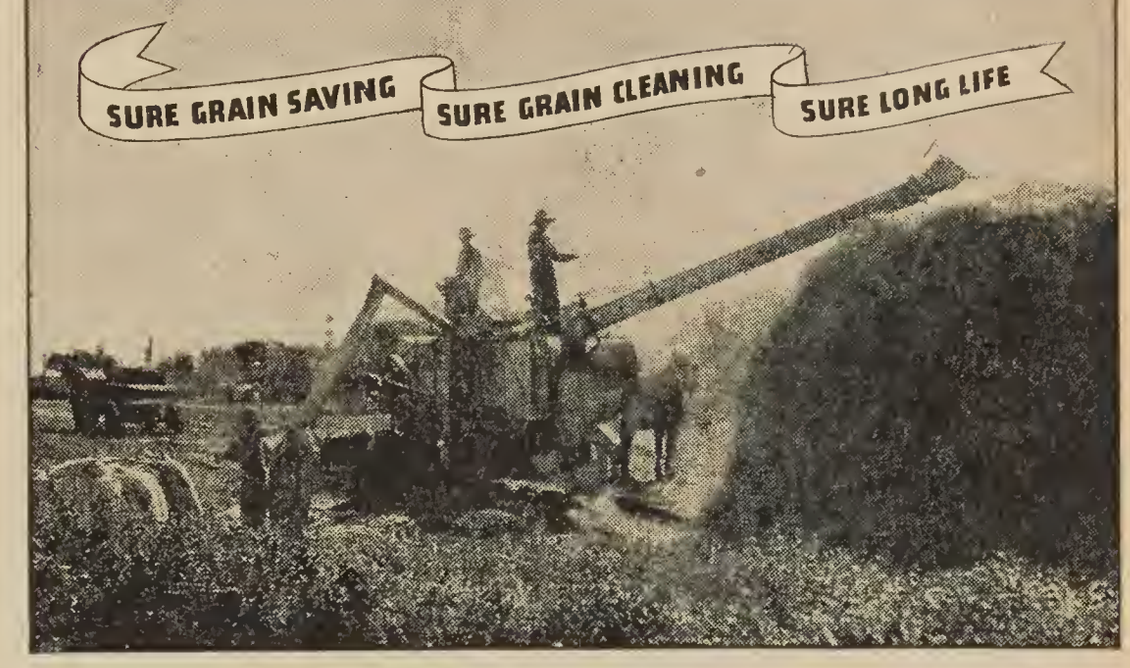
**Professor E. V. Hardenburg is a member of the staff of the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell, and is a recognized authority on problems relating to potatoes.*

"Orchard and Small Fruit Culture," by E. C. Auchter of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and H. B. Knapp, director of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, has just been revised. This is the third edition of this popular book, which gives specific, accurate information on handling and marketing of apples, peaches and small fruits. It is published by John Wiley and Sons and costs $5.00.

"Making Pastures Pay," a well-illustrated booklet, is one of the newest additions to our printed information on pasture improvement. It has been put out by the National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C., and a copy will be sent by them to any dairyman who requests it.

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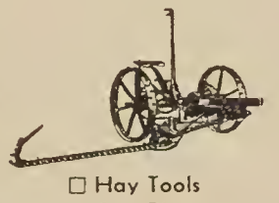
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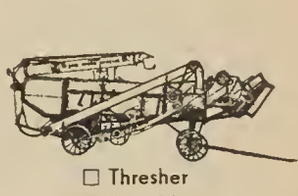
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PIEDMONT PLANTS — Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch Cabbage. Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onion. Postpaid: 200, 50c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75. Collect: $1.00 per 1000. Earliana, Bonny Best, Pritchard, Marglobe, Baltimore Tomato Plants, ready April 15th. Postpaid: 300, 80c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Collect: $1.75 per 1000. Write for catalog of many other vegetable and flower plants. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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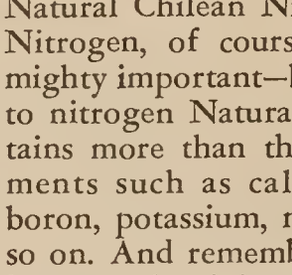
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Strawberry Plants— Dorsett, Fairfax, Premier Howard 17, Big Joe and Catskill 80c per 100, $4.00 per 1000; Mastodon and Gem Everbearing, $1.00 per 100, $6.00 per 1000. Catalog Free. **BASIL PERRY, Route 2, Georgetown, Delaware.**

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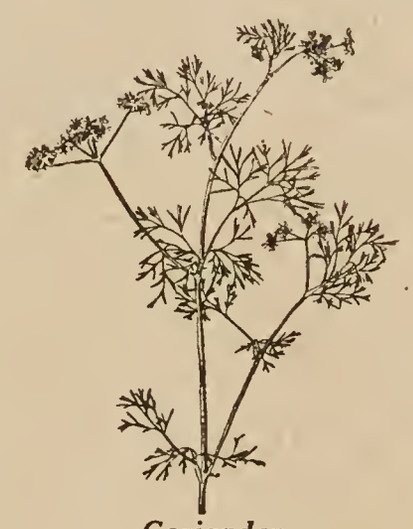
By PAUL WORK

MOST people know the difference between cookery that is ordinary and cookery that is positively delicious. This means much more than "not bad" or simply "O.K." Many a housewife is too hard pushed to consider the niceties of cooking but really, the extra time required to taste and observe quality and to remember it the next time is not very great. It is largely a habit.

No, I am not much of a cook but I'm a lot of an eater and I think I know at least some of the differences. So I'm not wholly inexperienced. Let's ask Rym Berry aout herbs — bet he has some or will soon get them.

Now, seasoning is responsible for much of the real quality of food. Everybody knows the effect of too much or too little salt. Garden herbs afford a whole battery of ammunition for adding the fine touches of flavor to soups, gravies, stews, stuffings, salads, and even directly to meats, cakes and desserts.

Housewives *are* interested. If you doubt it, ask Miss Sara Kerr, Home Demonstration Agent in one of our counties. She can tell how many meetings on herbs she has held and what interested groups she has found gathered at an herb garden to see, as well as hear, and to ask where to get seeds and roots.



Coriander

Directions for their use we'll leave to Mrs. Huckett but here's a little on the garden end.

Start with a Few

Most of the herbs are easily grown. Some are perennial and even become weedy. Others have small seeds and need to be started with some care.

To start with a few is good advice. Parsley should be in every garden. Anise, basil, caraway, dill, fennel, sweet marjoram, sage are annuals of common use. Of perennials which require little care, chives, coriander, sage, tarragon and thyme are most commonly used.

Not all but many seedsmen offer a fairly full list. Get a few and try them; discard those you do not care for; try others and so build up an herb garden, a tasty table, some fun and a good topic for a Grange meeting.

The question between annuals and perennials is not easily settled. Annuals are more trouble in the starting and it takes a longer row to furnish a fair quantity. The perennials are more difficult to keep free of weeds and grass but the plants are thrifty and a few clumps yield an abundance. Few of the herbs are seriously "pestered" with insects and diseases.

Publications

Two delightful books are "Gardening with Herbs for Flavor and Fragrance" by Helen Morgenthau Fox, sister of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was formerly publisher of *American Agriculturist*; and "The Herb Garden" by Frances A. Bardswell. **Both are pleasantly written, well illustrated and can be had from MacMillan.** There is a little Herb Journal and an Herb Society—just to show how interested people get—so look out.

New York (Geneva) Experiment Station has a good bulletin (Circular 157) on herbs with a full list and tabulation of requirements. Vermont Experiment Station (Burlington) Circular 83 "Herbs, their culture and use" is also good, with more culinary suggestions than the Geneva one. It contains Van Eseltine's tabulation from the Geneva bulletin. Both are recent.

Commercial Possibilities

Herbs have some commercial possibilities, too. I know a large market gardener who grows 6 or 8 kinds to sell. They are picked into little bunches, hung on the rafters of a clean shed or barn to dry and so prepared for sale. He has corrugated boxes to carry a dozen or two dozen bunches, which are retailed at a dime each. A printed label tells the kind and gives his name and address. Herein lie very nice pin-money or side-line possibilities.

Parsley

Parsley is the commonest and most useful of the garden herbs. It is easily grown by sowing seed in smoothly prepared ground, not too deeply, and thinning to six or eight inches. Plants of a late sowing may be taken up and potted to keep with the house plants for winter use. It is used for garnish and to flavor a wide variety of dishes. Leaves may be dried and used all winter. The very much curled and crinkled varieties are preferred but plain leaved is also available.

Dill and Marjoram

Dill is an easily grown and vigorous annual with finely cut foliage. Its principal use is for dill pickles. It is grown in rows 18 inches or more apart and may stand thickly or thinly in the row according to fancy. There is some market demand for bunches of the plants, 2 or 3 feet tall, harvested when seeds begin to form.

Sweet and pot marjoram are among the best of the herbs for flavoring stews, gravies and stuffings. Really perennials, they are usually handled as annuals, especially sweet marjoram



Sweet Basil

Illustrations from a thesis by Lucille Marshall Boothe

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

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from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **$1.75**
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
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which is not very hardy. Leaves and stems are used fresh or dry.

Sage and Thyme

Sage is perennial and widely used, fresh or dried, in sausage and in stuffing for roast birds. There is sage cheese, too. Seed is sown in early spring and plants are thinned to about 15 inches. It may also be propagated by divisions or cuttings. If plants are to be kept over winter, the tops should not be cut too late—perhaps, not later than September 1st.

Thyme is perennial, propagated from seed or cuttings. It may be spaced a little closer than sage. The leaves may be dried, powdered and used for flavoring much as sage is used.

Chives and Others

Fennel and caraway yield seeds of aromatic flavor and leaves and stems are also used in salads and for garnish.

Sweet basil is very popular among French and Italians. The flavor of the leaves is described as clovelike or spicy and it is recommended fresh or dried for many flavoring uses.

Chives belong to the onion or lily family, are perennial and show a beautiful mass of purple flowers in the spring. It is propagated by division and little clumps may be potted for winter use. The flavor of the leaves is more delicate than that of common onions.

Tarragon is a perennial, propagated by root divisions. It is especially prized for tarragon vinegar but is also desirable fresh or dry, imparting a delicate anise-like flavor. It does not survive the winter in heavy or moist soils.

By no means least among the charms of the herbs is their beauty, many showing attractive foliage and beautiful flowers. A bed at the side of the garden is no mean source of interest and fun. Better not get into it unless you want people to come around and see your garden and talk about it.

Electricity Blows Hot or Cold

(*Continued from Page* 8)

convenient and there has been much less dirt and dust around the kitchen.

It was particularly gratifying to note the low cost of operating the range and refrigerator. Table II shows an average of $3.45 per month for lights and all small accessories, $1.04 per month for the refrigerator, $2.07 for the range and $4.00 for the water heating. Surely a trifle over 26c per week for refrigeration right in the kitchen, and a little over 50c per week for cooking with electricity cannot be considered exorbitant.

While it has been most convenient to have hot water right on tap, the cost of $4.00 average per month has seemed excessive and probably more than the average family will pay. This winter we have connected the tank with our furnace which relieves the electric load while the furnace is in operation. But when the furnace goes out, electricity will be right on the job to take care of our needs. Furthermore rates will probably be further reduced, and will be less, especially for water heating purposes.

For those interested to give further study, Table I shows the monthly kilowatt hour consumption for the different equipment.

Table III — Comparative Cost

	All electric equipment including water heater	*Total cost previous year for gas, electricity, range coal and ice.*
1935		
August	$ 7.60	$ 7.60
September	10.51	12.37
October	11.75	10.83
November	11.70	15.45
December	11.60	12.49
1936		
January	12.11	10.53
February	11.77	10.14
March	11.57	9.63
April	10.87	9.16
May	10.77	11.80
June	9.53	11.33
July	8.60	9.16
Total	$127.38	$130.49
Average per month	$10.62	$10.87



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VOL. 1, NO. 2 APRIL 1937 EASTERN EDITION

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Because of its natural adhesiveness and "filming" quality, Arsenate of Lead with "Astringent" gives a greater degree of protection *with a minimum interference with leaf functioning. Send today for information on*

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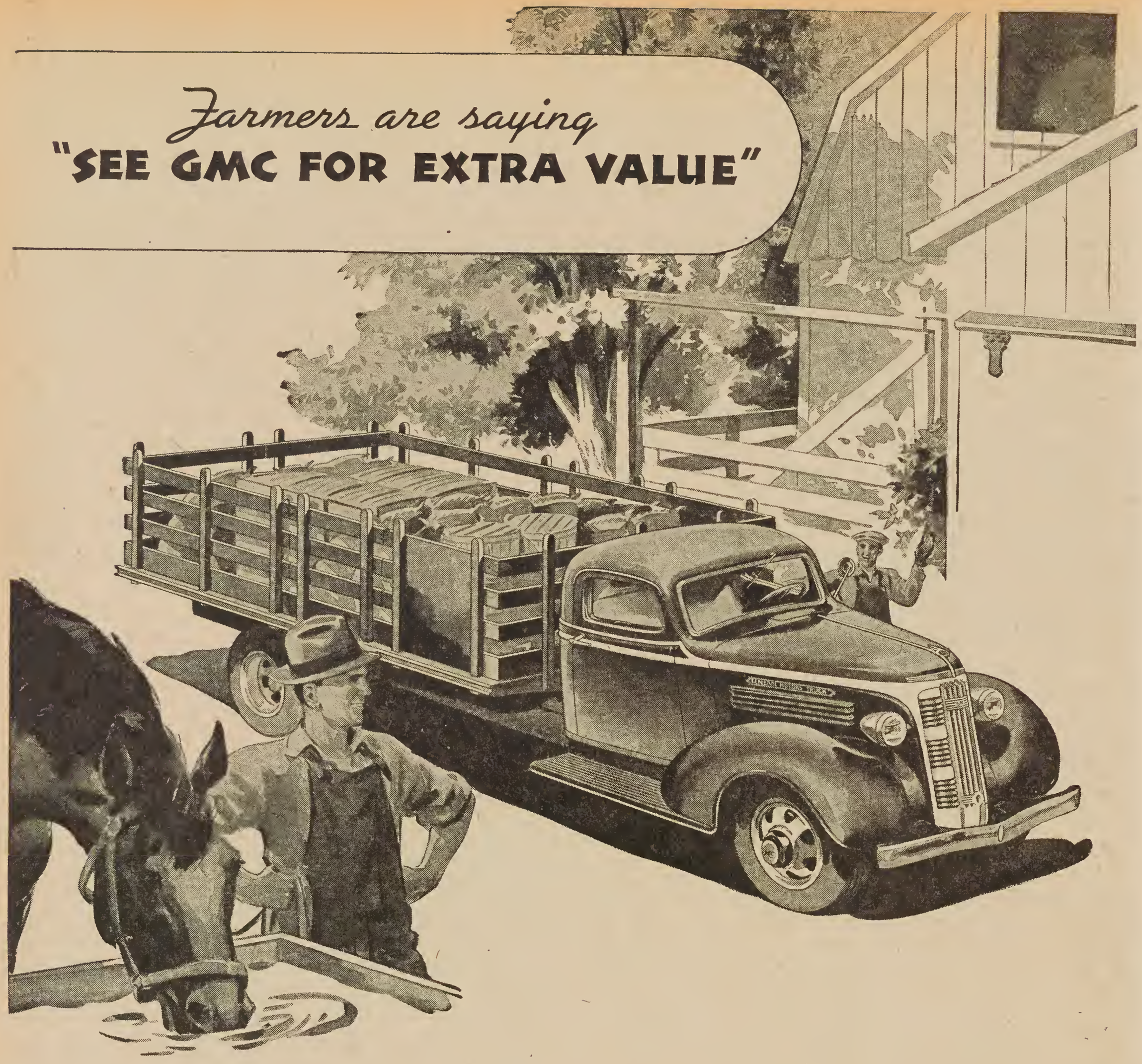
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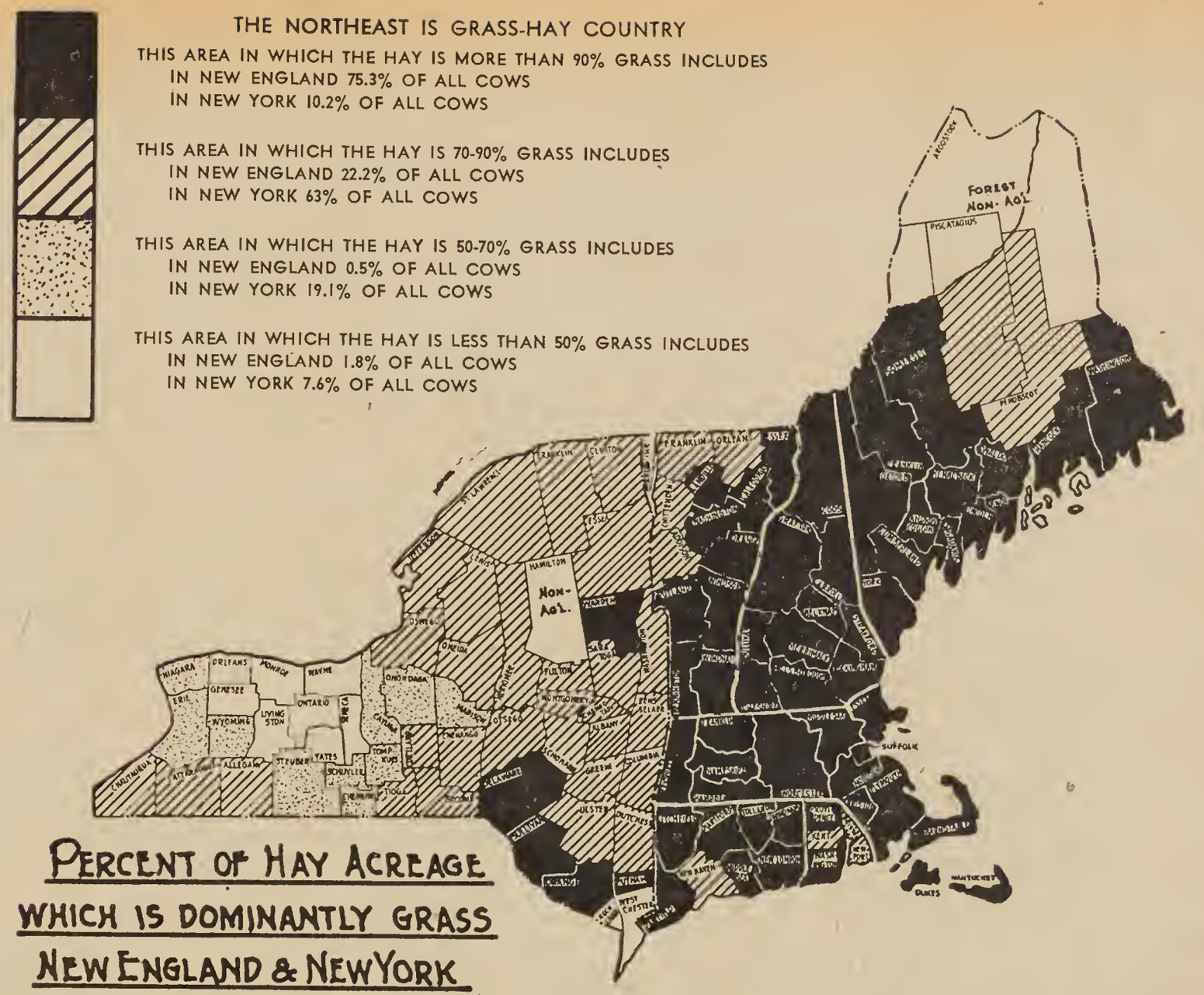
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Like It or not—The Northeast Is Grass-Hay Country

(*Continued from Page* 1)

nitrogen fertilizer and the hay is cut early and well cured. . . . I believe that 20% total protein in the grain mixture is enough with timothy if it is cut early and well cured."

In the current edition of Prof. F. B. Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING, we find this statement: "Much of the hay fed to dairy cows in the northeastern states is from timothy or other grasses. To make this hay suitable for dairy cows, it is important that the field be fertilized with some nitrogenous fertilizer and that it be cut not later than early to full bloom. Such hay will generally be considerably higher in protein than timothy hay of the usual sort, and it is soft and well-liked instead of being harsh, stemmy and unpalatable. . . . The results of experiments (in N. Y., Wisc., and N. H.) show that early-cut timothy hay from well fertilized fields is a satisfactory roughage for dairy cows during the usual barn-feeding period, when fed with corn silage and in a properly balanced ration."

The record is clear and conclusive. Modern feeding tests, based on early-cut, well-cured timothy instead of on a "horse-hay" grade of timothy, show it to be a really good cow-hay.

But now comes the joker—or two of them. The first is that timothy at early blossom stage contains as much as 25% more moisture than it does at a three to four weeks later stage and takes a day longer to cure. That, of course, is objectionable, but it is a common fault of all good cow hays. All hays that cure easily are poor cow hays. It's too bad, but it's so. Maybe ensiling part of the crop—when the weather is persistently bad—may be an answer. A lot of work is being done on that point.

The second joker is that early-cut timothy, as usually grown with neither manure nor fertilizer, does not produce a satisfactory yield. The answer, of course, is to grow it at a higher level of fertility—that is, if it can be shown that fertilization pays. It can.

Timothy Needs Nitrogen as Well as Minerals

Some years ago the Rhode Island experiment station carried on an experiment in fertilization of timothy, using phosphoric acid and potash on both of two plots, with no nitrogen on one and 63 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year on the other. Dr. Odland reported the results at the pasture and hayland conference in New York last September.

ACRE YIELDS OF HAY WITH AND WITHOUT NITROGEN*
EIGHT YEARS OF CONTINUOUS TIMOTHY

Year	No Nitrogen	63 Pounds Nitrogen per Acre
First	2.54 tons	3.46 tons
Second	2.00	4.10
Third	1.65	4.70
Fourth	1.48	4.10
Fifth	1.64	3.76
Sixth	1.25	4.07
Seventh	1.05	3.58
Eighth	1.08	3.40
Average	1.59	3.90

* Both plots liberally treated with phosphoric acid and potash.

Obviously, from the yields secured, there must have been near-perfect conditions for growing timothy in this Rhode Island experiment—good soil, adequately limed, well fertilized with phosphoric acid and potash as a basis for the use of nitrogen, and doubtless well cared for. One would not expect as good average results under average farm conditions.

Yet the average result under average farm conditions is satisfactory. Some five or six years ago I compiled the results of about 50 tests of the same amount of nitrogen under general farm conditions—good soil, poor soil, limed soil, unlimed soil, with phosphoric acid and potash and without them, young stands and old stands. The average increased yield was 1879 pounds of barn-dry hay per acre. Call it $18 worth of hay on the present market. The cost of the nitrogen was $6 or a little less.

I do not know how to figure the extra harvesting cost. No extra mowing or raking was involved. Certainly there were some extra curing costs and weather risks, as a heavy yield is harder to cure than a light one. Of course there are hauling costs. Probably $3 will safely cover the extra cost of handling the increased yield. On that basis the extra 1879 pounds of hay cost $9. It looks like a buy.

And that isn't all there is to the story, either. Fertilized timothy leaves the soil in far better shape for the following crop than unfertilized timothy. That was most conclusively proved some 30 years ago at Cornell, where corn following fertilized timothy out-yielded corn following unfertilized timothy by 26 bushels to the acre.

The common first reaction to this emphasis on nitrogen for grass is that the dairy farmer can not afford the extra expense. But is it an extra expense? Or is it, instead, a more economical way of getting a part of the extra feed which we must have if we are to stay in the dairy business? Not much question, is there?

Another common reaction is that the dairy farmer should get his nitrogen "free" by growing alfalfa, clover, soybeans, peas, vetch, or other legumes. Just how "free" is that sort of nitrogen when one considers tillage costs, seed costs, failures to get stand, erosion incident to tillage of steep slopes, etc.?

In short, isn't it time to do a little serious thinking—or at least to rearrange our prejudices? Like it or not, the Northeast is grass-hay country, and the sooner we recognize it and farm accordingly, the sooner we shall get into a position to compete successfully with the rest of the country for our dairy product markets.

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Horses can't thank you—but by keeping right on working they'll *prove* how quickly Absorbine relieves pain, eases sore, stiff, bruised muscles, does away with lameness from sprains, strains, swollen ankles, knees and inflamed tendons. Never blisters or removes hair. A little does a lot. $2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Supreme Court Hands Down Important Decisions*

GREAT excitement was caused in Congress and throughout country on March 29 when United States Supreme Court announced decisions on three important cases. By unanimous decision, Court declared new Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium law constitutional. By a split decision of 5-4, it reversed a former decision and declared constitutional State of Washington's minimum wage law for women and children; by another unanimous decision, Court declared constitutional Railway Labor Act which forces railroads to engage in collective bargaining with their employees.

Frazier-Lemke Act.

Under this law any farmer unable to pay his debts and unable to obtain an extension of them, may ask to be adjudged bankrupt, that his property be appraised and that he be permitted to retain possession under supervision and control of Court. Law authorizes court to stay all proceedings against a bankrupt farmer for three years, during which time debtor is permitted to retain possession of his farm providing he pays a reasonable rental. Such payments would be paid to court and used for taxes, upkeep and payments on claims of creditors. At end of three years or prior thereto property having been appraised, the debtor could regain unencumbered possession of it by paying into court the amount of the appraisal of the property, including amount of incumbrances on his exemptions.

Some time ago Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional original Frazier-Lemke Act, which was more drastic than present one. Court then said that it deprived holder of mortgage of property without due process of law, and was therefore unconstitutional. After this decision, Congress passed new act, which court now holds constitutional.

Commenting on this decision, Governor William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said that Frazier-Lemke Act would have little or no bearing upon mortgages held by Federal Land Banks. "Federal Land Banks already go the limit in making every effort to assist borrowers to keep their farms."

■ *The Supreme Court Debate*

ON AND ON goes debate in Congress, in newspapers, and over radio on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court packing plan. On radio over a hundred speakers have discussed one side or the other of this subject. Innumerable compromises have been offered. Many of those who think there ought to be some court change have expressed themselves emphatically against President's autocratic way of bringing it about. Majority seems to agree that if changes are needed, people should have chance to express themselves by way of constitutional amendment.

In letter to Senate Judiciary Committee which is examining President's plan, Chief Justice Charles Hughes of United States Court, said in part:

"Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work. There is no congestion of cases upon our calendar. The present number of justices is thought to be large enough so far as the prompt, adequate and efficient conduct of the work of the court is concerned. Increase in number of justices would not promote efficiency of court. It is believed that it would impair that efficiency so long as court acts as a unit."

John H. Clark, who resigned from Supreme Court in 1932, told Senate Judiciary Committee that inasmuch as Congress had fixed the size of the Court in first place and then had enlarged or contracted it seven times, present plan was perfectly constitutional.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Secretary of Treasury under Woodrow Wilson, a lifelong Democrat, said over radio that President Roosevelt's court legislation is an abominable attempt to replace representative government with an autocracy.

"No threat to representative democracy since the foundation of the Republic," said Senator Glass, "has exceeded in its evil portents this attempt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States and thus destroy the purity and independence of this tribunal of last resort."

In a radio talk on March 30, L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, said:

"We believe that liberty has been advanced and the rights of the common people protected more under our system of checks and balances than any other form of government known to the world.

"We believe that if the size of the court can be increased to validate progressive laws under a liberal administration, it would be possible for a different administration again to increase the size of the court for an entirely different purpose.

"We are opposed to this change because of the plain implication that it is intended to change the interpretation of the Constitution by legislative enactment and executive appointment.

"We oppose the change because the lesson of history is clear that amendment by indirection to a Constitution is but a stepping-stone toward the destruction of the rights of the people.

"We oppose the change because of the danger of making the court political in its relationships. We do not believe in changing the Supreme Court every time administration or majorities may change."

■ *Another Boom and Panic?*

TREBLED in value since depression low point are some basic commodities like wheat, copper and cotton. Index of all commodity prices has risen from 64.8 in 1932 to 87.2 by middle of March this year. Some government officials, namely, Secretaries Wallace and Roper, say this rapid rise of prices is leading toward another 1929 crash and is dangerous.

Some causes of rapid price increase according to Marriner S. Eccles, chairman Board of Governors Federal Reserve System, are:

Foreign armament demands, strikes, and monopolistic practices both in industry and labor.

Other authorities say government itself is to blame for inflation tendency and that government borrowing and wasteful spending more than anything else have caused inflation.

To stop upward price tendency, Mr. Eccles advocates a balanced Federal budget, reduction of public debt, and higher taxes. Eccles' suggestions, however, have met with little sympathy either from Congress or President.

Another disturbing factor is failure of income taxes to come up to expectations. Administration hoped for total return of $800,000,000 but about $700,000,000 will be limit. Unless taxes are raised, this shortage will mean still more government borrowing, still larger public debt, bringing country still nearer another financial crash.

■ *Chrysler Strikers Surrender Plants*

THANKS to tireless efforts of Michigan's Governor Murphy, Chrysler strike is moving toward settlement. During fortnight, Labor Leader Lewis and Walter Chrysler got pressing invitation from Governor to talk things over in his office. Governor's invitation hinted at State's taking "extreme and costly measures, with possible unfortunate consequences" against sit-down strikers who had refused to obey court order to leave Chrysler plants.

On first day of conference, it was agreed that strikers should quit Chrysler plants immediately and that company would not try to resume production or to remove any machines from plants during peace talks; also, that company would discuss recognition of auto union as sole bargaining agent for its workers. Conferences are continuing and an early settlement is hoped for.

A. F. of L. Against "Sit-downs"

William Green, president of American Federation of Labor, recently warned labor that sit-downs will prove a boomerang. "Temporary advantage, gained through sit-down strikes," said Mr. Green, "will inevitably lead to permanent injury. The public generally will not long tolerate illegal seizure of property." Mr. Green predicted that if this kind of strike movement continues, State and Federal governments will pass laws calling for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, thus depriving labor of freedom of action.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Land Bank Loans are Different

ACCORDING to Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, farm mortgage credit through Federal Land Bank system differs from old methods of farm financing on 3 counts:

1 — Loans are made to help farmers get out of debt and not to lend money for sake of investment.
2 — Land Bank loans are based on production of land and not on its selling price.
3 — Loans may be paid up at any time and a definite schedule of minimum repayments is provided for.

"Although Land Bank system operates strictly to help farmers, it must also consider investor who put up money that farmers borrow," says Mr. Goss. "Through this system farmers get cheap money on good terms, but to do that our first duty is to make loans so safe that money will want to come to us — so safe, investors will want to lend their money on farm mortgages."

SLANT: Substantial is growth in use of cooperative short-term credit. During first two months of 1937, production credit associations in Northeast increased their volume of new business 45% over same period of last year.

■ *The Grain Outlook*

CLIMBING steadily were wheat and other grain prices during March. Cause, world scarcity. Argentine grain board reported intention of restricting exports from that country. Since January, wheat prices in United States have advanced about 17 cents a bushel.

Even greater advances have been made in foreign markets. Some European countries are reported storing wheat for use in case of war.

Because of drought and government curtailment program, United States did not produce enough wheat last year to supply its own requirements. For 1937, however, conditions may be different and there is prospect wheat will again be on an export basis, with outlook for good prices. Winter wheat, which has an all-time high record for acreage, is apparently coming through in good shape. Estimates now are for a total crop of both winter and spring wheat of 67,268,000 acres, compared with only approximately 49,000,000 last year, and an average of 60,000,000 for the five years 1928-32.

There has been heavy snow and rainfall in much of Western wheat belt, and plans are reported for nearly doubling spring wheat acreage.

Increases for other grain acreage planted for 1937 are:

Corn, 2.2 per cent increase over last year; oats, 7.4 per cent increase; barley, 31 per cent increase; grain sorghums, 7.3 per cent increase; potatoes, 3,232,000 acres compared with 3,058,000 acres last year, and an average of 3,327,000 acres for the five-year average 1928-32; soybeans, 6,300,000 acres this year, as compared with 5,635,000 acres last year.

■ *Flood Control, Good and Bad*

AT LISLE, near Binghamton, New York, is a gang of government workers excavating and widening Tioughnioga River channel. Job at Lisle is estimated to cost about $200,000, and will be done with emergency relief funds which were set aside by President Roosevelt when he made flood inspection tour of this district last summer. Other channel improvement work is planned at Hornell, Avoca, Painted Post, and Oxford.

Planned also is 33 million dollar flood control program for retention dams.

In Congress continued are efforts to put through legislation enabling Federal government to proceed with its share of flood control work approved by Connecticut River States. This would include construction of reservoirs and retention dams.

SLANT: Every one familiar with destruction worked by floods favors right kind of flood control. What kind of control should be used, however, is matter of argument. Widening and straightening river and creek beds so that they can carry off water more rapidly seems to be a commonsense operation. Spending millions of dollars, however, to build dams to back water up over productive farms will be opposed by sensible people.

■ *Gloomy Easter in Madrid*

THIS year, only sign of Easter joy in Spain's beseiged capital was provided by weather man, who gave city a lovely spring day. There were no religious services, no Easter parade of gay citizens out to show their new spring finery, and no bountiful dinners to mark day. About thirty Americans, who chose to remain in Madrid and who have been living in U. S. Embassy, are facing serious food shortage. For at least six weeks there has been nothing to eat but potatoes and such vegetables as lentils, beans, and spinach, one orange daily per person, and sometimes rice pudding and tapioca.

However, in spite of Madrid's unhappy situation, its hopes of final victory are running higher at present. Its troops have been able during past fortnight not only to resist attacks of Rebel forces, but to turn tables on them as well. A new fighting spirit seems to be in the air, for Loyalist planes are now successfully beating off attacks by Rebel planes, and are even aggressively bombing Rebel positions. Loyalist fleet has also swung into action and is firing on Rebel forts.

In his own ranks, Rebel Commander General Franco has had to wrestle with mutiny, stirred up by some of his officers and men who now dread Italian and German domination of Spain as price of help received from those countries. It is reported that General Franco is suppressing mutiny by wholesale executions of his men.

■ *Wool in Big Demand*

SO STRONG is demand for woolen goods that most woolen mills are forced to operate two shifts and expect to continue on this schedule until end of June. Prices of all woolen clothes are rapidly advancing. One result is that you may have to wear your old pants another year. However, wool producers are smiling. Prices for this year's clip should be good.

■ *Fix It!*

TO BE Handy-Andy with tools in doing small carpenter and plumbing jobs around house is aim of Vermont women, who have been attending "Fix-it" meetings held by home bureaus to show women how to bring first aid to worn electric cords, leaking faucets, etc.

SLANT: Now Pa can get a little peace, maybe!

Good Books to Read

The Enchanted Voyage *Robert Nathan*

Mr. Hector Peckett's boat never had sailed the seven seas. It stood in his backyard in the Bronx. But he loved to escape to it in the evening to tinker and dream. Into this dream world breaks the realism of Mrs. Peckett, who has wheels put on the boat and plans to sell it for a hamburger stand. Discovering this, Hector determines to spend the last night on board his handiwork. A breeze blew up—and so began the enchanted voyage, on dry land, but filled with adventure for Hector and the two companions he picks up on the way. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.00.

Arouse and Beware *MacKinlay Kantor*

Another tale of the Civil War by the author of "Long Remember." This time the author deals with the escape of two men from the Rebel prison at Belle Island. While still lurking on the outskirts of Richmond, enfeebled and half starved, they encounter a girl whose plight also is desperate. Joining forces, they struggle the rest of the way to the safety of the Union camps, sometimes starving, sometimes feasting, united by danger, divided by conflicting individualities. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Captains Courageous

Rudyard Kipling's stirring story of the boy who learned his lesson of life from the sea. Featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Melvyn Douglas.

Maytime

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy surpass their former triumphs in the singing in this romantic story, gay with laughter, yet wistful as "Smilin' Through".

Head Over Heels in Love

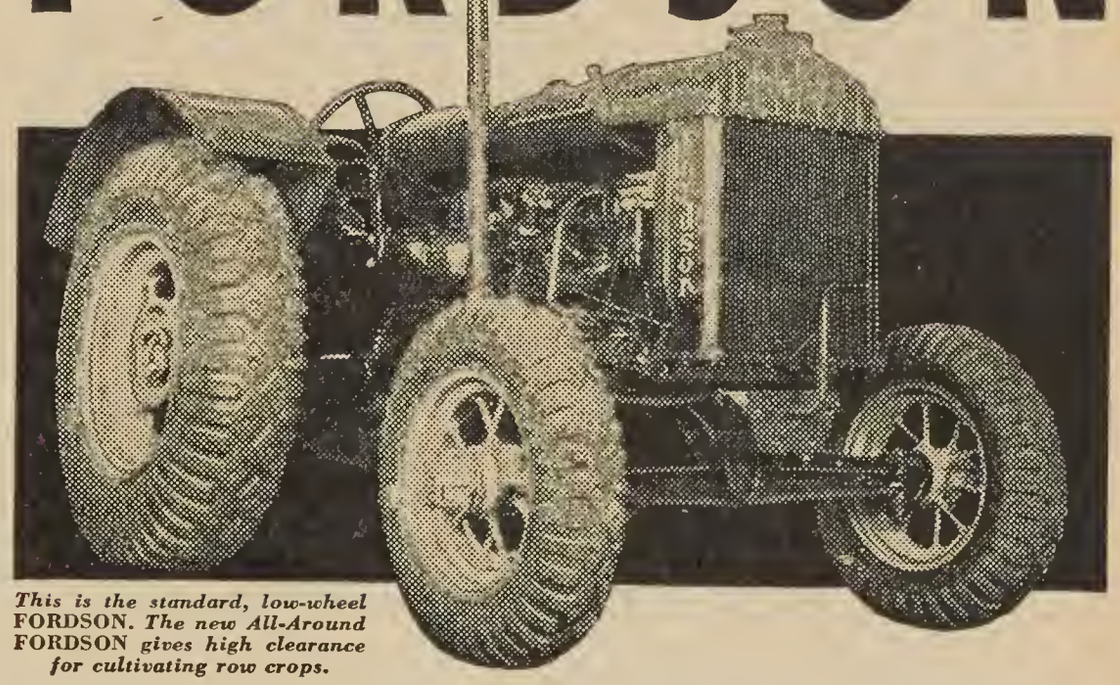
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This is the standard, low-wheel FORDSON. *The new All-Around* FORDSON *gives high clearance for cultivating row crops.*

RUSH WORK — crops to get in — more acres than you can handle — the job is easier with a FORDSON. It'll work anywhere — pull almost any implement. It doesn't mind long hours. It does a lot of work at low fuel cost. It is a rugged, dependable tractor — many a 10-year-old FORDSON is still on the job and going strong today.

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Please send me complete information concerning both the standard and the new All-Around FORDSON.

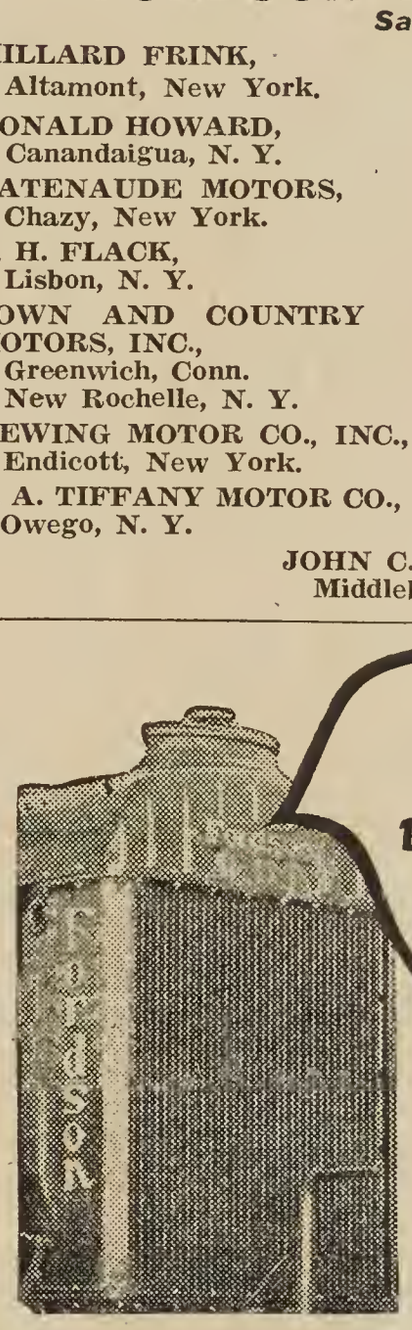
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F. A. TIFFANY MOTOR CO., Owego, N. Y.
GILMAN'S GARAGE, Theresa, N. Y.
CLARK AUTO SALES CO., Walden, New York.
SINGAC AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., Singac, New Jersey.
THE LONGWORTH- CARLSON CO., Middletown, Conn.
HARRY SANDAGER, INC., 721 Reservoir Ave. Cranston, R. I.
NEW MILFORD MOTORS, New Milford, Conn.
FISK ALDEN COMPANY, 132 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass.
JOHN C. STEWART & SON, Middlebury, Vermont.

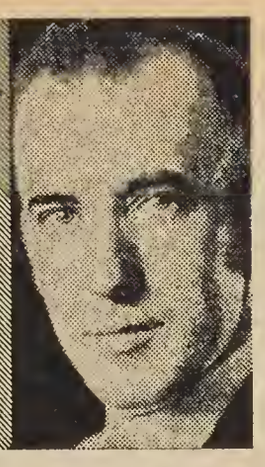


GENUINE FORDSON PARTS SUIT ME BEST—WITH THEM I'LL GIVE MUCH BETTER SERVICE

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BEFORE BUYING, SEE THE NEW IMPROVED FORDSON

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE situation of a legislative commission annually introducing bills which, in the main, are opposed by organized agriculture is puzzling to many observers. Apparently, there never has been any strong sentiment among growers for creation of a Division of Fruits and Vegetables in the state agricultural department. Action by the Conference Board of Farm Organizations in opposing adoption of these bills generally is supported.

Several growers have written me calling attention to the fact that neither work of commission or its bills were on program of winter meetings of fruit and vegetable growers. "This ought to speak for itself," said one man.

There is definite sentiment for strengthening Bureau of Markets. Before Council of Agriculture and Markets was abolished, it had named a committee to consider this. I find little criticism of the Bureau, but strong feeling that its personnel is spread too thinly over a wide field, and that it is therefore unable to do many things it might do.

More Inspectors Needed

Conference Board said a crying need of department was strengthening of its inspection service. The "grapevine" has it that inspectors are being laid off now because funds are exhausted. This seems to be a perennial problem in spite of fact that produce inspection service is nearly self-supporting. Fees it receives are turned into state treasury and cannot be used as a revolving fund.

With two or three exceptions, all inspectors are hired on a temporary basis. The late H. S. Duncan did a marvelous job in keeping inspection force reasonably intact by going outside of state treasury. He developed a system of transferring many of the men to southern and intermediate states and having them on call when needed here. Next he "sold" the canners on inspection. Each season they sign an agreement to use service and deposit funds in a bank to meet payroll of inspectors.

Several years inspectors have gone as long as three months without pay, expenses being met by personal loans until pay check came.

* * *

20 Years Young

A reminder that Farm Bureau still is in its infancy was dinner meeting of the Ontario County bureau the other night to mark its 20th anniversary. Frank A. Salisbury of Phelps, first president, and C. K. Scoon of Geneva, first vice-president, were among speakers, along with Ed. Babcock, county agent leader at time bureau was organized after agitation by Ontario County Pomona Grange.

* * *

Fruit Belt 'Made Over'

Of importance to future production and marketing of apples is fact that entire upstate orchard area is being made over. While shift of varieties has been noticeable, many persons have not appreciated its extent. A few days ago I lunched with three of Western New York's best known growers, who live in three different counties. They were discussing some preliminary data of a tree variety report which indicated Baldwin was major planting in Lake Ontario fruit belt. Without hesitation they agreed this was wrong—that McIntosh had superseded the Baldwin.

It was agreed that compilers of this data had not taken into full account winterkilling in 1934 and recent trends in planting. Many trees affected by drought in 1933 and intense cold in 1934 have been passing out since that time. They agreed an orchard census by Monroe County Regional Planning Board (not yet published) would give a more accurate picture. Details in that census show a four per cent loss of McIntosh, 56 per cent loss of Greening and 62 per cent loss of Baldwin. Of the latter two varieties, more than half the losses were over 30 years old, and many 50 to 60 years old. McIntosh definitely is leading variety—in trees in bearing and trees yet to come into bearing.

This solves one problem—that of heavy volume of a standard variety—and raises a more important problem—that of marketing the McIntosh.

* * *

Spring Cast Shadow!

Two events that forecast coming of spring are first Wyoming County Maple Festival at Warsaw, April 30 and May 1, and third annual Western New York Apple Blossom Festival, to be staged late in May. Representatives from six counties met recently to launch blossom event. Gifford Morgan of Brockport was named general chairman. Active support of Farm Bureaus, Granges, village and city groups was assured.

* * *

Meeting Competition

I never have had much sympathy with those persons, who, with a degree of Islamic fatalism, have accepted it that eastern apples cannot compete with western boxed apples. We all know that for years latter have brought top prices. Seemingly, they have established their price supremacy through advertising and merchandising of a uniformly graded product. Many times in eastern markets when they have been selling briskly nearby apples have gone begging.

But, the other day I was checking over apple sales in Rochester market for first 10 days in March last year and this year. In 1937, western Delicious sold at $2.25 to $2.50 per box. McIntosh struggled along at from 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel. This year McIntosh were bringing $1.50 to $2 per bushel, an average increase over a year ago of around 56 per cent. Western Delicious were a little ahead, selling from $2.50 to $2.75 per box, an increase of about 10 per cent.

In any year the West keeps its junk at home. Much of the poor quality, poor-appearing eastern apples ordinarily gets on market and helps to spoil market for eastern apples. This season processors paid more for apples than a year ago, so generally only a better grade of eastern apples is appearing now. Result: Good-looking packs of McIntosh stand up pretty well against well-advertised, well-merchandised western product. This indicates what good pack and sales promotion might do for McIntosh.

Read how DAIRYMEN GET $2.34 TO $3.00 PER CWT. OF 3.5% MILK

They have convinced themselves that it is more profitable to *sell cream* and *feed skim milk* than to sell whole milk.

We guarantee safe delivery of your cream and the return of your empty cans. Payments are mailed promptly for each shipment at top market price. Shipments by baggage from your nearest depot or by truck if there is a route near you.

We have highest financial standing and a 50-year-old reputation for fair dealing. Our systematic handling of shipments prevents errors. No contract or agreement is required. You may start or stop shipping cream any time you care to. Fill out and mail coupon promptly for full facts and figures which show how income can be increased by diversified farming and shipping cream to us.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
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Send all the information about increasing income and shipping cream.

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World's Poultry Congress May Come to Syracuse

IN 1939, one of the biggest poultry events ever to come to this country will be staged somewheres in the United States. Occasion will be World's Poultry Congress, held every third year. This past summer the Congress met at Leipsig, Germany, at which time an official invitation was extended and accepted to come to this country for the next meeting.

Syracuse is bidding for the Congress. W. D. Termohlen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been visiting cities which have put in bids, in order to inspect available exhibit space and to talk with leaders in the poultry industry to see what cooperation is offered. At Syracuse, Mr. Termohlen looked over the Fair Grounds, appeared to be favorably impressed, and was entertained at lunch at the Onondaga Hotel, where he met representatives of most of the farm organizations of state and city officials.

In addition to several hundred official delegates from other countries and exhibits from other countries, thousands of poultrymen from other states in this country will attend the Congress. The principal doubt expressed by Mr. Termohlen was that Syracuse might not be able to handle the number of people that would attend.

Plans are being made to give all available facts to the committee selecting the city for the Congress and it is believed that Syracuse has at least an even chance.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, APRIL 12
12:35—"When Is a Sire Proved?" L. W. Lamb.
12:45—"The Salt Exhibits in the State Museum," Chris Hartnagel.

TUESDAY, April 13
12:35—"Let's Get Acquainted With the Insect Population," G. O. Oleson.
12:45—"Escaping the Inevitable Hash," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14
12:35—"Getting the Best of Drought Conditions," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "What the Old Men Sing," Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15
12:35—"The Poultry Calendar for May," J. D. King.
12:45—"The Child Steps Out," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Evelyn Streeter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Your Turn With a Club," Delaware County 4-H Clubs.
12:45—"Goat Herd Improvement," A. H. Lewis, Pres., American Goat Society.

MONDAY, APRIL 19
12:35—"A Few Slants on Grassland Farming," Prof. John H. Barron.
12:45—"The WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20
12:35—"What Does the Seed Tag Say?" C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Cooking to the Proper Degree," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21
12:35—"She Shall Have Electricity Wherever She Goes," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Time," Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22
12:35—"Well-bred Chicks," R. W. Ayer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23
12:35—"These New Regional Markets," H. E. Crouch.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Clara Williams.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Public Works—An Interest Project," Martha E. Leighton, Ass't State 4-H Leader, Vt. College of Agriculture.
12:45—New York State College of Forestry.

Milk Price Cutting Now in Open

ON APRIL 1, price cutting or chiseling of the retail price of milk in New York City came out into the open. Before state price control ended the last day of March, plenty of milk had been sold at less than control board prices. In fact, this chiseling was the chief reason for the failure of the law. Effective April 1, Borden's and Sheffield's announced a drop in the New York City retail price of a cent a quart, making price of Grade B milk 12 cents delivered and 11 cents in stores, with the Grade A price 3 cents higher. Unadvertised milk which, according to control board prices, had been selling for a cent less than advertised brands, averaged to sell for 8 cents a quart in stores in the borough of Queens on April 1. In general, chain stores were holding prices of advertised milk at the figure set by the dealers, though some cases were found where stores had cut the price another cent, apparently in the hope of attracting customers or meeting competition.

Before getting too worried about the situation, dairymen should remember that this chiseling is nothing new. The difference is that before April 1, it was under cover, while now it is out in the open. Neither is it the first time that retail price has dropped at this time of year. From the dairyman's point of view, the big question is this: Will the situation right itself or will it get worse?

The larger dealers are doing what they can to prevent a price war. They have two logical reasons for doing so: first, that price cutting will result in loss of business to independents; and second, the fear that a cut-throat price war might lead to renewal of state price fixing.

Fred Mather, president of Sheffield Producers, announced on April 1 that Sheffield Farms would pay a flat price of $1.69 a hundredweight for 3.5 Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone during April. Kenneth Fee, Director of the Division of Milk Control, indicated that the division is not powerless in case price cutting gets too serious. The division has power to revoke licenses of dealers whose tactics result "in the demoralization of the price structure of milk."

HARRY H. CHARLES

HARRY H. CHARLES, president of the Charles Advertising Agency, died March 2, at the age of 72. An attack of pneumonia caused his death, after an illness of only a few days, and his many friends were shocked and saddened by the news.

During his long career, Mr. Charles filled many prominent positions in the advertising world. He was for many years a member of the Agricultural Committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Mr. Charles was president of the Advertising Club of New York from 1923 to 1926. He promoted the first Advertising Exposition to be held in New York City. Later he was general chairman of the American Delegation which visited the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the International Advertising Association in Berlin.

The Charles Advertising Service will be continued under the direction of the staff who have worked with Mr. Charles for over twenty years.

Sales and Profits of Large Dairy Companies

By Leland Spencer

MODERATE increases in dollar sales volume and in profits are revealed in reports of 1936 operations recently released by two giant dairy marketing organizations — the Borden Company and National Dairy Products Corporation. Combined sales of the two companies increased 9 per cent over 1935, and were up 36 per cent from the low point that was reached in 1933. Part of this increase is due to higher prices, the gain in tonnage being at a lesser rate.

Compared with 1930, sales of the two companies during 1936 were off about 21 per cent. This apparent shrinkage in sales reflects lower prices. The actual tonnage was slightly greater in 1936 than in 1930.

Sales of both companies in 1936 were 568 million dollars, of which Borden reported 239 million and National Dairy 329 million.

Profits of the two companies last year totaled 21.2 million dollars, of which Borden reported 7.9 million and National Dairy 13.3 million. These 1936 profits represent an increase of 50 per cent from 1935, and were nearly double those of 1934. However, these earnings were less than half as much as those reported for 1930, the most prosperous year yet enjoyed by the large dairy companies.

COMBINED SALES AND PROFITS OF THE BORDEN COMPANY AND NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION. 1930-1936.

Year	Sales (Millions)	Balance for Dividends (Millions)	Profit per Dollar of Sales
1930	$720	$47.8	$.066
1931	606	39.3	.065
1932	465	20.0	.043
1933	417	11.7	.028
1934	483	11.1	.023
1935	520	14.1	.027
1936	568	21.2	.037

The rate of profit for the two companies last year was 3.7 cents on each dollar of sales. This was the highest rate since 1932, but much below the 6.6 cents earned in 1930. Profits of the Borden Company in 1936 were at the rate of 3.3 cents, while National Dairy made 4 cents from each dollar's worth of products sold.

The amount of net worth (capital supplied by stockholders) at the end of 1936 was 74 million dollars for the Borden Company, 106 million for National Dairy, a total of 180 million for both. The rate of profit on this net worth was 11.8 per cent.

Since recovery began, sales and profits of these and other dairy marketing corporations have increased at a much slower rate than those of the great majority of industrial corporations. The annual report of the Borden Company indicates that most of the profit was made on products other than fluid milk. The company's profit on all sales of fluid milk averaged 1/9 cent a quart, or less than one cent for each dollar of sales. Profits on fluid milk accounted for only 11 per cent of the company's total profits for the year.

Prices

For month ending March 15, index of prices of farm products was 128, in other words it was 28 per cent above pre-war, which is highest index in seven years. A month ago it was 127; a year ago, 104; and in 1930, 135.

During month there were sharp price increases in cotton, cattle, sheep, lambs and fruit; moderate upturns in corn, sweet potatoes, butterfat and chickens; and slumps in tobacco, veal calves and eggs.

Index price of things bought by farmers, on March 15, was 130, one point higher than a month earlier and nine points higher than a year earlier.

Relation between prices received and prices paid was 98 per cent of pre-war, highest since 1935. Year ago ratio was 86 per cent, meaning that a given amount of all farm products was exchanged for 86 per cent as much goods as same amount before the World War.



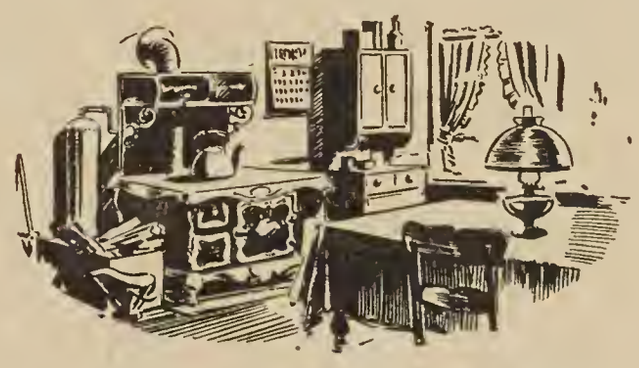
THE FARM THAT GOD FORGOT

MR. & MRS. COOLIDGE are kin to Calvin Coolidge, late President of the United States.

They live on a farm. They have lived there all their lives. They have raised not only crops and livestock but a great many children.

Eleven young Coolidges have left the farm. They write home to the old people from all over the world. One boy is a Commander in the United States Navy. His letters now come from China. One of the girls is married to an English farmer in South Africa.

The other children are scattered over the United States. *Not one of them has stayed on the home farm.*



Last spring, when the lilacs were in bloom, we visited the old people. The father looks like one of the Prophets in Scripture He is 84 His wife is a year younger. We found them living all alone.

"Why are none of your children here with you?" we asked.

"Well," answered Mr Coolidge, "this is an old-fashioned sort of place Sometimes we call it the farm that God forgot. Yes, this lilac bush is said to be the oldest and finest in the State, and people who travel all over say there is no finer view of the mountains than we enjoy But we are still cooking with wood, and we have no modern plumbing, and no ice unless we cut and store it The young folks can't seem to stand these conditions They have travelled, and been to the movies, and listened to the radio They know that present day folks don't live in the kind of house we do."

A year has gone by since that conversation

If you visit the Coolidge farm today, you would find that the unmarried daughter Mable Ann, has come back from Chicago to live at home. And the third son, his wife and children, are selling their farm in Rhode Island to live on the old farm.

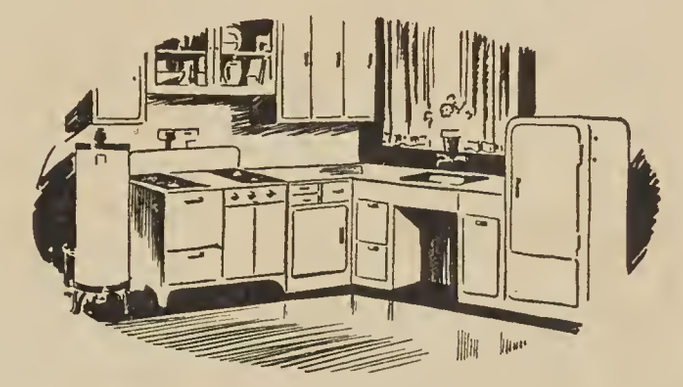
Why has this happened? The pictures on this page, made by our artist who visited the farm with us last year and again this year, show the improvements that have been made by Atlantic States refined natural gas.

The old wood stoves have been sold to the junk man. The leaky old icebox has been replaced by a sanitary modern refrigerator, operated by gas. An up to date gas water heater gives Mrs. Coolidge, for the first time in her life, all the hot water she can possibly use. The old lady now does her housework in a few minutes, instead of breaking her back over it all day. There is no farmstead in the state more attractive to visitors. The neighbors drop in and visit all the time.

Were these improvements very costly? No. The underground Gas storage tank was installed, complete, for $9.75, and the gas range, heater, and refrigerator were all bought on easy payments.

It actually costs less to run the Coolidge home now than it cost a year ago. No more firewood and kerosene to buy, no more ice to buy.

If ever the time comes to sell this old farm, the farm agent says it will command at least twice the price that it would have brought before the installation of natural gas.



Farm customers usually pay high for modern conveniences.

But not when they install Atlantic States Gas!

Why not let us call and show you how cheaply you can make the same or even greater improvements in your home than the Coolidges enjoy?

Use ATLANTIC STATES GAS

FOR FARM HOMES • FOR TOWN HOMES

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Please send me your free illustrated booklet which fully describes Atlantic States Gas Service.

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

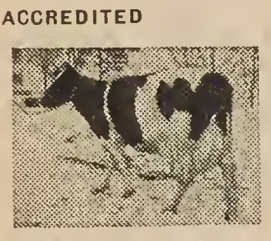
New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Holsteins FOR SALE : From Accredited and Negative Herd
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves. Heifer calves. 10 first calf heifers due to freshen within 45 days. Sire—Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132—he has 10 1000 lb. sisters. Dams all have herd improvement records. Write your wants or what is better, make us a visit, see for yourself. Prices right.
LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. Banks, Owner New Berlin, N. Y.

ACCREDITED NEGATIVE



ELCO FARMS
offer
Her Bull Calf
Prince Ormsby Posch
Born March 9, 1937.
DHIA Record at 4 yrs. Milk 13,158.00 Lbs., Fat 488.70 Lbs., average test 3.7% (twice day milking). Sister to all-American yearling, 1936.
If you want a real bull at a low price write at once for details.
1936 Herd average 490.9 lbs. fat, twice-day milking in D. H. I. A.
Mrs. M. E. LIND, Grant Ave., City Line AUBURN, N. Y

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3044 J
BLACK RIVER, N. Y.
Holstein Cattle
of known transmitting ability proven on our Farm. Sons and daughters of our high testing herd sire for sale. Average test 3.83 of all daughters.
CALL AND SEE THEM PRODUCE.

Holsteins

BRED FOR TYPE AND TEST.
Are in Jefferson County. When in need of good cattle write
G. K. Stoodley, Sr., Adams Center, N. Y.

Registered HOLSTEINS
Male and female calves from Sir Boss the 13th, whose Dam made 1122 lbs. butter in one year.
1250 Watt Delco plant with 16 batteries, ½ H.P. motor; two ¼ H.P. motors.
New maple syrup, 4 to 6 gal. cans to crate at $2.00 per gal. here.
D. H. WILLIAMS & SONS
Fruit and Stock Farm, Rushford, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Princess' May Royal's
sons on free lease from birth, for period of 5 years, out of good registered Guernseys, Bang Free. Princess' May Royal's daughters are outstanding, making him a great proved bull, index 13,655.19 lbs. milk, 675.93 fat. His sire sold for $23,000 and his dam for $7,000. D.H.I.A. members preferred.
T. E. Milliman — Hayfields Farm
Churchville, New York

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

April 27-28	W. D. Robens & Son. Dispersal Sale. Poland, N. Y.
May 8	B. H. Decker, Wallkill, N. Y. Reduction sale.
May 12-13	81st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

April 19	Louis Merryman's 27th Semi-annual Sale. Timonium, Md.
May 13	Foremost Guernsey Sale. Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 14	Coventry-Florham Sale. Trenton, N. J.
May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 17	Bolton Farm Dispersal Sale. Bristol, Pa.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon, Conn.

Aberdeen Angus

May 10	First Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Reducing Pure Blood Herd
Young Bulls — Cows — Heifers
For ten years our Herd Sires have been sons and grandsons of:
Sir Inka May
Carnation Peerless
Segis Walker Matador
Matador Segis Ormsby
Carnation Matador Masterpiece
Gov't. Accredited and Blood Tested.
ADDRESS:
Strong's Blue Ribbon Holsteins
3118 Legation St., Washington, D. C.

Ellkay Farms :: Holstein-Friesian Cattle Accredited and Bloodtested
Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat. Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Drmsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Wychmere Farm
GUERNSEYS
Accredited — Negative
Richard Bauch, Mgr. Ontario, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECDRD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Holliston, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

= Bull Calf =
BORN OCT. 19, 1936.
Good type, nicely marked. Davis record since last freshening, 8,719 lbs. milk, 279 lbs. fat. Member of proven cow family. Sire's two nearest dams, State and National record holders.
Raymond DuBois, Gardiner, N. Y.

Fritzlyn Farms
Special offering of Guernsey bull calves up to 8 months of age, out of A.R. dams, sired by Cosquay's Foremost whose first 10 daughters average 635 lbs. fat, one of the four highest index bulls of the breed. Several by Florham Rampart who traces 32 times to May Rose II.
Write for sales list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

Guernseys For Sale

Accredited — Negative.
PUREBRED AND GRADE GUERNSEYS.
DUNN and HARWOOD,
Schoharie, New York.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS
Bulls - 1 to 6 Mos. Old
FROM OFFICIAL RECORD COWS
Sons of ROYAL'S BELL BUOY and VALOR'S BELL BUOY. Some out of young Producing cows at very reasonable prices. Write for List.
Accredited **CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.** Blood Tested.
R.D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

For Sale-- TWO VERY PROMISING PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, BORN JULY, 1936, OUT OF HIGH RECORD DAMS AND FROM PROVEN SIRE. PRICE REASONABLE.
MRS. P. H. KNECHTEL
Gypsumview Stock Farm
SO. ALABAMA, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE R.D. 1, BASOM, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Five Head of Jerseys
THREE COWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.
HERD T.B. ACCREDITED.
ROY L. BIELBY & SON
R. No. 3, Rome, New York.

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.
Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
110 head of all ages of the Choicest breeding and show quality. 30 1st calf heifers, many of them now milking 40 lbs. per day. A fine young bull fit for service. Our 68th year with Ayrshires.
Accredited and Blood Tested
GUY D. POWER & SON
West Genesee St. Road Auburn, N. Y.

HARTNETT FARMS
Ayrshires
FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accredited—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
G. J. HARTNETT, TRUXTON, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
(REGISTERED)
15 CHDICE YOUNG BULLS.
To dairymen making cream, this cross will bring all black calves, without horns. Can make baby beef at one year old at a fine profit.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus
YDUNG, WELL BRED BULLS AND A FEW BRED COWS. SELECTIDN EXCELLENT NDW.
CERTIFIED CORNELLIAN SEED OATS.
CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL SEED PDTATOES.
CLAYTON TAYLOR
Lawtons, Erie County, New York

Aberdeen-Angus
2 BULLS NINE MONTHS OLD, BEST OF BREEDING ON BOTH DAM AND SIRE SIDE OF PEDIGREE, BEING OF BRIARCLIFF STOCK SELECTED BY MR. PEW.
SOUTHWOOD FARM,
Tivoli, New York



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly increasing.
Plan to attend the 1st Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Ithaca, May 10th.
The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

Select a Good Bull Calf
From our HEAVY PRODUCING, HIGH testing, PLEASING to the eye FEMALES. We can please you in QUALITY and our prices are REASONABLE.
QUONQUONT STOCK FARM WHATELY, MASS.
"Where Quality Prevails"

Shorthorn Bull
SIRE: Roon Knight and the Dam Imogene Queen. Born July 31, 1935, from an accredited and abortion tested herd.
EDGAR BENNETT
Victor, New York

PINE RIDGE **Shorthorns**
are offering 5 young cows in milk, also 1 roan bull 1½ years old. These cattle are good individuals with dairy and beef qualities.
LEWIS G. WIDGER & SON
Spencerport, New York

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls
of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
1 ROAN YEARLING BULL, SELECT BULL CALVES UP TO 6 MONTHS OF AGE FROM DAMS WITH C.T.A. RECORDS.
Accredited — Negative.
W. H. GREEN
Belleville, New York

Brown Swiss
To reduce number, offer six cows, four young bulls and one two year old bull. Priced to sell. Accredited and blood tested.
CLARMONT STOCK FARM,
Alfred Howell, Dundee, N. Y.

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LDTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian
COWS
Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.
Hutchins & Leggett
Malone, New York

KEYSTONE FARMS
BERKSHIRES
BOAR and SOW PIGS, Also BRED SOWS. All High Grade No. 1 Stock, at Reasonable Prices
Write your wants. 1937 Poultry and Stock calendar free. Write
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of

Heavy Farm HORSES

10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
1 Registered Belgian Stallion coming 3 years old, sorrel, light mane and tail, weight 1650 lb. Won 7 first prizes at Fairs.

Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them.
Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE SENECA CASTLE, N. Y. Phone - Geneva 21 F 23

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

One 6 yr. old Mainring Stallion.
One 3 yr. old Wampo Stallion.
One yearling stallion.
Two Mainring mares.

S. J. HOOD, MEDINA, N. Y.

For Sale-- NICE PAIR FARM CHUNKS, GELDINGS, 8 YRS. OLD, WEIGH 2500 LBS., ALSO MIDDLE AGED MARE, WEIGHS 1200 LBS., BRED TO FOAL IN APRIL. COME AND WORK THESE HORSES YOURSELF.

P. HENRY FLYNN,
R.D. 1, Phone 7-F-3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

For Sale:

One Blue roan horse,
7 YEARS OLD, SOUND AND TRUE, WEIGHT 1750.

One extra good, brood mare,
WEIGHT 1600 LBS. WILL WORK ANYWHERE. DUE TO FOAL MAY 11.

Also her last colt,
ONE YEAR OLD JUNE 1ST.

One extra good roan mare,
3 YRS. OLD, 1550 LBS. AND BROKE.

M. J. DE LEA
SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.
Phone—Geneva 23F21.

---

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

Pure Bred Percherons

Black—5 yr. old mare; broke; good size; $325
Black—3 yr. old mare; good size; foals April 9; $400.
2 Black yearling fillies; go good together; $325.
All above descendants of Carnot and Laet.

Chas. Hubbell Trumansburg, N. Y.

Pair Large 2-Yr. Old Registered **Percheron Fillies**

chestnut and dark grey, Carnot, Laet and Sang breeding, choice $300.00.
Large high grade Percheron Stallion, 3 yrs. old, dark grey, broken double and single, $250.00.
Large pair matched high grade yearlings, dark grey, horse and mare, $100.00 each.

VERNON R. LAFLER, R.D. No. 1, MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

You are cordially invited

TO INSPECT OUR SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PUREBRED PERCHERON FILLIES AND MARES IN FOAL WHICH ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, MARCH 10, 1937.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

---

20 Registered Percherons

All ages. Sons or Daughters of Laet, Carnival, Kontact M. and other good sires. Show and Breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write or come.

F. B. STEWART
Linesville, Pennsylvania.

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa.
Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.
Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED
SEED POTATOES

ALL GRADES —
IRISH COBBLER & SMOOTH RURAL

J. R. PADGET
Tully, New York

SEEDS

CORN: West Branch

Sweepstakes, Cornell No. 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3; Oats: Cornellian; Soybeans: Cayuga, Manchu; Cornell Pasture Mixture, Wild White Clover, Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa. Danish Cabbage Seed. Write for free price list.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
Ludlowville, - - - - New York

CERTIFIED
Seed Potatoes

SMOOTH RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RUSSET RURALS; COBBLERS.

H. L. HODNETT & SONS
Fillmore, New York

W. B. SWEEPSTAKES
SEED CORN

N. Y. STATE GROWN — GERMINATION 99%. ALSO CORNELL 11 AND CAYUGA SOY BEANS.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

CERTIFIED
-- SEED POTATOES --

Bred for high yield for 23 years.
Yield in 1936—406 bu. per acre.

THE CROSS FARM
Fayetteville, New York

FOR SALE:
4,000 Bu. Certified Green Mt. SEED POTATOES

FAVOR R. SMITH,
FARM DIRECTOR,
Lake Placid Club, New York.

LAUGHMAN'S
NARRAGANSETT AND BOURBON RED
TURKEYS

They have proven their worth as Exhibition and Commercial Turkeys. Just made another sensational win at the great New York Show.
Write for 1937 price list on Stock, Eggs.

CECIL LAUGHMAN Box A Dunraven, N. Y.



Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

VICKERY'S R. O. P. LEGHORNS

Large type birds with 17 years breeding for large egg size and high average production. Highest percentage qualifying females and largest egg size 1936 Penna. R.O.P. We use only Pedigreed Males. WHITE ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED—B.W.D. TESTED.

If you are interested in better bred poultry write for catalog.

Vickery's Poultry Farm
Box 12, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

R. O. P. and Certified
LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS.
Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm
Mattituck, New York

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding Cockerels
Hatching Eggs

EGG & APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS,
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Pineview
Breeding Plant

Pullorum Free and Proven.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Details and Catalog sent on request.

Duane Young, Mgr. Exeter, N. H.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED
and ROCK RED CROSS
HATCHING EGGS

B.W.D. — CLEAN.
Write for reasonable prices. State quantity of eggs you want in order to insure best prices.

WEBSTER POULTRY FARM
CLARK ST. ROAD, R.F.D. 3, AUBURN, N. Y.

New Hampshires

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH EACH SALE.
B.W.D. TESTED AND NO REACTORS FOUND.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.
Hatching Eggs.

GUY W. FRANCISCO Middlesex, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.

FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.

Genuine New Hampshire
Hatching Eggs 5c EACH

90% FERTILITY GUARANTEED; HATCHING 80%. BLOOD TESTED.

Echo Heights Farm Jordan, N. Y.
H. C. and F. L. CHAMBERLIN.

ARTMAN'S HIGH PRODUCING
Certified LEGHORNS

Give Good Results.
Write

Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

New Hampshires

STRONG, HARDY STOCK —
Guarantee 97% livability to three weeks — Three out of five egg prizes, 1935 State Fair.

HATCHING EGGS - $5.00 per Hundred
WILL HATCH BETTER THAN 70%.

SAMUEL SACHS, Camillus, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices

DEROY TAYLOR
Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS *and* New Hampshires

Started Pullets and pedigree cockerels.

The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

Barred Rocks New Hampshires

HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.

THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your orders early.

HERBERT T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP in Life-Time Records

Vineland Hen Contest, 1936. Highest Pen, 3-year old Hens av: 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per hen. Also 1st and 2nd Pen all Breeds, 2-year old Hens. Proven high speed production and Long Laying Life.

3-YEAR SWEEP IN LEGHORNS AT STORRS
Highest Pens, 1934-35-36. 3-yr. average, 288 Eggs; 300 Points per Hen per year. Highest Pen, all Breeds, W. New York, 283 Eggs; 296 Points per Hen.

AT 1937 VINELAND
Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens, 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.

Write for Catalogue, Reasonable Prices.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

Keystone English, American
SINGLE COMB SNOW WHITE
LEGHORNS

Heavy winter layers—profit payers. Established in 1910—five other breeds. Colored Poultry Calendar for 1937 free. Write today

The Keystone Farms, Box 71, Richfield, Pa.

MAPES

Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

THE LARGEST
U. S. R. O. P.

Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

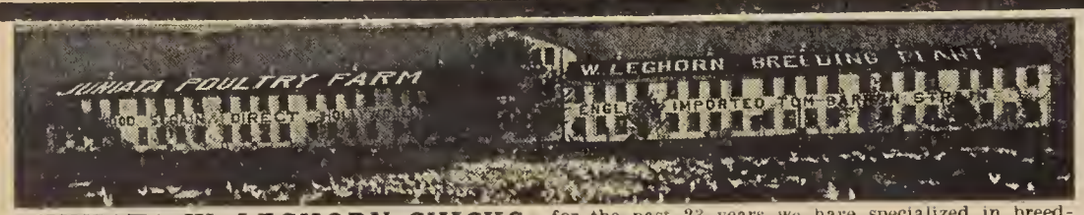
BABY CHICKS

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY
Jefferson County
Theresa, N.Y.

All Breeders closely culled and bloodtested. A careful Vitality Test is also made of chicks and ducklings from all flocks.

	50	100	500	1000
Heavy English White Leghorns crossed with a N. Y. State flock of highest Official Egg Records	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85
New Hampshire Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	45.00	90
Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Jersey Giants	6.50	12.00	55.00	

Four weeks old chicks of the heavy breeds, not sorted as to sex 10c apiece over the price of day olds, shipped by express collect. Four weeks old White Leghorn Pullets 25c each, 10 weeks old 75c, 15 weeks old, $1.00. White Indian Runner Ducklings: 12 $2.65; 25 $5.25; 50 $10.00; 100 $19.00. Shipments of day-olds are postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

How Big is a Big Egg?

By J. C. HUTTAR

SINCE poultrymen have taken to the notion that it is worthwhile to make some separations in their eggs according to size, there has been considerable confusion and argument on this particular point. In the fall months and early winter, there are at least four different market grades quoted on the basis of size. As a matter of fact, during the past two or three years a fifth grade has been introduced. I am referring to the Jumbo grade that was first introduced by the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative.



J. C. Hutta

Because one set of standards will say that a 23 ounce dozen of eggs is Large while another will call it Mediums and so on, the best I can do is to try to work out a basis on which the majority of buyers and sellers work and give this to you for what is may be worth.

Let's start with this infant grade of Jumbos. The Jumbo grade is expected to contain only eggs weighing 28 ounces to the dozen or more. Of course, it is quite a problem to pack such large eggs in an ordinary egg case. The Pacific Producers have solved this by manufacturing a special crate the same width and length as an ordinary egg case but about one and one-half inches higher. The fillers that are used are also made higher as the majority of the Jumbos are longer eggs.

I have seen many Jumbos packed in ordinary egg cases and various systems have been tried to avoid the breakage which is bound to result in many cases unless something is done to give the eggs extra protection. The usual system is to pack them the way the Indian Runner duck people pack their eggs into regular hen egg crates. That is, two dozen to the filler instead of three dozen, or 20 dozen to the case. This takes care of the extra width of the eggs in good shape but not necessarily the extra length. When cleats of one-half inch to one inch are nailed on the ends of the case and then the cover nailed to these cleats the height of the case is really increased by the width of the cleat. This has been the most successful way of using regular hen egg crates for the packing of Jumbos.

The second size is what is commonly known as a Large egg. A generally accepted minimum for this size is somewhere between 23 and 24 ounces. Whether it is nearer the 23 or nearer the 24 depends entirely on the average weight of the entire case. In other words, if eggs are running small and the percentage of eggs that are between 23 and 25 ounces is high, the total weight of the case would be so small as to pretty nearly disqualify it from the Large grade. This has a lot to do with the seasons of the year. In the average commercial flock, beginning about the 1st of October, about 50 to 75% of the eggs produced by that flock for market come from the new pullets. From this time on many of the new pullets' eggs begin to go into the large grade, but they just go over the line. If a case of Large grade eggs is packed from this flock and most of them come from the new pullets, the total weight of the case will be rather small and it will be difficult to market as a full large case.

Also where a man is packing Jumbos he often strips down the size of his eggs so that the gross weight of his large pack is cut down below where the buyer wants it. I would say, therefore, to be practical about this thing and not get into trouble in the marketing of eggs, that a 23 ounce minimum could be used providing there were not more than two or three dozen eggs under 24 ounces in the entire case and providing that the average of the case is around 24½ to 25 ounces.

During most of the year the difference in price between Mediums and Large doesn't amount to very much and I have always thought it good business on the part of the producer to keep up his total egg weights in good shape as this is the best way to establish a definite demand for his particular eggs especially if they are of fine quality.

About a 20½ ounce average to the dozen is a good minimum for Mediums. In other words, this grade would include all eggs weighing on the average to the dozen between 20½ ounces and 23 or 24 ounces, depending on the season of the year and conditions with the particular flock. Minimum case weights for Mediums should be about 52 pounds in the cottonwood case and 53 pounds in the sprucewood.

From about August 1st until the middle of the following January pullet eggs are quoted in our price sheets covering the New York market. Actually pullet eggs begin to appear in the market as early as June and are fairly common in the latter part of July. They are then sold somewhere near a basis in relation to the quotation on Mediums. When they become really plentiful, however, the market quoting agencies begin to look around for definite sales and quote the price at which they are actually traded in. The minimum size for this grade is about 18 ounces and the minimum net weight per case is about 35 pounds which would mean 47 pounds gross in a cottonwood case and 48 pounds in a sprucewood case.

During a still smaller portion of the year the grade of Pewees is quoted. While they actually precede the Pullets on the market, as they are the first eggs laid by the new laying flock, they are classed in with the pullets and quoted along with them until there is sufficient of each grade to make two separate quotations.

Eggs weighing less than at the rate of 16 ounces to the dozen should not be sent to market. In other words, the Peewee grade should consist of eggs between 16 and 18 ounces to the dozen. A minimum net weight should be about 30 pounds, which is exactly 16 ounces to the dozen, and this means a gross weight of 42 to 43 pounds.

And as my parting shot I would like to say that grading for size is something that it pays to do right. An ungraded case usually sells low grade.



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Danger of Infection
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

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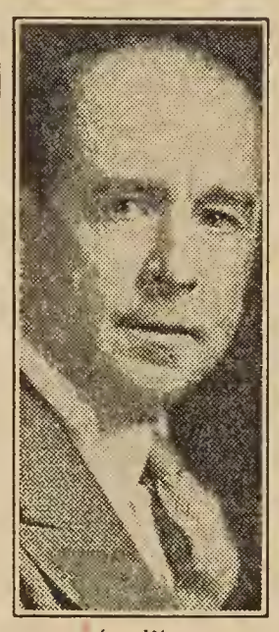
NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Why Don't They Hatch?

By L. E. WEAVER

RECENTLY I visited a poultry farm where the hatches have not been satisfactory this year, 35 to 40 chicks from 100 eggs set. In other years they have run 65-70% or even more. We were trying to locate the cause of the trouble.

First we checked over the incubation. The same machines, running at the same temperature and humidity in the same room, with the same room temperature as in other years, made it very doubtful if the trouble was in the incubation. This was made almost certain by another fact. Under the same conditions, a neighbor's eggs had given an excellent hatch and the chicks were strong and well-fluffed.


L. E. Weaver

Next we investigated the hatching eggs. Under what conditions were they produced and how were they held? Part of the eggs were from pullet matings, part from old stock. Naturally the pullets had been laying more eggs in the past few months than the hens which had been resting until recently. This might make a difference, but when we candled the eggs we could see no difference. All the birds were kept in open-front pens with plenty of room and light. They appeared healthy and active, and were laying well. The males too, seemed full of pep. In fact we could find nothing in the condition of the stock to account for either the low fertility or the low hatchability.

As far as the production of the eggs was concerned, this left two possibilities; close inbreeding or an unsatisfactory ration. We know that the mating of closely-related individuals *does* lower the hatchability as a rule. Had this been a flock of 100 birds, close breeding might account for the difficulty for it can easily occur in a small flock. But there are more than 2000 breeding birds on this farm. It is doubtful if close mating occurs often enough to be a serious matter. Anyway the results would not show up suddenly in a single season. So we ruled that out, although the owner plans to mate one pen with outside males just to make sure.

Breeder Rations are Different

There are three ways in which the ration might be expected to be at fault; a lack of sufficient Vitamin D, not enough Vitamin G, too little protein. Vitamin D is supplied by direct sunshine or by cod liver oil. These birds are in an open-front house and are getting oil in their mash. The only chance that herein lies the trouble is that there may not be enough oil, or that the oil may be low in potency. Taking no chances, the owner is adding more oil of a standard chick-tested brand.

Vitamin G is supplied by milk, dried whey, alfalfa leaf meal, yeast. The mash contains all these ingredients, yet, on the chance that they may be in too small quantity, the owner has started giving the birds extra milk every day.

Low protein rations fail to keep the birds in good physical condition and thus may cause low hatches indirectly. Unlimited grain feeding does lower the amount of protein consumed, and experimental pens so fed have given low hatches. The grain is hand fed in these pens and the birds are in good physical condition. Lack of protein does not account for poor hatches here in all probability.

If the ration was "all to the good" but the change over from the laying mash to the breeding mash had not been made soon enough we would expect that the hatches would improve from week to week as the influence of the new mash came into effect. Before the candle fewer dead germs were found in the eggs most recently set. This probably means that there has been an improvement. But these eggs have not had the same chance to die. They have not been set so long.

Holding the Hatching Eggs

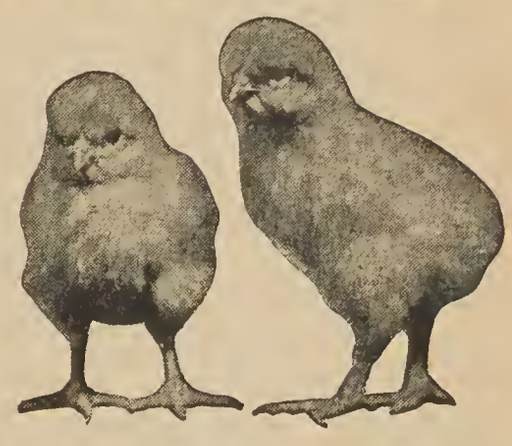
One condition which probably does not account for all the trouble, but which I am sure did weaken the hatching power of eggs is the way they were held. Some were in cases and some in trays. All were in the same room with the incubators with the temperature hovering around 70° F. It is fairly dry air too. Even though the eggs are only held three or four days considerable damage can be done by evaporation. The chief danger is the high temperature. It ought never to go above 65 degrees, and 55 would be safer.

My final conclusion was that the low hatches are due to several causes, chiefly the failure to get the birds onto the breeding ration soon enough. A little more time will remedy that. I also think that the eggs should be kept in a cooler place. I have related this experience which is not at all uncommon at this season, in order to point out that low hatches may be due to any of a large number of causes, or combinations of these. I hope that it may suggest the way out for others who are having the same trouble.

Part of the buildings on the poultry farm of Elmer Stone, Clyde, Wayne County, New York.



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Breeding stock 100% bloodtested, carefully selected, big healthy birds, bred for profit making qualities. Our 31 years in business assures the experience to provide the chicks you want. These prices are subject to change without notice.

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS	$2.25	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$75.00
BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, WH. WYN. AND S. C. REDS	2.50	4.75	8.50	40.00	80.00
NEW HAMPSHIRES, PARTRIDGE ROCKS	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	85.00
ASSORTED HEAVY	2.25	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
ASSORTED LIGHT	2.00	4.00	7.50	35.00	70.00

ORDER FROM THIS AD. 100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Box 201, TIFFIN, OHIO

Stuck's High Grade Chicks

Electric Hatched. (Hatches every Monday and Thursday.)

	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. S. C. White Legs.	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

H. Mix $6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. under personal supervision. Will ship cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular explaining how we are able to produce high grade chicks.

STUCK'S CHICK FARM
H. N. STUCK, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

EMPIRE SEXED CHICKS

Also Regular Day Old Chicks From U. S. Approved Stock.

All breeders B.W.D. bloodtested. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at one-half original cost. Get our illustrated catalog—all leading breeds—bred to make you profits. Also turkey poults. Write

EMPIRE HATCHERY
Box 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

9 years flock improvement.

	100	500	1000
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$5.50	$32.50	$65.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
Heavy Mixed $6.50 Light Mix	6.00		

ALL FREE RANGE 2 & 3 year old breeders BLOOD-TESTED. Electric hatched. Hatches every Mon. and Thurs. Can ship at once. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. I pay the postage. Write for 1937 circular.
STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Will Ship C.O.D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$4.25	$8.00	$38.75	$75
S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Anconas or White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
R. I. or N. H. Reds	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Black or White Giants	5.50	10.50	51.25	100
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.75	9.00	43.75	85

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box A, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

LARGE CLOVERDALE CHICKS

Bred for size and egg production. Hatches every Monday of each week. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leghorn & H. Mix	$6.50	$30.00	$60.
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	32.50	65.
Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.

100% live del. postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Only $7.40 PER 100 for White Leghorns

20th CENTURY CHICKS

Why gamble when you can get 20th Century Chicks at such low prices. SEXED chicks, pullets or cockerels, at lowest prices in all 18 breeds. FREE Gift with all 20th Century Chicks ordered now. Get Free catalog.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

ORDER NOW	100
Large English White Leghorns	$6.50
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00
N. H. Reds	7.50
H. Mix	6.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality from free range healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9 per 100, $42.50 per 500, $80.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks

From Blood Tested Stock Antigen Test B.W.D.

	100	500	1000
Large S. C. W. Leg.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

100% live delivery, cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Write for FREE CATALOG. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.
(The Largest Poultry Farm in This Section)

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. Hatches every Mon. & Thursday. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by the stained Antigen method. All Breeders carefully selected and culled under my supervision. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for our new 1937 catalog giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

	100	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	37.50	75.
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	37.50	75.
White Jersey Giants	9.50	47.50	95.
Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.50	32.50	65.

From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Chicks

	100
White Leghorns	$7.00
AA Grade White Leghorns	8.00
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	8.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

SHADEL'S LEGHORN CHICKS

Chick Prices per	100	1000
English Leghorns	$6.50	$65.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	7.00	70.00

From range raised special selected Blood-Tested Breeders. Circular telling all about them FREE. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JOHN SHADEL POULTRY FARM
R. D. 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

NABOOK! FREE FEED

25 LBS. WITH EACH 100 CHICKS.

Thousands weekly all year. Finest Quality Layers in 40 breeds. Hybrid Baby Pullets and Cockerels. B.W.D. Tested. Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Guineas. Catalog free.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box T, GAMBIER, OHIO.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D.

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $8 per 100, $38 per 500, $75 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A **KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA**

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.

Heavy Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00 per 100
Barred P. Rocks & White Rocks	7.00 per 100
Heavy Assorted Breed	6.50 per 100

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Special prices on large lots. 100% live delivery prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free Circular.
Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box A, Richfield, Pa.

SAVE MONEY—

SEXED Leghorn Pullets 15c C.O.D.; Heavy Pullets 10c; Assorted Cockerels 3c; Unsexed Chicks 7c. All Varieties. Only one grade—the best. 2500 breeders on my own farm. Also Ducklings and Poults.

Milford Farm Hatchery, Box K, Milford Indiana

CHERRY HILL :: Chicks 6c Up

Twenty years Breeding for Larger and Better
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES—RHODE ISLAND REDS
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—BARRED ROCKS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.
Write at once for FREE Literature and Photos.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Hollywood Leghorn CHIX

Day-old Chicks, $7.50-100: Three-weeks-old Chicks, $12-100. Breeders are Old Hens on free range.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM,
Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

BISHOP'S CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS.

Chicks—Day old Pullets and U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. 95% 3 wk. livability Guaranteed. Chicks now $100 per 1000 and up. Order from this ad. Can ship at once. Catalog free.

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM
RFD 2, BOX 50, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

LARGE ENGLISH	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS.	$7.00	$35.00	$70
Bd. & Wh. Ply. Rocks	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
S. C. N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80

H. Mix $7-100; Light Mixed $6-100. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Hatches every Mon. and Thursday. Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. All Breeders Blood-tested. FREE Catalog.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. 8c

Bred from my own STATE BLOOD-TESTED and SUPERVISED Flocks. Circular FREE.
E. L. Beaver's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.

Heavy Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00 per 100
Barred P. Rocks & White Rocks	7.00 per 100
Heavy Assorted Breed	6.50 per 100

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Special prices on large lots. 100% live delivery prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free Circular.
Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box A, Richfield, Pa.

KELLERVILLE MODERN QUALITY

Parent stock blood-tested. Large Type White Leg. $6.75; White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $7; N. H. Reds, $8. 28 yrs. hatching experience. Circular FREE.
W. A. LAUVER, Prop., Box C, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns.

Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOW-BROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn Chicks

Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Bred for size and egg production. Free Catalog. Chick prices: $7.50-100.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM,
BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

AUSTRALORP—LAMONA HEADQUARTERS

Importers—World Champion 353-361-364 egg hens. Illustrated catalog shows customers profits.
OSBORNE FARM, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

CHICKS ALL KINDS from healthy, sturdy blood-tested flocks. Also Ducklings, Turkey Poults. Catalog FREE. MOHAWK VALLEY HATCHERY, 111 Manchester Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE. Largest Fowl bred. Make 10 lb. Cockerels 6 mo. Mammoth Baby Chicks for Sale. Cat. Free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARM, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

Started Chicks,

Low prices. North Side Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

See Pages 28 and 29 for Additional Baby Chick Advertising.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B R. I. RED and ROCK-RED CHICKS from 55,000 Pullorum-Free Breeders.

Redbird Farm customers report having 3-Lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks

50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs at 6 Mos.

FREE 25 lbs. "B-B" Chick Feed with every 100 Chicks

"No strings" to this Offer—good for limited time only. Write for large Catalog and Price List

REDBIRD FARM

Route 11 Wrentham. Mass.

WENE CHICKS and SEXED PULLETS



DAY-OLD OR STARTED

EAST'S LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION Capacity Over 1,500,000 Eggs at a Single Setting. Few plants in the world, and no other plant in the East today will duplicate Wene chick production for 1937. More Official R. O. P. Sires mated to HEN breeders will be used—the choicest 200 to 300 official 24 ounce per dozen eggs or better bloodlines.

HATCHES EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR

Over 150,000 selected breeders BLOOD-TESTED. S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, R. I. Reds, Barred or White Rocks, White or Black Giants, Wyandottes and Wene Crossbreeds; Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Red-Rocks. Save up to $2 per 100 by writing now. Catalog free. A post card will do.

CATALOG Free

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. 2811D, Vineland, N.J.

PINE TOP

New Hampshires

8,000 Pullorum free breeders. Rapid feathering—Low mortality. Pine Top is strictly a modern sanitary breeding plant. All breeders selected by trap nests. DON'T TAKE CHANCES WITH CHEAP CHICKS. We offer no premiums as inducements. Pine Top Chicks don't need them. Get our illustrated catalogue.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS, Inc.

Tamworth, New Hampshire, Dept. A.

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM



Business Birds That Earn Profits

Broilers in jig-time, with lots of breast-meat. Big, brown eggs and plenty of them, even in winter. Low mortality in chicks and layers.

35,000 Breeders—100% Pullorum FREE. Straight New Hampshires for fast-growing broilers and heavy-laying pullets; Chris-Cross Hybrids for BARRED broilers and roasters. Write for Catalog and Prices.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

DuBois New Hampshires



From contest proven breeders . . . with high egg laying records at Storr's, Rhode Island and Western New York. DuBois New Hampshires will pay you extra profits in eggs and broilers. FREE literature and low prices. Write Box A.

DuBois Poultry Farm—New Paltz, N. Y.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available. Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS



"SYMBOL of QUALITY for 20 YEARS" All breeders production judged, blood tested. 1936 Official Contest award 50 birds averaged 258 eggs in 51 weeks. Sexed if wanted. Br, White Leghorns; Wh.-Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds; Wyandottes; New Hampshires; Wh.-Black Minorcas; Orpingtons; Wh. Giants; Ducks. Write for Free 20th Anniversary Chick Catalog. Free Feed

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 208 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chase Chicks

Healthy — Vigorous — No B.W.D. Fully Guaranteed. BIG TYPE Trapnested White Leghorns — Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Giant Black Minorcas—Partridge, Columbian, White Barred Rocks—White Wyandottes—Reds, New Hampshires—Sexed chicks—Free Catalog. Free feed.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALLKILL, N.Y.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We believe the purchase of dependable chicks this Spring will show very satisfactory profits next season. Think it over and order quality chicks NOW—in time to get plenty of Fall eggs.

"From the standpoint of more chicks raised and greater egg production of the pullets produced, it would appear that freedom from Pullorum disease is an investment which returns dividends many times greater than people realize."

Prof. D. H. Horton, State Inst. of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y. Bulletin of Jan. 13, 1937.

CHICKS that LIVE and GROW and PAY

Quality Chicks since 1911. Pullorum-free by State test since 1928. Our new interesting Catalog tells the story. It's FREE. We ship PREPAID, and Guarantee 100% delivery.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for BWD by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. That's why our CHICK sales increased 90% last season.

ORDER NOW AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES	100	1,000
White Leghorns "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$9.25	$90.00
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.D. Reactors	10.25	100.00
Barred Rocks & White Rocks "True to Type"	9.75	95.00
White Wyandottes—R. I. Reds "None Better"	9.75	95.00
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.O. Reactors	11.75	115.00
Heavy Assorted "no Leghorns"	8.00	80.00
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% accurate"	12.75	127.50
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% accurate"	8.75	87.50

Send 1c per chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania"

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Bar. Wh. & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyand. Bl. Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
S. C. Anconas, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.50	42.50	85.00
Buff Minorcas	9.50	47.50	95.00
White Giants, Black Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	9.50	47.50	95.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	68.00
Light Mixed	6.00		

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MAY CHICKS.... $10. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.O. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, CROSS BREEDS LEGHORN SEXED AND STARTED PULLETS.

Hatched from Pullorum tested breeders.

Free catalog with prices and description.

TAYLOR HATCHERY

Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

LEGHORN CHICKS

FROM BREEDERS TRAPNESTED AND PEDIGREED SINCE 1916. ALSO STARTED PULLETS ALL AGES. FREE CIRCULAR.

Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

PINE TREE



OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U. S. Our 45th year of producing good chicks at reasonable prices. Also 2 and 3 month Leghorn pullets. Dependable chicks from a reliable Hatchery. Write for free list, cat.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box A, STOCKTON, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS



WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS BARRED ROCKS

● 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314 egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N.Y.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

BETTER BRED FOR MORE EGGS.

Barred & White Rocks $7.25-100, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $8; Wh. Giants $12; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $7; Heavy Mixed $6.50. Safe del. postpaid. Circular FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REO CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.
THE HISCOCK HATCHERY. SKANEATELES. N. Y.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.
PINEVIEW CHICKERY, EXETER, N. H.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 21 years.
OAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

● **BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS.** Live. Lay. Pay. Healthy, Hardy. Free of Cannibalism. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

KERR CHICKS BRED TO LAY

● IF YOUR chicks are of the Kerr strain, you are SURE of a high egg yield per hen. Hens need good feed and a clean, dry home, but you must have good stock.

Kerr, for 29 years, has been breeding hens to lay, and lay heavily. In hundreds of contests Kerr pens have taken prizes. All breeders carefully culled, banded and blood-tested by "slow" tube method.

Enlarge your flock this year. If you have never raised chickens, and care for advice, write us fully. Ask for FREE Kerr Chick Book and special offer for advance orders.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.

21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

FOR poultry profits, buy chicks with proved blood. Every Hubbard chick inherits generations of profit-making blood. 30-day Satisfaction Guarantee. Write for new catalog.

Hubbard Farms

Box No. 1204
WALPOLE, N. H.

8 BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

AVERY'S CHICKS

PRICES REDUCED FOR LATE APRIL & MAY

This year, of all years, get Avery's Reds. R.O.P. Certified. They have everything to insure profits—production, size, growth, feathering, early maturity, low mortality. 100% BWD free 17 years. Complete satisfaction and 14 day livability guarantee. Try AVERY'S ROCKS and CROSSES. They are real money-makers. They Satisfy.

Write for catalog and new low prices.

C. T. AVERY & SON, Route 7, Colrain, Mass.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old Pullets

We have employed a sexing expert from the Pacific coast and are offering pullet chicks guaranteed 90%. White Leghorns from large type old breeders. Hubbard and Christie strain New Hampshires, Rocks, Orpingtons and ducklings. Cockerel chicks 3c each. All of our chicks are from blood tested breeders. Write for particulars.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM,

EARLE BANKER, OANSVILLE, N. Y.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

More Profits . . . than ever before with . . .



SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE.

WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

MY OWN SPECIAL WHITE LEGHORNS Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Get Sprunger's catalog and low prices. Special offer by ordering early. Leghorn Cockerels only 3c. Write Box 50.

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK

Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

Hints for Spring Housecleaning



The trick in preventing streaks when washing doors and walls is to work from bottom to top. Use a rubber sponge or cloth dipped in ordinary soap and water with ammonia or baking soda added if wall is greasy. Follow with a clean chamois wrung from warm water. Always use a chamois to dry walls, windows, and mirrors as it makes fewer streaks than a cloth does.

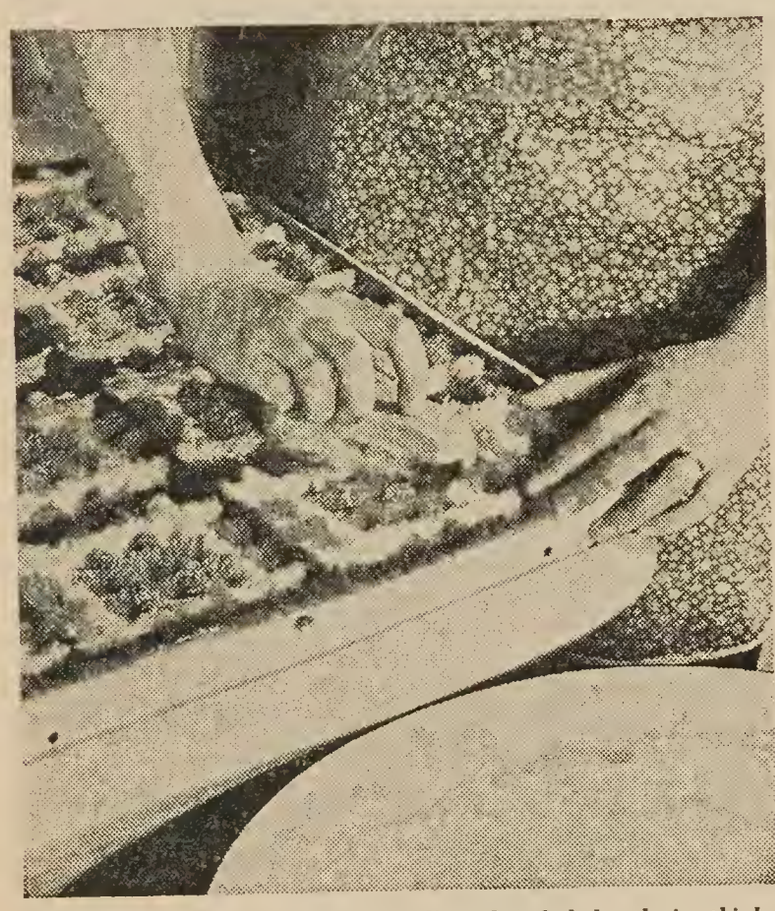
by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Apply thick suds with a cloth to any cloth shade; follow with a cloth wrung out of warm water. Hang the shades full length from the rollers to dry quickly without circling.

THE FIRST thing to do when approaching the housecleaning job is to sort your ideas; have a definite plan of action and far less confusion will result. Then take a room at a time and finish it completely before tearing up another one. It may be more convenient to take down all washable curtains and make a special wash day for them. But even this job is better broken into small parts than doing it wholesale, unless one has an electric ironer and can sit down at the job.

I have found that it works better to clean each piece of furniture as it is removed from the room; polish the chairs and tables, beat pillows, air all cloth materials that are not to be washed, etc. Then while the furniture is out, clean in turn, ceiling, walls, windows and floor; then while floor is drying from its scrubbing or polishing as the case may be, any curtains may be pressed, shades washed or similar jobs done. When a room has cupboards, closets or cabinets in it, it is best to do these one at a time before the main job of cleaning the whole room is started. A rainy day is a good time for some of these little jobs. It is far less wearing on the housekeeper if she cleans only a day or two at a time, rather than wear herself completely out doing the whole house from top to bottom before stopping.



For shampooing a rug dip a medium bristled brush in thick suds, cleaning a small spot at a time. Rinse with a cloth wrung out of warm water and dry thoroughly with a dry cloth. Avoid soaking the rug.

For especially dirty painted walls or woodwork, dissolve two tablespoons of mild soap powder, or small pieces of soap, and three tablespoons of turpentine in one quart of water. After spreading this mixture on the surface of the wood, wipe it off with warm water and a soft cloth. One or two extra rinsings may be needed. This is especially good for grimy kitchens. For ordinary use, one part of soap flakes or granules to five parts of hot water makes a soap jelly after standing a few hours. It can be used as such or diluted with warm water.

To remove grease spots in wall paper place a piece of blotting paper over the spot and press a warm iron against it. The blotting paper should absorb some of the grease melted by the heat of the iron. French chalk, magnesia or fuller's earth may be spread on in stubborn grease spots. These materials may be put on dry or in the form of a paste. Brush off after a time.

Varnished or painted furniture may be cleaned with a solution made by mixing 4 tablespoons linseed oil and 1 tablespoon turpentine in a quart of hot water. Simply put the cleaner on a cloth and wipe the wooden parts of the furniture. White spots on furniture woods can be removed if caught soon after they appear. Rub first with a cloth wrung out in a solution made of weak ammonia and warm water and then immediately after with wax or a good furniture polish.

Grease spots on upholstered furniture or rugs may be removed with carbon tetrachloride or other grease solvent. Slip covers may be removed and laundered. Prevent shrinking or stretching by replacing on the chair while the cover is still slightly damp, after ironing the valances. After closing the placket and smoothing the cover into place, press with an iron.

For freshening leather on furniture, books, suitcases, etc., rub with a mixture made by dissolving a bar of neutral soap in one cup of water and add 1 cup of denatured alcohol and two cups of light, raw linseed oil. Dip a soft cloth into this mixture and rub thoroughly into the leather, then wipe with a dry clean cloth. Use sparingly as oil tends to darken leather.

The best cleanser for copper and brass is lemon juice or vinegar rubbed on and let stand for a few minutes; rinse thoroughly and wipe dry immediately. To get a dull yet clean finish on pewter as well as copper or brass, apply a paste made of rottenstone and linseed oil. For a bright finish, make a cream of fine whiting and denatured alcohol. Apply with a soft cloth, let dry and then polish the metal; after polishing, wash, rinse and dry the piece.

In shampooing rugs, small ones may be done on a table to avoid bending over. Make a suds by dissolving half a pound mild shaved soap in a quart of boiling water and add a gallon of hot water. Scrub a section of the rug with this solution, using a brush and as little water as possible. Wipe with a cloth wrung out of water with a tablespoon of vinegar to the quart; dry thoroughly with soft dry cloths. After this, brush with the nap of the rug, using a clean brush. Dry either flat on the floor with newspapers under the edges of the rugs and windows open, or hang on a line in the shade.



—Photos courtesy Cleanliness Bureau.

Upholstered furniture may be cleaned with a dry lather if the colors are fast. Simply dip a soft brush into soap jelly and scrub with a light circular motion a small portion of the chair. Use no extra water, and wipe off lather with a dry cloth. Then clean another space, being sure that cleaned spaces overlap so that there will be no dirty spots left.



New Redingotes *are Popular*

THIS spring's popular redingote offers a most excellent opportunity for the smart woman to express her taste and still keep within her means. The plain coat of heavy silk or light weight wool may be used with other dresses, providing one foundation color in varying shades is used for the whole wardrobe, whereas the print dress may appear with or without the coat. The new redingote must meet at the waist, showing the underneath print above and below the waist.

Peasant styles still prevail, for young and old alike. The jumper dress, particularly, allows much variety because different blouses may be used with it.

Redingote ensemble pattern No. 2750 appeared originally in navy blue coat, gay print dress, bright red lacquered leather belt. A pillbox hat in bright red lacquered straw was worn. Pattern sizes are 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material for dress, facing and sleeve trimming; and 3¾ yards of 39-inch material for redingote.

Jumper dress pattern No. 2954 was originally made with plain jumper trimmed with peasant cotton print ruffling, the blouse matching the ruffles. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for blouse with 1 yard of 39-inch material and 2¼ yards of 1-inch ruffling for jumper.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of the new Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

I FIND that aside from annuals the summer-flowering bulbs or roots do the most to liven up my garden from mid-summer to frost. Where there is plenty of winter storage room suitable for roots, these summer flowering bulbs can be kept over easily.

In this general classification are the well-known gladioli, dahlias, tuberoses and cannas; others not so well known by the general public are being advocated by horticultural writers because they offer the much needed variety at a time of year when bloom is not plentiful. The Tigridia or Mexican shell flower is gorgeous in color and is handled practically the same as gladioli. The montbretia is another bulbous plant whose new hybrids are a great advance over the old varieties. Both Tigridia and montbretia are on my list for this year for the first time, also the tuberous rooted begonia which I have never attempted but which I have coveted since I saw them growing so beautifully in Sweden some years ago.

* * *

A little known bulb which I have grown and shall grow again this year is the Peruvian daffodil (Ismene calathina). I shall have to wait until the ground is warmed thoroughly before planting, and then it will bloom from 3 weeks to a month later. It is fragrant and delightful with large waxy-white lily-like blossoms catching every visitor's eye. A warm cellar is required for storing these bulbs.

* * *

Tuberoses, either single or double, are always rare and fine to me. They once were so common in old gardens, but for some reason have almost disappeared. The ground must be warm before planting them; they bloom from mid-August to frost. They, too, are very tender and have to be stored in frost-proof cellars.

* * *

A tall growing bulb is the summer hyacinth (Hyacinthus candicans). Its blossoms look like an enlarged version of the lily of the valley, white with a small green spot at the tip of each petal. The spike of this lily is from 3 to 5 ft. high and a clump of them makes a fine showing towards the back of the border.

* * *

In order to get a succession of bloom, I shall plant the first lot of gladioli in late April, others from time to time until July 1st. My dahlia roots can wait until June and the cannas will have to wait until the ground is really warm.

* * *

I fell for the new hybrids of the old favorite, the hardy lemon lily (Hemerocallis). Last fall I planted six new varieties and shall be disappointed if I fail to have a sprinkling of them in the border from June through August in shades varying from lemon yellow through apricot to orange.

* * *

If you want to have people stop and look at your garden in amazement next fall, just plant a few fall-blooming crocuses. They are now common enough to be easily available from the catalogs.

* * *

For cutting purposes only, gladioli are best grown in straight rows in the vegetable garden, planted 4" to 6" deep, enriching with a balanced fertilizer. However, they may be planted to good advantage among peonies or irises, since the latter will finish blooming early.



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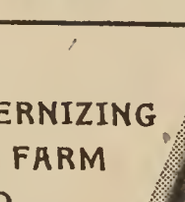


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First Aid for HANDS

(The fourth of a series of articles on good grooming)

By MABEL HEBEL

HANDS can betray more secrets than any other part of us. A palmist claims to be able to see in the lines of the hands such things as length of life, disposition, how many times you will marry, number of children, and what adventures may befall you. Even a casual glance at your hands may give a stranger a general idea of the state of your health, your occupation, breeding, talents, temperament, and race.

Some of these indications which hands give are matters of birth and fate, and so are unalterable. But it does lie within anyone's power to have supple, attractive hands by giving them a minimum amount of regular care and exercise.

Hands are such faithful servants



Keep a bottle of quick-drying hand lotion handy for use after hands have been in water.

that they deserve to be kept in good condition. Think what they do for man — build cities, till the soil, paint masterpieces, perform delicate surgical operations, draw music from inanimate instruments, model exquisite statues from lifeless clay. They talk for the dumb, and see for the blind. They do all those homely, necessary tasks that keep the world going — washing, cooking, mending, cleaning.

The care of the hands divides itself into three parts:

1. Keep skin soft and smooth every day.
2. Manicure your nails once a week.
3. Exercise the hands when you think of it.

Daily care: As long as hands have to spend a good deal of their life in water, they will be rough and red unless thoroughly dried and lubricated after each wetting. Especially in winter, chapped hands will get you if you don't watch out. Besides being unattractive and a nuisance to their owner, they may cause serious trouble, as cracks in the skin invite infection.

Dishwashing does not have to be an enemy to hands. It can actually be turned into a beauty treatment for them if you do it this way:

Soak dishes before washing. Use a *mild* soap and *warm* (not hot) water to wash dishes, and scalding water to rinse them. Use a dish mop instead of a dish rag. After dishes are done, dry hands thoroughly and use a hand lotion or cream. Rub the lotion into the hands and gently push back the cuticle. Cleanse under nail with orange stick wrapped in cotton. This only takes a minute and will keep your hands looking their best every day.

At night before going to bed, rub oil around the nails and use a hand lotion.

Weekly manicure: A home manicure can be just as good as a beauty shop manicure, and



To give nails a moderate gloss, use chamois buffer.

need not take much time. Proceed like this:

File nails, while dry, with a flexible file (or emery board if nails are brittle). Start from side and draw to center. Use emery board to remove rough edges.

Soak fingers in mild soap suds and warm water for 10 or 15 minutes. Dry carefully. Gently push back softened cuticle with a towel, or with orange stick wrapped in cotton. Use cuticle remover if necessary.

Cleanse under nail with orange stick wrapped in cotton, and use peroxide of hydrogen if stained.

Rub on a handlotion and polish nails with a buffer (rub in one direction only) or polish with palm of hand.

If you use a liquid polish, wait until hands are thoroughly dry before using it. Natural color polish is best.

Never cut your nails. It toughens and coarsens them. If you feel you have to cut them, be sure to bevel the edges with a file or emery board. (This is good advice for men, also). Avoid cutting the cuticle as it makes it ragged. Keep pushing it back gently and it won't be necessary to cut it.

Don't yank out hangnails, or you may cause an infection. Cut them close and rub pure lanolin cream around nail base every night. Eventually they will disappear. Dipping fingers in warm oil each night before retiring will also get rid of hangnails, as well as cracked finger tips and brittle nails. Sometimes brittle nails are due to lack of calcium in the system. A quart of milk a day helps to correct this lack.

To whiten hands and to remove stains, rub fingers with vinegar, lemon, tomato, or rhubarb juice, beet juice, cucumber, or cornmeal moistened with buttermilk. For stubborn stains and roughness, try a pumice stone, but don't rub too hard.

Exercises for Hands

Hands often get stiff from hard work of various kinds. Loosen them up with these exercises:



Pretty hands are an important part of feminine charm. Ask any man if he doesn't think so. We know that with all the work a farm woman has to do, it is difficult for her to keep her hands in good condition, but it can be done fairly easily. Read this article for suggestions.

1. Close hand tightly, then open and stretch fingers as far apart as possible.
2. Relax hands by shaking them vigorously from wrist.
3. Bend hand gently backwards as far as it will go, and let it flop forward.
4. Taper fingers by pinching tips.
5. Flex fingers by pulling on an imaginary pair of gloves and smoothing fingers.

Exercise can really do a great deal for hands, even those which are crippled by rheumatism or other illness. I know a pianist who lost the use of his left arm and hand after a serious operation. For a year he exercised them constantly and today is playing as skillfully as ever.

If you want to have hands that are graceful as well as well-kept, avoid nervous habits, such as too much gesturing, fussing with the hair, leaning your head on them. When you are not using your hands, let them relax and rest.

Make These Yourself

Here are some inexpensive, easy-to-make preparations for the hands. The recipes were collected by Mrs. Gladys Butt, of the New York State College of Home Economics:

Hand Lotion

1 tbsp. lanolin
1 oz. quince seed
3 oz. bay rum
4 oz. glycerine
1½ qts. soft water

Put 1 oz. of quince seed to soak over night in 1½ quarts of soft water. In the morning, bring to a slow boil and squeeze it through a jelly bag. Melt 1 tablespoon of lanolin and beat into the quince jelly until well mixed. Use an egg beater to mix thoroughly. When cold, add glycerine and bay rum. Shake well. Keep covered in a bottle.

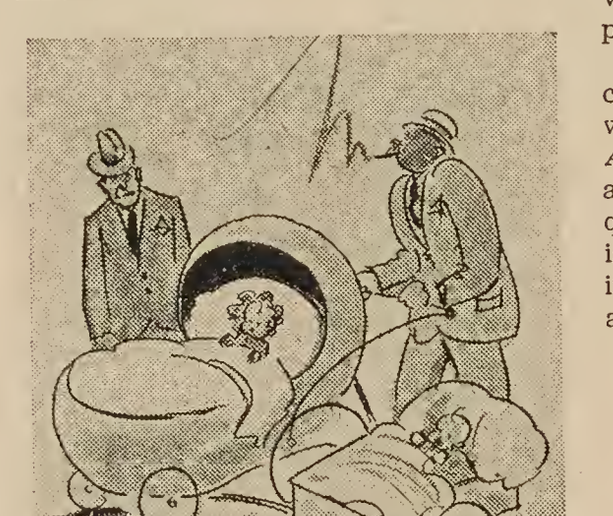
This also makes a grand shaving lotion for men. Let your husband try it.

Lotion can be made thinner by using more water, or thicker by boiling down a little. Adding more quince seed than recipe calls for will also thicken it.

Hand Cream

3 oz. lanolin (hydrous)
1 oz. almond oil
¾ oz. glycerine
¼ oz. cocoanut butter (odorless)
1 dram zinc oxide
Perfume if desired

Mix in double boiler. Heat slightly, and rub into a smooth paste. Massage into hands at night before going to bed. Wear soft gloves if desired. This cream is marvelous for softening and whitening the hands.



"Yes, it was more than we had bargained for."

Ralph Fingar Wins Life Saving Award

ON THE afternoon of August 14, 1935, several boys were playing with an old overturned boat on the banks of the Hudson River, near North Germantown, N. Y. John Gorvich, 60, of Germantown, went into the boat to play with the boys. Somehow the boat turned over and threw Gorvich into water over his head. Ralph Fingar, also of Germantown, then only 10 years old, went in after him.

"He called for help," said Ralph, "and as I was the only boy who could swim, I went out after him, but I was a little scared. Another boy and I pushed the boat part way out, then I pushed it the rest of the way and climbed on it. I walked up to the bow



Ralph Warren Fingar.

and grabbed him as he went down for the third time.'

Somehow, as Ralph started to pull Mr. Gorvich out of the water, the boat tipped over, throwing Ralph, too, into about eight feet of water. However, he grabbed the drowning man under the chin and brought him safely to shore.

Dr. H. G. Henry of Germantown, who was an eye witness to the rescue and who afterwards revived the man by artificial respiration, expressed the greatest admiration for Ralph, who weighed only about 80 pounds compared with Gorvich's 160 pounds.

To recognize his heroism and to encourage this type of spirit among boys, we have given Ralph the *American Agriculturist* Life Saving Award, along with our congratulations on the quick action which saved a life. It is a lettered, framed certificate, carrying the seal of *American Agriculturist* and signed by E. R. Eastman. It reads:

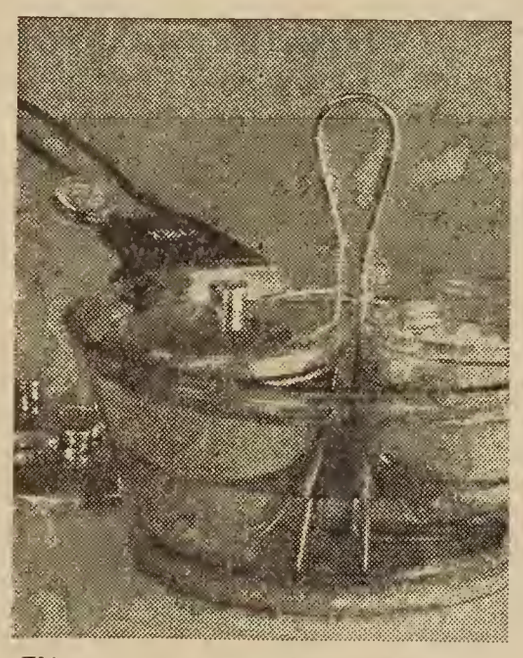
> "On August 14, 1935, Ralph Warren Fingar, age 10, went into the Hudson River, into water over his head, and brought 60 year old John Gorvich safely to shore. For his courage in unhesitatingly going after this man, twice his weight, the *American Agriculturist* has presented Ralph with this Life Saving Award."

If you know a rural boy or girl who has recently saved a life, be sure to make application for this award.

Tired of Eggs?

Then try these Delicious Recipes

IF THE family tires of eggs, it is a pretty sure sign that the cook has not mixed them with her imagination. There are so many lovely things to do with eggs; they are the chief peacemaker in the kitchen in that they harmonize foodstuffs which ordinarily do not blend with each other. Furthermore, just plain eggs rate high in their food value. Eggs are very easily spoiled by wrong cooking. The main point to remember is not to toughen the protein in them. This is chiefly in the white and when you find a leathery white, you may be sure that that egg has been cooked at too high a temperature. *Simmer,* but never boil. Start your breakfast egg in time for the gentle slow heat to penetrate and do not attempt quick high temperatures which toughen the outside and leave the interior too soft. Also remember that any dish having eggs as its chief ingredient must not be overcooked; otherwise it may curdle or toughen, perhaps do both.



This new type egg cooker is very handy for preparing the breakfast egg. You grease the cup, put in the egg, season it, adjust the cover and set into simmering water until egg is firm. Serve directly in the cup and you will have a nice, hot, perfectly cooked egg. Cups are also fine for baked or steamed custards.

Eggs-in-a-Nest

Pile beaten egg white on buttered toast. Make a slight hollow in the center and slip in the unbroken egg yolk. Bake until firm in a moderate oven. Season with salt and pepper before cooking.

"Boiled" Eggs

To make sure a "soft-boiled" egg will have a tender, milky, jelly-like white that combines easily with the yolk, don't boil it at all. Instead, simply lower egg slowly into a kettle of boiling water (one quart of water for six eggs), cover the kettle, and lower the heat to keep the water at the simmering temperature of 185 degrees Fahrenheit. Then let the eggs stand in the water from four to five minutes. For "hard-boiled" eggs, keep them simmering for fifteen to twenty minutes, then cool them quickly in cold water.

Fried Eggs

For a fried egg that will digest easily and well, slip it into a pan with a little hot fat, add a few drops of water, cover the pan closely, and steam over a low fire until the egg has a delicate white coating.

Chicken Custard

1 cup diced cooked chicken
½ cup mushrooms
1 tablespoon butter
3 eggs
2 cups milk
Salt and pepper

Beat eggs slightly. Add all other ingredients and bake like plain custard. Substitute 1 cup cooked diced ham for chicken to make a ham custard.

Carrot Custard

2 eggs
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 teaspoons flour
½ cup milk
1 cup chopped cooked carrot
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup cooked rice

Combine all ingredients. Turn into buttered custard cups and bake like plain custard.

Plain Custard

2 eggs or 4 egg yolks
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon flavoring

Beat eggs slightly; add sugar and salt; mix well. Pour scalded milk over egg mixture, and cook over hot water, stirring constantly if soft custard is desired. For baked custard, pour scalded milk and egg mixture into custard cups which have been rinsed with cold water. Set into a pan of water reaching ½ to ¾ inches high. Bake 30-45 minutes in a slow oven (325-350° F.). A thin knife blade will come out clean if the custard is done.

Variations of Plain Custard

Put a spoonful of crushed, well drained pineapple in the bottom of the custard cup before pouring in the custard mixture. Bake. When cold, unmold and garnish with whipped cream.

Make a soft custard and chill. Pour over sweetened fruit in a serving glass. This makes French Fruit Custard.

Add one-half cup stoned, chopped dates or figs to the custard mixture before cooking.

Substitute another sweetening for sugar.

Floating Island

Make a soft custard. When cold, put into sherbert glasses. Make the "islands" by whipping 2 egg whites stiff and adding to them gradually 4 tablespoons sugar and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Drop by spoonfuls on boiling water in large flat pan. Sprinkle each island with shredded cocoanut or finely chopped nuts and set the pan into a moderately hot oven (375° F.) to brown the meringues. Cool, and transfer one island to each sherbert glass. Fruits may be added.

Angel Custard

3 egg whites, slightly beaten
¼ cup sugar
1¼ cups scalded milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon flavoring

Prepare as for plain custard. Serve with yellow custard sauce made from yolks.

Apple Cup Custard

4 tart apples
1 tablespoon butter
4 tablespoons sugar
4 eggs, separated
1 cup milk
4 tablespoons powdered sugar

Wash, quarter and core apples. Steam until tender. Strain. Add butter and sugar, stirring until all of the sugar is dissolved. Then add beaten egg yolks and milk. Turn into buttered custard cups, set into pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until set. When done, beat egg whites stiff and add powdered sugar. Pile meringue on custard, dust lightly with powdered sugar and brown in moderate oven. Serve cold.

Pineapple Chiffon Custard

3 eggs, separated
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup pineapple juice
⅛ teaspoon salt

Beat yolks, add ½ cup sugar, fruit juices and salt and cook in top of double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture coats spoon. Cool. Beat egg whites stiff, adding gradually ¼ cup sugar. Fold yolk mixture into beaten whites, reserving a little of the meringue to use as garnish. Pour into custard cups, top with a spoonful of meringue, and brown lightly in moderate oven. Cool and serve. Other fruit juices may be substituted for pineapple.

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Catherine's Bee Tree

By C. A. STEPHENS

ONE might search our woods for a month nowadays without being able to find a bee tree. As a matter of fact not many people keep bees at present. I know of but a single apiary within twelve miles of our old place, and that is managed on such strictly scientific lines that swarms never escape to the woods. The bees are not allowed to swarm in the natural way, but are "divided" at the proprietor's good pleasure. No doubt that is the best way to keep bees, or at least the most profitable way.

But it was all quite different fifty years ago, when there were forty-one bee sheds in our small town alone and the bees swarmed as nature prompted them.

Hunting bee trees was a well-recognized pastime with us and ranked next after trapping and hunting deer, moose and bears. August and September was the time for it, at the end of the honey-gathering season and before the bees had begun to consume their stored sweets; and the prizes of bee-hunting were large old swarms that had gone unmolested for several years and had laid up large stores. A tree with a hundredweight of honey we considered a fine capture; that was enough to keep a small family in sweets throughout the winter. Or, if it were carried to market with the combs unbroken, it would fetch fifteen dollars, as honey usually sold.

But that was always the chief difficulty, to get the honey from the tree without smashing the combs and making a mess of it. For the method generally followed, when storming a bee tree, was to fell it with axes, and the shock of the fall often destroyed the integrity of the combs. A great many schemes and devices were made use of to avoid such damage and at the same time deal with the enraged bees.

When a bee tree was discovered, the established practice was for the finder to cut his initials in the bark. That generally protected it from misappropriation by other bee hunters, though, sad to say, there were a few rogues who were charged with prowling about to discover bee trees already pre-empted and either robbing them at once or shaving off the initials of the rightful finder and substituting their own. Then it was a case of one man's word against another's.

One undoubted rascal in our vicinity had for several years practiced this mean kind of robbery and grew so cunning that he at length resorted to the use of false initials on trees, his own having become too notorious to shield him from the indignation of those he cheated. He came to grief at last, caught in his own toils, as I shall try to relate.

EARLY one July Catherine Edwards, one of our youthful neighbors, discovered a bee tree that she felt sure would yield a fine lot of honey by the end of August. This was after her father's death and while Catherine and her mother were attempting to carry on their little farm — just across the fields from the Old Squire's place — largely by their own unaided efforts. Catherine was piecing out their small means by gathering and curing wild herbs, which she sold at a pharmacy in Portland. She had come upon the tree one day while on one of her jaunts after thoroughwort at Shankin's Dale, an abandoned farm five miles away in the "great woods." This tree was a huge old basswood almost four feet in diameter and fifty feet or more up to the first branches. In fact it had now few branches large or small, being largely a dead, hollow trunk standing among a clump of large shaggy, green hemlocks that almost wholly concealed the top of it.

Catherine had sat down in the shade of the hemlocks to rest a bit and laid down her sack of herbs, for the afternoon was very warm, when she heard the humming of bees and at length discerned them entering at two holes far up in the old basswood. Not only were the bees going into the holes, but great numbers were emerging and alighting in a dark mass on a dry limb near the top of one of the hemlocks. The bees were in the act of sending forth a young swarm — a circumstance from which Catherine concluded that the bees had been there for some time and probably had laid up considerable honey. She at once resolved to put her mark on the tree and later make an effort to secure the honey, of which there might very likely be fifteen or twenty dollars' worth. She hastened home and, returning with an axe and a knife, smoothed and freshened a place on the bark near the ground and cut her initials, C. E., very distinctly in it.

Afterwards for three or four weeks Catherine visited the tree; and her mark was there right up to about the middle of August. Then on going there late one afternoon she saw staring her in the face, not her own C. E., but the letters M. O. T., cut very large. Some unscrupulous fellow had skived off her initials with an axe, cutting clean through to the white wood beneath the bark, and burned those others there very large and black apparently with a hot iron.

At first Catherine was astonished and could hardly credit the evidence of her eyes; then she grew indignant and aggrieved. That evening she came hastening over to tell us her wrongs.

"What shall I do?" she asked. "Shall I give it up? What can one do? I hoped I would get enough from that bee tree to keep us in sugar all winter."

The Old Squire looked thoughtful. He sympathized with Catherine and wanted to help her. "I am sorry you did not have a witness present when you marked the tree," he observed. "Things done in the woods are hard to prove in court. Have you any idea who this M. O. T. is?"

"Not the slightest," replied Catherine. "I cannot think of anyone whose name could be spelled with those letters."

"Well, I can," I interrupted, for of late I had been hearing many stories about a certain disreputable fellow citizen. "Those letters stand for no one's real name. The rogue who put them there doesn't dare cut his own initials on a bee tree. These merely stand for 'my own tree' — which he believes isn't actionable."

"Very likely," was the Old Squire's comment. "Well, Cathy, the best thing to do will be to go and get that honey early tomorrow morning before M. O. T. or anybody else arrives. You ought to have it, and we will go with you and help you get it."

ANYONE seeing us set off next morning might have guessed the purpose of the expedition. Catherine had come over at five o'clock to lead the way. We had a long cross-cut saw to carry, also an axe, the bee-smoker, a roll of brimstone in an old kettle, six tin buckets for the honey, a coil of rope and a bulky bundle containing heavy gloves, thick outer garments and plenty of mosquito-net. Fortunately, we could drive by devious trails to within a mile and a half of the tree, but we had to carry the outfit from that point. This, as may be said here, was after Theodora, Addison and Halstead had gone from home; Ellen and I accompanied the old Squire and Catherine.

After a tiresome walk through the forest we reached the place and spent some little time reconnoitering the situation. It was a difficult task at best, since the big basswood, already an infirm old tree, leaned partly on one of the large hemlocks a few steps away. All the trees thereabouts inclined a little towards the brook. Up at the holes the bees were coming and going in great numbers. There could be no doubt that it was a bee tree; there too was that bold M. O. T. where Catherine's mark had been shaved off. Now and then a scout bee found its way down near us. The Old Squire caught one under his hat. As we had suspected, they were Egyptian bees, a variety then kept in considerable numbers at several farms in that county, but afterwards replaced by Golden Italians. Egyptian bees were fairly good honey gatherers, but intractable to handle.

We looked up at our tree with keen satisfaction. The job, to be sure, was not done — indeed, not even started. But we had beaten our unknown enemy to the battleground, and nothing could disturb us now; at least so it seemed.

Had we used axes to fell the tree, the jar of the strokes would probably have been noticed aloft and brought the bees down upon us, but the fainter rasping of the saw did not appear to be felt so far skyward. Sawing the tree proved to be a less arduous task than we had at first supposed it would be, since the trunk was rotten within, having only a thin shell of sound wood on the outerside. The Old Squire had thought that when the basswood was sawn asunder at the ground it might roll off the hemlock and so come to earth between that and another hemlock a few yards away. It started and settled a few feet when sawn no more than halfway through, but the limbs of the hemlock were very stiff, and the basswood failed to dislodge itself, and hung fast.

Sawing off the hemlock proved the very worst of tasks. It was a large, sound tree, and the great weight resting on it caused the saw to bind in the scarf. Wedges had constantly to be made and driven in following the saw, to hold the scarf open. At best a great exertion of strength was required to pull the saw to and fro; and after every few minutes too a sharp crackling overhead would send us jumping away for dear life, lest the basswood and the bees should fall on us. Moreover, it was a hot August day.

I think we were occupied for more than two hours sawing away at that stubborn tree. We had aimed the scarf so as to have the tree fall out between two of the other hemlocks and take the basswood with it. But when it was about three-quarters sawn off it suddely broke across the saw and crashed against another hemlock; and even then the basswood did not fall all

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spring

There's something in the air
That takes away our sadness;
There's something in the air
That fills our heart with gladness.

It's the thought that Spring is here
That drives away our gloom;
And the smell of fragrant flowers
Will be with us very soon.

Soon the sun, the snow will vanish
Over all the earth so fair;
Soon nature's green, soft carpet
We'll see growing everywhere.

Then, if we must be successful
And a little progress make,
We must have the Lord within us
To direct the path we take.

—Mrs. William Alford,
R.F.D. No. 2, Marcellus, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says along in spring he doesn't know of anything a man can eat to satisfy his inner soul, like rhubarb pie. It thins your blood and makes you feel, when you have finished up your meal, like you could tackle any task, especially if you should ask a second helping, then the pep just shows itself in ev'ry step you take, so you stick out your chin, roll up your sleeves and wade right in. And that, my neighbor says, is why he thinks so much of rhubarb pie, it surely hits the proper spot, of all the bounties Nature's got, it is the best, so pass the pie, and we're all set to do or die.

On just one point I disagree with neighbor, for it seems to me that when he goes highbrow like that and starts a-talkin' through his hat about his rhubarb pie and sass, he spoils the taste of it, alas! I've allus called it pieplant pie, a name that you can conjure by, "pieplant" describes just what it is, there ain't no name that fits, gee whiz, like that, and says just what you mean, it sure would take a lot to wean me off of pieplant pie, for it, in springtime allus makes a hit. Of all the crops that live and grow, pieplant is No. 1, and so, let's stimulate our liver by just fillin' up on pieplant pie!

the way down, but lodged against the second hemlock. The trunk of the bee tree now lay on a long slant against the hemlock we had last felled, the upper part of it, where the bees were, being about fifteen feet from the ground

The Old Squire laughed. "We have made a bad job of it," he declared. "Now we shall have to fell a third tree to get them all.

This bade fair to be a yet more dangerous task, since the big basswood hung in a ticklish way, looking as if it might fall of its own accord at any moment. The bees too were now all out. Their angry hum was almost a roar. They fairly pattered against our nets, gloves and coats in their savage efforts to drive us away. As honey bees often leave their stings when they strike, our hats and clothes were literally covered with those little black daggers. A good deal of time had also been lost; it was already midafternoon. Owing to the heat too showers were gathering and thunder grumbling.

The Old Squire looked about; and for one I was not sorry to hear him say, "I rather think we would best put the rest of this job off till tomorrow. There is a good deal to do here yet. But don't you feel discouraged, Cathy," he added. "We will come back in the morning and get the honey."

THEREUPON we returned home as we had come, having first concealed our tools in a thicket. But before we could reach home we were caught in a shower and thoroughly drenched.

For us at the Old Squire's place the expedition was far from being a profitable one, but we wished to help Catherine, with whom even a few dollars' worth of honey was a matter of consequence. Next morning therefore we all set forth again, earlier than on the previous day.

Before we reached the place we heard a faint, distressful hallooing, and on arriving there saw a man lying on the ground with one leg partly beneath the big trunk of the basswood and a black cloud of bees driving about him. He was attempting to shield his face with his arms over his head.

On seeing us he implored help in piteous accents. "Oh, get me out of this!" he shrieked. "They'll sting me to death — and my leg's broke!"

Beside him lay a lantern, three or four buckets and also an axe and a ladder. It seemed that he had been watching us the afternoon before, and, coming there after dark while the bees were inside the tree, he had climbed stealthily up and stopped the holes with wads of wet paper to hold them in. Afterwards he had set to work to cut out a section of the tree trunk with an axe a little way below the holes, intending to make an orifice big enough to remove the honey-combs. But either the jar of the axe strokes or his added weight on the tree trunk had caused it to fall suddenly. Feeling it going he jumped, but the huge log rolling forward as it fell caught his right foot under it and held him fast.

Of course we acted as quickly as possible to relieve him, but we had first to protect ourselves from the bees. The Old Squire then cut a long lever, and I fetched a large stone from the brook for a fulcrum. Applying our weight to the lever, we succeeded in hoisting the tree trunk sufficiently to extricate the sufferer's foot, and then hastily dragged him away. Truth to say the fellow was in a sorry plight. His face and neck were terribly swollen.

Finding that his foot and ankle were so badly injured that he could not walk or even stand on that foot, we did the next best thing and made shift to construct a rude stretcher of poles and withes; and on this we at length conveyed him to our wagon, though Ellen and Catherine were several times obliged to assist us. All the way the fellow cried aloud and lamented, but offered no explanation of his presence there, and we asked him no questions; his predicament spoke for itself.

After taking him home we summoned a physician.

We learned later that he was laid up for two months. It was afterwards observed that he always walked with a limp, and I rather think that this was the last of his escapades in jumping bee trees.

Those bees proved obstinate fighters. It was only by prolonged use of the bee-smoker that they were finally subdued and the honey captured. If I remember aright, there were about eighty pounds.

An Old Diary

(*Continued from Page 5*)

the same worries with first babies in 1880 as they do today. In May "baby not feeling well" sounds a note of worry and is the only entry for that day. Next day, "baby feeling quite sick" and following that, "we sat up all night with the baby." Then "went after the doctor", not telephoned but drove three and a half miles with horse and buggy. But the next day baby was better and two days later the distant grand-parents had heard the news and were worried over the first grandchild, for "Pa and ma called to see baby." In between these few lines you get something of an old story so familiar to all of us that it will bring a little pang of memory yet. Incidentally, the entries were always "baby" until the boy was seven months old when occurred the first entry referring to the young man by the name that had been so proudly bestowed upon him at birth. I had often wondered at what age this transformation takes place and couldn't remember for my own long-legged boys.

Well, the little book that grandfather gave to his daughter-in-law is tattered and torn. Since the daily records were written on its pages many changes have come. Telephones, radios, free mail delivery, centralized schools, good roads, automobiles, each has added to the comforts of country life. We would not want to do without them but don't make the mistake of thinking that your parents and grandparents of a half century ago led a restricted, pinched, lonely existence, bare of social contacts. Their life was highly social, their problems were the age-old ones, their business affairs were much simpler and perhaps they had fewer worries. People did not hurry so fast nor travel so far. They had more time for reading, visiting and thinking. Since they had never even imagined a radio they did not suffer from the lack of one. Someway, I get just a little suggestion that there was a bit of leisure, of contentment and of serenity in their daily life that we might envy.



"You been trimming your corns with my razor again?"

"½ GALLON OF GAS PER ACRE"



Cultivates 26 acres of corn in 8 hours with a high compression Oliver "70"





"With high compression, good gasoline is more economical than ever," says Merritt Klopfenstein of Dundee, Michigan, who farms 260 acres. Mrs. Klopfenstein runs the Sunny Ridge Hatchery, with a 40,000-chick capacity, making a specialty of ducklings and turkey poults.

THE economy of good gasoline is an old story to Merritt Klopfenstein, Dundee, Michigan. He's been using it more than ten years in his old low compression tractor, and has only had the valves ground twice and no major repairs. But the performance of his new high compression Oliver "70" opened his eyes.

He writes, "I've done my first full season's work with my high compression Oliver '70' and it's more economical, more powerful, and covers the ground faster. For example, I cultivated 26 acres of corn from 7 o'clock at night to 3 o'clock in the morning, and in eight hours steady work, used only one-half a gallon of gasoline to the acre.

"When I used my new Oliver and my old tractor together, the Oliver made four rounds of the field to the other's three. Our first high compression tractor has proved to us that good gasoline is more economical than ever, and that is why we are going to trade our old low compression tractor for another new high compression Oliver Rowcrop '70.' "

Good gasoline in your car, truck or tractor steps up the useful power, gets work done faster, eliminates costly repairs, and in your tractor, reduces oil bills by as much as two-thirds. Get this added economy, performance, and speed by using regular grade gasoline.

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Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

SOME six weeks ago I made the suggestion that northeastern farmers should request President Roosevelt to make an emergency cut in the tariff on imported feed grains.

My suggestion received very little support from the readers of this paper, ***despite the fact that I pointed out that there was not then enough domestic corn in the country to satisfy even the feeding demands in the corn belt.*** In fact, a few old timers, who haven't awakened to the fact that this country is today operating under an entirely different form of government from that under which they grew up, roundly abused me for having the presumption to think that a tariff might be altered even in an emergency.

Since I made the suggestion, the corn shortage which was then apparent has made itself felt. Corn is so scarce, and there is such a demand for wheat throughout the world, that these grains have gone up so fast in price that they have carried with them all feed prices. ***This situation is costing northeastern poultrymen and dairymen hundreds of thousands of dollars each week.*** Much of the price rise could have been prevented, if the Administration had been as keenly aware of the problems of farmers of the Northeast as it is of the problems of farmers of the South and Mid-west.

Suggestion

The feeds which grow best in the Northeast and which make dairymen most independent of purchased concentrates are, in the order of their importance, pasture grasses, legume hay, timothy, corn for ensilage, and soy beans for either hay or ensilage. To these forage crops there may well be added this year a considerable acreage of oats and barley to be followed in the fall by wheat for poultry.

Of course, if the winter wheat crop lives up to prospects and we grow a big corn crop in the country this year, next winter's feed prices should be in better relation to the prices for eggs and milk, which will probably come up. On the other hand, eastern farmers must begin to give consideration in their planning to the now well established fact that the government will probably never again give them an opportunity to cash in on bumper crops of feed grains. The only defense possible under such a situation is to grow the maximum of forage crops here in the Northeast and to supplement these crops with home grown oats and barley and winter wheat for feeding poultry.

* * *

Shipping Fever

We recently bought several horses out of a shipment from Canada which came down with shipping fever. These were young horses, and as I understand it, young horses are apt to be sicker with the fever than older animals — though I do not know this to be a fact. To date all of the animals which we purchased have made nice recovery. We had a competent veterinarian look after them, and for the benefit of others who may be having similar difficulties with purchased horses I am passing on a caution which he insisted that we observe.

As long as the horses had any fever at all, we did not exercise them or permit them in any way to become stirred up or heated up. We also did everything we could, on his advice, to get them to eat and to get all of the good feed we could into them.

* * *

Millet Ensilage Again

I now have before me an analysis of millet ensilage which a correspondent sent me.

It shows a moisture content of 67 per cent. I am quite sure that the sample had dried out some in shipment, so that it would be fair to assume that as the ensilage was taken from the silo it carried a little over the 70 per cent moisture which seems to be necessary for any ensilage to keep well.

This millet ensilage showed about the same fat content, namely, a little over 1 per cent, that we have found in our soy bean ensilage.

It carried about 11 per cent fiber, in comparison with about 6½ per cent fiber in our soy bean ensilage, which would indicate that this particular sample was not quite as good feed as the soy bean ensilage. There were also less carbohydrates in the millet ensilage than there were in the soy bean ensilage, as might be expected from its higher fiber content.

Taking all things into consideration and on the basis of the way cattle eat it and on comparative analyses with corn and soy bean ensilage, I would rate millet ensilage as a very satisfactory feed.

Clyde Brown, of Fish's Eddy, N. Y., writes me about his experience with millet for the silo. From what he says and what others have told me, it would seem to me to be a good crop to have in mind this summer if we run into an early spring or summer drought.

Mr. Brown says:

"I read with much interest the letter on millet ensilage. We've had a little experience with it the past year.

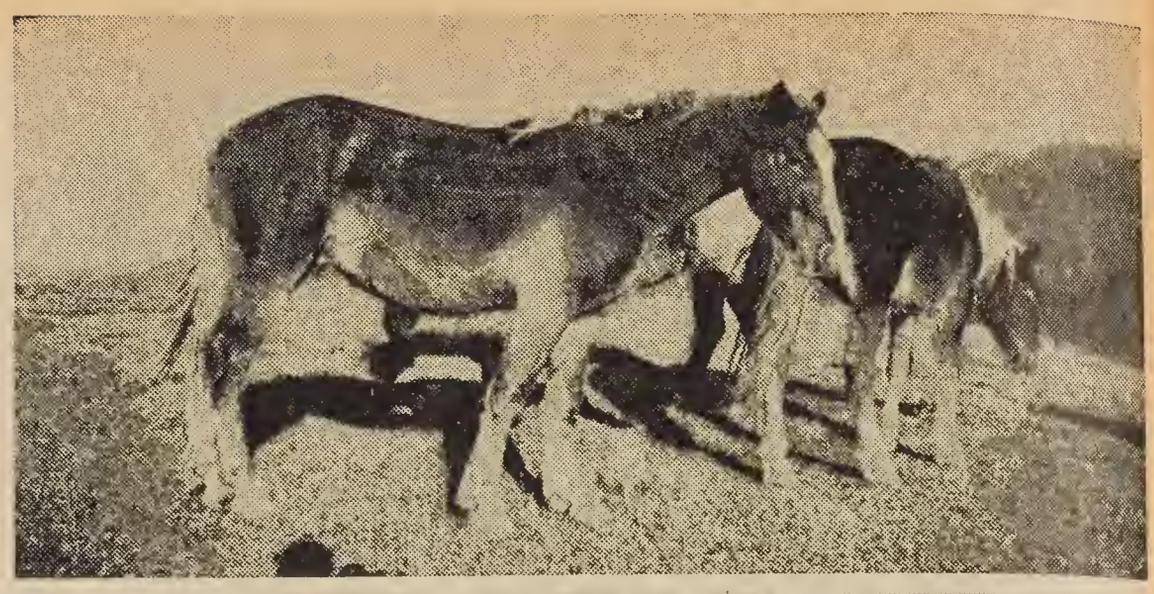
"Last spring our corn failed to grow, so we harrowed it and sowed millet. About as much corn came after the harrowing as before, so we had a millet-corn combination of about 90 per cent millet and 5 per cent corn. It all looked a failure in the drought, but after rain came it grew to be an enormous crop — much of it being more than four feet high and some as high as seven.

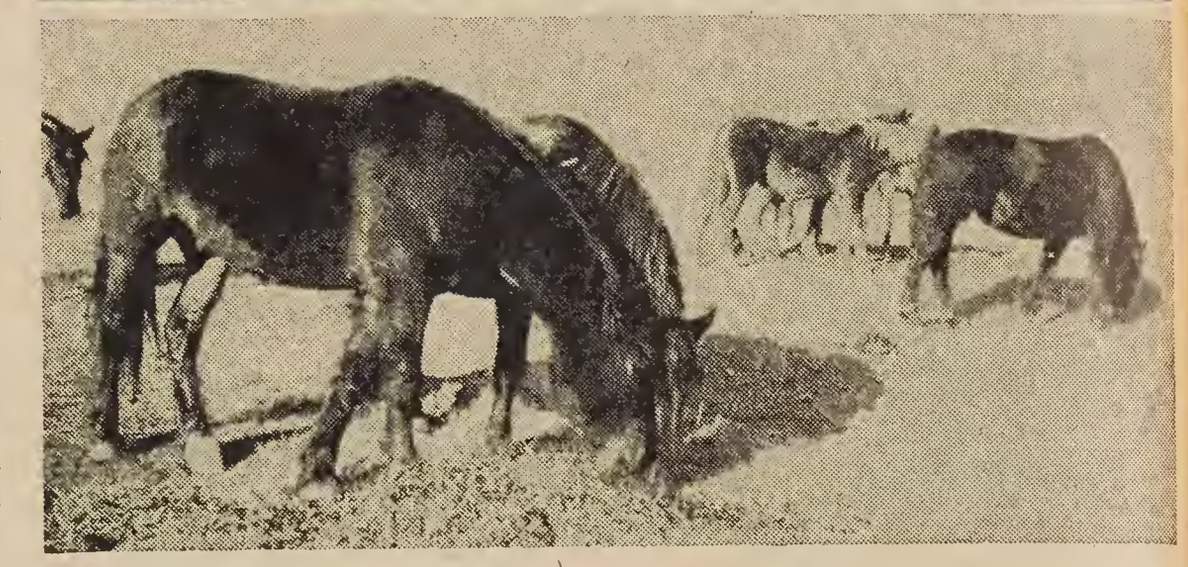
"We started to fill silo the 28th of August, and as your correspondent states it was wet enough to wet your shoes in the silo.

"We put in 66 loads in two 10 x 20 silos. We filled one 3 times and that one took 42 loads. When I say loads, I mean what you could pitch on a hayrigging from the ground. I'd estimate them at 1 ton average. Heavy stuff to handle. We used a mowing machine to cut it except where it was down and there we used the 'armstrong' method. Makes the juice run out of the bottom of the silo, and it has a very strong odor. We used no extra hoops.

"Cows have eaten it well with no udder trouble in evidence. Have fed nearly all the contents of both silos to 12 grade Guernsey cows. About 2 bushels a day per cow. Cows are in good flesh and have milked well.

"When it will grow well and if a man has a reaper, I believe it is easier to grow than corn and makes as good or better ensilage."





About two years ago, we began to buy up good native draft colts on the theory that horses were going up in price. The theory worked out. We bought our colts and now are pretty well sold out; but, as always in such an experience, we learned something. In making our purchases, we paid little attention to matching up teams for color. This turned out to be a mistake. When we came to sell our horses, we found it difficult to move single animals or oddly matched pairs. For example, the brown colt in the foreground was one of the best colts we owned, yet he was about the last to sell because we had no brown mate for him. On the other hand, we could have sold the sorrels in the upper picture a dozen times over just because they matched for color. I wonder if farmers are not paying too great a premium for teams which match in color, and are overlooking the more important characteristics in which they should match, such as age, weight, gaits, and temperament. The best buys in horses today seem to me to be unmatched singles.

* * *

Sunnygables Items

During the open winter, we have grazed off with sheep and horses a twelve acre improved pasture until the ground looks almost bare. We are very much interested to see whether this unusually close grazing has ruined the pasture. Opinion is about equally divided at the farm. Personally, I am inclined to believe that if we give the white clover and grasses a chance to get well started in the spring that the field will come back and give us better than average pasture this season.

* * *

Up to the present time, we have never succeeded in working any of our horses without shoeing them. At the present time, we have on hand a pair of Clydesdale mares which have never been shod and which seem to have unusually tough feet. I think one reason why we have always shod our horses is because Jake hates to drive a tender horse. A neighbor tells me that if we would persist for two or three weeks that nature would come to the horse's rescue and he would grow a hoof tough enough so that he could be worked without shoes. This is a point on which we at Sunnygables would appreciate the experience of other farmers.

* * *

Last summer, despite the unusually dry weather, we succeeded in growing several loads of pumpkins. We fed these to our fall lambing ewes. Our experience was so satisfactory with the pumpkins as sheep feed that we plan to plant a six acre field of corn to pumpkins again this summer. We are also going to broadcast a couple of acres of turnip seed, and we may grow two or three acres of kale and rape. All of these preparations will be somewhat in vain, unless we can get a good lamb crop next fall. Here's hoping!

* * *

We got a thousand White Leghorn chicks the last of February. Here again a difference of opinion has developed as to what we should have done with the roosters. One idea was to wring their necks as fast as they could be picked out. We didn't do this, however, and now have on hand about 500 of the scrappy little fellows. They are rapidly piling up a board bill which they may never pay.

* * *

Our winter lambing ewes lambed in two distinct periods. One bunch dropped their lambs as a result of mating right after the bucks were put into the flock last spring. The other bunch did not mate until over two months later. I wish I knew just what condition kept the second bunch from mating early. I have talked with other producers of "hot house" lambs who report the same experience. One guess is that it was the unseasonably hot weather which prevailed for periods during last May and June.



Protective Service Bureau

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Protested Check for Hay

George Shultz of Skaneateles has been charged with second degree larceny, and has been released on $500.00 bail. The charge involves a protested check for $252.00 given to Leon Gallup of the town of Homer for hay purchased.

We are informed that other farmers in the vicinity sold hay to Shultz for which they have not yet received pay.

* * *

Read It

I suppose it is too late now to get your $25.00 reward for fraud. I never noticed in the paper until today, the offer of a reward for the apprehension of crooks.

Last fall, two men came along in a car, bought 10 gallons of gasoline and gave me a forged check for $32.70 which I was fool enough to cash. However, I did take their license number and a description of their car as well as f the two men. It was a week before the check came back marked "no good." I immediately went to a trooper with the check and gave him the description.

In about four weeks they picked up two men and brought them to a justice where I identified them. They were tried and one of them got from 3 to 5 years in the penitentiary. They had given out a string of checks in three states. I suppose I am too late for the reward, but I thought I would tell you about it anyway.

During 1936, five rewards were paid to readers for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of swindlers, according to the rules of our Protective Service Bureau, published each week at the top of the Service Bureau page.

Some Recent Claims Settled by Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Fred Doane, Dundee (returns for produce sold)	$30.58
Saccaro Bros., Grand Gorge (refund on hay purchased)	5.50
B. L. Raymond, Penn Yan (returns for eggs sold)	6.35
Ripert Alve, Van Etten (settlement received for damages)	10.00
Frances Babski, Port Jefferson (refund on mail order)	4.98
Joseph Winkler, Hankins (refund on livestock)	5.00
W. E. Griffin, Halcottville (returns for eggs shipped)	13.83
H. S. Whitmarsh, Canton (refund on mail order)	3.95
Loren J. Rowe, Halcottville (returns for eggs sold)	15.45
Mrs. Ed. Alger, Masonville (part payment of compensation)	74.08
C. J. Beattie, Salem (refund on plant order)	2.50
John Benary, New Hampton (protested check made good)	97.50
Arline Washburne, Sterling Station (refund made on home study course)	20.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Miss Edythe Cooley, Wysox (refund on magazine subscription)	2.25
C. F. Johnston, Columbia Cross Rds. (refund on purchase made)	5.00

MAINE

D. G. Smith, Dixmont (returns for produce sold)	64.19

NEW JERSEY

Andrew Breza, Allentown (part settlement of account)	10.25
Mrs. Lester Hill, Blairstown (refund on mail order)	.75
Total	$372.16

Some Claims Settled Where no Money was Involved

NEW YORK

Henry S. Clements, Caledonia (repairs being undertaken by railroad)
W. J. Remington, Geneseo (mail order adjusted)
Mrs. George Bassler, Knox (magazine subscription adjusted)
Mrs. Harriet Long, Waterloo (adjustment on shipment)
A. D. Robson, Rome (radio returned)
J. D. Rumsey, Elmira (clock replaced)

MAINE

Arden N. Kinne, Frankfort (mail order shipped)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. H. S. Witt, North Dana (adjustment on sewing machine)

VERMONT

Dorothy Bell Godfrey, Fairlee (adjustment on magazine subscription)

It is too bad that the reader who wrote the above letter did not read the page thoroughly. One of the rules is that the claim for reward be made *promptly* or no later than the day of conviction. However, the possibility of getting the reward is not the only reason for reading the paper regularly, for on this page are given warnings designed to save money for our subscribers.

* * *

An Adjustment If—

We are not in a position to settle this claim for cash but we will ship you 75 twelve-week-old pullets during the 1937 season. If this is agreeable with you we will be pleased to settle this claim in this manner, not because we feel that we are indebted to you, but to maintain the confidence of the *American Agriculturist* and————. We are willing to make this settlement under the condition that this claim has not impaired our credit rating with these two publications. If these two publications are going to discontinue our advertising we will under no circumstances give you any adjustment. We trust that this is definitely understood, as you called this complaint to the attention of these publications and they in turn have threatened to discontinue our advertising. Under these conditions we will make the adjustment.

The above letter was written to a subscriber by the Great Northern Hatchery of Zeeland, Michigan. We took the position that whether or not we continued to accept the advertising of this firm had no bearing on the justice of the complaint. After a personal visit to the farm to see the pullets, we were convinced that our subscriber did have a just grievance. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the complaint was not called to our attention promptly, we are offering our subscriber a check under our guarantee so that he can replace some of the pullets that died. Ordinarily, on pullets, we feel that if they are not satisfactory on arrival, they should be refused and returned to the shipper, in which case we will see that he refunds the purchase price.

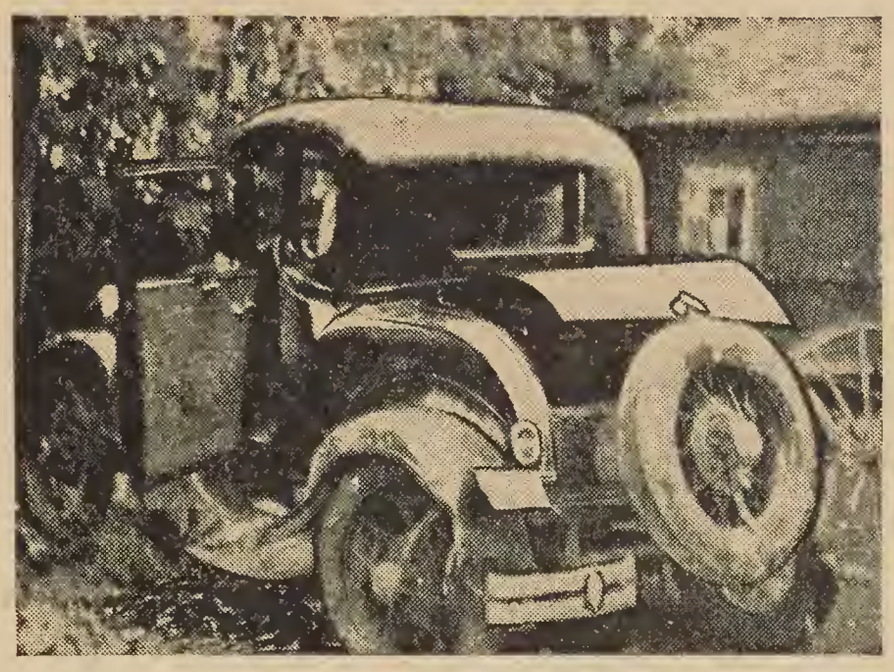
* * *

Unfair Guarantee

"It is unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to use, directly or indirectly, any so-called "money-back" guarantee, refund agreement or other similar guarantee, agreement or contract between school and students which (a) is conditioned upon the student taking or passing, or having the opportunity to take or pass, a future Government or Civil Service examination or test, or any other form of future examination or test given by any organization not affiliated with the school; or (b) is conditioned upon the student being placed upon a Government or other eligible list; or (c) is conditioned upon the student securing or having the opportunity to secure employment within the field of training pursued; or (d) is conditioned upon any other contingency; and which has the capacity, tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving students or prospective students because of the text of such guarantee, agreement or contract, or because of the representations regarding the same, or because of the circumstances or other conditions of its use, or which otherwise involves deception, misrepresentation, bad faith, or the deceptive concealment of pertinent facts."

The above is one of several unfair methods of competition sometimes used by correspondence schools, as defined by the Federal Trade Commission. Dozens of letters written by subscribers to the Service Bureau show that agents selling correspondence school courses often leave the impression that money will be refunded if a job is not secured. Such guarantees have too many "ifs" and "ands."

Auto collides with truck-Maine policyholder dies in a few hours



The wrecked car in which Joseph Sitnik of Benton, Maine, lost his life when colliding with a truck. He sustained a fractured skull.

6,219
policyholders have received
$493,550.33

Indemnities Recently Paid

Margaret C. Welch, Waterville, N. Y. Auto collision—contusions	$ 10.00
Raymond Watlins, Hamilton, N. Y. Auto hit tree—frac. jaw and ankle	90.00
John Gessner, Jr., Perkinsville, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerations	14.28
Nettie Track, 66 N. Main St., Marion, N.Y. Auto accident—cont. hips	57.14
Hazel M. Clayton, West Winfield, N. Y. Auto accident—cut nose and head	14.28
Ferrie W. Yager, Castile, N. Y. Auto skidded—frac. clavicle and ribs	130.00
Edna B. Moore, Grand Gorge, N. Y. Struck by auto—cut scalp and bruises	23.57
Stuart H. Fowler, Sherburne, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured ribs	40.00
Alton VanNatten, R. I, Howe Cave., N. Y. Auto collision—inj. face and hand	30.00
Mrs. Lydia Wickwire, W. Winfield, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries	30.00
Nelson B. Kelly, Halcottsville, N. Y. Auto collision—injured spine	100.00
Mrs. Achsah B. Daggett, Plattsburgh, N. Y. Auto collision—cut temple	4.28
Lewis V. Griffin, West Stephentown, N. Y. Auto collision—bruised leg	10.00
Ernest A. Rosenfeldt, New Paltz, N. Y. Auto collision—injuries	20.00
Leslie Herring, R. I, Ulster Park, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. ribs, bruises	20.00
Mrs. Delia Williams, R. I, W. Coxsackie, N. Y. Auto struck tree—sprained wrist	20.00
Thos. A. Talaska, East Main, LeRoy, N. Y. Auto hit tree—frac. bones leg and jaw	130.00
Dorothy C. Talaska, LeRoy, N. Y. Auto hit tree—frac. spine	130.00
Mrs. Harry Atwell, Greenfield Center, N. Y. Auto collision—injuries	30.00
Tuffield Parent, Churubusco, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. hip, sprained knee	130.00
Leslie Bailey, Est., R. 2, Dundee, N. Y. Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Thelma M. Risk, Clayton, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. cervical vertebrae	130.00
Raymond Whalen, R. I, Ellenburg Ctr., N.Y. Auto accident—cut tendons and finger	127.14
Alvah E. Bullis, Millbrook, N. Y. Auto accident—strained ligaments	30.00
W. Frank Campbell, Est., No. Java, N. Y. Auto collision—mortuary	1000.00
Ivan E. Barclay, Est., Sodus, N. Y. Auto collision—mortuary	1000.00
Mrs. Isabel S. Dening, Savona, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. rib	40.00
Fred Crump, R. I, DeRuyter, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. nose and cuts	20.00
Paul Elston, Unionville, N. Y. Auto accident—concussion	30.00
Wallace Woodward, R. I, Bradford, N. H. Auto collision—inj. shoulder and knee	30.00
Gertrude P. Brown, R. II, Boscawen, N. H. Struck by car—inj. foot	30.00
John Harris, R. I, Littleton, N. H. Travel accident—inj. ankle and side	45.00
Geo. W. Boston, 41 Park St., Dover, N. H. Struck by auto—inj. muscles knee	25.00
Fisher Edmunds, R. I, Chichester, N. H. Struck by truck—inj. back	10.00
Harlow Dow, 30 Elm St., Goffstown, N. H. Auto skidded—cuts and sprains	10.00
Mrs. Mary Senior, 39 Lake St., Bristol, N.H. Auto collision—inj. neck	10.00
Estelle Beanlien, 4 Church St., Gonic, N.H. Auto collision—cut face and hand	57.14
Gleason H. Davis, R. I, Bradford, N. H. Auto accident—inj. scalp and legs	22.86
Louise M. Lampson, Concord, N. H. Auto collision—inj. head, neck, back	42.86
Harry E. Emery, E. Rygate, Vt. Auto overturned—injuries	1.43
Merritt S. Hewitt, R. I, So. Shaftbury, Vt. Travel accident—sprained ankle	30.00
Fred R. Gonyaw, R. 3, Lyndonville, Vt. Travel accident—frac. ribs	90.00
Lester P. Freer, Est., Groton, Vt. Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Edward St. Pierre, St. Albans, Vt. Travel accident—inj. leg	15.00
Victor L. Hurlburt, Grand Isle, Vt. Auto skidded—inj. thumb and hand	7.14
Mrs. Glenn M. Glidden, Richmond, Vt. Auto hit by train—general lacerations	80.00
Henry A. Goodine, Groton, Vt. Auto accident—bruised arms	20.00
Robert Baxendale, Proctorsville, Vt. Auto hit tree—bruises	10.00
Harry J. Nelson, Windsor, Vt. Travel accident—frac. ribs	10.00
Arthur C. Senna, R. I, Williston, Vt. Travel accident—dislocated shoulder	20.00
Cecelia L. Reed, Frankfort, Me. Auto collision—inj. forehead and knee	11.43
Paul L. Durgin, R. I, Casco, Me. Auto overturned—frac. bones leg	130.00
Colby Miller, R. I, Wilton, Me. Travel accident—inj. back	30.00
Edward R. Jenkins, Wilton, Me. Struck by car—frac. humerus	30.00
Eliphalet A. Pettee, Seal Harbor, Me. Auto skidded—cut face & inj. chest	30.00
Ralph Farnum, Wilton, Me. Auto accident—inj. wrist, knees and head	17.14
Esjorn Wiken, W. Peru, Me. Truck struck tree—inj. shoulder & ribs	64.28
Angelia M. Herring, Winthrop, Me. Auto accident—frac. nose	18.57
Frank J. Ducey, R. I, W. Brookfield, Mass. Travel accident—spine and hip injury	100.00
Alfred Wigglesworth, Brimfield, Mass. Auto collision—bruised shoulder	42.86
Veronica Zygmont, Hadley, Mass. Auto accident—frac. & contusions	80.00
Karl Millovitsch, Jewett City, Conn. Auto accident—injuries	40.00
Mary Monson, Est., Southbury, Conn. Struck by auto—mortuary	500.00
Herbert G. Freeman, Uniondale, Pa. Auto accident—injuries	42.86
Mrs. Caroline E. Vogel, Cranbury Sta., N.J. Auto collision—frac. rib	50.00
Albert Chereek, Est., Readington, N. J. Struck by auto—mortuary	500.00
Erma L. Davis, Dundalk, Md. Taxi struck by car—frac. clavicle & pelvis	125.71
John Sheridan, R. I, Salamanca, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. hand, gen. injuries	60.00
Dr. Ned Kenyon, Colchester, Vt. Auto struck pole—frac. skull & cut scalp	12.86
Henry C. Utter, Florida, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. leg & cont. back & side	30.00
Helen E. Herrington, Painted Post, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. knees	30.00
Eva L. Covell, R. 2, Monmouth, Me. Auto collision—strained shoulder	31.43
Mrs. Martha L. Bump, R. I, Pownal, Vt. Auto accident—cut knee, gen. bruises	34.28
Leo Derrenbacker, Dansville, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. thigh & right hand	10.00
Edgar Reynolds, Stephentown, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. arm	130.00
Kurt B. Guenther, R. I, Greensboro, Md. Struck by auto—gen. cuts & abrasions	16.43
Ernest Dodge, Est., Dolgeville, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. skull	1000.00
G. T. Case, Goffstown, N. H. Truck overturned—dislocated hip	50.00
Burton T. Bugbee, Franklin, N. Y. Struck by auto—bruised head & neck	15.71
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, R. I, Port Leyden, N.Y. Auto collision—frac. skull	130.00
Harriett L. Harvey, 115 Main St., Plymouth, N. H. Auto accident—inj. leg	127.14
John G. Kielec, R. 3, Amherst, Mass. Travel accident—frac. finger	40.00
Ethel A. Bigelow, R. I, Manchester, N. H. Auto collision—inj. knee	14.28
Sherwin J. Kendall, Laconia, N. H. Auto collision—sprained ankle	80.00
Gordon B. Smith, R. 2, Bridport, Vt. Travel aceident—cut eye	10.00
Charles Aldrich, Est., Cuttingsville, Vt. Auto collision—frac. arm, injured head	71.43

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RENEWED

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N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

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READING ROOM-N Y
COLLEGE OF AGRI
ITHACA N Y

APRIL 24, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Farm Window in April

by "RYM" BERRY



BACK IN January, there was a piece by me in this paper that looked out the window and prophesied the spring. It said that whereas the December sun had been setting slightly to the south of the McIntosh at the corner of our orchard, the point of its mid-afternoon departure had already moved up to the north and pretty close to the Baldwin. From that small scrap of evidence, it deduced robins, apple blossoms and spring plowing.

It's all coming out just as we said, which goes to show you can always depend on any statement you see in *American Agriculturist*.

So far I haven't seen a woodchuck, but an unsuspected number of neighbors are crawling out of their holes these first warm days to lean against the barn and blink into the April sun. There's another farm you can see out of my window over on the hill. All winter it has looked practically uninhabited. Except for the lantern that went out to the barn every morning and again at night, except for the weekly trips of the manure wagon out to the lot, you would have said nobody lived there. But now with the snow gone and spring in the air, people are pouring out of that house over on the hill like ants out of an old log. The supposedly deserted farm has more help than Roosevelt.

Our own place is coming to life, too. I look out upon the world through the purple smoke of burning brush. The window can be open now and through it comes the damp fragrance of freshly turned earth. There are still more crows than flowers and I don't know where the sun goes down because that happens after supper nowadays. There are no apple blossoms yet, but it's easy to tell from the swelling buds just where they're going to be and the trees themselves are full of little birds in search of bugs and small apartments suitable for light housekeeping.



Life on the farm is bursting all about me with the disconcerting suddenness of popcorn. Eggs at night are little chickens in the morning. Tiny, stiff-legged lambs come tottering around the corner of the barn in the afternoon that I'm positive weren't on the pay roll when I fixed up the books after breakfast. An orderly census-taker would go mad with the necessity of having to keep his figures up-to-date on our place at the moment. Even the ducks are laying with the rapidity of machine guns, the horseradish is growing in the brook, and every time the rural telephone plays the peculiarly complicated sonata that means us, we're pretty sure it's the man down at the railroad station telling us the new fence has arrived, and come and get it. If that isn't spring when the new fence arrives, I don't know what is.

Outside of some pigs and a calf or two, our most prolific crop so far has proved to be manure. Out in the barnyard after weeks of labor, we've gradually removed the mountain and turned the level plain into a hole. We've dug down quite a ways but are still conducting mining operations in pay dirt. A little is going on the garden but most of it on a field destined ultimately for corn. We're rather hoping that in due time that corn field will turn out something to write about in verse—after all the enrichment that field is getting, mere prose can never do full justice to the crop.

That other piece in January said it was all right with the rest of the organization if I just looked out of the window and wrote about what I saw others doing on our farm. It was more profitable, they figured, to have me doing that than wandering around and getting under foot in the barn or out in the lot.

That which was a true statement in January is now becoming false in April. It appears that no matter how many people there are on a farm, there is always (once the spring has opened up) one more job to do right now than there are people to do it. The calls upon me to grasp a weapon and march against the manure are becoming more and more frequent. They don't wait for me to get to the end of a sentence any more; they come on the commas. It's being borne in on me that as a candidate for the important office of Small Boy on our farm, I have received both the Republican and Democratic nominations and can't possibly lose out. I'm bound to be elected.

When I say, "How am I going to write pieces for the paper about farm life if my hands are blistered and my back all lamed up?", the answer comes right back:

"Grab that fork and commence. You can write about your back and your blisters. If you do an honest job and get to hurting badly enough, the piece will ring true and folks will know you didn't make any of it up."

For Summary of Rogers-Allen Milk Bill, See Page 14.

Farmers call it "Greatest Money-Saver Ford Ever Built"



and they ought to know!

Farm-country folks are singing Ford's praises louder than ever this year. 1937 models with the new Thrifty "60" V-8 engine actually run for less than any car Ford ever built! Owners report 22 to 27 miles per gallon of gas. 2,000 miles between oil changes—and only 4 quarts to fill up then! Prices the lowest Ford has offered in years. Service and repairs, in true Ford fashion, are low in cost. Yet the cars are as big as the Ford "85," with all the new Ford features, and as sweet-running as only a V-type engine can be!

Also, the brilliant new "85" Ford V-8 has been improved in every way. Gas mileage better than ever. Quieter-running, easier-handling, better-riding — and one of the finest out-and-out *performers* you'll find anywhere! Go drive these cars today. Get an appraisal on your old car—and notice at the same time how low Ford delivered prices now are!

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FORD V-8

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

ONE of the best known Grange leaders in New York State is the alert Assistant Steward of the State Grange, T. D. Thomas of Madison county, who is much in demand as a speaker at Grange meetings and who always has a breezy, practical message for his audiences, dealing with the most up-to-date phases of rural life. A year and a half ago Mr. Thomas was induced to leave his farm activities and become sheriff of Madison county, in which position he has made an enviable record, and the improvements so far wrought in the conduct of the county jail and in other directions of procedure have given Sheriff Thomas a reputation far more than local.

* * *

PLANS ARE well under way for the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Grange Lecturers, to be held at the State University at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 10-13, which will bring together Grange lecturers and other workers to the number of at least 500 from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. State Lecturer Howard B. Hancock of Greenwich, New Jersey, will be the host and State Lecturers Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy, New York, and Mrs. Ira C. Gross of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, will have active parts on the program, which will include addresses by several National Grange officers.

* * *

BOTH Rhode Island and Connecticut State Granges are sponsoring dramatic tournaments for 1937 and already state-wide interest is being aroused, with the likelihood of long lists of competing Granges. Tryouts will be held in local districts, where several subordinates will compete and from which the winners will go into state-wide finals; with the further likelihood that the winners there may have a chance to present their dramatic production before the State Grange session. Much Grange dramatic talent is available and these tournaments are very effective in revealing and developing it.

* * *

ONE OF THE most vigorous denunciations of the proposed packing of the United States Supreme Court was made before the Senate judiciary committee by former State Master John A. McSparran of Pennsylvania. Much weight attached to Mr. McSparran's testimony, not only because of the pungent facts presented but because of Mr. McSparran's having been for several years Pennsylvania Commissioner of Agriculture, as well as a former candidate for the Governorship.

* * *

GRANGES throughout New York State are stressing peace programs this year as part of a state-wide undertaking to create interest in behalf of world peace. Many fine programs of original character have been worked out and are being extensively used at subordinate and Pomona meetings, the practical phases of good citizenship being particularly stressed. State Master Raymond Cooper and State Lecturer Mrs. Stella F. Miller are giving fine leadership in these directions and the 135,000 Grange members in New York State are heartily following their lead.

* * *

A HALF-DOZEN Connecticut Granges have celebrated golden jubilee occasions during the past month, in each case with a large attendance and very enthusiastic program. These have included:—West Hartford, No. 58; Wolf Den, No. 61; Eureka, No. 62; Mansfield, No. 64; Killingworth, No. 66; and Cromwell, No. 67. In Massachusetts the fine old Grange at Stow has just celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding, with an attendance of 300 Patrons, representing 30 neighboring Granges.

* * *

ONE OF THE most enthusiastic Juvenile Granges in New York State is Mendon, No. 146, in Monroe county, which recently staged a great rally night, bringing together youngsters from the 12 Juvenile units of Monroe county, put on a lively program and entertained former State Master Fred J. Freestone, State Chaplain Rev. Fred E. Dean and National Juvenile Superintendent Mrs. Susan W. Freestone. The Mendon Juvenile has assisted in organizing similar units in the county. Monroe county has a total Juvenile enrollment of 547, giving it third place in the Empire State.



DISPOSSESSED

Frost has heaved these husky young clover plants out into the cold world. Roots are exposed so that spring winds will dry them out unless the owner gets on the field with a roller just as soon as the ground is dry enough.

Of course the photographer hunted for the worst example he could find. Even rolling may not help these plants much but those less badly heaved will be saved.

How does your new seeding look?

This SHEARING *Business*

By JOHN WILLMAN
Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University.

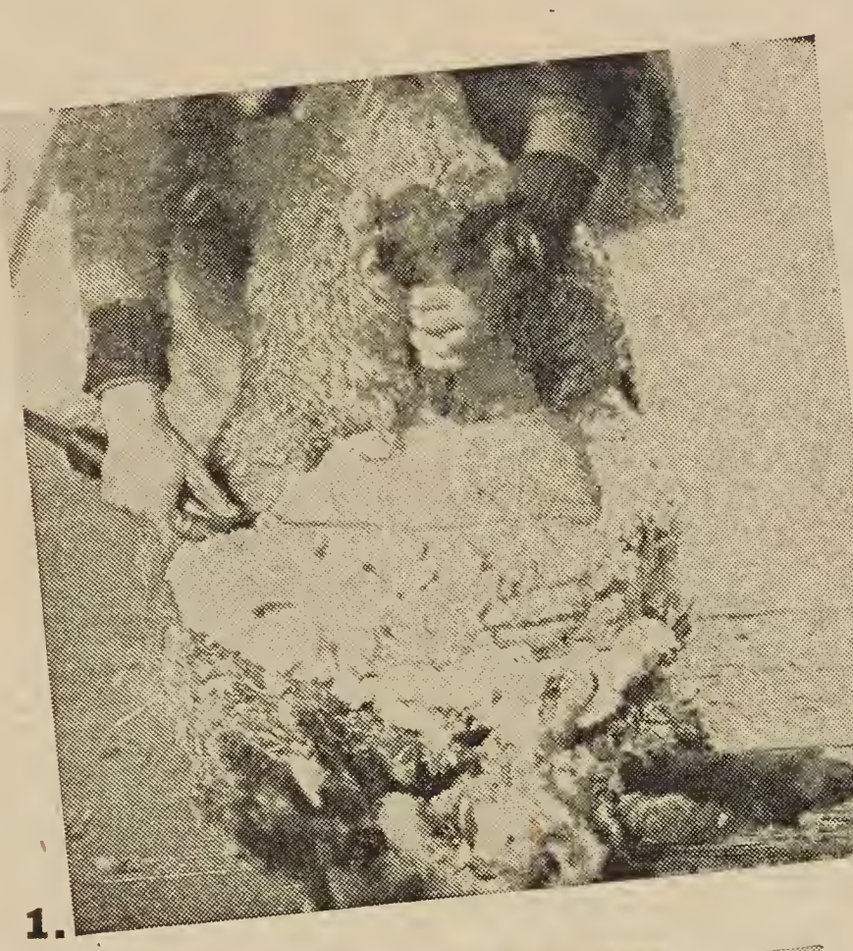
TO THE older generation, sheep shearing brings back memories of helping to drive the flock to the creek to be washed in preparation for shearing. In those days this preceded the actual shearing by a few days or at least long enough to allow the sheep to dry before the fleeces were removed. Such a practice would be frowned upon today by sheep man and wool dealer alike.

The expert shearer, whether he uses a machine or hand shears, knows that the wool which he removes from the sheep is a valuable product and tries to remove it in such a manner that it will be of greatest market value. He also realizes the importance of removing the fleece with a minimum of effort on the part of both the shearer and the sheep.

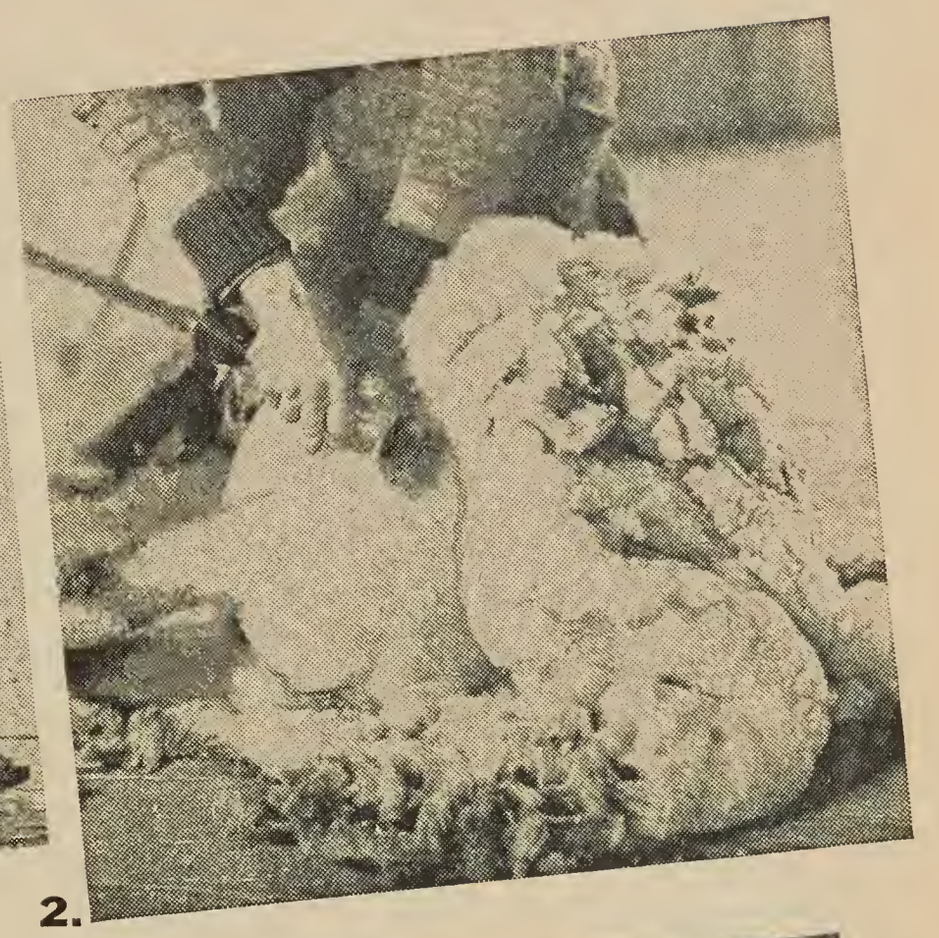
The method of machine shearing which is almost universally used by the sheep shearers of the western range country and to some extent by eastern shearers was developed in Australia. Some of the steps in this system are shown in the pictures on this page.

The value of the 1937 New York wool clip would be increased considerably if every wool producer would properly handle, roll, and tie his fleeces. Paper twine is the most desirable type of material that can be used for tying the fleece. This type of twine, either in single or four-ply sizes, usually

(*Please turn to page* 11)



1.



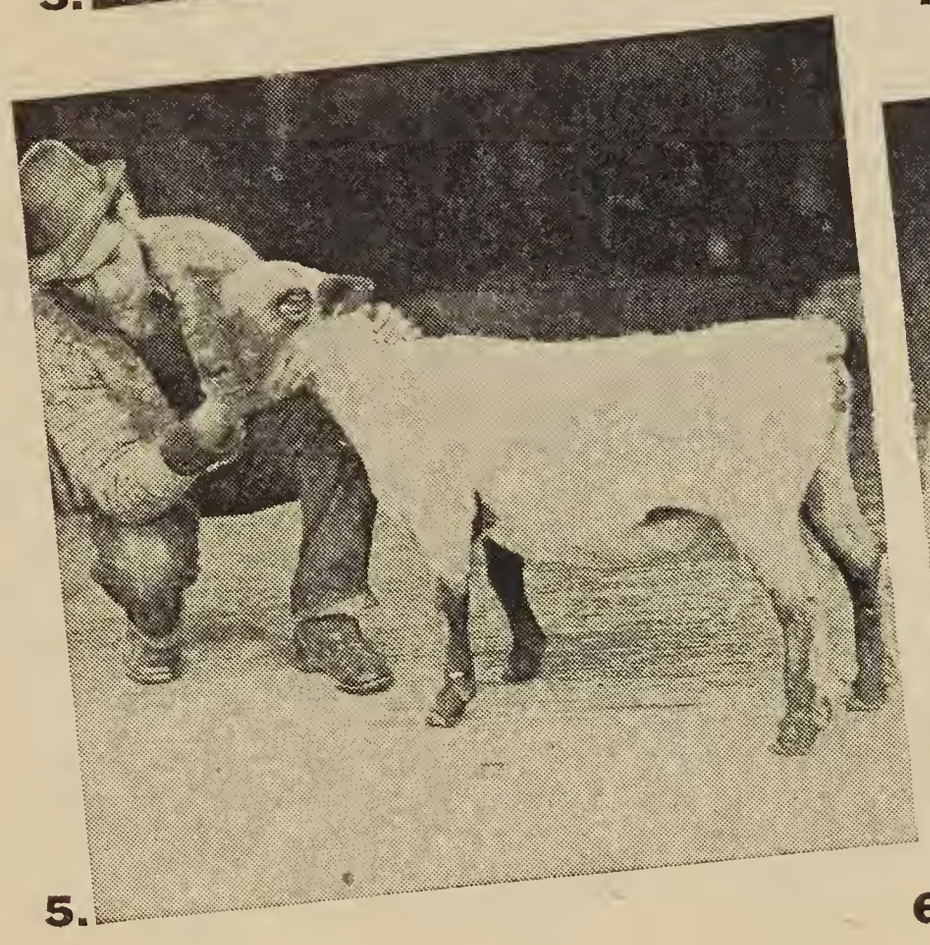
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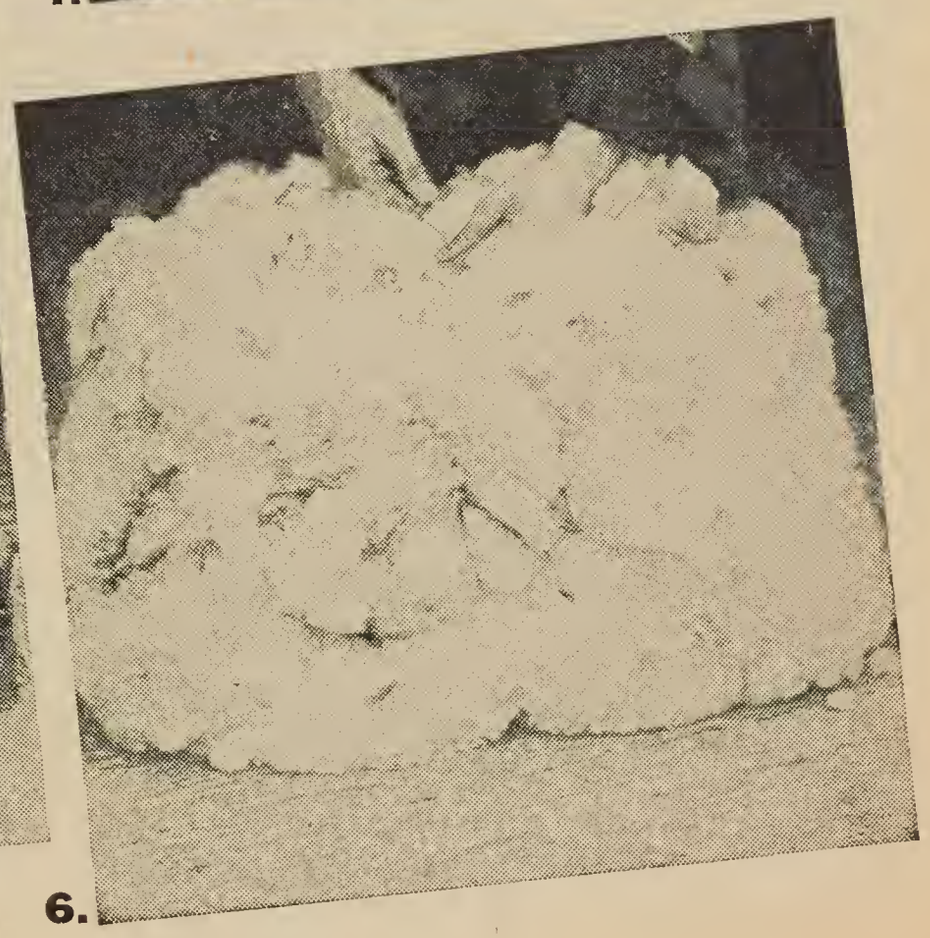
3.



4.



5.



6.

WHAT THE PICTURES SHOW

1. *A sheep held in the proper position for shearing the wool off the belly. The shearer continues to shear down over the belly to the dock to remove the wool from the inside of the legs and crotch.*
2. *With the sheep resting on her right hip and her head and shoulders leaning against the shearer, the wool is shorn from the left hind leg and hip.*
3. *The position for opening up the neck and removing the wool from the under side of the neck and jaw, and the left side of the neck and head. The right foot of the shearer is between the sheep's hind legs, his right knee is firmly held on sheep's brisket between the fore legs, and his left foot and leg below the knee is placed just in front of the sheep's backbone.*
4. *On the home stretch, with only a part of the right side and right hind leg to be shorn.*
5. *The matter-of-fact appearance of the ewe immediately after she was shorn shows that the shearer did not tire her out. Because he knew his business, the ewe did not struggle and the fleece was removed quietly and without undue hurry.*
6. *Tying the fleece. This fleece has been rolled with the flesh side out and when tied will be a neat, attractive bundle. Fleeces like this, which are free from second cuts, chaff and dirt, sell at a premium.*

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

Substitute for State Milk Price-Fixing

DAIRYMEN of the New York milk shed will be interested in the outline on page 14 of this issue of the Rogers Milk Bill, now before the New York State Legislature.

This bill is designed to give dairymen and milk distributors something of a marketing tool with which to work, following the discontinuance of State milk price-fixing.

The Rogers bill, if passed, provides for the setting up of both producer and distributor bargaining associations in any market, like Rochester or Albany, representing the producers and the dealers in that particular market. To these bargaining associations the proposed law would give legal authority to make marketing agreements and to set milk prices for the market they represent. In case producers and dealers in these marketing associations cannot agree upon a price, they may appeal to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who could then intervene and set milk prices for the current period. Provided also in the bill is authority for the Commissioner to intervene if prices agreed upon by dealers and producers are so high as to be against the public interest. Thus consumers are protected.

This bill may have its faults. It probably will need some change and amendment after it has been given a trial. But there is no doubt that something of the kind is needed. Otherwise every dairy cooperative and every milk distributor will be working individually against every other cooperative and every other distributor, with the result that nothing but chaos and ruinous prices will follow.

One of the chief causes of the failure of State price-fixing was the fact that it did not have the support of many dealers or producers because they did not have the responsibility for fixing their prices themselves. If this new Rogers plan is finally made into law, dealers and producers would have to assume the responsibility of maintaining their own agreements and of making the minority who attempted to break them toe the line.

The Will to Pay

ONE of the best compliments to farmers that I have heard in a long time comes from Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, who says that farmers have "the will to pay." No greater tragedy could happen to agriculture than for farmers so to lose their independence that they no longer had the determination to meet their financial obligations and thus get out of debt. It is to the eternal credit of farmers of the Northeast that more than half of them, in spite of all the hard times, are still free and clear of all mortgage debt. It is of course no discredit whatever to those other farmers who still have mortgages on their farms, providing they still have "the will to pay".

The privilege that farmers holding Land Bank mortgages have, of paying only the interest on their mortgages during this emergency period, has enabled many farmers to keep their farms and homes. But such a privilege will do irreparable damage if farmers forget that the only way to get a farm free and clear of a mortgage is to pay the principal as well as the interest. Failure to pay the principal for the present only puts off that much longer the day when you can have the satisfaction of burning the mortgage.

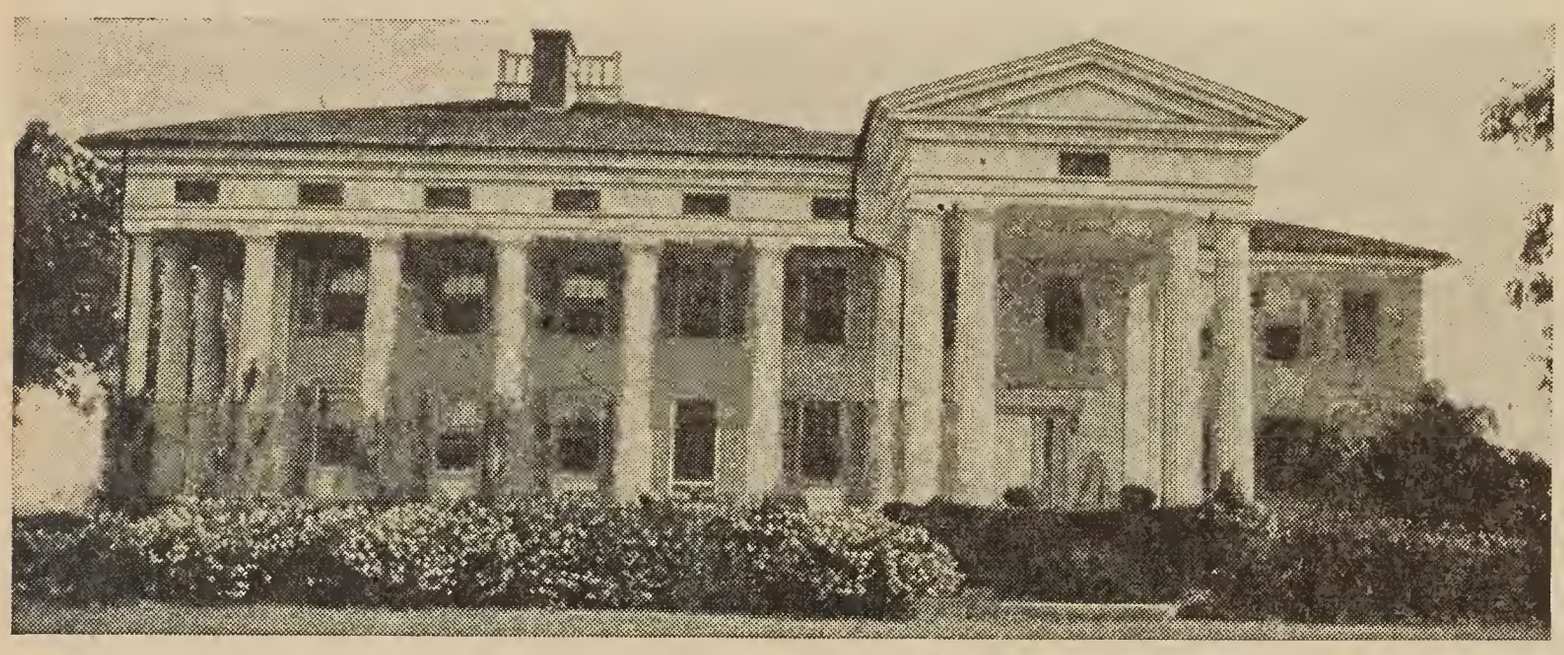
How Long Do Seeds Live?

SOME WEEKS ago I worked all one afternoon sowing garden and flower seed in boxes indoors so as to have my own early plants. But most of the contrary things never came up at all. I figured that the reason for this failure was that in trying to be economical I used up seed that had been bought last year or the year before and it was too old. At the time of sowing it, I thought I was too busy to test it.

Well, I started all over, got new seed, tested it, sowed it, and now I have a fine stand. If I had used untested poor seed directly in the field I would have lost my season's crop, for the chances are it would have been too late to replant it.

This raises an interesting question of how long a seed lives. Personally I never will take a chance on old seed again unless I test it before planting. Nevertheless, there is evidence that some kinds of seed do not lose their germinating power after even fifty or a hundred years. Unfortunately this applies to weed seeds more than it does to those of cultivated plants. All of you have noticed how after a barn or a house is burned down weeds spring up immediately, even when there has been no chance for new seeding.

At this planting time, it is good to remind ourselves again not only that seed must be of good quality, but also that it pays big dividends to treat the grains and potatoes to prevent disease.



Speaking of interesting old-time houses, how do you like this one? It is known as the "Hallett Place", and is located at Wayne, Steuben County. It is claimed that on a clear day one can see five lakes from the observatory on top of the house, and being on a watershed, it is said that water from one side of the house flows south through the Susquehanna River to Chesapeake Bay, while on the other side it flows northward through the St. Lawrence River to the ocean.

Samuel Hallett built this place for his wife, Eliza Ann McDowell, daughter of one of the local pioneers. The house is supposed to have been built to resemble George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. Entertained within its walls during its long history were many notable people, including James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald; Belle I. Spencer, novelist; and Governor Barrows of Tennessee.

The last owners of this house deeded it to the State of New York, and it is now being held by the State until some policy is developed for its use.

Old Man Trouble Watching You

"Mild January weather, with subsequent increase in use of automobiles by New York State motorists, resulted in an increase of about 53 per cent in fatal automobile accidents."—*Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.*

IT CAN be stated further that the increase in percentage of accidents continued during the entire winter, not only in New York but in all other northeastern States.

When we read of the thousands of people killed and injured by automobiles, all of us have a tendency to shrug our shoulders and think that that is the other fellow's trouble. But it isn't. With such a great number of people killed and injured, the laws of chance are such that, sooner or later, some of our own near friends or relatives are bound to be included among the victims. If there were only some way to drive home these terrifying, awful truths to every automobile driver, what a lot of suffering could be saved! There is only one answer to this great problem, that is DRIVE MORE CAREFULLY.

How Long Does a Farmer Work?

COST ACCOUNT studies on 95 farms for the year 1935, made by the New York State College of Agriculture, show that the average number of hours of farm work per man on these farms is equivalent to 327 nine-hour days, or 294 ten-hour days, or an average of eight hours per man for every day in the year.

Now, you may say that these figures don't apply to you or to your farm, because you work from twelve to thirteen hours per day. Of course there are a good many days when you do work twelve and more hours, but are there not other days in the year when you only do the chores? Maybe the weather made it impossible for you to work outdoors; maybe you took the day off to go to a ball game or to the Fair (at least I hope you did!). In any case, every day off holds down the average length of the working day.

Try This

IT IS not too late to do something about pasture improvement. Get three or four pounds of wild white clover seed. Pick out three or four acres of pasture on which you would like to try an experiment, and scatter that seed at the rate of a pound an acre. Apply some superphosphate and, if the land is sour, some lime to the same piece. Then compare this improved section with the rest of your hill pasture this year and next. Those who have tried it claim that this kind of pasture improvement is the coming thing in Northeastern dairying.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN GOOD old Yankeeland, which may be anywhere in the Northeast, they tell a story about the farmer who sent his hired man to the distant woodlot to chop wood. The hired man made sure that he took his lunch with him; also his watch so that he would know when to eat his lunch and especially when to come home.

After a while the hired man came back. "Where's your ax?" inquired the farmer. "I forgot and left it home," said the hired man.

"Do you mean to tell me," yelled the farmer, "that you went way back to that woodlot, over a mile, to chop wood and forgot your ax?"

"Well," said the hired man, "you can't expect a man to remember everything!"

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If you have been underestimating the important part played by trucks in present day marketing, just take a look at a few of the trucks on the Menands Market near Albany.

Catching the "Sleepers"

By DAN DEAN

TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y., POTATO GROWER

NEW YORK potato growers need more efficient marketing methods, and I suspect that producers of fruits and vegetables would be equally helped. Too often the farmer loses by not knowing the fair market value of his product. If he is located close to a large city market like Rochester, N. Y., and knows both the usual quality of produce sold there and the trade conditions of the market, he can get the market quotations by radio or daily paper and know what his stuff is worth at the farm. But thousands of farmers further away must sell to buyers who know exactly what they can pay and leave a profit. If the farmer asks too much, he loses a sale. If he asks too little or listens to smooth-tongued lies he loses part of his hard-earned wages for production, as too many potato growers have in the last five months. Buyers call this "Catching the sleepers".

For nearly one hundred years most up-state New York produce went to distant cities, first by canal boat, then by railroad. Few farmers had sufficient produce to load a boat or a car at a time, or the necessary experience to sell it in cities without loss.

The country shipper became a necessity under the old conditions of transportation. With or without a warehouse he bought of different farmers until he had enough to ship. A car of potatoes often came from a dozen farms. The shipper sold to a city wholesaler who was forced to have a large warehouse and considerable capital, for he had to buy not only potatoes but cabbage, onions, apples, oranges and other fruits and vegetables each in carload lots. Some wholesalers sold for farmers on commission.

The country shipper system long had real advantages for the farmer. The shipper would buy any quantity of anything the farmer wanted to sell, at any time, and always for cash.

ANOTHER big advantage was market information. A phone call told the farmer just what the dealer was paying for the quality of produce usually marketed in that vicinity. Today the farmer must often guess after study of market quotations from distant cities where trade conditions may be different and unfamiliar.

The worst disadvantage of the country shipper was that the poorest wagonload of potatoes in a car set the price of the whole carload to him, and so to all the good growers. This was one of the greatest causes of the decline of the state's potato industry.

Within the last twenty years, transportation by motor truck upon improved highways has gone far to revolutionize the marketing of farm produce, particularly in the northeastern states. Maine and Idaho potatoes, and oranges and vegetables from California and Florida, must still go to market by rail, but in New York most of the old shippers have gone out of business and farmers must find new marketing methods if they are to get fair prices.

The country shipper and city receiver system based first upon canal and then upon rail transportation took over one hundred years to develop. In the few years that we have had truck transportation upon stone roads, a dozen or more different marketing plans have been tried out, and we are slowly learning from hard experience the conditions under which each of them will work best.

MOST of us fail to stop and think. We do not see that the new transportation by truck has made many of the old marketing methods, suited to canal and railroads, as obsolete as is the horse and buggy upon the highway. And equally we fail to see the vital need of new market ideas that fit the needs of the new truck transportation, even though they were once worth but little. Most of all, we need common sense with which to get the most out of the possibilities of the new transportation.

Few consumers could drive out to the farm to buy in the old horse and buggy days. Now millions use the family car to buy produce direct from the farmer. Next comes the city or village grocer driving his light delivery truck to the farm. The third step is where the big city wholesaler sends his big truck to the farm to fill the needs of hundreds of groceries and thousands of consumers. But no matter what way the city reaches out to the farmer to buy from him, the grower must know what his stuff is worth if he is to sell without loss.



Potato blossom time in Aroostook County, Maine. Will these potatoes be marketed as efficiently as they are being grown?

Often the farmer does his own trucking. He may retail to a circle of consumers, just as his father or grandfather did with horse and wagon. Or he may deliver in larger quantities to groceries or the wholesale produce house.

Once more the country shipper is coming back. He buys of the same farmers and sells to the same wholesale house as before, but this time he delivers by truck instead of by rail.

THE city retail market has its roots far back in history. Thousands of European villages have their market-places, many of them hundreds of years old. Here on specified market days the food producers meet consumers. But here in America such markets have never overcome the preference of our consumers for buying at the grocery, and any new marketing plan must consider this American preference.

The canal boat loaded with Washington county potatoes found its market place at a New York city dock, just as the railroad car often found a market place on a city switch. Under the old transportation methods the city wholesaler was tied close to a dock or to the city end of a railroad track.

The most important development in produce marketing in recent years is a new kind of market that utilizes the possibilities of truck transportation and stone roads. Farmers ship their produce to this market by truck, and from it a new type of American business man, the traveling wholesaler, distributes food to consuming centers which may be hundreds of miles away.

These new wholesale markets may be located in a producing section far from a big city, or may be in or close to a city. The Benton Harbor, Michigan, market is in the heart of the fruit section of that state. In it have been sold as much as $2,822,285 worth of fruit and vegetables in a season to buyers from sixteen states, some of them as far as 600 miles away. The quantity was equal to 6,798 carloads, which would have made a train 55 miles long.

The egg auction at Flemington, New Jersey, did a business of $1,244,234 last year. One of the most vital factors in its success was the use of State inspection for every case of eggs. Buyers came long distances and paid the highest prices because they knew they were sure of good stuff.

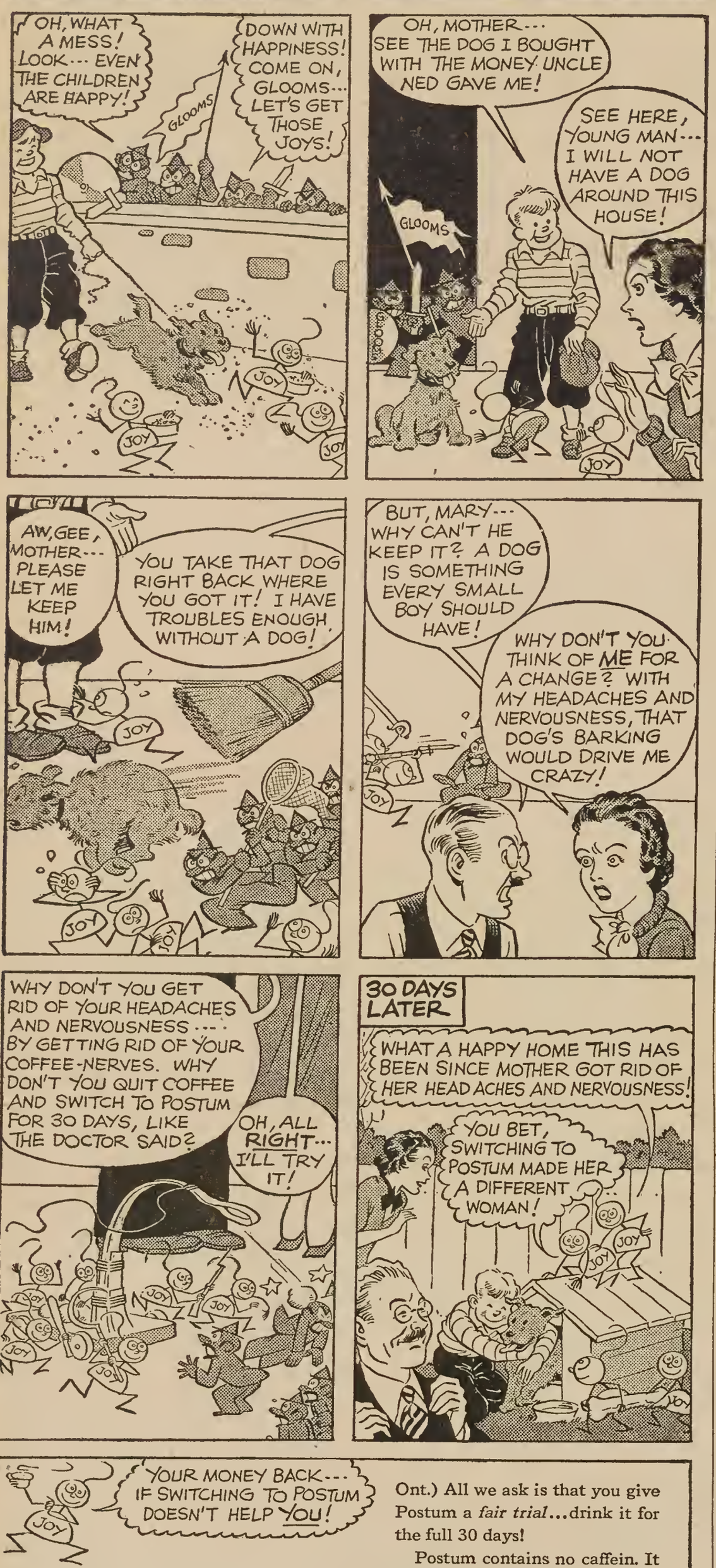
The older markets in up-state New York started as retail markets. Now with the truck several are more and more becoming wholesale markets on a far larger scale. In the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania potatoes have been marketed for the last three years through the use of State inspection, delivery being mainly by truck.

What can we do for the better marketing of New York potatoes? First and most important must come the breeding of new varieties of high quality, as much better than the old varieties of the Rural type as the McIntosh apple is better than the old Baldwin and Ben Davis.

But that will take years. In the meantime I strongly urge that New York potato growers get together, study all the different new plans that have been tried, and adopt those parts of each that best fit our New York State conditions.

(*Turn to Page* 17)

JOYS and GLOOMS



Ont.) All we ask is that you give Postum a *fair trial*...drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms...Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate...and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods product.

IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days, *you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan, and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg,

(This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

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Your INK and PAPER

Some Prize-winning Letters from the Contest, "Why I Read American Agriculturist."

ONE of the finest advantages which a farm family has is the blessing of genuine neighborliness. Countless farm families enjoy the steadying security of true neighbors. Having known the *American Agriculturist* since childhood, I have really learned its neighborly attitude. Knowing some of its staff personally, I have felt its genuine desire for service.

I receive inspiration and renewed faith from the messages of Messrs. Van Wagenen, Babcock, and Eastman. The practical lessons of Messrs. App, Huttar, Weaver and others are truly helpful. The news articles by Mr. Skeffington, the impartial, unbiased reports of Mr. Spencer on dairy marketing, and the honest straightforward explanations of vital issues are leading to a greater interest in and a sounder solution of northeastern farm problems.

I praise *American Agriculturist* for its cleanliness. I am proud to have my children read its pages. I haven't a fear or doubt concerning any advertiser. I respect the advice and wisdom of its Service Bureau. And when the evening's chores are finished there is nothing finer for clean fiction than the stories carried in *American Agriculturist.*

The home in which I have a part is a better place in which to live because of *American Agriculturist's* presence there. To sum it all up, I am a subscriber because I am a farmer and the *American Agriculturist* represents all that is fine and noble in a farmer's life.—*W. E. P., New York.*

* * *

The Human Appeal

THE CHARM of a pioneer atmosphere sets the *Agriculturist* apart from other farm papers. I like the spirit which even insists upon the rugged words which grew out of the soil. I like the stories of "old days", the poems dealing with the little everyday sweetnesses we are so apt to overlook if not reminded of — such refreshing poetry after the tortured agonies of modern free verse!

I like the articles on child care, fashion, beauty, time-saving, money-making, "making-something-out-of-nothing" (let us have many more of these). I like the paragraphs which tell us how to make our lives more beautiful. By the way, don't skimp the women's pages. Some editors never seem to realize the part that farm women have on the farm. (The farm without the home and the farm woman would be no farm.—The Editor).

I like your articles on selling direct to the consumer. We can't have too many, because they are the guideposts to true farm relief, relief available to the individual. And we know the aim of the *American Agriculturist* is to help farm folks.

So roll on, *American Agriculturist.* Strike hard on these notes and increase your beacon light.—*Mrs. M. M. F., Vermont.*

* * *

To Hold or Sell?

MY FATHER and mother were *American Agriculturist* subscribers ever since I can remember and I have always read your paper. When I married my next door neighbor eleven years ago, we subscribed to it and now our children read it. Why? Because:

1. *American Agriculturist* is an old friend — one we love and respect and find an ever present help.

2. *American Agriculturist* is constructive and uplifting. Even in the darkest part of the depression, the articles always looked on the helpful, hopeful side of the issue discussed.

3. *American Agriculturist* is timely. One day we wondered whether we should sell our potatoes immediately or keep them at least over the holidays. In the issue that came that very week was an article, "To Hold Or Sell."

4. *American Agriculturist* is complete. There is something of interest and value for every phase of work carried on as farm projects.

5. *American Agriculturist* advertises truthfully. I always read the ads, have answered many of them, and have never been fooled or misled.

6. *American Agriculturist* has good editorials, humor (those chestnuts!), a place for readers to express their views, a very helpful protective service, competent contributors, and is my ideal of an inexpensive, all-around farm and home paper.—*Mrs. M. S. A., New York.*

* * *

No Time for Theory

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST evidently recognizes the fact that rural people have no time nor inclination to read articles written by those who simply theorize and are not experts along their various lines. We are all struck with the fact that *American Agriculturist* writers know their stuff, whether it's Dr. Work with his vegetables; Huttar and Weaver with their eggs and chicks; Cosline with his service page; or Frank App out on a limb.

I must not fail to mention the one and only Jared Van Wagenen, who so uniquely and enticingly pictures the past.

I know many persons who, upon the arrival of the *American Agriculturist,* turn first to "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff", the page contributed by the manager of the greatest agricultural cooperative in all the world. Ed Babcock's page is so unique, so different, so stimulating that he gains his point by making us think.

And now for the Editor, Ed Eastman — God bless him, and "may his shadow never grow less." How could this man write such human editorials to his country friends, had he not the background of a plain country boy, raised in a good country home where he was called upon to contribute his share in the work on the farm?

The *American Agriculturist,* in my opinion stands as the foremost agricultural paper because it is constructed and maintained by such men as these. We have come to know them. We enjoy their paper for what *they* are, for men do not "gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles", nor fine inspirational editorials from prigs or demagogues. Therefore, I am a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* because of the men behind it — because of their knowledge of the subjects they treat and their devotion to the task of raising the standard of living on the American farm to a position of comfort and security.

—*J. H. S., N. Y.*



WHAT STARTENA DOES FOR BABY CHICKS, GROWENA DOES FOR PULLETS!

NORTHEASTERN poultry raisers are singing the praises of the new Startena fortified with Pur-a-tene. They have found that the Startena fortified with Pur-a-tene gives them chicks weighing up to a quarter of a pound more at six weeks. They have found that they can raise as many as 95 to 98 chicks out of every 100 that they start by feeding Startena. They see a big difference in feathering and all-round development at 6 weeks.

Most of the folks whose chicks are past 6 weeks of age are now continuing on Purina Growena. They are finding that what Startena does for baby chicks, Growena does for growing pullets. And there's every reason why it should.

Just as Startena is a complete feed, Growena is a complete feed, too. Made from only the finest ingredients, including cod-liver oil, buttermilk, Pur-a-tene and ten other ingredients, Growena furnishes everything a growing pullet needs for full body development.

There's no crowding or pushing with Growena, just full natural development that gives you a big sturdy pullet at 5 months, ready to stand the strain of heavy laying. Sixteen pounds of Growena — that's all it takes to give you a big 5-months-old pullet ready to do a money-making job in the nest. Put your pullets on Growena now and cash in on high egg prices next fall!

PURINA MILLS . . . Buffalo, N. Y. . . . St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Listen in for Chic Martin and the Purina Singers every weekday except Saturday, over your favorite radio station.



TURKEY RAISERS!

There's no feed like Purina *Turkey* Startena to start poults off with extra life, growth and vigor. If you want healthy and fast growing birds at 6 weeks, get Turkey Startena for your poults. See your Purina dealer!



CATS IN THE GREAT FLOOD



THIS picture was taken on my farm near Charleston, Missouri, during the recent flood. Mr. H. D. Ficklin, the farm manager, tells me the following story.

When the Mississippi River levee was dynamited near Charleston, the flood waters rushed back to the setback levee, which runs through my farm. Three days later, most of the farm buildings looked like the barn in the above picture. Of all the people or animals caught in the flood, none acted so strangely as the cats.

Up to the roof of the barn they would scramble and become absolutely panicky. They would lose all their usual hunting instinct and actually starve to death, with rats and mice all around them.

You can't quite see it in the above picture, but right in front of the door is a white cat. Mr. Ficklin tells me that when he took the picture the cat was in the last stages of exhaustion, and yet right in the barn were scores of rats and mice that had been forced into the loft by the rising waters.

I am reminded of the way some people act when they are placed in unfamiliar surroundings or find themselves faced with an emergency. If circumstances suddenly confront them with trouble and at the same time with a great opportunity, they go panicky over what might happen; they absolutely refuse to reach out for something that conditions have placed right in their laps.

We are in fast changing times. We need leaders who can quickly adapt themselves to new conditions. We need attitudes that are not complaining about the world going to the dogs, but rather on the lookout for all that the changing world is placing right in our laps.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
898 Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, Mo.

The significance of a recent statement is so vital that we invite the attention of the readers of the American Agriculturist.

SHEFFIELD FARMS CO., INC.

"With the power of negotiation back in our hands, the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association halted the downward movement of milk prices by gaining for our members a price for our April milk equal to the price paid in April, 1936.

"The base price is $1.69 a hundred pounds. It represents an outstanding achievement in collective bargaining between our co-operative and the Sheffield Farms Company.

"At present we are in a transition from emergency milk control with fixed prices to free negotiations, and in the next several months we expect to formulate a definite policy respecting the classified price plan. Meanwhile our price for April of $1.69 per hundred pounds, determined in advance, will exert a steadying influence on the dairy industry."

FRED E. MATHER, *President*
Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association.

SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, INC.
524 WEST 57th STREET NEW YORK CITY



Number 550

By PAUL B. BROOKS, M. D.
Deputy Commissioner of Health, Albany, N. Y.

A COW, so the story goes, kicked over a lantern and started the great Chicago fire of 1871. A cow, also, in this case herself a helpless victim of circumstances, near the close of 1936 was the innocent cause of a conflagration of another sort: a scarlet fever epidemic in which approximately one out of every ten of the people of a New York State village contracted the disease. "Number 550" was the designation by which she was identified by State health department investigators.

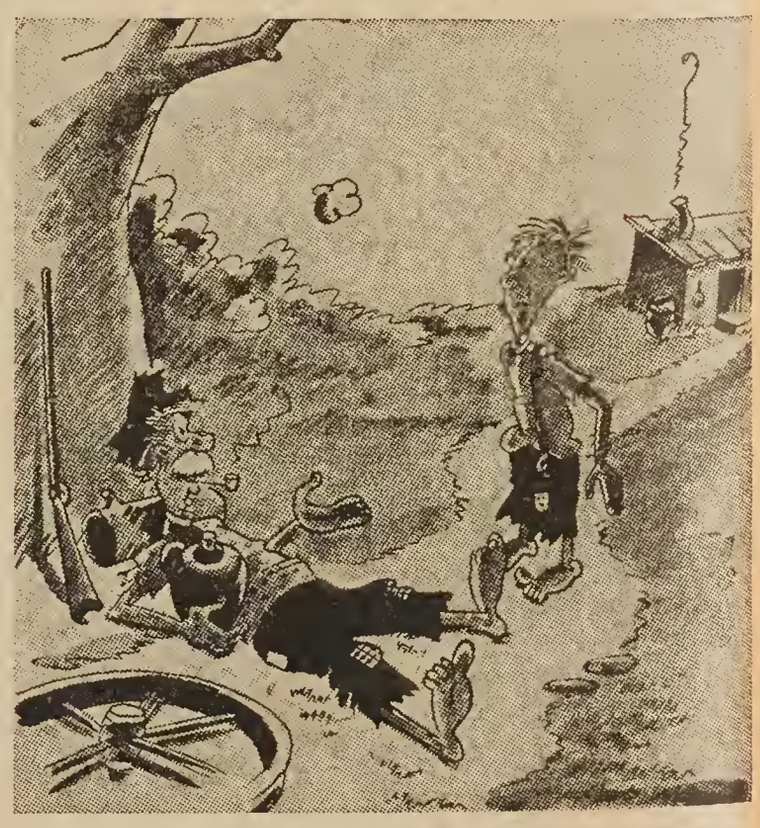
This epidemic of nearly five hundred cases, six of them fatal, was the direct result of the right hind quarter of the udder of Number 550 having been infected with virulent human hemolytic (blood dissolving) streptococci by a milker who quite evidently had suffered from a mild attack of scarlet fever shortly before. Not that there is anything new in this milker-udder-epidemic association; other epidemics, both of scarlet fever and septic sore throat, have been traced to udders infected with disease germs of human origin. In no previous New York State epidemic, however, have the investigators been able to acquire so many illuminating details or piece together so clear and complete a picture. It is almost as if they had been able to watch the progress of the bacterial gangsters as they moved from the throat to the hands of the infected milker, thence probably through a scratch or abrasion, to the teat and then to the milk-secreting glands of the udder of Number 550, multiplying there and ultimately finding their way through the milk to the throats of nearly five hundred susceptible persons. From the fact that the dealer whose Grade A Raw milk was responsible sold only about 350 quarts daily, it is apparent that they multiplied vastly and that the milk was heavily charged with them.

When the last chapter in the life story of Number 550 opened she was on a farm from which the milk was going to a pasteurizing plant. She "freshened" in November. Early in December it appears, a milker on this farm was ill with a condition which, so far as the record shows, was not diagnosed but which, from the description, evidently was mild scarlet fever. He milked Number 550 regularly. On December 10 the proprietor—Mr. A, for convenience—observed that the udder of Number 550 was swollen and tender in the right hind quarter. They continued to milk her, but whether the milk was included, after the discovery of the condition, with that going to the pasteurizing plant, the record sayeth not. In any event, there is no evidence of scarlet fever cases having been traceable to it.

At about this time Mr. B., a milk producer and dealer in raw milk, was looking for cows tested for Bang's disease and made a deal with Mr. A, as a result of which Number 550, with eight others, was delivered to Mr. B on or about December 15. As to whether or not Mr. B knew of the swollen udder, the evidence is somewhat conflicting. Mr. A is reported as stating that he called Mr. B's attention to the condition; on the other hand the evidence seems to indicate that a veterinarian had certified, at the time of delivery, that he had examined all of these animals and found them free from disease. Number 550 took her place in Mr. B's milking line and her milk went with the rest to his customers from the 17th of December to the 20th, inclusive — possibly on the 21st.

Returning again to scarlet fever, this disease has an "incubation period" of from two to seven days, which is to say that symptoms of the disease appear from two to seven days after the susceptible victims acquire the germs. In this instance it ran true to form. Between December 5 and 17, the 17th being the first day on which the milk of Number 550 is supposed to have been included, there had been a few scattered cases. Then the numbers began to jump: 12 on the 18th and on the next three days, the 19th, 20th and 21st, 24, 59 and 54, respectively. These figures may not be exact, but they are substantially correct. Either on the 20th or 21st — there seems to be some uncertainty as to which it was —Mr. B, for one reason or another, took Number 550 out of the milking line. That was the beginning of the end of the epidemic, but the "period of incubation" was still to be reckoned with. Other people already infected could be expected to come down with the disease during the next two to seven days, and they did. Of course, as in all scarlet fever outbreaks, there also were contact cases: persons who had been exposed through direct contact with others who were sick.

On the 22nd there were 22 cases.



"Hit Maw yerself. Yer old enough to fight yer own battles."—JUDGE.

SWINE

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS
MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $4.75 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $5.00 each
Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
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SHIPPED C.O.D. ON APPROVAL.
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COME NEW ENGLAND'S FINEST FEEDING PIGS
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. HAMPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE CROSSED
6-7 WEEKS OLD, $4.50 EACH.
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Our Guarantee: A Square Deal at All Times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS
CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE-BERKSHIRE-POLAND-HAMPSHIRE crosses, 6-8-10-12 weeks $4.50-$5-$5.50-$6. Double Vaccination if desired 50 cents each. P. O. ORDER — CHECK — C.O.D.
Selected Boars for immediate and future service at reduced prices. CHAS. DAVIS, Carr Road, Box 11, Concord, Mass.

86 PIGS FOR SALE
43 Chester & Yorkshire—32 Berkshire & Chester crossed—7-9 wks. old $4.50 each. 11 Nice Chester White pigs two months old $5.50 each. 2 Chester Boars 150-175 lbs. $25.00 each. Will ship any number C.O.D.
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On the 23rd, when the new cases numbered 39, it was recognized that there was an epidemic, the State forces got on the job, it was traced to milk from the B dairy and from that day the milk was pasteurized. The new cases grew less with succeeding days: 38 on the 24th and, after that 28, 19, 14, 10, 4, 5, 6 and 1. Why, it might reasonably be asked, with the number of new cases increasing from the 18th on, was it not until the 23rd that the existence of an epidemic was recognized? That was a period of nearly a week. The answer, so far as the question can be answered, is that that is a common experience in epidemics. The doctors, no doubt, were waiting to be sure of diagnoses; each was seeing only his own cases and not realizing that others also were seeing cases. Many, in fact, did not call doctors. So it was not until the 22nd or 23rd that case reports began pouring in to the office of the local health officer.

In retrospect, we know that when Number 550 was taken out of the milking line the source of the epidemic was removed. But it must be remembered that at that time it was not known that there was an epidemic. Naturally it was not until the investigation was begun and laboratory samples had been studied that the relation of Number 550 to the epidemic was established. When she was first examined by a State veterinarian, the right hind quarter was discharging yellowish, watery material which could not possibly be mistaken for normal milk. When the laboratory examined this, it reported hemolytic streptococci, like those found in the throats of scarlet fever patients. That, at least, was the substance of the report.

There is one economic aspect to the mastitis problem to which many dairymen appear to give too little consideration, i.e., the losses which they themselves may suffer from allowing a cow with an infected udder to "associate" with normal animals. Number 550 is dead, executed because of another's mistake. If a person known to have been ill and to have had a sore throat had not been permitted to milk her, the probabilities are that she would still be doing business and there would have been no epidemic. Every time a person with a "running sore" or who has sore throat — or has recently had it — is allowed to milk, the health of the cows is jeopardized. Number 550 may or may not have been valuable; the record is not clear on this point, but we know that valuable animals have been lost through inadvertent exposure to this risk. The cow whose accidental infection was responsible for one of our largest septic sore throat epidemics, and who met the same end as Number 550, was said to be the best cow in an unusually good herd. As to whether a cow infected with human "strep" can pass the infection to other animals, the evidence is at least suggestive. The investigation of a previous epidemic revealed that a cow which had stood next to the one held responsible for an epidemic later developed the same type of infection herself.

The "ordinary mastitis strep" — streptococcus Mastitidis for short, — a typically bovine germ, although believed to be relatively harmless, under ordinary circumstances, for man, may at times be very virulent when it finds its way from one bovine udder to another. Where cows gather together, inter-udder transportation facilities for germs are excellent. They can travel first class by milking machine or second class on the hands of milkers, with few stops between stations. If they object to travel, they can wait comfortably on the stable floor and sooner or later udders will come to them. The veterinarian, when he discovers a cow with a well marked mastitis, examines the animals on each side of her and not infrequently finds them also infected. Occasionally, when the prevailing germ strain happens to be particularly virulent, infection will go rapidly through an entire herd. Even if there could be a laboratory on every farm, there is no simple and practical way to determine which are virulent and which are not. The wise dairyman, acquainted with the ways of bacteria, when he discovers that a cow has mastitis, will not wait for a demonstration of virulence — most cows are too valuable to be used as guinea pigs. For the safety of his herd and in the interest of the quality of his milk, — in short, for his own protection — he will remove the sick animal immediately from contact with other members of the herd and dispose of her milk in such a way that it can not infect other animals or be used directly or indirectly for human consumption.

Number 550 departed this life on January 8, 1937. Perhaps cows do not have souls to go "marching on" but, living, they do have udders which, if sound, are among the valuable assets of the dairy farmer. Diseased they are a liability. There is food for serious thought in the story of Number 550. May her story, if not her soul, go "marching on"!

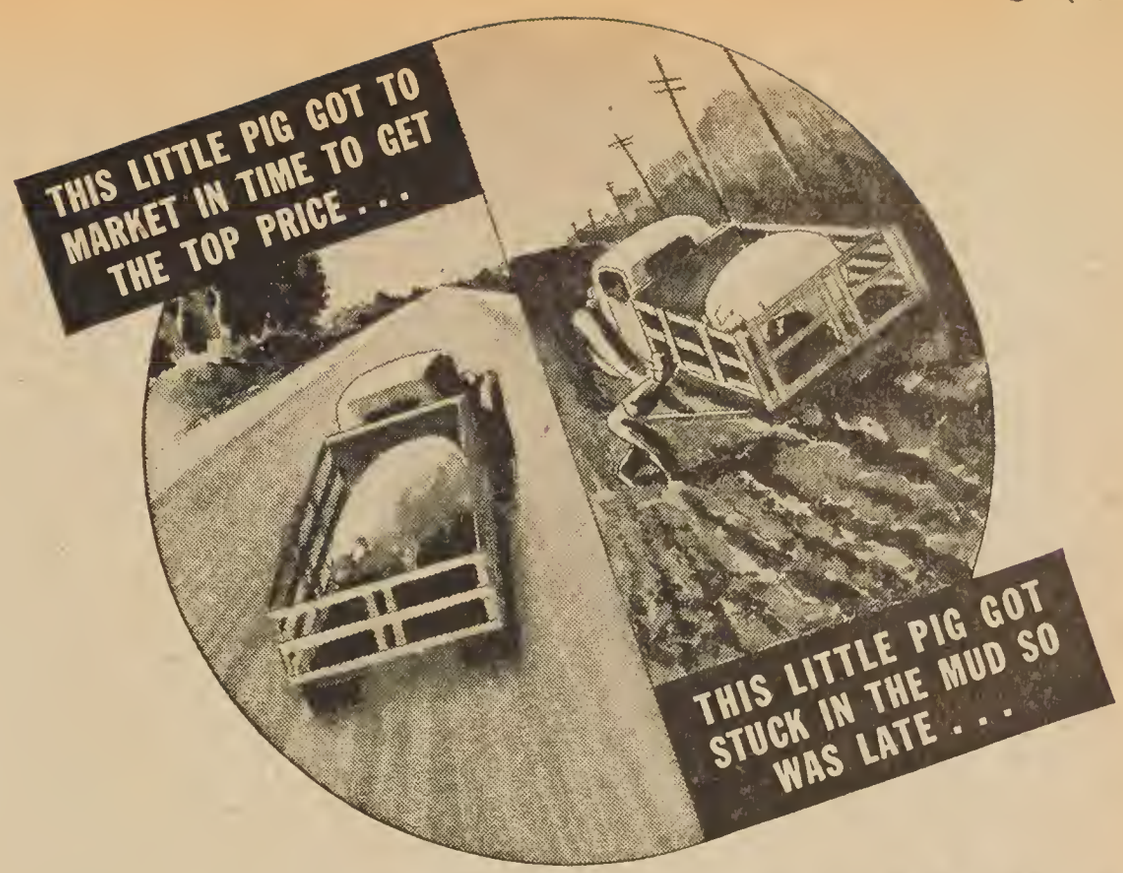
ANEMIA *in Suckling Pigs*

By JOHN WILLMAN.

THE young pig seems to have a small store of iron in his tissues, but the sow's milk is extremely low in this mineral, and it seems impossible to increase the content of iron of the milk by feeding iron compounds to the lactating sow. Therefore, if the pig does not get iron from other sources, he will not obtain enough of it from the sow's milk for the formation of the hemoglobin or red coloring matter in his blood, and as a result, he becomes anemic. When the pig has access to pasture he usually obtains sufficient iron from the soil and vegetation. The pigs that are raised in the barn or on concrete or wooden floors may become so anemic at two to four weeks of age that they may die before they reach the weaning age.

A few years ago losses were rather heavy because little was known about the cause or the prevention of anemia. When a farmer saw that his pigs were becoming listless, lacking in vigor, soft and flabby, and the skin and mucous membranes pale in appearance, he would turn them into the alley of the hog barn and would encourage them to exercise. Some times he would ask a young lad to chase the pigs. It was believed that anemia was caused by a lack of exercise. Some of them improved, perhaps because of the dirt and soil they picked up from the alley floor.

Research work at several experimental stations has shown that anemia may be prevented by administering iron to the suckling pig. A treatment now used by some farmers consist of swabbing the udder of the sow once daily with a saturated solution of ferrous sulfate. The suckling pig in this way gets small amounts of iron when he nurses. Other producers prefer to administer small amounts of this iron solution directly to the pig at weekly intervals. In either case it is best to start the treatments when the pigs are only three or four days of age. There is less danger from anemia after the pigs are six weeks old and have access to feed in a self-feeder or creep.



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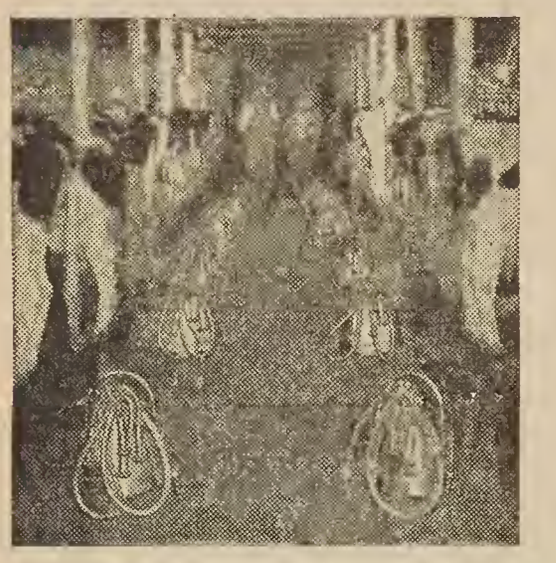
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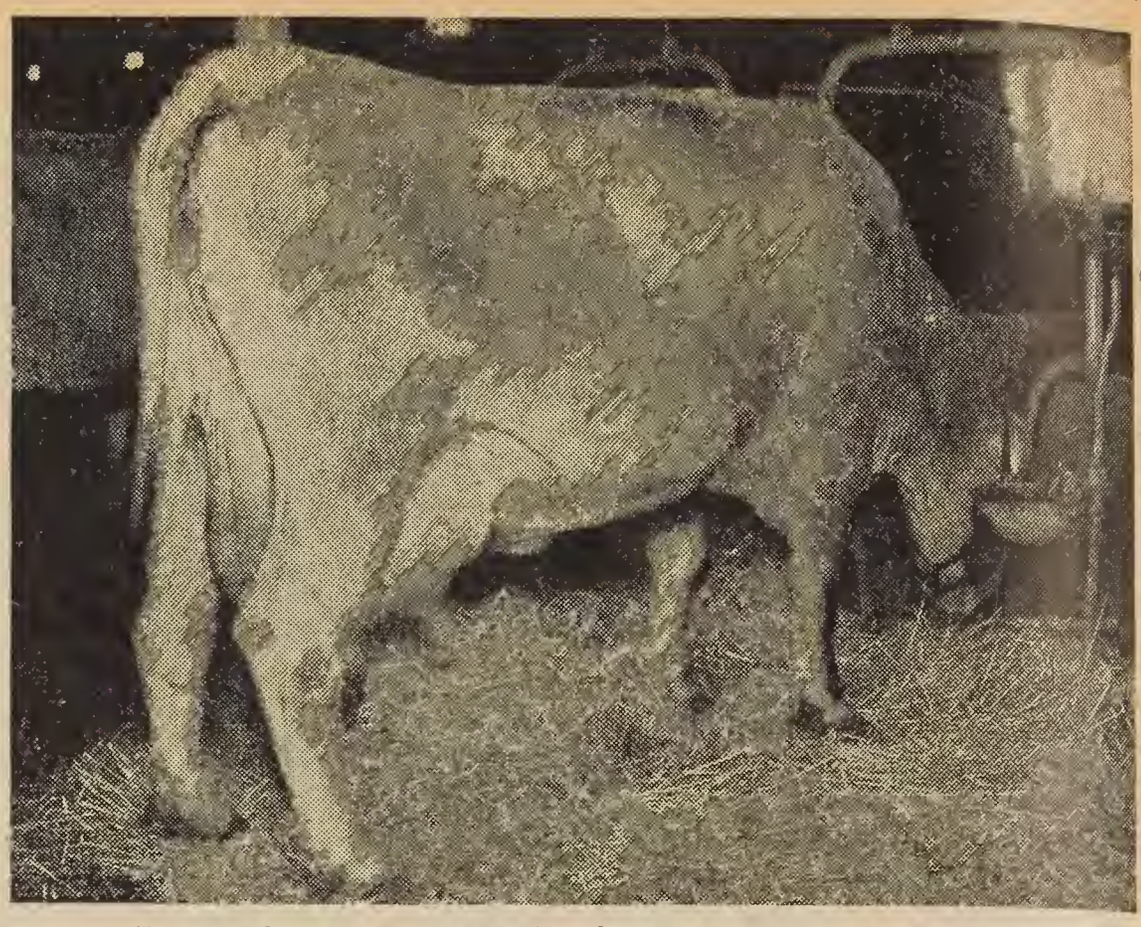
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I *Followed* My *Milk* *to* MARKET

By CHARLES L. DICKINSON

LAST WEEK I went to New York to see what happens to the milk produced on my farm. I followed the milk from my barn all the way to the consumer's table. As a result of this trip, I feel more strongly than ever that the dairy industry can be made a permanent satisfaction to us as dairy farmers only when we are willing to study our business with an open mind. I believe that such a study will show us the way to a sound method of marketing the products of our dairy farms so that consumers will be able to buy milk and dairy products at a reasonable price and still give farmers and distributors a profit consistent with the labor and investment of their respective branches of the dairy industry.

We dairymen are part of the world's biggest business. We help to produce pure wholesome milk that saves babies' lives, nourishes growing children, and contributes to the glowing health of everyone who drinks it. We help to produce golden yellow butter that makes those piping hot biscuits and muffins such welcome treats and that, combined with maple syrup and buckwheat cakes, makes breakfast a joyful ceremony. We put the cream in the nation's coffee. We serve the ice cream at Johnny's birthday party and we furnish the cheese to go with Mother's apple pie.

When I am milking my cows after a day in the fields or woodlot, I like to relax and think of all the different places that the milk which now is in the pail between my knees will be tomorrow. And then I realize how necessary the dairy industry is to the happiness and welfare of the nation. We dairymen are one of the biggest gears in the agricultural machine. Somehow the teeth of this big gear must be made true and strong and you and I are the ones that can put the machine in smooth running order. But before we can do this we must thoroughly understand the nature of the machine. Most of us have been so busy raising crops and caring for our stock that we have lost sight of the dairy business beyond the reach of our own farms.

Years ago our fathers and grandfathers brought the milk to the springhouse where mother or grandmother took charge and turned it into butter and cheese. Then every so often a trip to the village or city enabled them to trade the produce of their dairy enterprise for sugar and cloth and other necessities and luxuries they needed and could afford. Thus they followed their dairy business from the stable to the consumer. They knew immediately when there was a change in the demand of consumers. They could regulate their own business accordingly.

The development of the fluid milk business has increased the development of health safeguards and sanitary regulations pertaining to the production and distribution of fluid milk. Consumers have been educated to have complete confidence in the purity and wholesomeness of fluid milk. Add to this factor the concentration of population in the evergrowing cities and we find a steadily increasing demand for fluid milk.

Dairy farmers increased the production of milk on their farms to meet this growing consumer demand. But sudden changes in our economic system stopped the upward growth in the demand for our milk. Flossie and Daisy and the rest of the cows who make the milk here on our farms don't know anything about consumer demand and they continued to fill the milk pails twice a day, just as they did when the demand for milk was



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growing. We all know the result. Today more milk is being produced that conforms to the standards and regulations for fluid milk than can be sold in fluid form. We dairymen have lost sight of the consumer. The milk that we ship to market over and above the amount that is necessary to meet the normal demand for fluid milk cuts the price on all the milk we produce.

I have become thoroughly inoculated with the idea that we must look at this problem from every angle. When we sit on the milk-stool tonight and watch the foam pile up in the pail, let's remember that hundreds of thousands of other farmers are doing the same thing. Let's remember that the milk in the pail is a long way from the bottle on Mrs. Jones' doorstep and that hundreds of thousands of other farmers have pails of milk to fill this bottle. Let us remember that without the guarantee of health officials and without the facilities of an efficient system of distribution, Mrs. Jones' milk bottle won't be filled with your milk or my milk. Then perhaps we will be able to work together with all those who are essential in this great business of ours.

I believe that our first job is to strive to produce the very highest quality milk at the lowest possible cost. Every effort we, as farmers, make to better the quality of milk will be reflected in greater consumer demand. This demand will be further encouraged if we can produce milk profitably at prices that will attract the thousands of undernourished city families that are forced to count every penny a couple of times before they spend it for anything.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of stories telling what the author saw when he followed his milk to market. The first appeared on page 10 of the March 27 issue. The third will appear in an early issue.

This Shearing Business

(*Continued from Page 3*)

can be obtained through the Cooperative Wool Growers' Association or from hardware stores or dealers in agricultural supplies. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the single-ply twine averages about 300 feet to the pound and the four-ply averages about 340 feet to the pound. It takes about 8½ feet of twine to tie a fleece of average size.

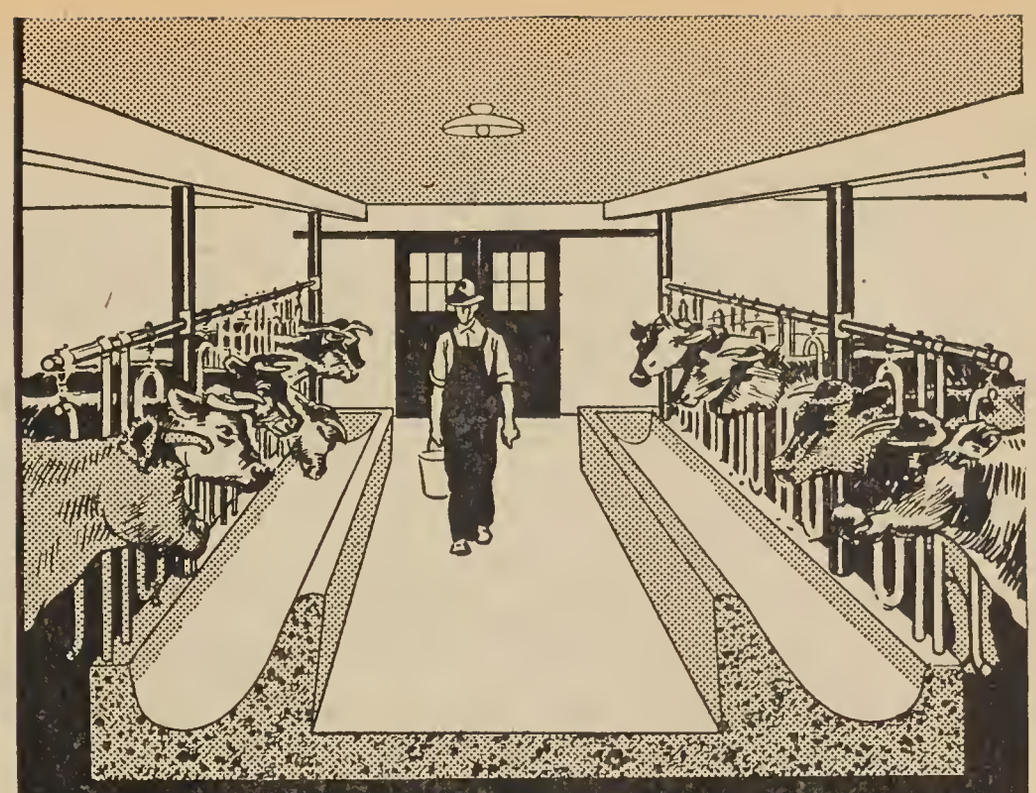
Sisal or binder twine or heavy, rough, jute twines should never be used for tying fleeces. When they are removed from the fleece, some of the loose fibers break off or shed from the body of the twine and become mixed with the wool fibers. Some of these loose fibers finally find their way into the finished woolen cloth. These bits of twine do not take the dye as do wool fibers, the cloth containing these fibers is imperfect, and the grower must stand his share of the losses due to these imperfections.

Roll the fleeces with the flesh side out, pass the paper twine once each way around the outside of the fleece, and tie the two ends of the twine into a firm knot. One pound of paper twine should be enough to tie about 30 or more fleeces.

A New Book

"Conservation of the Soil," by A. F. Gustafson. McGraw-Hill Book Company. List price, $3.00.

When we hear of soil erosion, we too often think that while it is a problem of other areas, it does not concern us. The fact is that erosion is causing heavy losses in much of our territory. Professor A. F. Gustafson of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has done an excellent job in calling the problem to our attention, giving causes for it and suggestions for control. It is a book that can be added with profit to the libraries of high school departments of agriculture as well as to libraries in farm homes.



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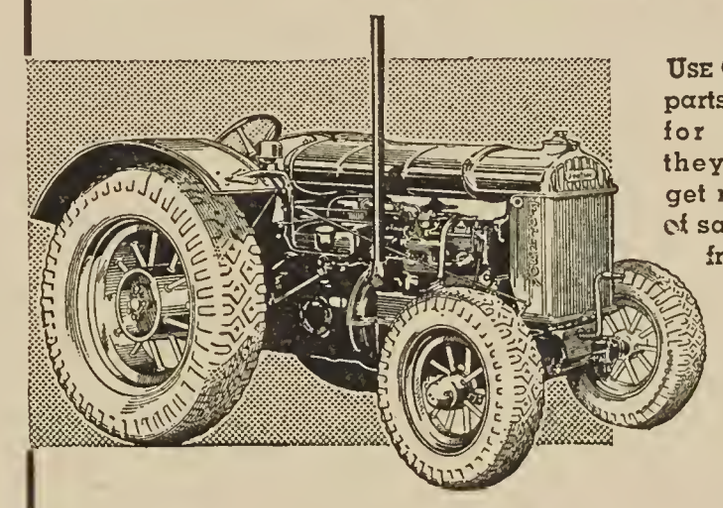
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Wagner Labor Act Upheld*

LEGAL history was made on April 12th when United States Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of Wagner Labor Relations Act, which gives "sole" bargaining rights to any majority group of employees. Court ruled that in so far as Wagner Act deals with situations actually affecting interstate commerce, it is perfectly legal. Five test cases were involved. In one of them, Court vote was unanimous; in other four cases, vote was 5 to 4.

Although Administration is jubilant over its victory, it is critical of fact that a single vote decided this important public question. *SLANT:* President's plan to pack Court with six more Justices could not prevent a single vote from tipping scales of Justice, for a Court of fifteen could divide 8 to 7 just as easily as Court of 9 can divide 5 to 4. Recent favorable decisions on New Deal laws remove all excuse which President may have thought he had for reorganizing Court, and he should now withdraw his un-American plan to destroy independence of Supreme Court.

New Unionization Drive

Ranks of labor unions are expected to swell this year as one immediate result of Court decision. Act asserts right of employees to organize and to bargain collectively, and to protect these rights declares that employers may not interfere with union activities nor refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees. Employers consider Act to be wholly one-sided and blind to "unfair practices" of labor.

According to Secretary of Labor Perkins, upholding of Wagner Act does away with principal cause of industrial unrest in America, for "sole right of collective bargaining" has been chief bone of contention in recent sit-down strikes. Secretary Perkins has called a conference, to be held April 20th, of important union officers and industrial leaders. They will discuss how labor and management can best cooperate in working out labor disputes under the Act.

■ *Penn Farmers End Sit-Down Strike*

SIT-DOWN strike in big Hershey Chocolate plant in central Pennsylvania makes farm news, in that farmers settled strike by methods which one often hears of in country store but rarely sees put into action.

Engineered by agitators from outside areas, sit-down strike tied up big milk plant which receives between 700,000 and 800,000 pounds of milk daily, hitting New York and New Jersey dairymen as well as Pennsylvania dairymen, as milk goes to Hershey from them also. After three days, strike threatened to disrupt entire milk market in that region and got to point where drastic action had to be taken. Strike was broken by sudden appearance at back doors of plant of about 3,000 farmers plus their hired help, a force that the most belligerent strikers could not resist. Strikers went back to work, and farmers got their milk market back.

SLANT: There is no more peaceful group of people in world than the Pennsylvania Dutch, and, incidentally, there are no better fighters when that "Dutch" is stirred up. It was stirred up when these farmers saw their market slipping away. Their determination in putting an end to Hershey strike proves that sit-down tactics are not going to be tolerated among farm folks and in farming communities.

■ *Spend Less Or Tax More*

UP ROSE in Congress other day Senator Joseph Robinson, New Deal majority leader, and declared government spending must be curbed. Said he:

> "We have about exhausted sources of taxation to which government is able and willing to resort. Manifestly we cannot go on extending Federal activities in fields and spheres of action and increasing expenditures without making some provision for them."

Next day President Roosevelt told newsmen that he had sent letter to every government bureau, urging officials to cut expenditures to limit.

Another annual deficit of four or five billions will be shown on June 30th when Federal government closes its books, and Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau has announced that Treasury will have to borrow more money before that date to foot current bills. Two reasons for this year's big deficit, in spite of larger government revenues, are said to be:

1. Income tax collections for first quarter of 1937 were about a million and a half below government expectations.
2. Relief costs refuse to go down.

SLANT: President and Senator Robinson's statements are commendable and to the point. Uncontrolled government spending must be stopped or country will be bankrupt. Sooner or later, all citizens will feel weight of burden in taxes or higher living costs.

■ *Farm Credit News*

"Pay Cash to Save Cash"

FIRST quarter of 1937 witnessed greatest growth yet registered in use of cooperative short-term credit through production credit associations of Northeast. With 671 new members and new loans of $3,000,000, increase is 36%.

Using 5% loans instead of dealer credit, farmers of South Jersey lead in actual increase in production credit financing. Highest per cent of gain was at Batavia, N. Y., where new loans this spring jumped to $149,400 compared to $65,700 last year — up 127%. Five associations had more than 85% increase.

Outstanding credits, including balances on loans made for more than one season, now total $8,700,000 as against $6,800,000 a year ago, and $4,800,000 two years ago.

Adopting slogan "pay cash to save cash," associations throughout Northeast are urging farmers to "buy their credit where it's cheapest, get the cash price, save their discounts and pocket the difference."

Attitude of many dealers is expressed by one in New Jersey who says: "From our standpoint as an implement dealer, production credit has enabled us to do business in a clean-cut way, selling our equipment for cash, and in turn being able to give the farmers themselves better deals and better service."

Northeast Farms in Demand

Demand for northeastern farms shows healthy pick-up, according to the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, which in past six weeks sold 72 parcels of repossessed real estate in New England, New York and New Jersey. Taken over in same period were 34 properties.

As mutual farm-mortgage institution, land bank policy on repossessed property is to put it back in hands of competent farmer as quickly as possible at an equitable price based on production value. Says bank's president, E. H. Thomson: "In past two decades mortality on some 36,000 first-mortgage loans averaged 8 in every 100. Most failures are due to misfortunes beyond human control, but some result from indifference on part of owner. Although bank sustains few losses on property taken over, greatest loss is to individuals themselves."

Considering present price of farm land and interest rates at which purchases can be financed, Thomson says he thinks it's especially good time now for experienced farmers to buy good farms. "Never before has the land bank been able to provide first mortgages at present 4% rate."

During 1932 Springfield Land Bank sold 435 farms and acquired 339. Current sales exceed acquirements.

Helps Pennsylvania Farmers

Reports on January 31, 1937, showed that 17,929 Pennsylvania farmers, or 9 per cent of all those in the State, were helped by mortgage or production credit loans by Farm Credit Administration.

■ *Gold Price Not to be Cut*

ON TOBOGGAN slide has been stock market for several weeks past. The cause, say experts, is rumor that President Roosevelt intends to reduce price paid by United States Treasury for gold. For many years before Roosevelt, standard gold price was $20.67 an ounce. To save country, particularly farmers, from further ruinous deflation, Congress and President gradually raised gold price to $35 an ounce. This, more than all other New Deal schemes, started commodity prices upward, and brought better times. Now, however, owing to government spending and other causes, there is danger of inflation. So government officials are talking of ways and means of preventing wild boom, which will surely be followed by another bad depression.

Declared untrue, however, by President is rumor that in order to prevent inflation government will reduce price of gold.

■ *Poultrymen Want Square Deal*

MASSACHUSETTS Federation of Poultry Associations recently wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and to Congressmen, urging that something be done about unsatisfactory egg-feed ratio. Said Poultry Association: "We feel that there are three definite steps that might be taken:

"1. Have AAA or Soil Conservation Act allow production of sufficient grain so that both animal feeders and consumers in industrial areas are able to secure grain for their uses at reasonable prices.

"2. Remove or materially reduce for period of a year the tariff on importations of corn.

"3. Increase the excise tax on importation of frozen or dried eggs."

Other groups of poultrymen, especially the NEPPCO (Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council), are also making wants of poultry industry known.

SLANT: Poultrymen are asking for no subsidy — just a square deal. In past years, poultry industry has been so lacking in organization that legislators have given scant attention to justified protests of individual hen keepers.

■ *Spanish War Tide Turned*

SPANISH government forces continue to display new fighting spirit which has turned tide in their favor after nine months of Rebel victories. At Madrid, now in its sixth month of siege, they have succeeded in bottling up nearly 4,000 Rebel troops in one sector of city which had been valuable base of attack for Rebels. Although Madrid is still being shelled, and is very short of food supplies, government forces feel confident that Rebels' siege of city is broken.

From other parts of Spain come stories of both Loyalist and Rebel victories. In northern part, on Basque front, things seem to be going in favor of Rebels, who are successfully blockading Bilbao. Population of nearly 400,000 is faced with starvation but refuses to surrender. Food is so scarce that some persons are eating cat meat. A Food Board is rationing food, each citizen getting about 4 cents worth daily. Should Bilbao fall into Rebels' hands, observers say victory will not affect course of war as a whole. Opinion now is that Loyalists will win, unless Italy or Germany finds some new excuse to come to rescue of Rebels.

End of war, however, is nowhere in sight, both sides fighting with undiminished fury.

■ *Time Marches On in Washington*

SINCE 75th Congress opened last January 4, time has marched on but there is little else to show for three months that nation's lawmakers have been at their job. Not a single appropriation bill for coming fiscal year has been finally approved, and less than 30 public laws (mostly minor ones) have been passed.

Thing that has thrown wrench into Congressional machinery is President Roosevelt's unjustified demand for change in Supreme Court. Marking time until this dangerous question is settled is such important legislation as permanent neutrality policy, farm relief, executive reorganization, Federal wage and hour regulation, and change in 1936 tax bill.

■ *Would Keep Coconut Oil Out*

REDUCTION or complete elimination of tariff on coconut oil is asked by Phillipine Islands through President Manuel Quezon, who visited Washington recently. To this proposal Congressman Bert Lord of Chenango

County, New York, put up emphatic opposition. Said Congressman Lord: "Reduction of tariff on coconut oil would work great injustice to dairymen. People of my district are certainly against any such plan. They want and need adequate protection."

Some who favor such reduction point out that much of this oil is used in making high-grade soap, for which there is no substitute of equal quality. Soapmakers see dairymen's point of view, so they suggest that coconut oil destined to be utilized for soap should be denatured and admitted to this country free, even if a tariff is imposed on coconut oil used for oleo.

■ *Government Loans For Electrification*

REPORTS from Rural Electrification Administration show that of 50 million dollars which this New Deal department had available for loans during 1936, about 47 million dollars has been allotted. This money was used for loans to regular utility companies, municipalities and cooperative electrification organizations to build power lines into rural districts.

Interesting is fact that none of this money was spent in New York State, yet New York State built more new rural lines in 1936 than any other State, and more during that year than total for five preceding years. In other words, utilities did job themselves without government aid, although it is probable that government interest in this work helped indirectly to stimulate more building in New York State.

SLANT: To credit of both the people and power companies of New York is this fact that such a splendid job of building power lines is being done without government subsidy.

■ *Keep Forest Service Where It Is*

PROPOSED by a committee appointed by President is plan to change administration of national forests from Department of Agriculture, where it now is, to Department of Interior. Vigorously fought is this transfer by Society of American Foresters, led by Professor H. H. Chapman of the Yale School of Forestry. Says Professor Chapman:

"We are convinced that the Forest Service, the Biological Survey, and other agencies dealing with organic resources should remain in the Department of Agriculture. . . . . Agricultural department has been capable of building up a program of land management, fire protection, and educational extension, which recognizes the common interests of private owners as well as public owners. This department has managed national forests for 32 years, as an integral part of a great conservation program for restoring our soil and its resources. . . . . Such a division of a well organized, efficiently functioning service can only lead to duplication, waste, and lowered efficiency and will do nothing to further the conservation of our soil, forests, and game."

SLANT: Professor Chapman's argument sounds like commonsense.

■ *CCC Camps Made Permanent*

SIGNED and sealed by President is order establishing CCC camps on permanent basis, with maximum enrollment of 300,000 youths per year.

Established were these camps four years ago for purpose of keeping idle young men busy and out of trouble. There are now about 2,000 camps and an enrollment of 350,000 men. There is one or more not far from where you live.

SLANT: Although much of work which CCC boys do has not been very efficient or profitable, yet it is better that they be at work, if it is nothing more than pounding sand in a hole, than meeting in gangs and cities and getting into dangerous mischief. CCC work has consisted in fighting fires, improving forests, and controlling insects and plant diseases.

■ *Do You Remember McGuffey's Readers?*

EDITING and revising famous McGuffey School Readers in New York City is committee of teachers, who hope to use these readers regularly in schools hereafter. *SLANT:* It would be interesting to know how many older persons have had their lives influenced by McGuffey's Peerless Readers. It is a safe bet that nearly all of the older generation knew and loved these readers in schooldays of long ago.

William Holmes McGuffey came of pioneer stock. His family settled in western Pennsylvania in 1769. Working his way through school and college, he finally became a college professor, but his claim to fame rests upon great influence he wrought upon lives of several generations of schoolchildren who were privileged to study Peerless Pioneer Readers.

McGuffey believed that a taste for good literature and high standards of conduct and morals could be taught through literature of right kind. His selections for his readers carried out this belief. Pick up one of McGuffey's old readers, open it anywhere, and your eye falls upon little gems like this:

I hear a sound below me,
A twitter of delight;
It is my friend, the swallow,
Come northward over the night.

Another fine bit of sentiment typical of McGuffey Readers' selections is Whittier's "In School Days," which goes in part as follows:

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are creeping...

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hands light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss
Like her — because they love him.

■ *Maple Sap News*

IN 1936, according to Professor J. A. Cope, extension forester at Cornell University, 10,000 farm families in New York State tapped three and a half million maple trees and produced 740,000 gallons of maple syrup valued at $1,036,000. Vermont producers of maple products turned out 889,000 gallons in 1936. Total output for entire country was 2,358,000 gallons in syrup or its equivalent. As there are no holdover reserves from last year in storehouses, it would seem that prices this year should be fairly good.

Speaking of modern maple industry, Professor Cope said: "Maples still produce the same sweet sap they did when the pioneers learned from the Indians this source of sweets for the table, but the change in the process of manufacture in the past hundred years has been tremendous." Professor Cope has been active in teaching New York maple producers better methods.

At all-day meetings in New York's 10 highest maple sap producing counties, he has been showing farmers best ways of caring for sap and the sugarbush. Afternoon sessions of these meetings have been devoted to instructing the wives in use and manufacture of maple sweets. Miss Lillian Shaben, of N. Y. State College of Home Economics, has been handling women's end of meetings.

■ *Flood Control in New England*

RECOMMENDATIONS for flood control in Connecticut and Housatonic River Valleys in New England to cost at least 40 million dollars have just been made by National Resources Committee. Proposed is development for New England similar to Tennessee Valley project, where it is claimed flood damage averaged about $850,000 a year. Committee recommends that system of 37 dams or reservoirs be set up on rivers above Holyoke, Massachusetts. Project can be partly paid for by using water from these reservoirs for running manufactories along the river.

Recommended also by same committee are other water control measures to cost more than 4 billion dollars, and to cover some 17 river drainage basins throughout country.

Good Books to Read

The Home Place *Dorothy Thomas*

There is nothing particularly striking about Miss Thomas' writing, but its charm lies in the simplicity and the fact that her characters are drawn true to life. The theme is a familiar one during depression days, the return of the boys of a farm family, with their wives and families, to the home place, and how they worked out their various problems. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

More for Your Money *H. Bennett*

This is a buyer's guide on how to spend your money to best advantage on food, clothing, fabrics, furniture, etc. It helps you to judge products for their true value and effectiveness. Makes a fine reference book. Chemical Publishing Company, New York. $2.75.

Good Movies to See

Quality Street

Screen version of Barrie's well-loved stage play, featuring Katherine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. With the setting in England during the early nineteenth century, one is transported to Quality Street, inhabited by maiden ladies to whom the appearance of a man caused varied emotions. Katherine Hepburn gives fine interpretation of young and hopeful lady whose lover returns after ten years.

Lost Horizon

A blending of fantasy and realism, the escape of five refugees from a Chinese revolution to the peace, contentment and beauty of a monastery in faraway Tibet. The photography is especially fine. Features Ronald Colman.

When You're in Love

Musical com[illegible], with Grace Moore giving delightful entertainment for the entire family.

The King and the Chorus Girl

Gay farce in the Continental manner, introducing to American audiences Fernand Gravet, a young European favorite.

When's Your Birthday?

Joe E. Brown, Marian Marsh and Fred Keating in highly amusing comedy.

Ready, Willing and Able

Gay musical comedy. Diverting for entire family.

Milk boosts community income



In thousands of communities milk is the biggest single source of income for farmers. Trade operates in these communities largely on milk money. The total milk money going to dairy farmers *daily* is $3,500,000.

Milk needs many outlets. Selling milk in bottles provides a market for only 1/3 of the milk produced. Ice cream, butter, cheese, dry and evaporated milk and many by-products must be manufactured and sold daily so that milk money may flow back to the dairy communities week after week without interruption.

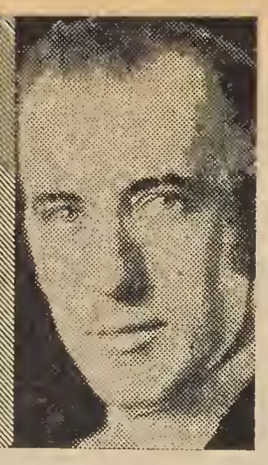
Since Gail Borden's invention of condensing milk in a vacuum 80 years ago, Borden has pioneered in research work that has meant new uses for milk and new markets for milk producers. Research and efficient merchandising of milk in all its forms are first-hand reasons why America produces and consumes more milk than any other nation.

Borden
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

BORDEN ★ Borden's 1857 ★ ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



SPRING in Western New York at this writing gives every indication of being nearly normal. By mid-April considerable plowing had been done on gravelly soils, with wind and sun rapidly drying out low spots. Last year sowing of oats was long delayed by rains, but outlook is better right now. Winter seedings in most cases look good, and young orchards show a noticeable absence of last year's severe girdling. Fruit buds indicate that blossoming will just about hit average time of past dozen years.

Trying to define weeks in advance approximate period of fruit blossoming is an annual puzzle for farm and civic groups affiliated in Western New York Apple Blossom Festival. Date for grand climax has been fixed for Saturday, May 22, in Brockport, to coincide with date of regional high school band festival.

Rail Boosts Fought

One of major problems facing fruit and vegetable industry in New York is attempt of railroads to boost rates. Official classification rate on apples is 35% of Class 1, but railroads have asked permission of Interstate Commerce Commission to boost this to 37½%. Appearing before that body, Samuel Fraser of Rochester testified that rail rate schedules "have so reduced area of distribution of important crops that what formerly were considered leading commercial producing areas now find their production decreased 50 per cent."

As a graphic example he cited that in 1913 shippers paid on a 24,000-pound carload of apples from Rochester to New York 15 cents per 100 pounds, or $36. Today shippers pay 28½ cents, or $68.40 per car. Should new scale be made effective, rate would be $84 per car. This would be an increase of $48 per car over the pre-war $36, or an increase of 233 per cent of that rate.

It looks like a good year for trucks!

Killing Good Business

Mr. Fraser appeared for International Apple Association and other groups, but he also is a grower and active in Horticultural Society. While railroads have been killing off traffic, one result has been that growers are now forced to give greater attention to home markets. This, with greater usefulness of motor trucks, may be expected to develop intense campaigns to regain New York markets for fruit and vegetables produced in state and which in former years were shipped generally within a radius of a thousand miles.

A Forgotten Fund

Accumulating interest, a fund established by late George S. Ellwanger many years ago to encourage farmers to improve their farm homes seems to have been overlooked. Mr. Ellwanger gave $1,000 to Western New York Horticultural Society and later there were additions. Prizes of $60 and $40 were given annually, one year for improving home grounds and the other year for best appearing farms. When society was merged to form state society, someone seems to have slipped a cog. Anyway, the fund has been unused.

Now B. G. Bennett wishes to retire as trustee and brings matter before society officials. Secretary Roy P. McPherson and Seth Bush have ironed out technicalities so that forgotten fund is expected to be put back into use for which it was donated.

* * *

Pastors Get Farm Facts

Most farmers go to church, but now the Rev. E. E. Merring, Geneva district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, believes ministers should know more about farming. Ministers in his district spent a day at Geneva Experiment Station. Staff members explained work under way and clergymen tramped about grounds and buildings.

I remember attending a church service with members of a farm organization and hearing a minister attempt a sermon with a "farm flavor." It was a dud, showing to farmers present this man's misconceptions. Another minister gave me what I thought was an excellent idea. He suggested that men training for rural charges divide their college work between theology, agriculture and rural sociology.

"I believe," he said, "that if many of our rural ministers could have about a year of the training which Farm Bureau agents get at Cornell, they would be far more successful in their communities."

* * *

Milk Stays in the News

A short time before milk price-fixing by state was dropped, I talked with a number of men in the industry to learn just what they expected. Almost without exception they told me they looked for a period of price-cutting and general bickering for a time, with probability that situation would begin to adjust itself by time spring flush period was over.

So far they are right, although upstate markets have continued to function in fairly orderly manner. Effect upon consuming public of a section of producers starting a fight for re-enactment of state control is not good. No matter what may happen, it is a regrettable fact that milk industry has alienated a good share of public support by its divided attitude. Threats of milk "strikes" today leave a large section of the public not even interested, but quite disgusted.

Fact that Rogers-Allen bill, providing for self-stabilization of the industry, has support of state farm organizations has gained wide support for it.

* * *

A Home in the Hills

Last week I found myself quoted and featured in the Perry Herald because of some remarks I had made to Editor Guy Comfort and to Floyd C. Beam of Hemlock about usefulness of marginal land, rundown farms, etc. There is a good deal of it in this state. Many times a year city people ask me about buying "an old farm house," a home site or camp site in the country. Fortunately, the state is liberally sprinkled with hills and lakes so that much of this land is in fine scenic sections. There are enough examples nearby to show what a few years of reforesting will do.

I recalled that a few years ago in Vermont I found the State was making a definite effort to induce city people to buy such property for summer homes. Such a movement has been taking form in this state in a moderate way, but I believe town, county or regional groups can promote it to excellent advantage in sections 25 to 50 miles from large centers of population. A supervisor told me he has been pondering some such scheme to get property back on the town tax rolls, but not in agriculture.

* * *

Potato Progress

Sometimes I like to turn from listening to arguments about milk to what seems to be the more constructive unanimity in other groups. Potato growers of New York State are in the latter class. Of course, annually there are the few men who try to sell and ship as certified, seed potatoes that are not so certified, but generally the industry is cooperatively minded. That is why Central-Western New York Potato Committee is able to report such progress in its improvement program.

It may be remembered that such committee was organized in June, 1935, by Empire State Potato Club and State Farm Bureau Federation. Last year it obtained $46,000 from Legislature for potato research at Cornell. Committee and its subdivisions have met innumerable times to check on all previous work with potatoes, to discuss new lines of research. Now it has just checked on results of a year's work undertaken by State College of Agriculture.

Committee is not content to leave all planning to the college. Growing interest in some form of co-operative marketing and small packaging just now is an interesting sign.

It may be remembered that joint committee took a leaf from old Joint Fruit Committee of a decade ago, which did a lot of good for a sick apple industry. Now vegetable men are getting so interested in good work of potato committee that a similar movement for vegetable industry is in the air. There is nothing like co-operating to solve your troubles.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, APRIL 26

12:35—"Look Ahead When You Feed Your Calves," Prof. G. W. Salisbury.
12:45—"The Annual School Meeting," Ray P. Snyder.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27

12:35—"Planting and Transplanting Trees," E. G. Brougham.
12:45—"If I were Doing It Again," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

12:35—"A Farmer's Best Friend Is His Motor," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Sir William Johnson—Churchman," Arch D. Anderson.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

12:35—"The Index to Good Spraying," C. G. Small.
12:45—James P. Taylor, Sec., Vt. State Chamber of Commerce.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

12:35—"Your State Dept. at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Eileen Androus.

Outline of Rogers-Allen Milk Marketing Bill

Senate Bill Int. No. 1715 — Assembly Bill Int. No. 2376

THE following is a brief analysis of the objectives of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations as contained in Senate Bill Int. 1715 introduced by Senator George F. Rogers and Assembly Bill Int. No. 2376 introduced by Assemblyman Howard N. Allen.

These bills provide a plan by which all producers around a given market, as, for example, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Buffalo or any other market, may work together on prices and other milk problems. The Bill provides the legal machinery by which a PRODUCER-BARGAINING AGENCY can be set up for each market. All producers approved for such market by its Boards of Health may belong to this "BARGAINING AGENCY" and through it they can negotiate prices with dealers.

Such a law would:

1. **Allow Producers' Cooperatives to act as a unit** on the following:
   a. Bargaining with and selling milk to dealers.
   b. Providing facilities for handling surplus and marketing surplus products.
   c. Negotiating with dealers on marketing agreements for state approval.
   d. Checking of dealers' books to determine use of milk.
   e. Supporting fair trade practices.
2. **Allow the State to fix prices in a given market when:**
   a. Sales agreement between cooperatives and dealers fails to protect producers.
   b. Chiseling threatens stability of market.
   c. Majority of producers request it.
3. **Provide that State withdraw from a market when 35% of producers of that particular marketing area request it.**
4. **Provide equal rights to all producers.**
   It is as fair to the little cooperative as to the big one. Every cooperative votes its active members. Members of cooperatives which may be formed later have same rights in the "BARGAINING AGENCY" as members of older cooperatives.
5. **Allow distributors to get together in a bargaining agency.**
   This makes it possible for producers to jointly bargain with them. This would promote open and public negotiation between producer-groups and buying-dealers on prices of milk to farmers and conditions of sale.

The law sets up:

PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCIES.

Producers' associations around any market may establish a bargaining agency.

a. Voting power of each association shall be on the basis of one vote for each 100 producers. If it has less than 100 members the vote shall be on a fractional basis.
b. Each association vote in a market is limited to the number of producers approved by the Boards of Health for that particular marketing area.
c. Producers can only be voted in one marketing area, even though approved by Boards of Health for more than one.

DISTRIBUTORS' BARGAINING AGENCIES.

Distributors in any marketing area may establish a distributors' bargaining agency.

a. Voting power shall be on the basis of volume of milk or milk equivalent handled by him during the preceding year in the area designated, in the form of milk and cream.
b. In the New York Metropolitan area,
   Each distributor shall have one vote for each 10,000,000 lbs. of milk or milk equivalent. If he has less than 10,000,000 lbs. of milk or milk equivalent, the vote shall be on a fractional basis.
c. In other markets,
   Each distributor shall have one vote for each 100,000 lbs. of milk or milk equivalent. If he has less than 100,000 pounds of milk or milk equivalent, the vote shall be on a fractional basis.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS.

Producers and distributors bargaining agencies may negotiate marketing agreements in any given market as to prices and as to other regulations and trade practices to be followed.

Provisions of such market agreement will be carried out under the supervision of a marketing committee.

State may fix prices upon request.

a. The State Commissioner of Agriculture shall call a public hearing upon joint petition of producers bargaining agencies. If he finds an emergency exists, and at least 75% of the producers, and distributors handling not less than 50% of the milk wish it, he may fix minimum prices for that market. Such price fixing must cease when 35% of the producers, or 20% of the distributors handling not less than 60% of the milk, request it.
b. They may ask the State to stop price-cutting in a market by making this agreement effective upon minorities when the State determines that such minorities are destroying markets.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Bill also provides for State and Federal cooperation in more complete handling of the New York City metropolitan problem.

Things to Consider When Planning Your Business

"FARMING is a business with a very slow turn-over and plans should be made years in advance." This comment appears in the March issue of *Farm Economics,* published by Dr. Warren's department at Cornell. The following facts, which should be helpful in making such plans, are summarized from same publication.

Prices are likely to continue upward for a few years. While some people believe that the present rise in prices, particularly of basic commodities—that is, commodities before they are manufactured—is a symptom of coming wild inflation, Dr. Pearson, who is Dr. Warren's assistant, holds that the present rise in world prices is merely an adjustment to a level justified by the demand for the supply of gold. As long as business improves, unemployment decreases and farm incomes rise, says Dr. Pearson, there is little likelihood that we will get wild inflation.

Dairy cow population in the country is an important figure for the dairyman. The indications are that the number of dairy cows on farms in the United States next January 1 will be *smaller* than it is at present, but that numbers of cows on New York State farms next January will be *larger* than it is at present.

Number of cows, heifers and calves reached a high point in 1934 when there were 26,900,000 dairy cows in the entire country. January 1, 1937, this number had dropped to 25,000,000.

Horse and mule population on U. S. farms has declined steadily but the period, January 1, 1936 to 1937, showed the smallest decline in twenty years. In 1914 we had about 21 million horses and mules; now we have about 11½ million. Chief reason, of course, is the rapid increase of autos, trucks and tractors. However there is now a shortage of young animals. Add to this fact the probability of a general advance in commodity prices and it is likely that cost of horses in dollars will continue to rise.

Purchasing power of hogs, which means not the price in dollars but the amount of goods for which the hogs will exchange, continues at a relatively high level. In this section the man who is planning to go into hogs should pause and consider that the purchasing power of hogs is likely to decline. The price of hogs may stay fairly stationary while cost of other things goes up, thus reducing their purchasing power. On January 1, the country had 43 million hogs, about the same as a year ago, and about 10 per cent more than the low number on hand January 1, 1935. By 1940, hog numbers are likely to increase by about 50 per cent.

Dairy

The striking features of the milk production situation in New York are: (1) the continued high production per cow not equalled on farms of dairy reporters since 1931, the first full year of these reports, when March 1 and April 1 production were 0.2 and 0.1 pounds higher than the same months in 1937. Farms of crop reporters have not had such high production since records were started, in 1925. (2) Concentrate feeding, though nearly average, per cow, has been less, per 100 pounds of milk, for the first three months of 1937, than for the same months in any earlier year, since 1931, when records were started. (3) The price of dairy rations has been the highest since the winter of 1929-1930 (though only a little higher than the peak months in the winter of 1934-1935).

Milk production per day per dairy in New York State was at the highest level on April first of any year since 1924 when figures were first kept.

Total U. S. milk production was between 3 and 4% less than year ago.

—*State Department of Agriculture.*

Milk and Feed Prices

The following prices were reported to N. Y. Department of Agriculture and Markets by dairy reporters as being received by them for milk having the average test as given. They relate to milk delivered to plants using it mainly for shipment or sale as milk or cream, and include such premiums as may have been received.

MILK PRICE PER CWT.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	$1.17	$1.75	$1.96	$2.08	$2.07
February	1.12	1.71	1.96	2.07	2.05
March	1.01	1.58	1.93	1.92	
April	.99	1.50	1.86	1.76	
May	1.18	1.49	1.72	1.67	
June	1.37	1.56	1.58	1.66	
July	1.55	1.64	1.62	1.82	
August	1.79	1.74	1.71	2.14	
September	1.77	1.73	1.77	2.11	
October	1.70	1.80	1.92	2.09	
November	1.83	1.95	2.13	2.25	
December	1.79	2.01	2.13	2.15	

March milk price comparable to the above may be about $1.94 per cwt.

Feed Prices. The prices given are the average of reports of prices actually being paid for feed, per 100 pounds, about the first of each month, by reporters.

	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	$1.45	$1.95	$1.50	$2.10
February	1.45	1.98	1.52	2.15
March	1.46	1.95	1.50	2.12
April	1.50	1.88	1.46	2.12
May	1.50	1.83	1.46	
June	1.48	1.81	1.45	
July	1.53	1.76	1.43	
August	1.53	1.69	1.78	
September	1.68	1.63	2.03	
October	1.75	1.54	2.02	
November	1.77	1.50	1.95	
December	1.82	1.50	2.00	

Dairy Ration Sources

The percentage of the concentrate ration, made up of each of the items listed below, is derived from the quantities of each reported as being fed by dairy reporters.

APRIL 1 (percentage)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Home grown grains*	22%	26%	11%	17%	18%	12%
Purchased grains*	4	8	8	4	4	3
Commercial mixed feed	51	36	50	57	63	66
Other purchased feed**	23	30	31	22	15	19
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Includes corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, both whole and ground. A very small amount of soybean meal from home-grown soybeans was also reported.

** Includes various concentrates purchased separately, such as cottonseed meal, gluten feed, oil meal, etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The above figures from a recent report of the N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture and Markets are of interest because they show a fairly consistent trend toward the purchase of more commercial mixed feed.*

New York State Farm Prices

The index of prices of farm products in New York for March was 115; in other words, 15 per cent above pre-war. In 1936 and in 1935, March index was 100. It was 90 in March 1934, 57 in 1933, and 112 a month ago. Products higher in dollars than a year ago at this time are grains, beans, hay, potatoes, apples.

Horses cost more but milk cows less. Veal calves, sheep and hogs are a little higher than a year ago; lambs and wool considerably higher.

Chicken Figures

"The Poultry and Egg Situation," a monthly bulletin put out by U. S. Department of Agriculture, predicts that total baby chick hatching for 1937 will be between 7 and 10 per cent less than last year; that there were 4.2 per cent more hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on March 1 than on same date a year ago; and that peak of storage stock of shell eggs this summer will be 9 million cases, 23 per cent more than in 1936.

On feed situation, report indicates that March was not quite as bad as February for poultrymen, but that feed prices in early April are not likely to be exceeded.

Potato Deal Easier

Increasing supply of new potatoes has halted upward trend in old stocks and has created a weaker tendency in most markets. Potato deal from now on will be on a hand-to-mouth basis with dealers buying only actual needs. While there seems to be little chance of any higher prices for old potatoes, unless something unforeseen happens in South, there is a feeling that market should hold itself steady at prevailing prices. A part of trouble faced by potatoes during last few weeks has been big gain in shipments of new crop. When it is considered that Florida has shipped 2,000 cars more new potatoes this year than last season, it becomes apparent that they have cut into demand for old stock.

Old potato deal however is not such a dismal picture even though prices may not touch any lofty heights during remainder of season. Prices are now much higher than last year, while new potatoes are at same level as in 1936. Late potato producing sections have been playing an important part in all markets in recent weeks. Shipments continue to hold above last year and with a lighter supply left on hand, there is a possibility that shipments may reach last year's level. Down to date 131,000 cars of old potatoes have been shipped compared to 124,000 cars to this date last year and 143,000 for season. Last year after April 7, there were 19,000 cars of old potatoes shipped while this season only 13,000 cars must be moved to reach same level. While potato consumption remains at present levels, potatoes will continue to be good property until end of season. —*Amos Kirby.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In 10 states growing early potatoes, condition of crop on April 1 was 77.5% of normal compared to 76.3% of normal a year ago and an average of 77.5% of normal for the past 9 years.*

March Milk Prices

Dairymen's League. Net pool return for March, **including average plus differential of 15** cents, is $1.72, which is 16 cents below February price. Price quoted is for Grade B, 3.5 milk, in 201-210 mile zone.

Net pool in 201-210 mile zone for 3.5 milk, without differentials, is $1.57, five cents less than a year ago.

Sheffield Producers. Price to be paid members of Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association for milk delivered by them in month of March, 1937, is $1.78 per hundred pounds, for Grade B milk, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, in the 201-210 mile zone, with usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. Price for March is 6 cents less than for March, 1936.

Surplus milk which could not be marketed in fluid form brought the usual lower competitive prices, based on national quotations for evaporated milk, butter and cheese. These lower prices account for blended price of $1.78 per hundred pounds.

Summarized from April Crop Report for New York

Pastures. On first of month, it was too early to give accurate estimate of pasture conditions, but state crop reporters estimate 77 per cent of normal, compared with 87 a year ago and a ten year average of 85. Dry weather last summer did some damage, which has been increased by poor covering of snow during winter. It will take warm weather to get cows out on pasture on average date, a situation much to be desired because of short hay crop in some sections.

Winter Wheat. On April 1, condition of winter wheat in state was 77 per cent of normal, compared with 85 a year ago and a ten year average of 84. This would make probable production for state of 5,865,000 bushels, compared with 5,638,000 a year ago. For U. S., expected crop is 656,019,000 bushels compared with 519,013,000 bushels harvested last year and a five year average of 623,220,000.

Record Tree-Planting

More fruit trees are being planted in fruit districts this year than in any year since 1929. William J. Maloney of Dansville, president of State Nurserymen's Association, estimates plantings at 50 per cent more than last year. Nurserymen say it will require about three years to provide replacements for trees killed in 1934 freeze. During depression years nurserymen did not keep up production, so that unusually heavy demand has caught some of them unprepared.

Apples and peaches are in heaviest demand this spring. Growers have had a good season and for first time in several years many of them feel they can afford to buy trees. One result is that nursery business is likely to be rushed for next several years. —*Skeff.*

Milk Production Running in High Gear

By LELAND SPENCER,
Professor of Marketing,
Cornell University.

FOR more than a year now, the output of milk on New York farms has been running well above the normal rate. Since last September, the average quantity of milk delivered per farm each week has shown a consistent increase of 15 to 20 per cent over corresponding periods in the 5-year average 1931-1935. This situation is not peculiar to the New York milk shed. Higher production per farm has been the rule in other fluid milk areas throughout the country.

DAILY QUANTITY OF MILK DELIVERED PER FARM SINCE AUGUST 1936, COMPARED WITH 5-YEAR AVERAGE, 1931-35

Week Ending about	Pounds of Milk Delivered per Farm: Average 1931-35	1936 or 1937	Per Cent Increase
August 15	193	210	8.6
September 15	184	214	16.5
October 15	182	212	16.6
November 15	153	181	18.3
December 15	157	184	17.6
January 15	166	194	16.8
February 15	172	199	16.1
March 15	187	222	18.7
April 8	203	242	19.1

(From Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn. reports).

Those of us who watch these trends and attempt to forecast conditions affecting the price of milk have been hard pressed to explain the high rate of milk production in the face of unfavorable circumstances. Feed prices have been high as compared with the price of milk. During the barn-feeding period now drawing to a close, the average price received for 100 pounds of milk by New York farmers would buy only 96 pounds of dairy feed at wholesale. This is about the same as the rate two years ago, and with that exception much less than for any year since 1920 or earlier.

Under such conditions, farmers usually feed less grain and get less milk. As a matter of fact, New York dairymen have been feeding less than the usual quantities of grain, but in spite of this, production has continued above normal. A part of the increased output per farm is explained by the fact that more cows are being kept. However, the production per cow has been much above normal.

Most likely reasons for the high output per cow are the unusually mild winter weather, and the fact that we have an abnormally small number of old low-producing cows. This latter situation is the result of very heavy culling and slaughter of dairy stock during the past 3 or 4 years. The favorable effect of this on milk production may be expected to continue for two or three years.

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Johns-Manville, Dept. AA-4, 22 E. 40th St., New York City, will send to any subscriber a book called "101 Practical Suggestions for Farm Home Improvements." If you are planning to make improvements, this book will help you get full value for every dollar spent.

* * *

Sterilized Fibre Products Co., 7 Sloan St., South Orange, N. J., published a booklet on litter for poultry houses and for bedding for cattle and horses. If your dealer handles Stazdry, you can get booklet from him. If not, a postcard to the address of the company will bring it.

* * *

The American Zinc Institute, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City, publishes two booklets on roofs. One is called "Facts about Galvanized Sheets" and the other, "Facts about Laying Galvanized Roofing." If roofs on your buildings need replacing, drop a postcard and ask for these booklets.

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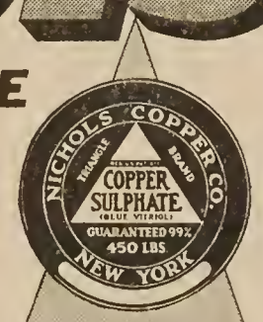
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Sorghum *for* Emergency Hay

A FEW men have tried growing sorghum as a hay substitute when it appears that the hay crop will be short. It makes a good growth, even though planted rather late. Because it is so difficult to cure, the usual recommendation is to leave it in shocks in the field rather than to attempt to store it in the barn. Enough can be drawn in to last a week or ten days without danger of spoiling.

Where grown in rows, it takes from 10 to 12 pounds of seed to the acre. It will grow wherever corn will grow and one authority says it does better than corn on poor soils and can get along on less moisture. It can be put in the silo but because of high sugar content, it makes a very sour silage.

* * *

Soybeans for Silage

SILAGE made of corn, 75 per cent, and soybeans, 25 per cent, is more valuable per ton than silage made of corn alone. There's no argument about that. But some who have tried growing the two crops together report small success; the soybeans won't grow.

Try it again and follow these rules:

1. Don't plant too thick. Mix 8 quarts of seed corn and 11 quarts of soybeans for an acre. This will give a corn plant and three soybean plants every 9 or 10 inches in the row—that is, if you keep the seeds well mixed in the planter.

2. Plant Dunfield, Manchu or Black Eyebrow. Cayuga matures too early.

3. Inoculate the seed before you plant and plant about an inch deep.

Some prefer growing the corn and soybeans in separate fields and mixing them as they go into the silo. For that matter, the addition of 60-75 pounds of molasses per ton of soybeans as they are cut into the silo will make good silage from soybeans alone.

* * *

Skimp on Quantity Rather than Quality

IF YOU must economize on grass and clover seed, buy the best but sow less to the acre. As little as 10 pounds of seed to the acre will give a good stand if the seed bed is mellow and the seed is not covered too deep. If seeded with spring grain, the seed should be dropped behind the hoes that sow the grain. Then a cultipacker or roller will cover the seed deep enough. If dropped ahead of the hoes much of the seed will be covered too deep to germinate.

* * *

More Strawberries

Should we allow strawberries to set as many plants as they will or should the number be limited?

IN NORTH CAROLINA, the U. S. Department of Agriculture compared the yield of two plots of strawberries. On one plot the matted row was kept to a width of 30 inches but no plants were removed. On the other plot new plants were allowed to root at distances of 9 inches apart in rows 24 inches wide. They got more than twice as many strawberries in the row where the plants were limited and in addition they found that the berries in that ro were bigger and rotted much less than they did in the row where no spacing was done.

* * *

Cut Nurse Crop Early

ASSUMING that you sow hardy clover seed on fertile soil that has been worked into a good seed bed, the most important thing you can do to insure a good seeding is to remove the nurse crop as soon as possible. One reason why peas make a good cover crop is that they are removed earlier in the season than oats. But even if the nurse crop is oats, it may be worth while to cut them for hay rather than let them mature.

A maturing grain crop requires an enormous amount of moisture and plant food, and taking the nurse crop off early gives the young clover and grass plants just the boost they need.



Sorghum is cut with a corn binder and left in shocks until needed for feed.

* * *

Wiring Farm Buildings

"Is it necessary to have a license to wire a building for electricity?"

THE answer is no, you do not in New York State although there are some municipalities which have local ordinances which require it. I do not think one would have any difficulty in the open country. You should inquire about this matter if you are doing work in a city or village. As you know, all electrical wiring must be inspected by a representative of the New York State Fire Insurance Rating Organization before the company will connect with the buildings. This protects them and also the customers from faulty wiring. Anyone who proposes to do a wiring job or to undertake it for the first time after a period of inactivity should get a copy of the NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE and read it carefully. Even then there will be many ways in which one is apt to do work which will not pass inspection but the inspector will, in all cases, call attention to the particular thing which must be corrected. It might be a good idea to look up the inspector and show him the layout of a proposed job or two before taking it and ask for his suggestions.—*L. D. Kelsey.*

* * *

Potato Planting Rate

What is smallest size to which seed potatoes can be cut safely? Is one eye enough? How many bushels should I plant per acre?

A one ounce piece is as small as should be used. One eye is enough. Yields usually increase as amount of seed used is increased up to at least 20 bushels per acre.

* * *

Give Trees Room

What is the right planting distance for apples and cherries?

Apples should be set *at least* 40 feet apart and 50 is better. Many orchards set closer are crowded and trees are too tall. Right distance for cherries is 22 x 25 feet.

* * *

Cross-Pollinizer

What is a good apple variety to cross-pollinate Greenings?

McIntosh, Wealthy, Cortland or Twenty Ounce.



Recent Changes in the Treatment of SEED POTATOES *and Other Cultural Practices*

By E. V. HARDENBURG

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second instalment of the story that started on page 17 of the April 10 issue.*

THE seed treatment program has recently gone through some interesting changes. Years ago, the formaldehyde treatment was generally recommended for control of both scab and rhizoctonia. Later corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) was widely used. Then came other forms of mercury compounds such as calomel, yellow oxide and Semesan-Bel which made it possible to treat by the instantaneous dip or dust methods. Yellow oxide of mercury is still considered the cheapest and most efficient treatment for the control of rhizoctonia. But recent field tests in New York have shown conclusively that any form of mercury results in an increase rather than a decrease of scab in the crop. This seems to be true even when the mercury is applied to the soil with the fertilizer. Therefore, the present recommendation for seed treatment where scab control is a problem, is again the formaldehyde method.

Until recently it was felt that growers should give more attention to storage of seed potatoes at temperatures low enough to keep the tubers dormant up to planting time. Several different experiments conducted recently have indicated that 40° to 50° F. is more satisfactory than temperatures which do not so well favor the development of short stocky sprouts at planting time. Seed tubers should be sufficiently sprouted to insure rapid emergence of plants after planting. Curing of cut seed is another new idea which is rapidly being adopted by many growers. This is merely a practice whereby all cut surfaces, instead of drying rapidly, will callous over or develop a thick layer of woody tissue sufficient to prevent seed piece decay. Storage for a week to ten days at a temperature of 65° to 70° F. in a moist atmosphere is recommended for proper curing.

Deep Planting and a New Slant on Spraying

Deeper planting and a closer approach to level culture are being recommended to growers situated in the regions of deficient rainfall. Recent experiments at Cornell show that both yield and quality are improved by these practices. Many growers rebel against planting as deep as 4 inches because of the increased difficulty of digging. However, as more and more of the newer potato planters and diggers drawn with tractor power are being purchased, this objection is being eliminated.

One of the most marked changes recently resulting from experimental work is that of a revised Bordo spray schedule. Doctor Emil Mader of Cornell has demonstrated conclusively the stimulation of potato plant growth by the action of copper absorbed into the leaf from Bordo either as dust or spray. Instead of applying a 5-5-50 mixture throughout the season, as formerly recommended, a high concentration early in the season, gradually decreased as the plants mature, has given an increase of both yield and market quality. In other words, copper stimulation is desirable early in the season but may be a detriment when applied late in the season. He has demonstrated also that half as much lime as of copper sulphate in the mixture results not only in better results from the copper but also less clogging of nozzles and some saving in the cost of the Bordo.

Finding What the Consumer Wants

Finally, it should be pointed out that there is now great interest in learning more about consumer preference for potatoes and the methods used in the wholesale and retail trade. Records were taken in over 1000 homes and in over 400 retail stores in Cleveland during the year 1936. Duplicate samples purchased in these stores were shipped to Ithaca and there analyzed as to grade and each specific defect. Results showed that only 11 per cent of all samples graded U. S. No. 1 or better while 40 per cent graded culls. The principal defect responsible for low grades was bruising. Most of this bruising was found to be caused by rough handling after the potatoes arrived on track in Cleveland. Bruising damage was increased over four times that found in the bag as delivered by the grower or shipper. Something should be done to call this problem to the attention of those responsible for rough handling in the terminal market.

Catching the "Sleepers"

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Under Prof. M. P. Rasmussen the college of agriculture at Cornell has been studying potato marketing for the past year. Clear proof has been found that many of our old ideas about marketing are as out-of-date as the horse and buggy under present conditions. Our state department of agriculture has done fine work studying city wholesale and retail markets. From Ohio and Pennsylvania we find experience with cooperative potato marketing.

Up in Aroostook county in Maine I heard the government market reporter telephone all over the county and then to Boston and New York after four o'clock in the afternoon to get the latest market prices received by dealers for carloads f.o.b. and those paid to farmers for truckloads. This was broadcast over the Presque Isle station at 5:45 P. M. New York farmers need this service, but they don't get it now.

Truck transportation upon our magnificent system of highways can be made to give a real advantage to New York State producers over competitors forced to ship thousands of miles by rail. But first they must work out a marketing plan that is better than any yet used in this State.



City kid: "Ma lookit th' barn with th' big smokestack!"

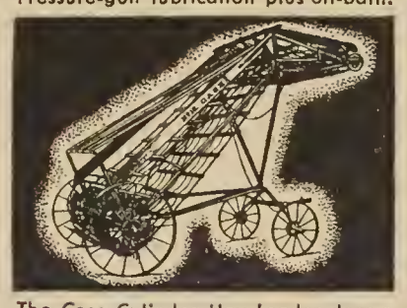
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Case has hay machines for any kind of crop and conditions—vertical lift mower; rubber-tired mower; sulky rakes in many sizes; several types of loaders; hay choppers; hammer mills; baling presses; including the Case pick-up baler that puts hay in bales with less work than to stack. Don't run risks with old, time-wasting methods. See the machines that suit your needs at your near-by Case dealer.

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☐ Side Rakes ☐ Dump Rakes ☐ Mowers ☐ Loaders ☐ Balers ☐ Walking Plows ☐ Sulky & Gang Plows ☐ Moldboord Plows ☐ Spike-Tooth Harrows ☐ Spring-Tooth Harrows ☐ Disk Harrows ☐ Groin Drills ☐ Cultivators ☐ Grain Binders ☐ Power Binders ☐ Form Tractors ☐ Orchard Tractors ☐ Threshers ☐ Combines ☐ Manure Spreaders



SPECIAL NOTICE

See what Case offers in modern machines. For latest descriptive literature simply mark the items that interest you, fill in the blank below, and mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-6, Racine, Wis.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____ *Acreage*_____

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75

(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00

(½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed .60

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.

Box 1129M New Britain, Conn.

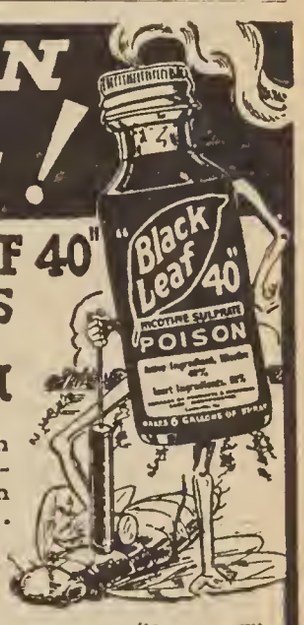


100 Medium Size Gladiolus Bulbs All Colors

Large Flowered—Sure Bloom. $1 Postpaid. 1937 Price List FREE. GLADHAVEN GARDENS, Franklin, N. H.

DOWN WITH INSECTS!

"BLACK LEAF 40" PROTECTS YOUR GARDEN



KILL INSECTS with "Black Leaf 40"—protect your garden against damages. "Black Leaf 40" kills quickly with double action (by contact and by fumes). It is safe to use. Because it gradually "fumes off" (evaporates) no harmful residue is left. It is economical—a little makes a lot of spray.

HAS MANY USES. "Black Leaf 40" kills insects on plants and animals. It kills poultry lice and feather mites. A little sprayed on the lower branches of shrubbery keeps dogs away. Directions on bottle and interesting leaflets describe many uses.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation
Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength.

"Black Leaf 40"

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

3723

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Holsteins FOR SALE: From Accredited and Negative Herd
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves. Heifer calves. 10 first calf heifers due to freshen within 45 days. Sire—Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132—he has 10 1000 lb. sisters. Dams all have herd improvement records. Write your wants or what is better, make us a visit, see for yourself. Prices right.
LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. Banks, Owner New Berlin, N. Y.

ACCREDITED NEGATIVE



ELCO FARMS
offer
Her Bull Calf
Prince Ormsby Posch
Born March 9, 1937.
DHIA Record at 4 yrs. Milk 13,158.00 Lbs., Fat 488.70 Lbs., average test 3.7% (twice day milking). Sister to all-American yearling, 1936.
If you want a real bull at a low price write at once for details.
1936 Herd average 490.9 lbs. fat, twice-day milking in D. H. I. A.
Mrs. M. E. LIND, Grant Ave., City Line AUBURN, N. Y

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3641 J
BLACK RIVER, N. Y.
Holstein Cattle
of known transmitting ability proven on our Farm. Sons and daughters of our high testing herd sire for sale. Average test 3.83 of all daughters.
CALL AND SEE THEM PRODUCE.

Holsteins
BRED FOR TYPE AND TEST.
Are in Jefferson County. When in need of good cattle write
G. K. STOODLEY, *Sec'y.*, Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association, Adams Center, N. Y.

Registered HOLSTEINS
Male and female calves from Sir Boss the 13th, whose Dam made 1122 lbs. butter in one year.
1250 Watt Delco plant with 16 batteries, ½ H.P. motor; two ¼ H.P. motors.
New maple syrup, 4 to 6 gal. cans to crate at $2.00 per gal. here.
D. H. WILLIAMS & SONS
Fruit and Stock Farm, Rushford, N. Y.



HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

Ellkay Farms :: Holstein-Friesian Cattle Accredited and Bloodtested
Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

Bethel Sale Averages $219.

The second annual sale of the Dutchess County Breeders held at Bethel Farm, Monday, March 29th, resulted in a general average of $219.00 on 60 head. A capacity crowd filled seats and auction was snappy from start to finish. Top of sale was Lot 43 consigned from Bethel herd and sold to W. A. Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa, for $430.00. This heifer, along with two others purchased by Mr. Hopley, are for export to New Zealand. Next top of sale was $400.00 for another Bethel heifer that sold to Victor Cannon, Woodstock, N. Y., as the foundation for a new herd. Andelot Stock Farm, Worton, Maryland, was heaviest buyer, taking 12 heifers and two bulls. A. H. Shatford, New Lebanon, N. Y., founded a new herd, selecting 12 Bethel heifers and a young bull. Other new herds started were M. S. Groo, Grahamsville, N. Y., and Geo. Van Keuren, Hurleyville, N. Y. Top bull of sale was a two-year-old consigned by Briarcliff and sold to Canterbury Farms, Warrenton, Va., for $310.00. Next top was $300.00 paid by E. S. Reynal, Millbrook, N. Y., for a 10-months-old Bethel Farm bull. Col. A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska, and A. D. Bradshaw, Smithshire, Ill., sold the cattle into Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, and New Jersey.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat. Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECORD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Holliston, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Bull Calf
BORN OCT. 19, 1936.
Good type, nicely marked. Davis record since last freshening, 8,719 lbs. milk, 279 lbs. fat. Member of proven cow family. Sire's two nearest dams, State and National record holders.
Raymond DuBois, Gardiner, N. Y.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED
to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.
T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N. Y.

For Sale-- TWO VERY PROMISING PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. BORN JULY, 1936, OUT OF HIGH RECORD DAMS AND FROM PROVEN SIRE. PRICE REASONABLE.
MRS. P. H. KNECHTEL
Gypsumview Stock Farm
SO. ALABAMA, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE R.D. 1, BASOM, N. Y.

Guernseys For Sale
Accredited — Negative.
PUREBRED AND GRADE GUERNSEYS.
DUNN and HARWOOD,
Schoharie, New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 8	B. H. Decker, Wallkill, N. Y. Reduction sale.
May 12-13	81st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 13	Foremost Guernsey Sale. Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 14	Coventry-Florham Sale. Trenton, N. J.
May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 17	Bolton Farm Dispersal Sale. Bristol, Pa.
June 5	New York Guernsey Sale. Syracuse Fair Grounds.

Jerseys

May 22	Auction. E. J. Cornish. Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.
June 4	Auction. Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
June 5	Imported Sale. R. O. Gubelman, Lamington Jerseys. Far Hills, N. J.
June 7	Auction. Buttonwood Farm. Pipersville, Pa.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon, Conn.

Aberdeen Angus

May 10	First Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Coming Events

May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel. New York City.
June 2	American Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
June 10	Strawberry Day. Mt. Carmel Experimental Farm. Hamden, Conn.
June 16-18	New England Institute of Cooperation. Orono, Maine.
June 16-23	National 4-H Club Camp. Washington, D.C.
June 17	Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Annual Meeting. Syracuse, N. Y.
June 21-26	Annual meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.

Wychmere Farm
GUERNSEYS
Accredited — Negative
Richard Bauch, Mgr. Ontario, N. Y.

Sunnyside Guernseys
TWO YEARLING BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE. A. R. BREEDING. $125.00 EACH. ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
JAS. E. VAN ALSTYNE,
Kinderhook, New York

FOR SALE—
Five Head of Jerseys
THREE COWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES. HERD T.B. ACCREDITED.
ROY L. BIELBY & SON
R. No. 3, Rome, New York.

HARTNETT FARMS
Ayrshires
FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accredited—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
G. J. HARTNETT, TRUXTON, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE CATTLE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Brown Swiss
To reduce number, offer six cows, four young bulls and one two year old bull. Priced to sell. Accredited and blood tested.
CLARMONT STOCK FARM,
Alfred Howell, Dundee, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Won't You Please Mention American Agriculturist?

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.
Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly increasing.
Plan to attend the 1st Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Ithaca, May 10th.
The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
(REGISTERED)
15 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS.
To dairymen making cream, this cross will bring all black calves, without horns. Can make baby beef at one year old at a fine profit.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Wyoming, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus
YOUNG, WELL BRED BULLS AND A FEW BRED COWS. SELECTION EXCELLENT NOW.
CERTIFIED CORNELLIAN SEED OATS.
CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL SEED POTATOES.
CLAYTON TAYLOR
Lawtons, Erie County, New York

Aberdeen-Angus
2 BULLS NINE MONTHS OLD, BEST OF BREEDING ON BOTH DAM AND SIRE SIDE OF PEDIGREE, BEING OF BRIARCLIFF STOCK SELECTED BY MR. PEW.
SOUTHWOOD FARM,
Tivoli, New York

Shorthorn Bull
SIRE: Roon Knight and the Dam Imogene Queen. Born July 31, 1935, from an accredited and abortion tested herd.
EDGAR BENNETT
Victor, New York

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Bulls
of serviceable age, out of cows that milk 8,000 to 10,000 lbs., test 4.2% to 4.8% butterfat. With good shorthorn character and colors.



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
1 ROAN YEARLING BULL, SELECT BULL CALVES UP TO 6 MONTHS OF AGE FROM DAMS WITH C.T.A. RECORDS.
Accredited — Negative.
W. H. GREEN
Belleville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian
COWS
Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.
Hutchins & Leggett
Malone, New York

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of

Heavy Farm HORSES

10 matched teams of mares in foal
10 matched teams of horses, also 5 other mares in foal and 10 other single horses.
3 matched pair young mules
1 Registered Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 2000 lbs., sorrel, light mane and tail, which took first prize at 5 County Fairs last Fall and second prize at Syracuse State Fair.
1 Registered Belgian Stallion coming 3 years old, sorrel, light mane and tail, weight 1650 lb. Won 7 first prizes at Fairs.

Several of above mentioned horses and mares were prize winners at Fairs last Fall. You probably saw them.
Teams, colts, mules — over 60 head to choose from.
We make no exaggerated representations of guarantees. Bring your own veterinarian. Groom, harness, work these horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE SENECA CASTLE, N. Y. Phone - Geneva 21 F 23

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

One 6 yr. old Mainring Stallion.
One 3 yr. old Wampo Stallion.
One yearling stallion.
Two Mainring mares.

S. J. HOOD, MEDINA, N. Y.

For Sale-- NICE PAIR FARM CHUNKS, GELDINGS, 8 YRS. OLD, WEIGH 2500 LBS., ALSO MIDDLE AGED MARE, WEIGHS 1200 LBS., BRED TO FOAL IN APRIL. COME AND WORK THESE HORSES YOURSELF.

P. HENRY FLYNN,
R.D. 1, Phone 7-F-3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.

200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

For Sale

Purebred Belgian Stallion

SOUND AND WELL BRED.
PUREBRED PERCHERON MARE, SOUND AND WELL BRED.
DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS READY FOR USE.

R. L. ACOMB, Dansville, New York

Pair Large 2-Yr. Old Registered **Percheron Fillies**

chestnut and dark grey, Carnot, Laet and Sang breeding, choice $300.00.
Large high grade Percheron Stallion, 3 yrs. old, dark grey, broken double and single, $250.00.
Large pair matched high grade yearlings, dark grey, horse and mare, $100.00 each.

VERNON R. LAFLER, R.D. No. 1, MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

For Sale **Percheron Stallion**

PURE BRED — REGISTERED — SOUND — KIND

Black with white star, 1800 pounds, a good breeder. Carnot and Laet breeding, coming seven. Must sell or exchange for unrelated stock. Broken to harness.

CUYLER PAINE
ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY, N. Y.

You are cordially invited

TO INSPECT OUR SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PUREBRED PERCHERON FILLIES AND MARES IN FOAL WHICH ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, MARCH 10, 1937.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

---

20 Registered Percherons

All ages. Sons or Daughters of Laet, Carnival, Kontact M. and other good sires. Show and Breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write or come.

F. B. STEWART
Linesville, Pennsylvania.

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa.
Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Hay *and* Straw

Ask for prices for all grades dairy hay, also horse hay, delivered your station in carlots, quick shipments, quality guaranteed.

SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

REGISTERED, PEDIGREED

Cocker Spaniels

Puppies and Dogs Reasonably Priced.

V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.

Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED

SEED POTATOES

ALL GRADES —
IRISH COBBLER & SMOOTH RURAL

J. R. PADGET
Tully, New York

SEEDS

CORN: West Branch

Sweepstakes, Cornell No. 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3; Oats: Cornellian; Soybeans: Cayuga, Manchu; Cornell Pasture Mixture, Wild White Clover, Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa. Danish Cabbage Seed. Write for free price list.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
Ludlowville, - - - - New York

CERTIFIED

Seed Potatoes

SMOOTH RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RUSSET RURALS; COBBLERS.

H. L. HODNETT & SONS
Fillmore, New York

W. B. SWEEPSTAKES

SEED CORN

N. Y. STATE GROWN — GERMINATION 99%. ALSO CORNELL 11 AND CAYUGA SOY BEANS.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

FOR SALE:

4,000 Bu. Certified Green Mt. SEED POTATOES

FAVOR R. SMITH,
FARM DIRECTOR,
Lake Placid Club, New York.

CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL

-- SEED POTATOES --

Bred for high yield for 23 years.
Yield in 1936—406 bu. per acre.

THE CROSS FARM
Fayetteville, New York

Certified Russet Rural

SEED POTATOES

E. A. WEEKS, LOCKE, N. Y.

Culver's Seeds

CLOVER. TIMOTHY, ALSIKE. YOU CAN NOT BUY BETTER ADAPTED, HARDIER SEEDS THAN OURS. GROWN IN THE FINGER LAKES REGION.

ALTON L. CULVER,
R. D. Trumansburg, New York
WAREHOUSE — MECKLENBURG, N. Y.

Adirondack Farm

TURKEYS

Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland; the baby beef type. The size that satisfies the retail trade. Prize winners at 1936 Poultry Industries Exposition. Write for prices.

HARRY M. COVELL, Haviland Road, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

New Hampshires

STRONG, HARDY STOCK —
Guarantee 97% livability to three weeks — Three out of five egg prizes, 1935 State Fair.

HATCHING EGGS - $5.00 per Hundred
WILL HATCH BETTER THAN 70%.

SAMUEL SACHS, Camillus, N. Y.

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS.

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm
Mattituck, New York

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding Cockerels
Hatching Eggs

EGG & APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS,
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Pineview

Breeding Plant

Pullorum Free and Proven.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Details and Catalog sent on request.

Duane Young, *Mgr.* **Exeter, N. H.**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED and ROCK RED CROSS

HATCHING EGGS

B.W.D. — CLEAN.

Write for reasonable prices. State quantity of eggs you want in order to insure best prices.

WEBSTER POULTRY FARM
CLARK ST. ROAD, R.F.D. 3, AUBURN, N. Y.

New Hampshires

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH EACH SALE. B.W.D. TESTED AND NO REACTORS FOUND. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

Hatching Eggs.

GUY W. FRANCISCO Middlesex, N.Y.

CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.

During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.

FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.

Genuine New Hampshire Hatching Eggs **5c EACH**

90% FERTILITY GUARANTEED; HATCHING 80%. BLOOD TESTED.

Echo Heights Farm Jordan, N. Y.
H. C. and F. L. CHAMBERLIN.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain

Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds

The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices

DEROY TAYLOR
Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.

Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.

All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

Special discount for early orders.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS *and* New Hampshires

Started Pullets and pedigree cockerels.

The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

Barred Rocks New Hampshires

HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.

THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your orders early.

HERBERT T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP in Life-Time Records

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

When the Hens Overdo

By J. C. HUTTAR

I SUPPOSE it's natural for me to think about eggs almost entirely from the angle of selling them at the best possible prices. I have to think about it 10 or 12 hours a day and then at night when I can't go to sleep. Even when I have eggs for breakfast (I believe I have them almost every morning in the year). I begin to wonder what quality they were and how much they would sell for per dozen on the market of the day.



J. C. Hutta

So when I think of differences in egg production from one month of the year to the next I can't help but feel how nice it would be if hens produced about the same number of eggs each month. It would be ideal if you could get a list of customers to buy eggs and know that you could supply them what they need each month. But it doesn't happen that way.

In the spring of the year the birds will lay two to three times as many eggs as they will during the fall months. The people who eat these eggs either don't know about chickens or they don't care. They certainly don't eat eggs at the same rate that they are produced. That is why we have such a thing as egg storage.

Many people have the idea that the only purpose of storing eggs is to furnish speculators something to gamble with. This is not really true, although of course, there are people who expect to derive their income by speculating on storage eggs just the same as there are some who do the same thing with stocks, bonds, copper, sugar, or wheat.

If all the spring production had to be sold for immediate consumption I believe some of the eggs would have to be given away free in order to find people to eat them. Certainly market prices in the spring would be very much lower if it were not for the storing operation. Since this is true it is well to think of storage as a necessary part of the egg business and to realize that spring prices will be best when eggs themselves are best.

At the present time the desirability of eggs for storage is judged by sections. The buyers of storage eggs think of Pacific Coast eggs as most desirable to store. They have found from years of experience that they look best in the fall and they can get better prices for them at that time. Therefore they are willing to pay better prices in the spring.

The next important section in favor is the Mid-west. The reason these eggs are considered a good risk in storage is because most of them are candled and all the poor eggs taken out and sold for immediate consumption; all the cracked eggs and dirty eggs are removed, and then they are packed in new cases, flats, and fillers.

Although the Nearby eggs are now considered much more highly than they were ten years ago, this is not so true of that portion of the Nearby supply that must go into storage. So far as storage is concerned, there are two things that buyers object to very strenuously when you talk about Nearby eggs. One is the package in which they are put up, and the other is the question of washing the eggs.

Cleaning eggs with steel wool and possibly a damp cloth with some form of cleanser apparently affects their storing quality very little, but the harm is done when dirty eggs are soaked and the germs which are in the dirt have a chance to penetrate the shell and get on the inside. When such eggs are put in storage they come out almost a total loss.

This is something that Nearby producers must think more about. It is all well and good to say that the buyers and egg dealers are getting too fussy about eggs, but as long as other producers and packers of eggs are willing to cater to this fussiness, those who don't are bound to lose out. Right at present, for instance, good Nearby eggs are selling on a par with mid-western eggs. The quality of the Nearby eggs is certainly better for immediate consumption but the buyers who are going to put eggs away for storage have a lot to say about the present price level and that is why the Nearby egg isn't bringing more money. The Pacific Coast egg, on the other hand, has held up at a better price because it has developed this good reputation for holding up in the ice-box.

If any group of Nearby producers should decide to put up a good storage pack of eggs it might take a year or two before buyers could be convinced that they are really worth more money than other Nearby eggs, but one has to start sometime. Buyers cannot be convinced by merely telling them that something different has been done. They are going to wait until they look at the eggs next fall and then they will probably want to try it another year to be sure that it wasn't just their good fortune to get hold of some good Nearbys.

Especially during the storage season, therefore, Nearby producers should definitely think about a program something like this:

Separate all the clean eggs and put them by themselves either in separate cases or separately marked within one case.

Clean all the dirty eggs with as little water as possible and as soon after the eggs are laid as is possible on the farm.

Mark the cases clearly so that both cases of eggs can be separated when eggs must go into storage. Of course, the producer should tell the dealer all about it so that he is prepared to work with him on it.

Now that we have improved the reputation of Nearby eggs so much in the last few years for current consumption, it is time that we began to think about our eggs for storage purposes. If this kind of a program will raise the level of spring prices one cent a dozen it will be more than worthwhile for all the trouble taken. One must remember that a poultryman has more eggs to sell in the spring months than at any other time of year and one cent a dozen difference at this time is worth more in total dollars and cents than two cents a dozen in the fall months.

Think it over and see if that doesn't make sense.

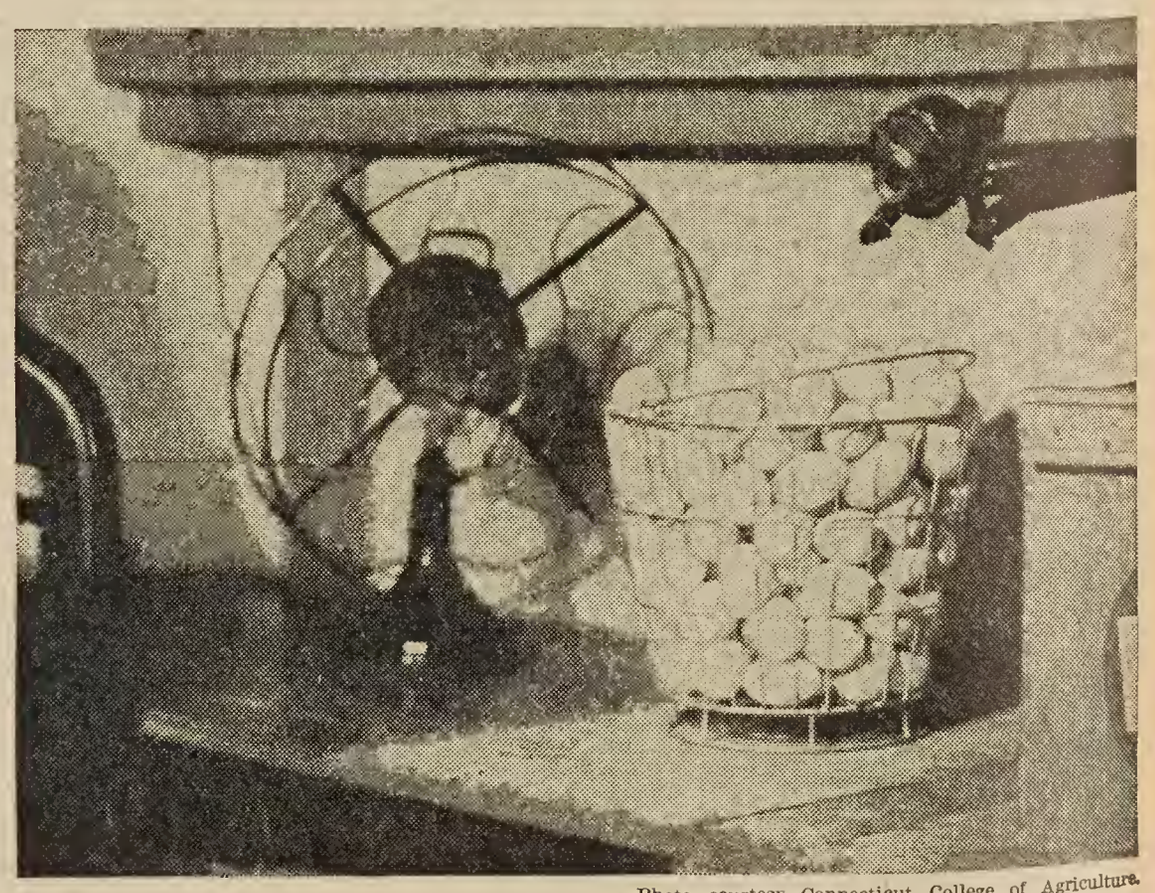
New Cornell Poultry Bulletins

"Brooding Chicks under Electric Hovers" is a new bulletin by F. L. Fairbanks of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Engineering, and Dr. H. J. Bruckner of the Cornell Poultry Department. Interest in electric brooding is increasing, and this bulletin should prove extremely helpful. It gives the results of extensive tests of winter, spring and summer brooding, points out the difficulties encountered, costs under different conditions, and gives directions for installing. Size of hover and house, insulation and ventilation are also discussed.

"Rearing Chickens" is a 1937 revision of old reliable No. 153 by Professor L. M. Hurd. New features are: (a) new out-door feeder, greater capacity, lighter in weight, more easily stored, and in successful use two years on Cornell rearing range; (b) changes in construction of the colony brooder house to provide airier conditions in hot weather; (c) comparison of costs of brooding with coal, oil, electricity and gas; (d) battery brooding.

Residents of New York State may obtain these bulletins from their county agricultural agent or by request to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Non-residents should send requests to Ithaca as above and enclose 8 cents for each bulletin requested.

Cornell bulletin P-661 is another in the series on rural youth, their activities, interests, and problems. This one concerns unmarried young men and women, 15 to 29 years of age. Single copies of the bulletin are available from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.



—Photo courtesy Connecticut College of Agriculture.

A good way to cool eggs. This egg room is kept below 60° F, and water thrown on the floor occasionally maintains humidity. The fan quickly cools the eggs to room temperature, then they are put in cases which have been stored in the egg room several days and are therefore at room temperature.

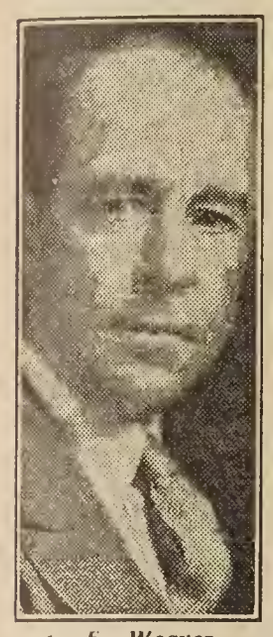
NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Coccidiosis—Chicken Enemy No. 1

By L. E. WEAVER

SO MUCH is written about coccidiosis that I expect every one feels like skipping every reference to it. I'll try to be very brief, but knowing the dangers ahead I feel that I must sound the annual warning notes.

If at 3 or 4 weeks your chicks begin to droop and are losing color from heads and legs they probably have the *acute* form of the disease. Bloody droppings are proof positive. You probably could have avoided this by preventing wet spots or dampness in the litter, and by feeding a ration containing more milk. Fast-growing chicks seldom have acute coccidiosis. You can bring the chicks out of the trouble shortly by the milk flush. This consists of feeding a mash containing 40% of dried milk for about a week, at the same time reducing the grain to one-half of the usual amount. Then clean and disinfect the house.



L. E. Weaver

Chronic coccidiosis is an entirely different disease. It strikes when pullets are well along toward maturity, and no cure is known. Nor is any method of feeding known that will protect against it. Sanitation is our only weapon. Chronic coccidiosis *does not* come with the chicks as a rule. It is picked up on contaminated ground or brooder floors, or it is carried from the old stock.

The rules that have given the best results — that is the best pullets — are: Clean the brooder house *clean*. Disinfect it. Then move it to ground where no chicks or hens have ranged for at least two seasons. Get the chicks onto the ground by one week of age — the younger the better. Where possible, have separate care-takers for chicks and hens. Don't carry feed, crates, bags, shovels, brooms, or anything else from the laying house to the range. Place brooder houses 150 to 200 feet apart and have not more than 150 pullets in a house.

* * *

Leg Weakness in Chicks

When I got back from my visit to the farm with poor hatches, I had a talk with Dr. L. C. Norris. I told him all about what I had found, and wound up by saying that I suspected a lack of vitamin D, largely because there were a few cases of lameness among the chicks at two to three weeks old. Dr. Norris looked skeptical and I added, "Don't you agree with me?"

He leaned back in his chair and heaved a deep sigh, while a look came over his face that said as plain as words, "Weaver, I'm trying to be patient with you, but I wonder if I'm ever going to get you extension fellows straightened out on this matter of leg weakness and lameness of chicks."

Then he patiently explained that chicks go down on their legs from several different and unrelated causes. A lack of vitamin D or of sufficient lime or phosphorus causes the form of leg weakness known as rickets. Joints become sore and swollen and the chicks have difficulty in standing or walking. There is no curling up of the toes or twisting of the legs. The chicks recover quickly when the ration is corrected, provided the trouble has not gone too far.

Slipped Tendon or "Porosis" is caused by a lack of manganese and possibly other of the "trace elements." It is mostly found among the heavy breeds and particularly where growth is very rapid. The chick goes lame, not because of any weakness but because the leg tendon slips out of place and pulls the leg into a twisted shape from which it never recovers. We see little of this kind of leg weakness any more. Rations are now supplied with necessary preventions.

Nutritional Leg Paralysis. Several years ago Dr. Norris and his associates first saw this trouble. It is not at all common and it is not particularly serious. As a rule only a handful of chicks will show it in a large flock. They have difficulty in getting about and walk with a stiff-legged gait. Their toes curl in. There are seldom any deaths and the chicks recover of their own accord after a few days. It is quite certain that this trouble results from the lack of sufficient amounts of some factor in the feed. No one knows what it is.

* * *

How Much Space?—How Many Chicks?

Two chicks for every square foot or three chicks per square foot? Who can say? At best, rules can be only approximate. Bad habits (chick vices) that lead to losses have their beginning in crowded brooder houses. Three hundred chicks in a 10 x 12 brooder house (2½ chicks to a square foot) may not be overcrowded the first week, but what about the second or third week when they are twice as large and more active? By that time they may be running outside. That relieves the congestion, except on bad days. Another help is to get the cockerels out at the earliest possible date.

I've never seen this put to a test, but I feel certain that if you put 300 chicks in one 10 x 12 brooder house and 250 similar chicks in another 10 x 12 house at the same time, and then give them the same treatment, you will have more first-class pullets next fall from the 250 lot than from the 300 lot. They will be enough better pullets so that they will make you more money next winter in addition to what you save this summer on cost of feed and chicks and on chick losses.

* * *

Lights for Chicks

Successful brooding and rearing do not require the use of lights on the chicks. It has been claimed that chicks grow faster under lights because they eat more. As a rule very little difference can be noticed in the early stages, and the pullets will all come into laying about the same time, lights or no lights.

Lights do have one very real value. Every year hundreds of chicks are smothered. They are the ones at the bottom of the pile when chicks crowd into corners instead of going under the hover. There is less crowding in pens that are lighted.

* * *

Lath Feeders

For chicks up to a week or ten days old, an inexpensive and very satisfactory mash feeder can be made of laths. Four and a quarter laths are needed; one for the bottom, one for each side, and one set up edgewise in the place of a reel to keep the chicks from getting into the mash. The ends are made of short pieces of lath that extend high enough to support the "upright" lath above the mash. It is quite important that this lath comes just a quarter of an inch above the level of the top of the feeder.

When feeders can be built so easily and cheaply, there is no excuse for lack of enough feeding space in any brooder house. You will want to change to a larger size soon, so you won't have to fill them so often.

THEN



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Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens before.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can **not** supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

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100
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Hanson or English Leghorn Foundation.
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New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
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We believe the purchase of dependable chicks this Spring will show very satisfactory profits next season. Think it over and order quality chicks NOW— in time to get plenty of Fall eggs.

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DAY OLD PULLETS, 95% Accurate.....$12.75-100; $127.50-1000
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We Pay Postage.

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(Official Pennsylvania State tube agglutination test for BWD). Electric hatched.
Prompt Shipments, Quality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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● IF YOUR chicks are of the Kerr strain, you are SURE of a high egg yield per hen. Hens need good feed and a clean, dry home, but you must have good stock.

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1 Low Mortality
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3 Fast, Uniform Growth
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PRICES REDUCED FOR LATE APRIL & MAY

This year, of all years, get Avery's Reds. R.O.P. Certified. They have everything to insure profits—production, size, growth, feathering, early maturity, low mortality. 100% BWD free 17 years. Complete satisfaction and 14 day livability guarantee. Try AVERY'S ROCKS and CROSSES. They are real money-makers. They Satisfy.
Write for catalog and new low prices.
C. T. AVERY & SON, Route 7, Colrain, Mass.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old Pullets

We have employed a sexing expert from the Pacific coast and are offering pullet chicks guaranteed 90%. White Leghorns from large type old breeders. Hubbard and Christie strain New Hampshires, Rocks, Orpingtons and ducklings. Cockerel chicks 3c each. All of our chicks are from blood tested breeders. Write for particulars.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM,
EARLE BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

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More Profits . . . than ever before with . . .



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Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE.
WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.
MY OWN SPECIAL WHITE LEGHORNS
Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
Get Sprunger's catalog and low prices. Special offer by ordering early. Leghorn Cockerels only 3c. Write Box 50.

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK
Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

Here Comes the Bride!

By Mary Heald Williamson



Elizabeth was a picture of loveliness in her misty veil and the flowing white organdie dress that she and her mother had made for the wedding.

THROUGHOUT our countryside, the spires of small white churches point to the sky. Many of them have reached the respectable old age of a hundred with "nary" a wedding to crown their years of service. Baptisms? Funerals? Yes. But how the hearts of roadside chapels must ache when young folks they've watched grow up, run off to the county seat for the great event of their young lives. Not even Mother or Dad along, no misty veil, not a bit of rice nor even a single old shoe!

Soon after Jim's diamond ring appeared on Elizabeth's finger, she began to talk to the country parson's wife about her wedding:

"Because I live on a farm near the edge of Fairview, instead of in a city, do I have to give up my dreams of a wedding? I know our little church isn't any cathedral, but I've taught the primary class and played the piano and worked with the children's day program, and it means so much to me. I'd love to be married there. Cousin Ann had to hire a florist for her city wedding. All around me are the flowers and blossoms of the countryside. As for dresses, they're just made for bridesmaids this season. Would it be a lot of work? Would it cost very much? I need most of my school teaching money for curtains and hope chest, you know."

What fun it was planning for that wedding! The date was set for crab-apple blossom time. Four dear friends would wear frilly, organdie dresses, in shades from soft pink to deep rose. In their bewitching horse-hair hats (home-made!) and colonial bouquets of pink and white garden flowers, with touches of blue, they would be pictures indeed. Jim, the best man, and the ushers, would at least be appropriate background in their white flannel trousers and blue jackets. What fun it was the day before the wedding, as the gay crowd gathered the boughs and decorated the little church. How they devoured the picnic supper on Elizabeth's porch! After supper, back to the flower-bedecked church. How hard they practiced the slow sedate steps to the wedding march. After the parson had rehearsed the ceremony, and Elizabeth and Jim had slipped out, they gathered around Mrs. Parson at the piano. In the morning they would serenade Elizabeth with the strains of "'Tis thy wedding morning, rise, fair maid, arise."

It was a day made for a wedding. Friends and relatives had been invited to the church by word of mouth, by simple notes, even by telephone. They were all there. Strains of old love songs preceded the ceremony. Two of the girls sang Cadman's beautiful song, "Love like the dawn came stealing." Then the triumphant strains of Lohengrin! Every head was turned. First came the bridesmaids and then Elizabeth on her father's arm. With her misty veil and the flowing white organdie dress that she and her mother had made, she was a picture such as the old church had never before beheld.

Father slipped into his place in the front seat beside mother, and squeezed the hand of his bride of twenty-five years ago. Jim, a rather shaky and serious-faced groom, took Elizabeth by the hand as they faced their pastor. Not a sentence was omitted from the ritual. The soft music, the beauty of flowering youth, the fine lives of this young couple, all gave new meaning to the sacrament. It was the first time that many a man and woman had heard the vows repeated since their wedding day. How they blessed Elizabeth as they renewed forgotten promises.

Soon it was over, and the bride and groom and their parents turned to accept a host of good wishes. Not a "reception", just a neighborly affair.

Then came the wedding supper. Aunt Mary had planned the menu, and all the relatives had brought something, as they always did for Fairview gatherings. The mellow fruit cake soon disclosed its ring and thimble and penny. The bride's cake was declared the most angelic ever. Gifts were "Oh'ed and Ah'ed" over. Of course Jim's coupe was appropriately labelled and decorated.

In the early dusk, Jim and Elizabeth rode down the lane waving good-bye. Then they set their faces to the sunset and the little house five miles away, that awaited them. Always would they cherish the memories of this day!

Let's start a "country church wedding" movement. Simplicity and beauty, not elaborate customs, should be our guides.

From early spring when forsythia and spirea flower, until Christmas when pines, silver icicles and candles intrigue us, decorative material in abundance is available for the ingenious country young person.

Here are suggestions for decorative materials, arranged in order of flowering:

SPRING

Forsythia	Thorns, Various species	Easter lilies
Spirea	Mock Orange	Lilacs
Trillium	Flowering plum, Crab-apple, Wild Cherry	Tulips
		Columbine

SUMMER

Climbing roses, Queen Anne's Lace, field asparagus, Virginia Blue Bells, Iris, Dahlia, Gladioli; also,

Ferns	Cosmos	Peonies
Azaleas	Larkspur	Daisies
Laurel	Sweet William	Buttercups
Lilies	Baby's Breath	

FALL

Sumac	Bittersweet	Goldenrod
Leaves	Asters	Chrysanthemums
	Winter Evergreens	

Talk or write to your extension specialist in ornamental floriculture. Remember that a stiff mass of blooms or branches is not beauty. Strive for natural effects. Consider the background when you plan your color scheme; pink roses against red cushions will not be pleasing! One or two colors are enough to use. You will notice that some flowers mentioned are not dainty ones. Large sprays of wisteria, clematis or climbing roses would be better. Crepe paper is a poor substitute for the lovely greens of the out-of-doors.

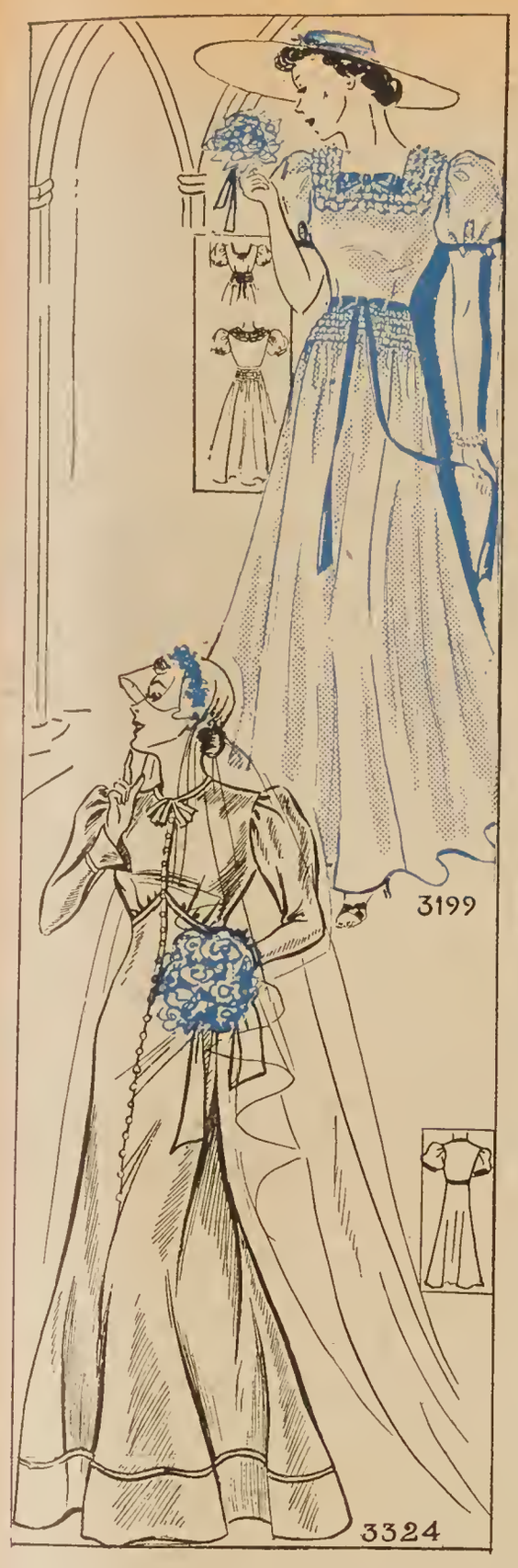
The reception after the wedding might be on the lawn at home, or if you must be on your way, just dispense with one and have an informal line at the church as Elizabeth did.

But do have a wedding, with a veil and some memories, memories that will be dearer because those you love shared them with you.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *For further suggestions on decorative material, see "Principles of Flower Arrangement", by Prof. E. A. White, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.*)



The flowers and trees which most country homes have as a matter-of-course make an ideal background for a beautiful wedding.



for the BIG EVENT

THE traditional wedding dress is of white satin, but organdie, plain or self-patterned, swiss, net, marquisette, lace, and the dull finished silks all have possibilities.

The dress is usually close fitting with long sleeves, the neckline varying more or less according to current style. The practical bride will choose a dress that can be put to other uses.

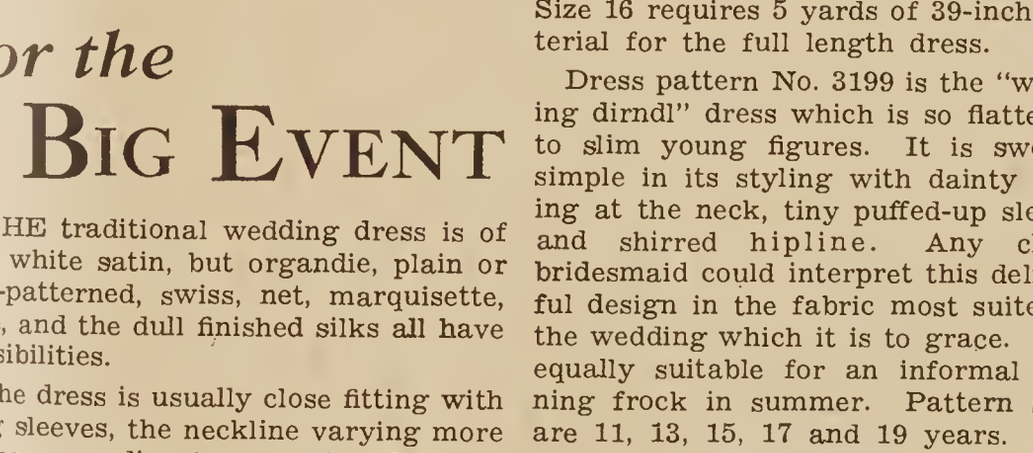
Bridesmaids' dresses carry out the color scheme, usually in pastel tints. This is fortunate, with such charming colors now available in pinks, blues, greens, yellows and lavenders. Or the dress itself may be white with the color note accented in sash, hat, bouquet and other accessories. Whatever the material or color, gay, happy youth should be expressed in it.

The favored princess silhouette characterizes this lovely satin, high-bodiced dress, pattern No. 3324, with fluttering wide hem and long fitted sleeves. The front may be "zipped" together or may have tiny buttons from neck to hem.

For those not getting married this year, the same pattern could well be used for a daytime dress or gay print with puffed sleeves and shorter skirt. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material for the full length dress.

Dress pattern No. 3199 is the "waltzing dirndl" dress which is so flattering to slim young figures. It is sweetly simple in its styling with dainty frilling at the neck, tiny puffed-up sleeves and shirred hipline. Any clever bridesmaid could interpret this delightful design in the fabric most suited to the wedding which it is to grace. It is equally suitable for an informal evening frock in summer. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 5⅜ yards of 39-inch material with 3½ yards of ribbon for ankle length dress.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring and Summer Fashion catalog.



FOR THE BRIDE OR SEASONED HOUSEKEEPER

The plainest bathroom takes on new interest if pretty, colorful towels are used. Now that colors are boilproof, there is no reason why everyone cannot satisfy her love for beauty and variety.

Here is a whole row of guest towels in novel dark colored linen, stamped for embroidery in white or in shades that contrast with the backgrounds depending upon what the worker wishes to use. The size is 14 x 22 inches; the towels have selvage sides. Price 50c each. B1875 and B1876 are deep blue linen, B1877 and B1888 are deep brown linen and B1879 and B1880 are burgundy linen. Please order by number from Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Dark Wedding Cake

Fruit cakes improve upon standing. It is also good management to do as many things in advance of the wedding as possible. The cake can be made many weeks ahead, the icing the day before.

1 lb. butter
1 lb. sugar
1 lb. flour
12 eggs beaten separately
5 lbs. seeded raisins
1½ lbs. citron
1 glass grape jelly
2 tsp. chocolate
1 lb. crystallized cherries
1 lb. crystallized pineapple
1 lb. blanched, chopped almonds
1 tbsp. cinnamon
1 tbsp. grated nutmeg (scant)
½ tbsp. allspice
1 tsp. powdered cloves (scant)
1 glass grape juice
2 tsp. rose water

Soak the almonds over night in rose water and the fruit in the grape juice. Cream butter; add sugar and cream until light. Add yolks beaten until thick and lemon colored, jelly, chocolate and part of flour sifted with the spices. Dredge fruit in balance of flour and add gradually to first mixture. Add nuts last. Steam four hours. Bake one hour in a very slow oven (250° F.). Let cool in the pan, placed so that the air circulates freely on all sides and bottom.

Twice-Cooked Frosting

1½ cups sugar | 1 tbsp. white corn syrup | ¾ cup water | 2 egg whites | 1 tsp. vanilla

Cook sugar, corn syrup and water to the soft ball stage (240° F.). Wash down with damp cloth any crystals forming on sides of pan. Remove syrup from stove as soon as cooked. Quickly beat egg whites until stiff, using a wire whisk. Slowly pour the hot syrup into the stiff whites, beating constantly. Set the bowl of frosting over hot water, not boiling, and continue beating. Keep frosting scraped from sides of bowl. As soon as the frosting holds its shape remove bowl from the hot water. Add flavoring, beat thoroughly and spread on cake. This frosting has good keeping qualities when spread on a cake and should not crack or chip when cut.



Root Cuttings from My Favorite Plants

BEFORE my spring garden gets really under way, I must begin to think about root cuttings from old favorites. The geranium that bloomed in the house in late winter has now grown leggy and unattractive and is the first one I want to attack. Since geraniums root easily from cuttings, I am going to break off the new shoots 4" to 5" long and root them in sand or in ordinary garden soil. Sand is better, but the plants must be moved as soon as they are rooted or they will turn yellow. They can be put into pots or planted in beds for late summer bloom.

I can use this same method with petunias, pinks, phlox, arabis (rock cress), cerastium (snow-in-summer), Eupatorium (perennial ageratum), and Iberis (perennial candytuft). I am particularly interested in making cuttings of the few plants which I have of arabis, cerastium, and iberis to set in the little retaining wall which we are building. I will make these cuttings when the new growth is about 6" high.

Before the chrysanthemums grow too much, I must separate each clump, using only one new shoot, for this year's planting. By pinching off 2" or 3" when it is 9" to 12" high, this plant branches and blooms much more freely than if left to grow straggly. If it is a good growing season, I pinch the plants back two or even three times, July 15th being the latest date for that operation. The "pinchings" make excellent cuttings if I want to increase the stock.

The clumps of delphiniums, which are beginning to get too dense, have to be separated. A strong right arm and a good garden spade, or sturdy kitchen knife, do nicely for this job. I can separate practically any of my perennials now, except iris and peonies, but I shall have to do it before they are too far advanced (that is, not after they are 6" high, and it is better to do it when they start growing). Perennial poppies need to be separated when dormant, in late July or August.



Lest We Forget

Springtime is here and in the dormant fields
New life appears. The songbirds sing again;
The bursting buds bedeck the trees with green.
Bleak, dreary winter, still reluctant yields,
Tho' chilling breezes, blowing now and then,
Bring back to mind the wintry winds, so keen
And piercing that we shudder to recall
The days which slowly passed since early fall.

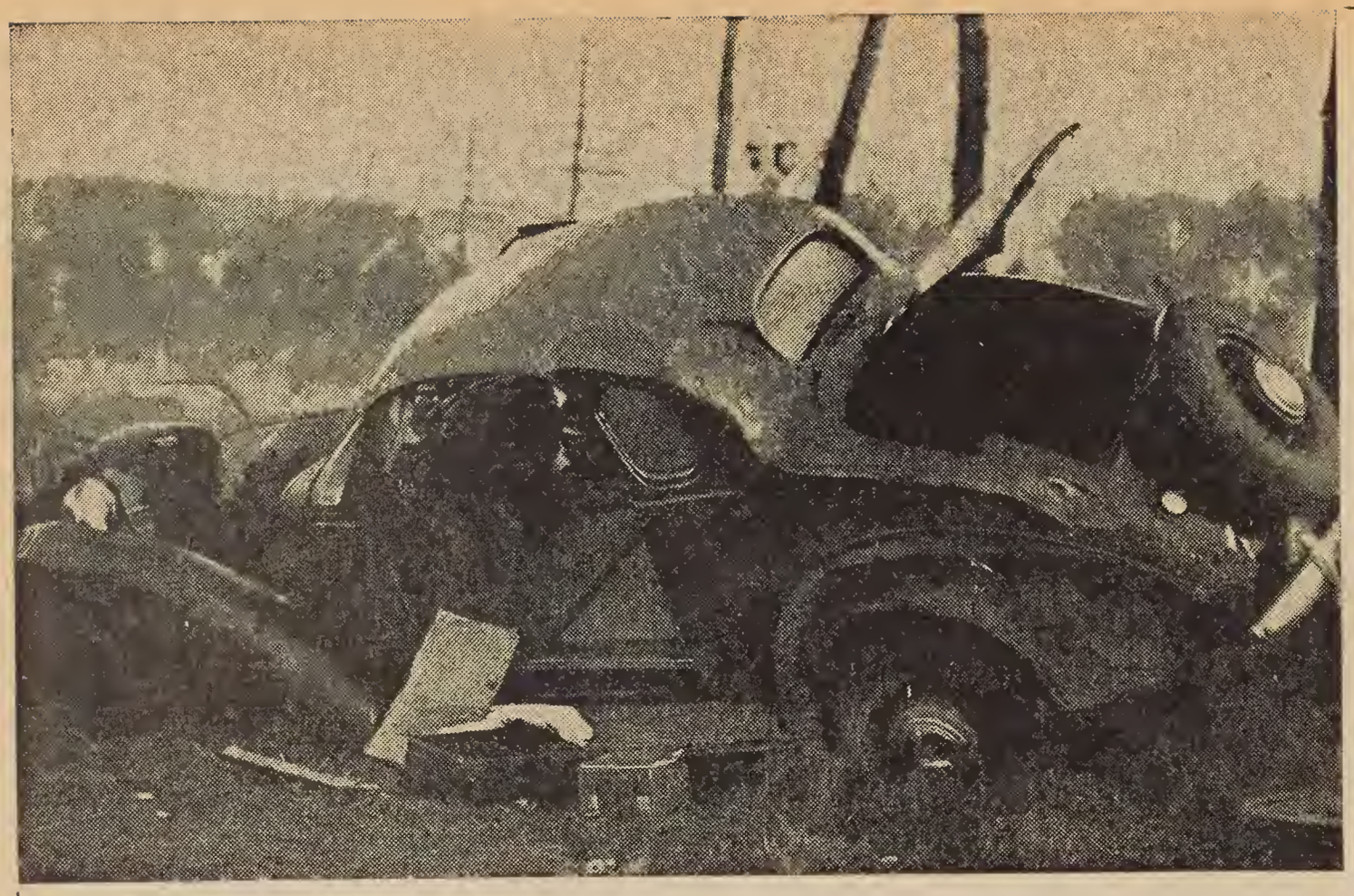
Strong men are at the plow and toil with might
Till darkness drives them from their tedious task
And sends them homeward on their weary way,
To seek the rest which only comes with night.
And this is all that they will ever ask —
To start again when morning brings the day.
Descendants of a pioneering race,
We see the courage written on their face.

Their vision of the fields of ripened grain,
To feed a hungry world they know naught of,
Means life itself to all of humankind.
And when we view the verdure studded plain,
Wrought by their hand with blessings from above,
Let us, in homage, pause, and try to find
A fitting recompense for all they give,
That we, God's creatures everywhere, may live.

—*M. N. Courtright.*



"Alimony or not, the child belongs to me."



WRECKED CAR in which Mrs. Brasted lost her life.

Goshen Nurse Dies at R.R. Crossing

Edna Smith Brasted of 32 Lafayette Avenue, Middletown, a nurse at Goshen Hospital, was instantly killed and her husband, Charles, was seriously injured when the car in which they were riding, thought to have been operated by Mrs. Brasted, was demolished on the Green Street crossing of the Erie Railroad at Goshen shortly before 7:30 a. m. today. The vehicle, said to have stalled on the tracks, was struck broadside by the northbound Erie milk train.

—Middletown Times Herald, February 1, 1937.

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MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO. N.Y.

March 30, 1937.

Mr. E. C. Weatherby,
General Agent,
North American Accident Insurance Co.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

We are writing in behalf of our client, Charles H. Smith, the administrator of the Estate of Edna M. Brasted, deceased, to express his thanks and appreciation to your company for the very prompt and appreciated settlement of his claim under your accident insurance policy issued to his daughter, who was recently killed in a grade crossing accident near this city.

The proofs of loss were mailed to Mr. Smith immediately upon his notifying you of the accidental death of his daughter and we note that the draft for $1,000., the maximum amount payable under the policy, was mailed only two days after the receipt by your claim department of the proofs of the accidental death. Such prompt and satisfactory service on the part of your company is to be greatly commended.

Yours very truly,

Taylor & Royce

CHS:L

Keep Your Policy Renewed

Back Doors

By Minna Common

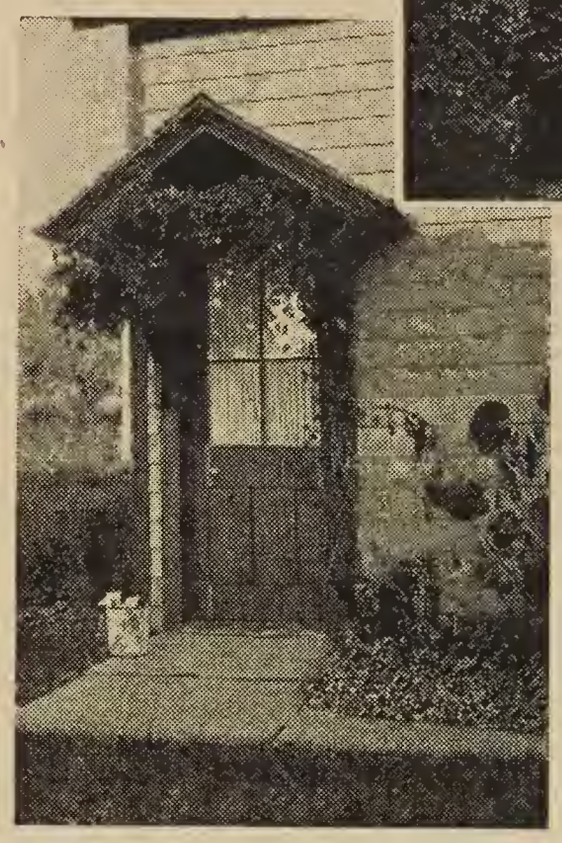
JUST because the back door is the "business end" of a house, and is not seen from the road or street, it often gets neglected. Unsightly garbage cans, messy wood piles, and "junk" are apt to rob it of its inalienable right, along with every other door of the home, to look inviting and hospitable.

Particularly in the country, where back yards are so spacious that they can be turned into garden living-rooms, kitchen doors have a chance to become part of an attractive outdoor picture. The photographs on this page show three different types of back doors, each with its own appeal to the eye.

Besides these types of treatment, there are of course many others. For example, a sheltering gable with narrow trellises each side of the doorway, is neat and artistic. Woody-stemmed vines which carry their leaves high above the ground, such as trumpet vines, bittersweet, and purple clematis, are most suitable to use here.

A high old-fashioned porch may have vines and a planting of shrubs about it. Sturdy types which thrive with little care are snowberry, mock orange, hydrangea "Hills-of-Snow," fragrant lilacs, black flowering currants, forsythia, and bridal wreath. Or we may follow the lead of our ancestors, who often graced the back doors of their Colonial homes with stately hollyhocks.

A well-kept lawn finishes the picture.

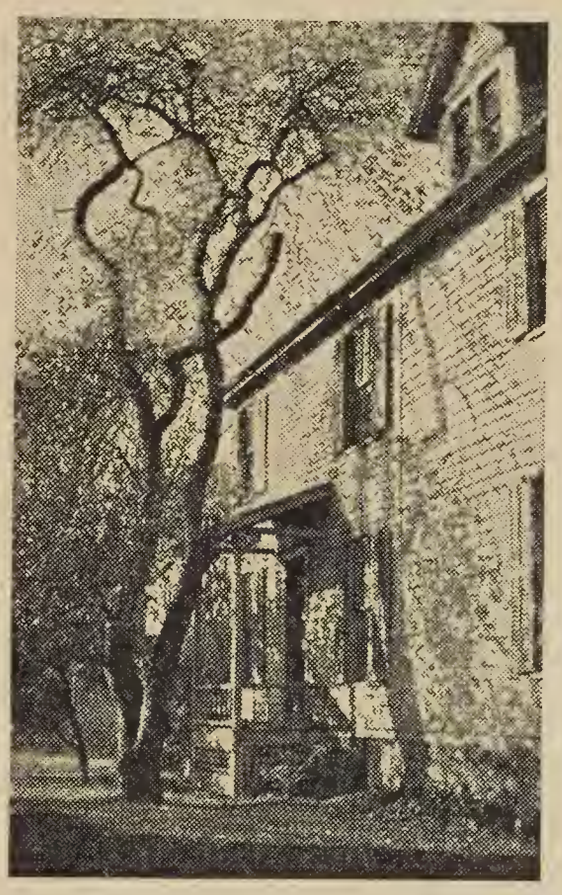


A stone walk and a vine-covered canopy solved the problem of this close-to-the-ground back door, making it a pleasant place to sit while doing some of the kitchen tasks. Perennial vines, as Virginia Creeper, clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, or cinnamon vine, once established, grow lovelier with the years. In a sunny location, morning glories, moon flowers, or scarlet runner beans are excellent annuals.



Thick shrubbery and a graceful tree so dress up this back door that one might almost mistake it for the front door. Heavy shrubs, such as lilac, bridal wreath, or juniper, give privacy and are an excellent idea for village or city houses which stand at a corner, with the back door facing a side street.

Below: A sheltering tree, small or large according to the location, imparts a home-like, hospitable appearance to any door.



Asparagus Delicacies

By "H. R."

and Other Tested Recipes

Asparagus Rarebit

Cook one bunch asparagus in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain, place on slices of buttered toast and serve covered with following sauce: melt 1 tablespoon butter and stir in 1 tablespoon flour. Add ½ cup hot milk, ½ cup cottage cheese, ½ teaspoon salt and dash of pepper. Cook until smooth.

Scalloped Asparagus

Boil mature asparagus tips until tender in salted water. Place layer of drained asparagus (short lengths) in buttered casserole, cover with layer of buttered crumbs. Alternate layers until dish is full, having layer of buttered bread crumbs on top. Add rich milk seasoned with salt and pepper to barely cover and bake 35 minutes in slow oven.

Asparagus Chowder

Fry ½ pound bacon or salt pork until crisp. Dice 3 cups potatoes, chop 1 large onion, add to pork and drippings. Cook 15 minutes adding boiling water to cover. Add 2 cups asparagus, cut in 2-inch lengths, cook until tender. Stir in 1 quart milk and salt and pepper to taste. Serve with crackers.

Country Asparagus Salad

Cook one bunch tender asparagus until just tender, drain and chill. Arrange a hub of well seasoned cottage cheese in center of salad plate, surround with "spokes" of the asparagus tips. (I cut off tough lower parts to use in soup). Pipe mayonnaise dressing around asparagus "spokes" to simulate rim of wheel. Chill and serve.

Asparagus Pie

Line deep greased pie tin with well seasoned layer of mashed potato. Fill center with left over creamed asparagus, dot with bits of butter. Cover with a top layer of mashed potato. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven.

Cream of Asparagus Soup

Cook 1 pint tough asparagus tips with an onion until tender, in water to cover. Heat 2 cups milk; thicken with 3 tablespoons flour stirred smooth in a little cold milk. Cook 10 minutes. Stir in 2 tablespoons butter. Add asparagus and cooking liquid; season to taste with salt and pepper.

Asparagus Scramble

For one generous serving beat 2 eggs lightly with 2 tablespoons cream or rich milk. Add 1 tablespoon chopped leftover ham or bacon and 4 tablespoons leftover cooked asparagus. Turn into frying pan in which 1 tablespoon butter or drippings has been melted. Cook *slowly* until creamy.

Asparagus Cutlets

Mash together 2 cups cooked asparagus with 1½ cups mashed potatoes, add 1 minced onion and 1 cup bread crumbs. Salt and pepper to taste. Form in cutlet shape. Dip in beaten egg and cook until well browned in butter or drippings.

Asparagus Tidbits

Roll 1 cooked asparagus tip in thin slice cold boiled ham. Top with mayonnaise, sprinkle with paprika and serve with potato salad.

* * *

Ham or Corned Beef Hash

2 cups minced meat
2 cups cold potatoes diced
2 tbsp. mined onion
2 tbsp. green pepper
2 tbsp. fat

Fry onions and pepper lightly in fat. Add rest of ingredients well minced. Cook over slow fire until brown crust forms. Fold like an omelet. If a moister hash is desired, add 1 cup milk or ham stock in the beginning.

Chicken a la King

2 tbsps. butter
2 tbsps. minced green pepper
1 cup canned mushrooms broken
2 tbsps. flour
2 tbsps. minced pimento
1 tsp. salt
2 cups coffee cream
3 cups diced chicken
¼ cup butter
3 egg yolks
½ tsp. onion juice
1 tsp. lemon juice
Buttered toast or patty shells

Melt butter; saute in it green pepper and mushrooms. Blend in the flour. Add cream gradually and cook until slightly thickened. Add chicken and place over hot water.

Beat butter to a cream. Add egg yolks one at a time, beating well after each addition and then blend into the cream mixture; cook slowly, so as not to curdle, until consistency of boiled custard. Season with onion juice, lemon juice and salt. Serve at once on buttered toast or in patty shells.

This dish is fit for a king, yet it must be combined carefully and strictly according to directions in order to prevent lumping or curdling.



"That reminds me. I want my husband to go with me to pick out my new hat."



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Molasses Gingerbread

—that's what menfolk fall for...

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Neither spice nor brown sugar, alone, will give it that luscious, full-bodied flavor.

Pour in the mellow richness of Brer Rabbit Molasses—and you have gingerbread that for downright goodness has no equal. Brer Rabbit is made from selected grades of freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane.

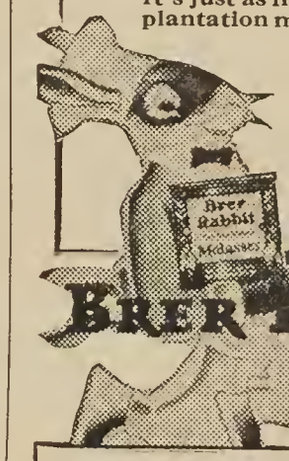
Try Brer Rabbit Molasses in your next batch of gingerbread. Enjoy its old-time flavor. And notice the fine texture of your gingerbread.

A new kind of shortcake! Cut hot gingerbread in squares and split. Place cut-up oranges (or whole sections, free from skin) between the layers, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Top with whipped cream.



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Four Generations

By F. M. P. Ingraham

BACK some seventy-five years ago, my grandfather—one of those staunch hill climbers of Vermont—became tired of hill climbing and eking out a living between huge rocks; so took himself down the valley 'till he came upon this little farm nestled between small New Hampshire hills and a lofty Vermont mountain at whose feet the graceful Connecticut had worn a deep channel. This would be his home—a good neighborhood, near markets and the railroad not so far away, good schools, too, where his only son might attend. So in the late fall of that same year he loaded his goods on to the ox cart, hitched the little chestnut mare to the heavily loaded buckboard, and with grandmother driving came to their new home in the valley. He began farming in earnest—no longer a patch here and another over yonder, for there lay between the house and the river bank a straight, stoneless stretch of rich meadow land, nature's gift to the most exacting. His motor power was the ox team and the little chestnut mare, a Morgan, with three white feet and a white nose.

Once a week grandfather hitched old Nell to the buckboard and peddled his butter and eggs and "this and that" in the neighboring manufacturing town five miles away. It was an all day trip but they made a good living and laid by a tidy sum for quieter years. They got their mail once a week. There were no telephones. They read by sperm oil, then later, kerosene lamps. Seldom they called the doctor, but kept high on the "buttry" shelf herbs they had gathered and whose medicinal uses they knew. They made their own butter, cheese, maple sugar and practiced New England thrift. Back in Ireland grandmother had learned all the "homey" arts. She could spin, weave, knit, so they clipped the sheep and made the wool up at home—socks, wristers, mufflers, caps, and those funny mittens with deep, furry wool backs often with a pattern worked in. She wove blankets. Winter time found them well prepared with huge crocks of preserves, pickles, mincemeat, salted meats and fish, boiled cider jelly and huge strings of dried apple.

Grandfather's idle moments were spent making sleds, splint baskets, hand-hewn shingles, axe helves, and such. He found a ready market for these. You see, there were five in the family, for besides grandfather, grandmother and their son there were two little old ladies nearing their nineties—one a witty little Irish woman with nimble fingers, grandmother's mother; the other a typical little New Englander, wisdom and thrift personified, grandfather's mother. They needed no movies for source of comedy, for these two little old ladies had it at their finger tips. Thus in those times kith and kin were one's very own responsibility.

Now my Dad, their son, comes into the picture. He had married a Vermont girl who taught the school in their district. After a fling at city living they came back and bought the farm adjoining—another lovely valley farm. Grandfather's ox team was too slow for Father so he looked for a more modern means of farming and bought for his work team a pair of Morgan mares that weighed less than a thousand apiece. Topsy and Doll could make four trips and back from the river bank with the plow while Grandfather, on the other side of the fence, made one and back with the oxen. Many a time I heard grandfather say, "Horses are all right in their place, son, but you'll never get anywhere without an ox team." Father logged with the little team and grandfather with the oxen. The ratio of time and amount of labor remained the same—and still grandfather remained adamant. But from my earliest memory there never was an ox team in the barn; and though Daddy built up a name as a breeder and raiser of fine Morgans, using the two original mares as foundation stock, I never knew him to have a heavier team than what the Morgans could supply. He worked this little team on the highway, paid his taxes in this way, and earned many a dollar besides. He marketed his farm output in the nearby village where grandfather did, but owing to better roads it took only half a day.

Father and Mother raised and educated a family of four—I was the only girl (many the time I wished I were a boy). I guess Dad did, too, for I was in my element if I could ride, drive or monkey with machinery. I didn't think then what a disappointment I must have been to that dear mother of mine—perhaps she forgave it to an extent for she loved the outdoors and really was the mainstay of the farm and the actual lover and breeder of the Morgans.

I rode horseback, drove anything that had four legs, but of the household arts mother said I was a complete flop. You see I belonged to a newer generation—we shipped our milk, bought our butter and canned very little, for the stores now carried nearly every thing desired in cans. The art of spinning was of the past, though my mother had been taught by a great aunt all the passing arts so she was able though only a small child at the time to knit for the Union soldiers. She died knitting for the World War boys. My father walked or drove to school if the horse was at liberty; we rode on the trolleys—another march of progress. We had one of the first telephones and an uptodate wagon and harness—a pert little Morgan to drive that never felt the weight of a work harness. Yes, Father had made a success of farming despite his new fangled methods, and grandfather had lived to see it. Grandfather even lived to see some of the earliest motor driven vehicles and bewailed their advent as contraptions of the devil incarnate. He was well passed ninety at this time and I remember his shaking his gnarled old fist at one as it passed and muttering, "They will be the ruination of the world—frighten all the horses and cattle and kill us all." He cautioned Father "never to ride in those con-



traptions." However, Dad owned several. He maintained they had their place on the road but to motorize our farm lands meant failure. He was as adamant about tractors for farm work as his father before him had been about horses.

Finally to me came grandfather's farm, so we came back from the city—back to the landers' for we both were farm reared. My prized possession at the time was a little team of Morgans—mother and daughter. They became our farm team. About that time the western idea of heavier horses, with western raisers back of the move, began to be pushed here in the East, and this farmer and that began to shift. To help the matter along, road workers with heavy teams insisted that lighter team must carry the same load weight, though the latter in a majority of cases made far quicker time.

The mother of our team was no longer young and the big horse bug was fast developing in Hubby's mind. A new team was installed and it made the little Morgans look like pygmies. It meant new stalls, heavier floors, heavier equipment, more feed, both hay and grain, and at the end of the year the horse account stood in the red with a repetition each year following. What woman could resist saying, "I told you so!" Our one man farms were not large enough to demand heavy horses and the tide began to swing to medium size again. Road work was being monopolized by trucks and lumbering taken over by professionals. Then came the depression and the second new team, nearly paid for, was sacrificed for lack of funds and we were left teamless and no funds to buy or hire. Still the farm had to be worked. Of the original Morgan team, I had refused to part with the daughter though the mother had laid for years under the shadow of the pines; so with this little 28-year-old lady who weighed less than 900 we farmed. Where there is a will there is a way, and though twenty years before the little team was not large enough "to plow and to sew and rake and mow," the one little horse performed the numerous tasks because there was no other way. To be sure most of the plowing had been fall turned and the harrowing was accomplished by hitching the instrument behind the sedan. During haying we were able to pick up for around $20 a Dodge truck which had been converted into a wrecker. It was not the easiest method of farming I will assure you, but it was better than being beaten. It took the courage of one's convictions that it could and must be done—perhaps a little of grandfather's obstinacy; nevertheless winter found us well prepared except for wood and getting out some necessary lumber. We used the truck to get wood with, despite the fact that the road was not unlike the Rocky Road to Dublin with hills and gullies galore. Only twice was it necessary to hire a neighbor's team

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says a mallard duck is certainly a fool for luck, them ducks just pack right up and go down south away from winter snow, they winter in a sunny clime and loaf around until the time when it gits hot and people sweat, then them there ducks just up and get themselves up north, and never fool around down here, but where it's cool you'll find them ducks, they like to take vacations on some pleasant lake. They're wiser than us mortals are, they fly along until they're far from toil and trouble, pain or strife, them ducks sure have a pleasant life.

The trouble with us mortals is we git ourselves tied up in biz, we've got our horses and our land, and stacked around on ev'ry hand are our possessions, things we've bought because our wives think that we ought. Our neighbors buy them something new and right away we git it too, we swamp ourselves with useless stuff, and yet we never have enough. When winter comes we've got to stay and milk the cows and throw down hay, in summer we must stick around and haul manure and plow the ground and cultivate, and harvest oats to git some cash to pay our notes. With naught but feathers on their back, them ducks have got what us folks lack, they're free to come and free to go, and while us mortals think we know an awful lot, we work and sweat, while ducks have lots more fun, I'll bet!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Oriole's Song

A golden oriole sat in the tree,
And he whistled and whistled this tune to me:
"The blossoms are sweet, the world is gay,
Why be so glum on this beautiful day?
And, if perchance, the clouds grow gray,
The world needs the sunshine of smiles alway.

"Then smile in the sunshine
And smile in the rain,
And whistle it over and over again!
Smiles cost you nothing, free gifts indeed;
But they lift and they lighten wherever there's need."
Then the little bird flew from his bough in the tree,
But he'd left a great message for you and for me.

—*Ida Boyce,*
Stanley, N. Y.

to snake logs out of a ravine difficult to get at with the truck.

The snow was deep in the woods so it meant some shoveling, but if we had used a team and sled the load would have had to be transferred to wheels on reaching the main highway for these roads are scraped to the surface following each snow storm. Years ago it was impossible to get around on wheels in the winter; now it is impossible to get around with a sled or sleigh and very few are to be found. Thus due to the progress of time one of the greatest pleasures of youth, the sled straw ride, is a thing of the past. So passed 1934 one of the hardest years



—if not the hardest—we, like thousands of others, ever experienced.

What about '35? There was so much heavy farm work—fertilizer to spread, plowing, because we could not do it in the fall, and such that it was imperative to have more power of some kind. The debates were numerous—horse versus tractor. So I, the Woman of the Farm and a staunch lover of horses, found myself laying before the Man of the Farm every available bit of information concerning and supporting the mechanical side, for he was as adamant as grandfather with his ox team. "A tractor and equipment would cost $$$$$ and where was the money coming from? Repairs were always in order or out of order."

I argued that we had equipment that could be used and we could somehow get an old truck and make it into a tractor. But seventeen-year-old Middle Son with the aid of his Big Brother, who was away from home, clinched the decision by driving into the yard one day a veritable Noah's Ark—a big ten ton, hard rubber tire, four cylinder five shift Concord truck that had been discarded for a more modern type by a big machine shop. Son introduced it to me with a laugh: "Mother, here is your tractor and it stood me just a ten spot." Middle-sized Son has not inherited my love for horses but he has that same desire to see how things are made and how to make them. He is a born mechanic (I would have been one if I had been a boy, and I think I would have been a better one than I have a housekeeper).

Middle-sized Son left school in his senior year in the fall of '34 because he felt we needed him so and no amount of urging could change his mind. He was an A student and well liked by all, but it did not alter his decision. Every spare minute he spent converting this old truck into a tractor —stripped it down, shortened the extremely long wheel base up to tractor length, and when spring work opened his project was done and it stood just $15. A prouder boy never lived than Middle-sized Son when he went down across the meadow driving the tractor trailing the manure spreader behind. He traveled over the ground where his great-grandfather drove the oxen to the old ox-cart or plow, while across the fence in the adjoining field, where his grandfather had worked his little Morgans, our neighbor was driving his medium-sized farm team to the manure spreader. At the close of day Son said he made three trips to their one and he had further to go.

Again he showed his cleverness by converting a tractor plow beam and share to use behind the tractor, raising and lowering it from the tractor seat—a better job of plowing would be hard to find than what this can turn. The land was put in shape for silo and flint corn, oats, potatoes and legumes in quick time.

Our mowing machine was too shaky to expect it to stand up under tractor speed—somehow, somewhere we had to find a stronger one. It could not be new nor cost much, for money was still scarce as hens' teeth. Dame Fortune smiled on us when we found one stored in a barn. It was old enough to vote but had seen little work and had good care. We got it for $8—perhaps a pig in a bag—but it turned out to be a good porker in the barrel. A few new cutter bar parts, thorough cleaning and oiling put it in excellent shape. Never in the history of the farm had the haying been completed so rapidly —not once did the tractor or machine call for repairs. The little Morgan did the raking, the truck the drawing and the hay was in in short order—and the Man of the Farm wore a broad smile. So passed 1935, with 1936 repeating the excellent performance and no tractor repairs called for. Son was so pleased to see the work completed so easily and quickly that he willingly finished his school course and is at present at a mechanical school.

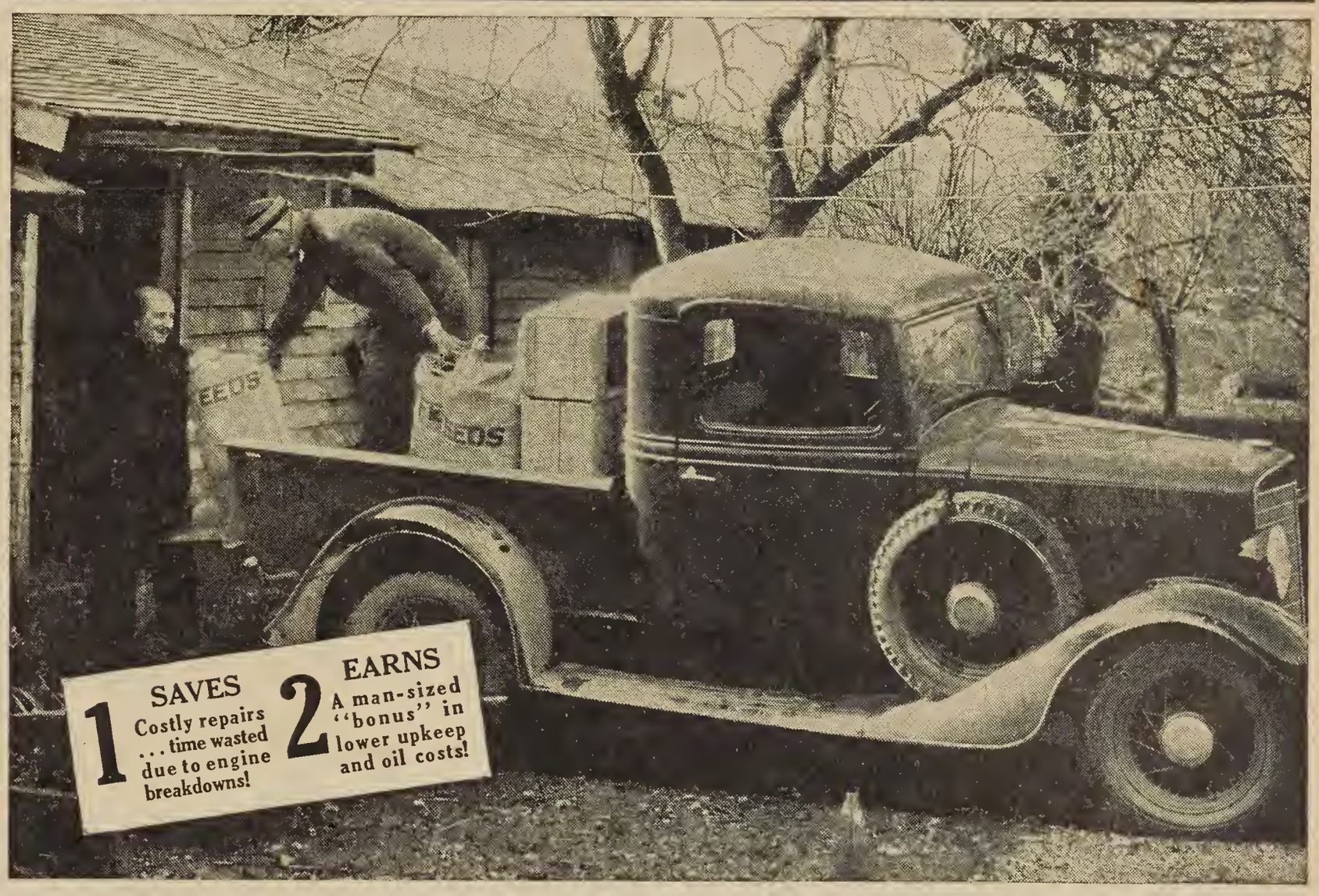
Now as to expense, for that is of prime importance and of interest to us all and is one of the main questions asked us of the many who have driven out to look at the outfit. The tractor at average farm work consumes one gallon of gas an hour—this averages about twelve cents a gallon as we are allowed road tax reduction on off-road consumption—and its oil consumption was about $3 for the season. It completed the unit of labor in about one half the time used by a team and we were able to plow much deeper, also harrow, and our crops showed the advantage in the fine deep seed bed. Repairs on the tractor were nil—the truck had to have some but was out of work only a short time and the repairs were home made and the parts bought at a junk yard. The Man of the Farm finds he is a far more competent repair man than he ever expected to be. Thanks for that. Repairs are a big item and the lack of mechanical ability may deter many from attempting such complete motorizing.

Since its advent we have found many useful jobs for "Matildy," as sawing wood and silo filling and snaking big logs that even a big team would tussel at. But though the depression caused us many a bitter dose of heart-break, it did us a good turn in forcing a change of methods. This 125 acre farm has furnished a living for four generations in line, and a fifth which already numbers seven may produce a member who will make still more drastic changes in the years to come. So in the progress of time we find the change from ox-cart and sperm oil lights of grandfather's day through to complete motorization, oil roads, telephone, radio and electricity, on this lovely river farm—our home.



"Have a bite, Mister?"

FACTS ABOUT MOBILOIL MILLIONS OF FARMERS LEARNED LAST SUMMER



For Trucks: More Work, Less Cost!

Work your truck harder... pay less for upkeep... as thousands of enthusiastic Mobiloil farmers do!

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WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MOTOR OIL
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By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS spring I have been sticking pretty close to the farm. My only trips away have been two to Washington, D. C. Once I had to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the National Cooperative Council, and on the other trip I had to go to the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

Supreme Court Issue

At both the National Cooperative Council meeting and that of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, I met men from all over the United States. I found a surprising unanimity of opinion among these men as far as packing the Supreme Court is concerned.

There was some support for the President's plan from men who came from the South and the Pacific Coast. Even the men with whom I talked from these regions, however, ***were supporting the reorganization more because they felt they had to, in order to represent their constituents, than from personal conviction.***

I would estimate that 50 per cent of the farmers of the United States are ***actively*** opposed to supporting re-organization of the Supreme Court; that 60 per cent ***would vote*** against it; and that 75 per cent ***would prefer*** that nothing be done. Of course, these percentages would be higher for the Northeast alone.

Economic Conditions

Nearly all of the farm representatives I met at the two Washington meetings were enthusiastic about farming and business conditions in their sections. I am of the opinion that the better feeling about present and future agricultural conditions in all sections of the United States is based on the following developments:

(1) Devaluation. Raising the price of gold immediately helped the sections which produce basic commodities and improved their prices almost exactly in proportion to the change in the price of gold.

(2) The AAA and Soil Conservation checks.

(3) The refinancing and lower interest rates which were made possible through the Farm Credit Administration.

(4) To a limited degree, commodity loans and the buying up of surpluses by the Federal Government.

Not Thinking Straight

However, in my opinion, even in those sections where improvement is most evident, farmers are not thinking straight about what really brought about the better conditions they are now enjoying. Farmers have been filled so full with propaganda about such things as crop control, crop insurance, an ever normal granary, and other intangible schemes of the Administration, and farm leaders in some sections have fought so hard for some of these things, that without thinking the matter through they have actually come to the conclusion in many areas that it was the Triple A which got the results they now are enjoying. ***This is a political fact of the utmost significance.***

As they stand now, farmers in most sections of the country will support almost any fool scheme for agriculture which the Administration may want to put forth. As long as this situation continues, I expect that we shall see some weird and expensive legislation passed from time to time.

* * *

Conflicting Testimony

While I have no doubt that the practicability of working horses barefooted depends on such fundamental considerations as type of work to be done, nature of land on which the horses work, and quality of the horses' feet—and that therefore no generalizations can be made on the subject—I have received some interesting comments which I am passing on for what they are worth.

Mr. John Hinds, Jr., of DeRuyter, N. Y., writes me substantially as follows: "I am a horseshoer and farmer; have been shoeing horses since 1914. I also own and live on a farm carrying about 20 head of cattle and five horses and colts. . . . I am acquainted with Mr. Henry Asmus of the New York State Veterinary College, whose book on horseshoeing should be read and studied by every farmer who owns a horse.

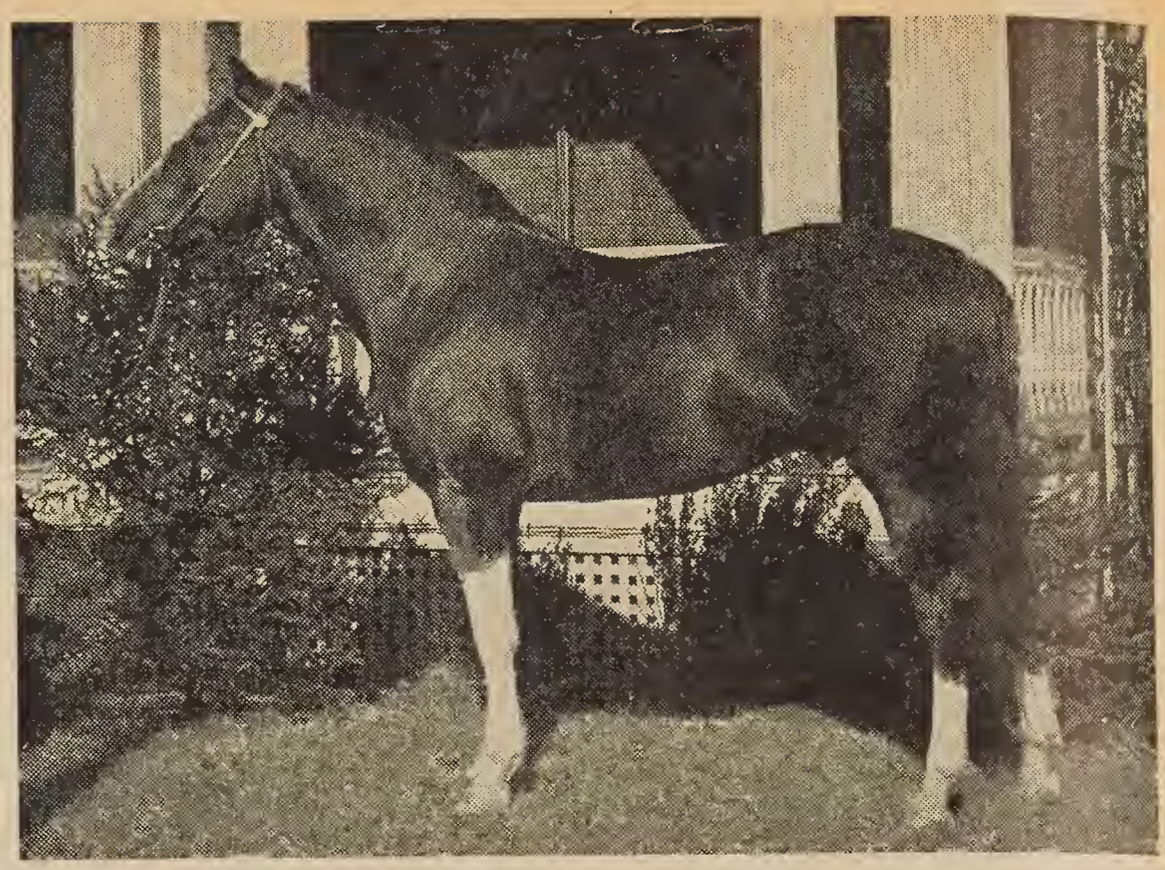
"If we could all realize how much easier a well-shod horse works than one without shoes, none of us would ask a horse to do the extra work to keep his 'end up' without the help of shoes. Watch your barefoot horses pulling a load on wet ground or sod and see if they do not act like you do when you push a loaded wheelbarrow on the same kind of footing. Shoe one horse of a team and notice how much easier he does the work than the one without shoes. The shod horse will keep in condition on enough less feed to more than pay for the cost of shoeing.

"I once bought a colt that had just been broken to work and the seller told me that he was selling him because he was so lazy. After I shod him, ***and his feet got over being tender,*** he became a very prompt worker.

"Why shouldn't horseshoers be licensed the same as veterinarians?"

Testimony for the unshod horse is contained in a letter written by R. J. Stahl, of New Woodstock, N. Y. Mr. Stahl says, "I have four horses. One team which I raised has never been shod. One horse in this team is ten years old, the other six. The other team is made up of western horses which we have had two years, and they have never been shod. This team has worked every day this winter. Neither horse has ever fallen on the ice. They are very sure-footed. Going barefooted makes them that way.

"At the end of haying last season, they did get a little sore footed because it was so dry. I imagine their feet felt about like my fingers do at the end of the first day picking up potatoes, but once across the field and they would step right out as free as ever."



We have a four-year-old gelding at Sunnygables by the pure bred Morgan stallion shown above. Our colt is not as handsome as his Dad, but he has plenty of the game-cock qualities which distinguish the Morgan and his ancestor, the Arab. It will be a great loss to the spirit of agriculture if these game little horses are allowed to disappear or to become "soft" because of too easy conditions.

* * *

Condition in Sheep

We have just finished shearing our flock of approximately 150 ewes. This flock is divided into a fall-lambing flock in which the ewes are Dorsets and cross-bred Dorset-Merinos, and a Spring-lambing flock in which most of the ewes are pure bred and grade Shropshires and the cross-bred ewes which have failed to make the fall-lambing flock.

Condition Good

All of us at Sunnygables are so new at the sheep business that we really had to get the wool off the sheep before we could accurately size up their condition. Except for a few old ewes—though our old Dorset "Mamma" is not included in this number because of certain rustling qualities about which I have commented in the past — all our ewes are in surprisingly good condition. I personally feel that this good condition is another testimony to the high feeding qualities of soybean-molasses ensilage.

In checking over the fall lambing record, we find that most of the lambs, which were about a year old at the time we put the bucks in with them last May, bred. The ewes which did not breed apparently were older animals which were in too high condition at the time.

Every ewe in the spring-lambing flock is going to produce a lamb. How to get the fall-lambing flock of ewes to breed in May and June — we are adding about forty lambs to this flock — is the problem we face. Right now, I would say that some of the old ewes in this flock are too fat. Possibly the thing to do is to put these ewes on short rations for two or three weeks.

Speaking of "Mamma", the old toothless Dorset ewe which was educated at Cornell University, and the fine condition that she is in despite the fact that she raised over $20. worth of hot-house lambs and sheared a good fleece, reminds me of her latest stunt.

We have at last got the fences all patched up so she can't get out on the lawn. Yet the other day she came up missing. Quite by accident, I found her in the hog-pen where she was filling up on feed which had been placed in a creep for the baby pigs. Instead of hustling her out, I sat down on a bale of straw and let her fill up — nothing in the food line seems to hurt her, anyway.

* * *

A 100 Per Cent Grass Farm

I continue to be interested in 100 per cent grass farming. I, of course, recognize that such farming is practically impossible in many sections in which this paper is read, western New York for example — in fact, the best we can do at Sunnygables is to aim at it. We never can quite make it, because we must grow alfalfa, and alfalfa stands run out.

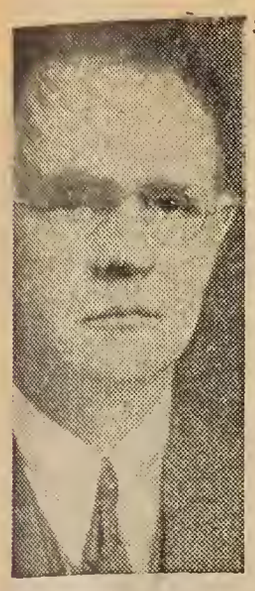
Evidence that it is practical and possible, however, is contained in the following letter from Mr. John O'Brien of Howells, N. Y. Let me pass on to you Mr. O'Brien's account of his 100 per cent grass farm in his own words. On January 18th he wrote me:

"During the past 27 years that I have lived on this, my present farm, of 132 acres here in Orange County and for several years previous to my coming here, no plowing has been done on this farm.

"I have drawn the manure out daily, regardless of weather conditions, till about the first of June and spread it on the mow lands, and as we finished mowing we spread what we have on the lots that have been mowed. Our mow lands are all upland and are of wet heavy soil.

"We have always had from 40 to 50 head of stock and at the present time we have 50. We always have enough hay for our stock besides using some for bedding and always have some surplus hay to sell. This past year, although a dry season, we cut more hay than the year previous. I consider the aftergrass on my farm as valuable as the hay crop in financial returns.

"I have never had a silo and have never purchased lime or fertilizer, because I never felt I could afford to do so, although I have no doubt they would have been very beneficial."



Protective Service Bureau

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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Good Work

In the issue of February 13, mention was made of the indictment of nine alleged fake eye doctors in the city of Milwaukee. The *Prairie Farmer,* which circulates in the Midwest and whose editors were at least partially responsible for the arrest of these men, gave us the following outcome:

"John M. Gray is serving 43 years in a penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, and the indictment against him was dismissed on motion of the United States Attorney.

Lewis Levy was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.

Ernest Mandell was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on March 6, 1937, and attempted to commit suicide on March 17, 1937, by leaping from a third floor balcony of the County Jail at Nashville. He was seriously injured, and it will probably be three months or more before he will be sufficiently recovered for his transfer to Milwaukee for trial.

William Hanecy was sentenced to three years in a Federal penitentiary.

Frank Mackett Jr. was sentenced to serve seven years in a Federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2500.

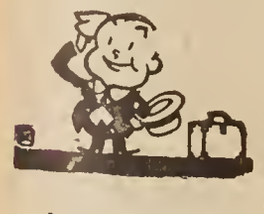
Lawrence B. Holtcamp was indicted at Milwaukee on November 20, 1936, but his case has not come to trial. He was arrested at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in June, 1936, and released on bond for appearance in U. S. Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas. We have no information at present as to the status of that case."

The fleecing of considerable sums from old people on the claim that they were suffering from "cancerettes" is particularly obnoxious and we congratulate the *Prairie Farmer* and the authorities on the blow they have struck at this fraud.

* * *

One Sided Contracts

"I paid $60.00 to the Park Row Detective Bureau for collecting accounts. Since that time we have submitted several accounts to them but have never received a reply."



In general we have advised our subscribers to read carefully before signing contracts with collection agencies. We have read a number of such contracts and it is our opinion that they greatly favor the collection agency rather than the person who gives them the bad accounts. In some cases, the net result has been that the collection agency has kept all money collected, and has done so quite legally according to the contract. Neither, as a general rule, do we advocate paying money in advance.

* * *

Car Stolen

"Our car has been stolen on March 28th, and we cannot find it. We would like to know if you would help us It is a Studebaker Sedan, 1927 model, license number Massachusetts 294-841."

Any word about this car will be appreciated and will be forwarded to our subscriber.

* * *

No More!

"Enclosed please find letter from a Mr. Proctor of Corpus Christi, Texas. You may find it interesting. About nine years ago, when I was working, I sent this man about $90. I never heard anything more about it until I received this letter today. After all that time I don't expect to get the money back; neither do I plan to send any more."

Our subscriber enclosed a three-page mimeographed letter. The gist of it is that Mr. Proctor wants $7,000 to drill an oil well and is giving former investors the opportunity to furnish sums ranging from $100 to $2,000. He will give investors a share in the well according to the amount of money they put in.

At least Mr. Proctor is very frank, but no matter how good his intentions may be, you will lose every cent you invest if he fails to find oil. Nor do we find any guarantee that the investment will give returns *if he should strike oil.* There are costs involved, and Texas is a long way off.

* * *

Annual Buddy Poppy Sale

As usual, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will hold their annual Buddy Poppy Sale this year during the week of Memorial Day.



All Buddy Poppies are made by disabled and needy veterans, most of them in government hospitals, although a special provision started last year permits a portion to be made outside hospitals by disabled and needy ex-service men.

Sale proceeds are devoted entirely to relief activities, including an allotment to the VFW's National Home for Widows and Orphans of Ex-Service Men, in Michigan. Need is especially urgent this year because of emergency demands made on the fund as a result of the serious flood conditions.

* * *

Dog Wants Home

"We would like to find a nice home on a farm for our dog, 'Skippy.' He is a terrier breed, two years old, with gray curly hair. He is an excellent watch-dog, but very affectionate with our family and those he knows well.

"We feel he would have more freedom on a farm than here in the city. Perhaps one of your farm readers would be glad to get a good watch-dog, who is accustomed to children.

"The dog is offered to anyone who can make a place for him at their home, provided a good home is assured."

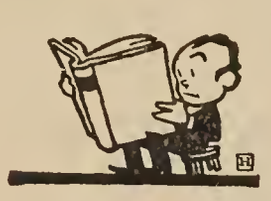
If any subscriber would like to make a home for "Skippy," we would suggest he get in touch with the dog's owner, James V. Reed, 118 Loring Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

* * *

Old Books

I have some old books I would like to sell. I wrote to a company that buys old books, and they replied that I would have to send them a dollar. Do you know anything about them, and would you advise sending the money? Do you think that they would pay me for the books should I send them?

Old books are valuable according to their scarcity. Worth most are copies of first editions limited to a few copies.



Reliable concerns dealing in old books will pay market price for rare books according to the condition they are in. However, they will not, and probably cannot be expected to appraise large numbers of old books without cost. At least a part of the income from such companies comes from selling catalogs, and probably a major part of the less reliable companies' incomes are from that source. Remember, valuable old books are scarce; therefore the chances of your having any cannot be great!

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Chr. of Board

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AUTOMOBILE insurance is inexpensive protection . . . not a costly expense. Ask the man who has had an accident. Protect yourself with a Merchants Mutual policy now.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

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SEE THE MERCHANTS MUTUAL AGENT IN YOUR TOWN

Just a Reminder

KRE-MEL is the fastest selling dessert in America today. Besides being pure, wholesome and nutritious KRE-MEL is rich in Dextrose — the food-energy sugar. Each package costs but five cents and provides four generous helpings.

4 Delicious Flavors

Chocolate,
Vanillin,
Caramel,
Lemon
(pie filling)



at your GROCER'S 5c

LAST CHANCE FOR G.L.F. PATRONS TO CASH IN



ON THE APRIL HOUSEWIVES' DIVIDEND

G.L.F. patrons are using more G.L.F. flours and cereals today than ever before. The increased volume has made it possible to declare a *Special Housewives' Dividend* on purchases of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour.

The dividend was announced in the Spring 1937 issue of the G.L.F. PATRON. Here is how it works:

With each purchase of 24½ pounds of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour bought at the regular price *during April only*, you will receive at no extra cost the following dividend:

	Value
No. 1½ can G.L.F. Old Jug Table Molasses...	15c
½ pint G.L.F. White Enamel.....	25c
2 oz. G.L.F. Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn.	10c
Total Value.....	50c

Only one week remains in which to take advantage of this dividend. If you are a G.L.F. patron and have not yet cashed your dividend, see your G.L.F. Service Agency *not later than April 30*. Get a sack of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour—the best bread flour made anywhere—and receive without extra cost the three commodities listed above.

BUY THIS—

G.L.F. QUALITY PATENT FLOUR

Developed by G.L.F. to make the "perfect loaf of bread." This flour has enabled thousands of farm women to recapture the lost art of bread-making.

AND GET THIS DIVIDEND

G.L.F. OLD JUG MOLASSES

Extra fancy New Orleans molasses, with that real cane flavor.

G.L.F. WHITE ENAMEL

Just the thing for dressing up kitchen chairs, woodwork, porch furniture, etc.

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Enough seed to plant 100 feet of row. Grows plump, sweet, golden-yellow ears.

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MAY 8, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Electricity on a Vegetable FARM

By WALTER G. EMERICH *



Mr. Emerich and his electric soil sterilizer. This was the first sterilizer of this type ever built.

MY FIRST experience with an electric hotbed was in the spring of 1928. This was a rather crude affair, but improvements soon followed. Electricity is also used on our farm to heat a propagating bench and soil sterilizer and to pump water for our irrigation system. Each device is contributing its share to the growth of the plants.

Let's take a look and see how electricity is applied to these tasks.

First, I sterilize all the soil used in the seed flats and greenhouse benches, in order to destroy soil-borne plant diseases, weed seeds, and hibernating insects. Ordinarily sterilization also has the effect of increasing soil fertility and producing conditions generally more favorable for rapid and uniform plant growth.

My sterilizer consists of a box 3 x 3 x 3 feet, mounted two feet from the floor. The top is provided with a cover which is lifted while loading. At the bottom is a similar door by which the soil is dumped after the sterilizing process is completed. Heat is furnished by electric heating elements, the connected load of which is 5 kw. These elements are placed to give even heat throughout the box and at the same time allow free passage when filling and removing the soil. Under normal operating conditions, the sterilizer is run from 5½ to 6 hours and will use approximately 25 to 30 kilowatt hours of current.

I believe that most of the trouble we gardeners have comes because we operate our plant houses much like chick brooders. To be sure, germinating seeds is starting the plants off in their life cycle, just as brooders start baby chicks. However, there is one essential difference — the chick needs top heat in much the same way as the mother hen used to provide it; plants, on the other hand, require bottom heat for the best results.

I have a "starting griddle" or propagating bench in one of my plant houses. I took the proper length of soil heating cable and placed it on one of the benches. The wires are placed lengthwise of the bench and spaced about 5 inches apart, in 3 inches of sand. It is my practice to use seed flats, but there is no reason why a seed bed could not be used. The electric current passing through the cable heats the sand, which in turn heats the flats laid on top. I planted tomato seeds in flats and set them on the sand (*Turn to Page* 21)



Robert Emerich lifting a flat from the starting griddle. A thermostat keeps the temperature uniform.

* **Walter Emerich runs a vegetable farm near West Albany, New York. He is president of the Menands Regional Market and was made a Master Farmer in 1933.**

For Winners of Farm Machinery Contest, See Page 9.

FIRESTONE TIRES AND AUTO SUPPLIES SAVE MONEY IN EVERY FARM OPERATION

EVEN though the prices of farm crops are advancing, the best way you can make more money is to SAVE IT in production costs.

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IT REALLY doesn't pay to drive on tires after the "non-skid" is worn off — in fact, the last 1,000 miles of wear in a tire are only worth about 38c. Why take the risk of a dangerous skid or perhaps fatal blowout when *new* Firestone Standard Tires cost so little?

More and more farmers are buying Firestone Standard Tires because they get the benefits of Gum-Dipping, the Firestone patented process that counteracts internal friction and heat which ordinarily destroy tire life. They get longer non-skid mileage and unusually low cost per mile with dependable SAFETY.

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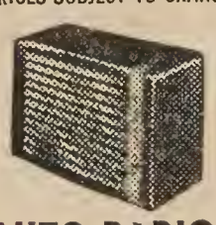
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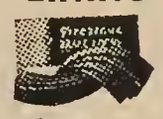
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Power and dependability. Patented features insure long life.

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CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

NEWARK GRANGE, No. 366, in Wayne County, New York, enjoys a distinction perhaps not matched by any other subordinate Grange unit in the United States, in having had 12 of its members receive Golden Sheaf certificates from the National Grange, signifying 50 or more years of continuous active membership. Ten of these Grange veterans are still living and their names, with length of membership in the Order, are as follows: R. S. Post, 62 years; Marion Filkins, Mrs. George W. Van Auken and Mrs. R. S. Post, 57 years each; Mrs. E. A. Welcher, 53 years; Miss Minerva McLaughlin, 52 years; Mrs. J. D. Reeves, Mrs. B. P. Fosters and Mrs. Emma Young, 51 years, S. D. Budd, 50 years. All retain their interest in Grange affairs, are frequent attendants at meetings and constitute a bulwark of strength for the Grange in that vicinity.

* * *

In Massachusetts the State Grange is making a vigorous fight to secure a referendum on the question of the state changing from annual to biennial sessions of its legislature. For five years the Grange has been fighting on this issue and last year secured favorable action by the state legislature on the question of a referendum. A second affirmative legislative vote is necessary and if secured the question of biennial sessions then goes on the ballot for the state election of November 1938. Seldom before has any single question so aroused the fighting energies of the Grange in the Bay State, and there is every indication that it is going to win again this year.

* * *

Sadness prevails throughout Grange circles in Connecticut over the death of the Overseer of the State Grange, Charles M. Adams of Groton, which followed a major surgical operation. Mr. Adams had been a lifelong Patron, had worked untiringly in the Grange field and had steadily advanced in leadership because of his sterling qualities and proven ability.

* * *

Great events in New York State the past few weeks have been the series of regional conferences that have covered practically all counties, bringing together large numbers of workers and which will be brought to a close on Saturday, May 22, with the final conference held with Peru Grange and bringing together the workers of Clinton and Essex countics. These conferences have been conducted by the State Lecturer, Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy, and all phases of up-to-date Grange work have come in for consideration.

* * *

Grange work in Missouri is forging ahead rapidly, due in large measure to the cnergetic efforts of a well-known New York Patron, Clifford W. Rugg, former deputy in Saratoga County. Mr. Rugg, who now holds a commission as deputy of the National Grange, was assigned to organization work in Missouri last fall, and has attained remarkable results in the organization of new Granges and in reviving interest in

(*Continued on Page* 26)

Humus in the Soil is like MONEY in the BANK



The seeding failed, perhaps because unadapted seed was used, and now the stubble is being turned under. Meanwhile the humus content is lower than it was a year ago.



This clover sod is full of roots and decaying organic matter or humus. It is friable, fertile and will not dry out easily in times of drought.



Where manure is spread on the land every day, there is little loss either of plant food or humus.

How Organic Matter Helps Soil

1. HOLDS MOISTURE.
   Soil which is high in organic matter is less affected by drought.
2. IMPROVES SOIL TILTH.
   Heavy clay soil high in organic matter will work up into a good seed bed.
3. SUPPLIES PLANT FOOD.
   Practically all the nitrogen present in soil is in the organic matter.
4. FEEDS BENEFICIAL BACTERIA.
   Each handful of fertile soil contains millions of bacteria. Humus or organic matter is the food they feed on.

1. Growing a cultivated crop reduces the organic matter or humus in the soil from one to three per cent each year.

Cultivation makes all conditions favorable for decay of the organic matter. It is true this makes plant food available for the crop, but where cultivation is followed year after year without adequate measures to keep up the organic matter, the soil finally becomes hard to work, lacks fertility, and is unprofitable. On the other hand, growing grass on a field for several years gradually builds up or increases the organic content.

2. The three principal ways of increasing the humus content of a soil are: applying farm manure, drawing on vegetable matter such as straw and plowing it under, growing a green manure crop to plow under.

Manure allowed to stand in an open pile will lose about half its organic content in six months. What remains will be approximately as valuable per ton but there will be only half as many tons.

Buying organic material such as straw or poor hay to plow under may not be profitable, although mulching with straw is being used to an increasing extent to increase the organic content of orchard soils.

A good rotation with grass at least two years out of four may maintain organic supply, but plowing under green manure crops is about the only practical way of increasing it.

3. A good green manure crop is one the seed of which is not too costly, and one which grows rapidly on relatively poor soil so that a crop for profit can also be grown during the same year.

Rye has been much grown for a cover crop because it meets the above conditions fairly well. The kind of crop to choose depends somewhat on the time of year when the profit crop is to be grown. If, for example, late potatoes are to be put in, it is possible to grow a green manure crop of oats or oats and peas in time to plow under before the potatoes are planted. If an early cash crop is taken off, soy beans or buckwheat can be sown in the middle of summer as a green manure crop, or if the money crop is not taken off until fall, rye can be sown and plowed under the following spring. A green manure crop is especially important where a cultivated crop is grown on the same land year after year.

4. If it can be grown economically, a leguminous crop is more valuable than a non-legume because bacteria associated with the nodules on the root draw on the nitrogen in the air.

Legumes will grow on poor soil if all requirements except nitrogen are added to the field. Fertilizer used by a cover crop is not lost. It is readily available to the cash crop when the green manure crop decays.

5. Plowing under a cover crop while it is still succulent is best because it will decay more rapidly.

Plowing under a heavy cover crop which is mature may actually lower the nitrogen content of the soil temporarily just when the crop needs nitrogen. Also plowing under a heavy mature crop may act as a cushion between the sub-soil and the furrow slice and interfere with the rise of moisture in the subsoil. A further disadvantage at some seasons of the year is that a nearly mature cover crop requires a vast amount of moisture for growth and may dry out a soil to a point where the crop following may suffer from lack of moisture. All these disadvantages can be avoided by turning the crop under while it is still succulent and full of moisture.

6. A cover crop tends to prevent erosion and loss of nitrogen in the drainage water.

A good rule to follow is to have a crop growing on the land during as much of the year as possible. The roots hold the soil together so that water or wind will not carry it away. Also, if at any time nitrogen is present in a soluble form, the plants will use it. Ordinarily there is little danger of loss of potash or phosphorous by leaching but nitrogen is readily carried away if it is in a soluble form.

* THE EDITORIAL PAGE *

By E. R. EASTMAN

"A Lonesome Place"

MOTHER'S DAY this year is of more than especial significance to me, for my own mother died on March 3, her 82nd birthday. In trying to pay a personal tribute to her memory, I would at the same time honor the memory of all mothers and all farm women.

Memory carries me back across the years when as a very small boy I sat at Mother's knee, listening to her sing the old songs while she was waiting for the men folks to come in to supper. Those were the times, too, when Mother used to tell stories of her girlhood on the old farm, when her father and oldest brother had gone to the Civil War, leaving her mother to run the farm and care for a large family of small children. Those were close to pioneer times, and Mother had many of the qualities of people the like of whom we will never see again, because our pioneer frontiers are gone. She could remember when folks wove and spun the cloth for their own clothes. In fact, she herself could spin. For eleven years she was hostess in the log cabin in the historic museum at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, and there demonstrated the ancient and honorable household arts of pioneer mothers.

Knowing the pinch of poverty in all of her early life, Mother knew the fundamental value of thrift. Accustomed from her earliest years to do her share of the home and farm work, she liked work for work's sake, and believed that it was a character-builder. Boyhood recollections bring to mind those early years when Mother used to help milk our dairy of thirty cows, and then in the big, cool farm cellar, set the milk in pans to raise the cream. Later, she skimmed and churned it, packed the butter, and herself took it to the distant railroad station. I remember, too, as a small boy, riding hour after hour on the hayrake which Mother drove. All of these outside activities were in addition to doing all of the housework for Father and a family of four boys.

Like the pioneers, and like many farm folks of today, Mother had physical and spiritual courage, and believed in doing herself the things that she wanted done. I have known her to get up in the middle of the night when she heard an unusual noise at the barn, and without even waiting to rouse any of the men folks, she would go to the barn to investigate.

But life is like a great book filled with many chapters. Came all too soon the time when Father died, when the boys went away from home, and when Mother was left alone to start another chapter. Right there is where many fail, burdened with grief and memories of the past. But Mother moved to the village, and for more than 25 years lived a different life from all of the earlier years. And she was happy. Any of her boys would have been glad to have had her live with them, but true to her independent pioneer spirit, she preferred to live alone. Her life was the best example I have ever known of how to grow with the years. She proved, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said, that it is sometimes better to be 70 years young than 40 years old.

The secret of her happiness lay in the new interests which she was able to create. Her house was a regular museum, which people came from far and near to visit. Her collection of Indian relics was notable. She could talk stamps with the most successful stamp collector, and had a fine collection herself. It is nice to remember the old-fashioned quilting bees which she was forever putting on. All of her boys and many of her friends have quilts with rare designs pieced by Mother's hands. When she passed on, there were still two great chests of these fine quilts in her home.



Stone houses were built for the ages. This 130-year old house is apparently good for another century and a half. Like most old houses, it has a history. It was built at Ilion, N. Y., in 1799, by Eliphalet Remington, Sr., father of Eliphalet Remington, inventor of the famous Remington rifles. The stone was quarried on the farm. The two original fireplaces upstairs have been boarded up, but there is still a fireplace on the lower floor, with a bake oven in the cellar.

Our fathers got tired of cutting wood for fireplaces, and closed most of them. But now they are built in almost all new houses, for the fascination of an open fire is in our blood since caveman days.

The pastor who presided at Mother's funeral chose for his text, "She Loved Life". He would have searched a long time, indeed, to have found a more fitting tribute. May we not say of her, and of the generation of farm women which she represented, what the poet Edwin Markham said of Abraham Lincoln:

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

A Lawn Problem

I HAVE been busy at odd times this spring trying to make a half acre of lawn. If you don't believe that is some job, particularly when you have to do most of the work by hand, just try it.

Last fall I filled in a great hole on our place that was once the cellar of a big country sanitarium. After levelling it off, it was given a heavy coating of manure. This spring we applied to the half acre a ton of ground limestone, 600 pounds of 10-20-10 commercial fertilizer, and a special lawn grass mixture at the rate of 3 pounds to 2,000 square feet. The mixture contained Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Wild White Clover, Domestic Rye Grass, Rough Stalk Meadow Grass, and Perennial Rye Grass. Incidentally, it cost 35 cents a pound. The half acre was carefully raked and leveled by hand and all of the large and small stones taken off. After the grass seed was sown, the lawn was well rolled.

One of the problems was to sow the grass seed evenly. It was impossible to use a drill, and I didn't dare trust my own lack of skill in sowing the expensive grass seed by hand. We finally used a cyclone seeder, and whether or not we got it on evenly time alone will tell.

All of my life I have been constantly impressed with the amount of skill that is needed in farming. It is easy enough to tell how to do a thing on paper, but when you come actually to do it, that is something else again. Farmers have to know not one trade, but a dozen.

Some of the old-time hand skills are being lost. For example, my father would have sown that grass seed by hand and done a better job than any machine can do.

Rubber Tires Are Popular

RUBBER tires on tractors and some other implements seem to be the thing now. Manufacturers report that 90 per cent of the new tractors are sold with rubber tires, and in talking during this year with my farmer friends who have rubber tires on their tractors, I find them unanimously enthusiastic about them.

Best Sweet Corn

GARDENERS thought that they had the last word in sweet corn when Golden Bantam was discovered. Now, however, a new variety goes Golden Bantam one better. It is called Golden Cross Bantam, and is one of the new hybrid sweet corns. It is not quite so early as Golden Bantam, but it yields better and tastes just as good or better. Try it!

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following is supposed to be a copy of a letter actually received by a bank from a man whom the bank had repeatedly called upon for additional payments on his loan. Anyway, this letter certainly expresses my own personal sentiments:

Gentlemen:

I wish to inform you that the present shattered condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you a check in response to your request. My present financial condition is due to the effect of the Federal laws, State laws, Incorporation laws, By-laws, Brother-in-laws, and Outlaws, that have been hoisted upon an unsuspecting public. Through these various laws I have been held down, held up, sat on, walked upon, flattened, squeezed and broke until I do not know what I am, where I am, or why I am.

These laws compel me to pay a merchant tax, capital tax, excise tax, incorporation tax, real estate tax, property tax, liquor tax, auto tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, cigar tax, school tax, syntax and carpet tax, and when I am dead they look for an inheritance tax. In addition to these taxes I am requested and required to contribute to every society and organization that the inventive mind can create and organize; to the Society of Saint John the Baptist, The Dorcas Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Gold Digger's Home, also to every hospital and charitable institution in town; the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the White Cross, the Flaming Cross, and the Double Cross.

The government has so governed my business that I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, expected, inspected, and disrespected; examined, reexamined, informed, required, commended and compelled, until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustive supply of money for every known and unknown deed, desire or hope of the human race; and because I refuse to donate to all and then go out and get, borrow, or steal money to give away, I am cussed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied about, held up, held down, and robbed until I am just about ruined.

The only reason I am clinging to life at all is to see what the hell is coming next.

Very respectfully,
John W———.

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PROTECTING Raspberries FROM DISEASE



The Newburgh raspberry, a variety that is seldom troubled with mosaic.

MOSAIC of raspberries is the most serious disease of this fruit. It injures some varieties only slightly, others greatly, and a few black raspberries may be killed outright. Control measures are not at all difficult and are relatively easy to apply. It is essential to know that the disease lives in all parts of the plant, that an affected plant never recovers, and that it is transmitted from diseased to healthy plants by the breeding of aphids.

Control measures for mosaic are several. First, set only mosaic-free plants. A list of New York State growers whose fields have passed inspection may be had from the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. Doubtless other northeastern states have similar lists. Avoid uninspected plants unless certain that they are healthy.

Second, set these healthy plants at least 100 yards distant from plants known to be diseased. Wild plants in fence rows or waste land, and run-out patches in the garden are frequent sources of mosaic. Certain varieties such as the Columbian purple raspberry and the Ranere (St. Regis) and Latham red raspberries are often diseased and should be avoided or isolated from healthy stock. These varieties may be grown profitably even though diseased, but they will infect other susceptible varieties which may be grown near them. It is a waste of effort to attempt to grow black raspberries near these varieties.

Third, rogue out and destroy any diseased plants which may appear during the first two years of the planting. The department of agriculture and markets at Albany will inspect raspberry plantings in New York State on request and the nursery inspector will mark the diseased bushes which should be removed promptly. This inspection should be requested before mid-June.

Fourth, while removing the plants use care not to dislodge aphids which might crawl to healthy plants and infect them. Rogue after a heavy beating rain as aphids are then scarce. Roll the plants up in canvas and remove them to a point at least 100 yards from the field.

Fifth, in some cases varieties which do not take mosaic readily, or which endure the disease may be raised. Newburgh and Marcy rarely get mosaic. Latham and Columbian endure mosaic, but healthy varieties must be kept away from them—*G. L. Slate.*

• • •

PLANNING Quack Grass CAMPAIGN

ONE of our readers up in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I would like your advice on ten acres of sandy loam which I have. I had it sowed with oats last summer but the quack smothered out the oats, so I cut it green. Would you advise me to plow it up this spring or let the quack grow and cut it early and plow it, then try for a second crop? If so, what would you advise to sow as I would like to seed it down this spring?"

We turned this letter over to John Barron, who is extension specialist in the Agronomy Department in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Professor Barron has given a lot of study to the subject of controlling quack grass and here is what he has to say on the subject:

"It would have been fine had you worked the field last fall or in the latter part of last summer after you harvested the smothered out oat crop. This working might have consisted of frequent and thorough surface harrowing followed by late fall plowing or by plowing this spring for a crop which you might wish to put up on the land. However, the opportunity has now passed.

"I would not be very enthusiastic about your chances of plowing the land this spring and growing much of any crop. I make this statement in view of the fact that the quack was vigorous enough to make last year's oats crop a failure. I think if you attempted to do much with the land this year the results would be about the same.

"It seems to me a reasonable procedure for you to follow is to let the quack grass grow until it is about ready to head out and then cut the growth that is present for hay. Quack grass cut early is really good feed. I would especially emphasize early cutting so that quack grass seeds may not be present in the hay to infest other portions of the farm when the resulting manure is drawn out. After the hay crop has been taken off you are ready to begin your battle with the quack. I assume you are really anxious to clear the field up and in the future get a yield from the crop you sow rather than a quack grass harvest.

"By the time the quack has stood as long as has been suggested the great bulk of the roots and under ground stems will be located in the surface three inches of the soil. Therefore, as soon as the hay crop is off plow the land but do not plow it more than three inches deep. Harrow it frequently at intervals during the late summer and fall months. At first you will probably have such a mass of roots as to cause some trouble but you should stay by until the mass is disposed of and you should harrow frequently enough to keep the plants from showing green leaves. The last thing before freezing up in the fall plow the land again at a normal depth. Begin cultivation as soon as you can in the spring of 1938 and that year grow a cultivated crop such as corn. You will not have much trouble, I am quite sure. After the corn crop is removed harrow the land several times during the fall months. The next spring harrow again a few times and seed down with oats in the usual manner. If you do the work as thoroughly as you should and if seasons are not so wet but that the quack grass is quite completely killed by the harrowings advised, you will have a grain crop and a seeding that will be relatively free from quack."



In its battle to live, quack grass has won more victories than have those who have attempted to eradicate it. Tear the roots into bits and each piece will start a new plant. Though it is a tough job, it can be killed, and Professor Barron tells how to do it.

This and That

For Better Tomatoes. Based on numerous experiments carried on at the Geneva, N. Y., Station during past ten years, following recommendations are made to tomato growers: Do not plant the seed too early; allow 7 to 8 weeks growth before time to set in the field. Set plants in field just as soon as danger of frost is past. Go easy on the hardening off process and do not subject plants to abrupt changes in temperature or moisture. Water the plants before setting them in the field and disturb the roots just as little as possible. Spray plants at 10-day intervals with red copper oxide, 1 pound to 50 gallons of water, until they are ready to set in the field to protect them against damping-off.

* * *

Broad Leaved Rape for Sheep and Pigs. While seed of broad leaved rape costs slightly more than dwarf Essex rape, it is a heavier yielder. Sow 8-10 pounds per acre any time between oat seeding time and July 1. An easy way is to broadcast and cover with a spike tooth harrow.

* * *

Poison Ivy. A good spray to kill poison ivy is made by dissolving three pounds of salt in a gallon of soapy water. Spray poison ivy thoroughly about the middle of June. If new shoots appear, spray again. If too much spray is used, ground will be bare for some time, but that's a cheap price to pay.

* * *

Danish cabbage yield is considerably reduced where plants are set after July 1. Best time to plant in Western New York is between June 20 and 30.

* * *

More Fertilizer Used. U. S. farmers used nearly 7 million tons of fertilizer in 1936, over 6 million in 1935. Estimate for current year is 7½ million tons. Increase in actual plant food will be greater because each ton of fertilizer has about 25 per cent more plant food than a few years ago.

* * *

Magnesium is just as necessary for plant growth as is nitrogen, phosphorous or potassium. Like many other good things, we realize its value only when we miss it. Lack of magnesium causes light green color in leaves and mottling of the leaves with yellow. Better check with a soil expert before you conclude that trouble with your soil is lack of magnesium. It may be, and then again the trouble may be something entirely different.

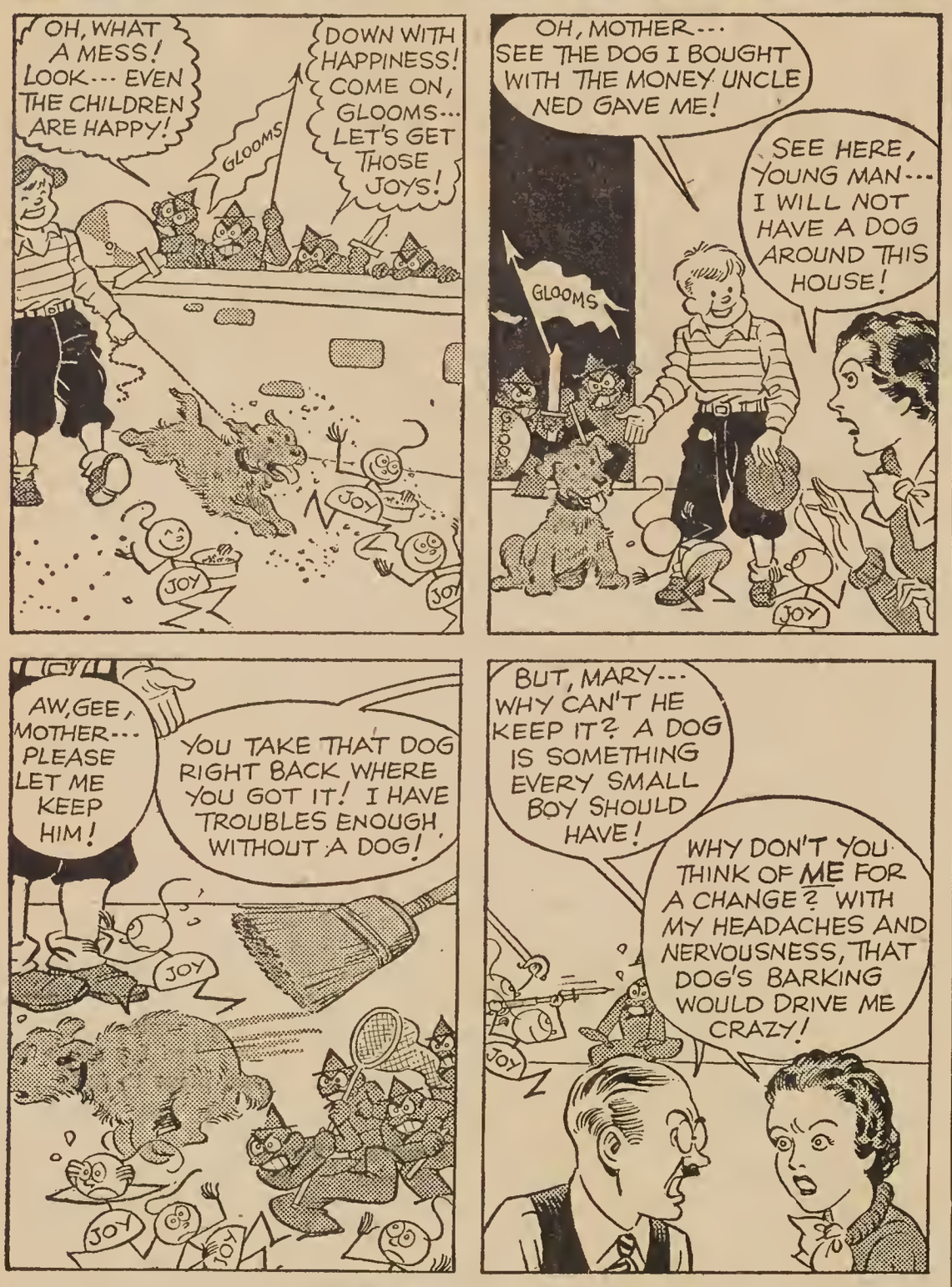
* * *

Is Corn a Weed? If it's planted too thick, the answer is yes. Corn belt farmers plant 4½ to 5 quarts of seed to the acre. For silage corn, 8 quarts of seed are planted. Thicker planting may give more green weight but there will be fewer ears and less food value.

* * *

Ancestors. A boy who has to earn his own living may find a diploma, indicating training for a job, more helpful than a coat of arms, indicating noble ancestry. So in the future, a cow may find a record of performance more useful in making a reputation than a mere pedigree of her ancestors. Anyway, a grade cow, whose owner is a dairy herd improvement association member, will be permanently identified and ear tagged. If she makes a record, she will be an ancestor to cows yet unborn.

JOYS and GLOOMS



IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days, *you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan, and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) All we ask is that you give Postum a *fair trial*...drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms...Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate...and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods product.

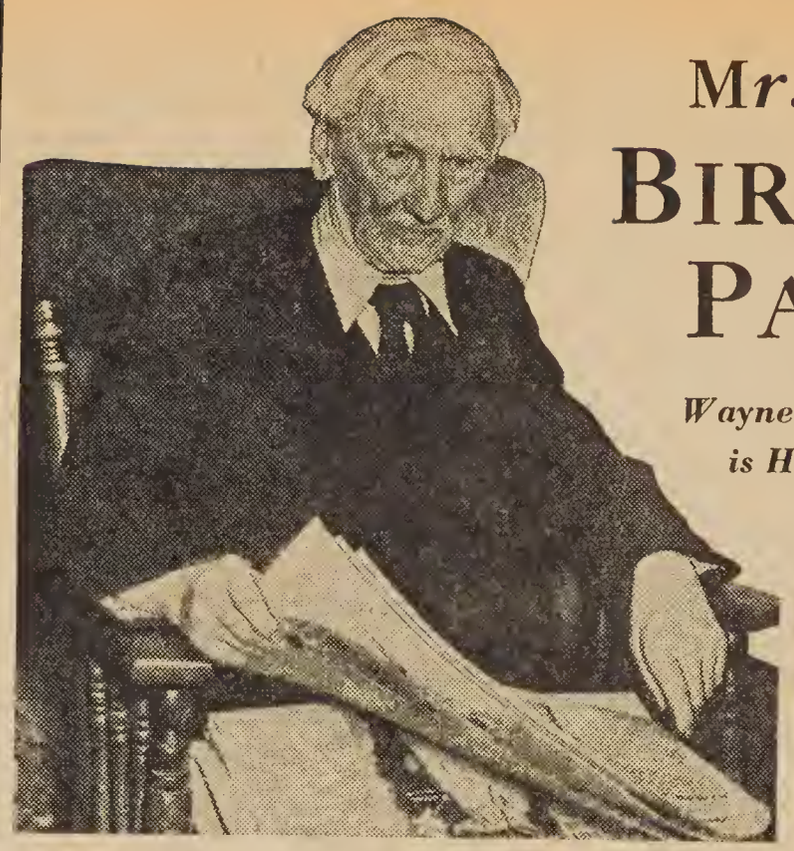
(This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

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Mr. Bryan's BIRTHDAY PARTY

Wayne Co., N. Y., Centenarian is Honored by Neighbors

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.



—Photo courtesy Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

Mr. Wingfield Bryan of Sodus, who, on Good Friday, celebrated his one hundredth birthday.

OUT in the County of Wayne and in the beautiful Ontario Shore country of New York State lies the village of Sodus. Sodus is just a thrifty, well-kept country town set in the midst of a very intensively developed orchard region. I suppose it is not too much to say that it is the heart of one of the two or three most important fruit centers of our State. Fruit, more especially apples and sour cherries, constitutes the main industry of the township. Just north of the town and running right down to the lake is a six hundred acre farm, most all of it set in fruit. No one would attempt to tell me just how great the orchard interests were but I was assured that some years the sales in the region of which Sodus is the center run in excess of a million dollars. Horticulture has its ups and downs, more so surely than dairying and general farming, but this is a beautiful and fertile country and the big farm homes bear witness to the fact that sometimes there are fat years. When these good years come along the fruit growers handle an amount of money such as dairymen never know. I rather feel that the real romance of agriculture lies in orcharding.

But it was not to look at the orchards in the gray and sodden month of March that I journeyed to Wayne County. Sodus is on the map just these days because they have a citizen, one Mr. Wingfield Bryan, who on Good Friday attained the monumental age of one hundred years. They tell me that on the theory of probabilities you and I have only about one chance in twenty-five thousand of attaining such length of days. No wonder that the Centenarian is always news and that his story makes what the Editors call "human interest stuff" of the highest value.

Too often these very ancient men or women have been obscure and humble folk who have moved about a good deal and who have no documentary evidence of their birth, so that often doubt has been cast upon their true age. In this class belongs Thomas Parr — "Old Parr", as he was called — who is widely credited with having lived under the reign of seven English sovereigns and to have passed on at the incredible age of one hundred and fifty-four years.

But no such uncertainty darkens the record of Wingfield Bryan. Born and bred in Sodus, with all the details of his life fully established, it is entirely certain that he has indeed lived out his full one hundred years. Sodus must indeed be a healthy place because about thirty years ago there was another well-known citizen who reached more than one hundred and one years.



Some months ago there were forward looking people in Sodus who, noting the approaching birthday of Mr. Bryan, decided that it would be a splendid thing to have a big community festival built around this noteworthy event. The original idea was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce but almost every organization in town was enlisted in the good work. In the beginning it was planned to have the birthday supper served by the ladies of the Episcopal Church but it was soon realized that it was growing into a project quite beyond the capabilities of any one group of women; and so it came to pass that on the great evening all five of the village churches joined in a common effort to carry through a tremendous job.

The Birthday Party was held in the High School. The gymnasium was turned into a dining hall and places were laid for 322 diners. There was a first and second and yet a third sitting, and the man whom I shall designate as the Chief Steward declares that there were 902 dinner guests—nearly all of them adults. A large company of well-organized waitresses served these relays with smoothness and dispatch. Every person in Wayne County who had reached eighty years was regarded as a guest of honor and was invited to the party. Some forty-three of these distinguished ones were seated at a special table along with the honored patriarch who had before him a three-story birthday cake with 100 lighted candles. As a matter of fact the number of eligible octogenarians was much larger than this but doubtless many failed to receive an invitation and some who did neglected to be present. The oldest of these guests was only ninety-one and under the circumstances must have felt quite like a youth. Of these ancient dames and graybeards who were present, at least one-half felt that they must home and to bed before the conclusion of the festivities. Not so with Mr. Bryan. I noted that at about nine-thirty, when his well-intentioned friends were solicitously telling him that he ought not to overtax his strength by staying up longer, he was still gay and going strong and apparently much inclined to see the show through to the end. Indeed I have a suspicion that I was safely in bed before he was.

As a matter of fact at this great age he may still be described as a hale old man. They told me that every day this winter he might be seen upon the street between his home and the post office and the grocery store. By profession he has been in his time a farmer, a lumberman and a foundryman. He has always had keen political interests and a tendency to criticise the existing regime.

(Continued on Page 35)

Just between us!



Northeastern Poultrymen:

The year following a major drought has always been profitable for poultry raisers. Remember the severe dry spell of 1934? Then the fall and winter of 1935 proved to be the most profitable in recent years.

The same thing will happen this fall — eggs and poultry meat will be much higher in relation to feed prices. That is the history of Poultry profits in the year following a drought.

I firmly believe that the poultryman who has a flock of like well developed pullets next fall can make handsome profits from them. And I want you to know that I am personally interested in helping you cash in on this opportunity. If you'll just grow your pullets from six weeks to laying on Purina Growena, I can assure you that you will get profitable birds with big frames, extra size, growth and health—birds that are built right, inside and out, for long life and peak production.

See your Purina Dealer for Growena. Have it on hand when your chicks reach six weeks of age. Then follow the Growena program thru thick and thin, and this fall you'll surely see the difference Growena makes — in extra eggs and extra profits.

Sincerely yours
C. S. Johnson
Manager Poultry Dept.

COMPLETE FEED



FEED WITH GRAIN



A NEWSPAPER writer says man should live to be one hundred. He bases the statement on the fact that the life span of other mammals is five times the period of growth. A dog gets his growth in two years and lives ten; a horse in five years and lives twenty-five. Therefore man, whose growth comes in twenty years, should live to an average age of one hundred years, according to this writer.

■ ■ ■ ■

I AM NOT so much concerned with how long a man lives as I am with how he lives. I know lots of people who are fifty or sixty years old but haven't yet had ten years of real living. On the other hand, I also know many folks in their early thirties who have already crowded into life as much as the average man could were he to live a hundred years.

■ ■ ■ ■

NINE YEARS AGO, Mr. Powell, the manager of our Experimental Farm at Gray Summit, Missouri, bought a grade Holstein cow from a dairyman in Wisconsin. This cow was about to be sold to the butcher, because she had produced only 6,213 lbs. of milk in her first lactation and this hadn't paid for her keep.

Last year—nine years later—this same cow produced 16,760 lbs. of milk. What a pity if she had been sold for beef! Nine years ago that cow had the capacity to produce 16,760 lbs. of milk, but not until she had the proper management did she actually do it.

■ ■ ■ ■

THERE are a lot of people like that cow. They have in themselves the capacity for greatness, but they are still living mediocre existences. I don't mean by greatness that one has to be a great writer or a great artist. Sometimes being a great mother or a great father is a higher accomplishment.

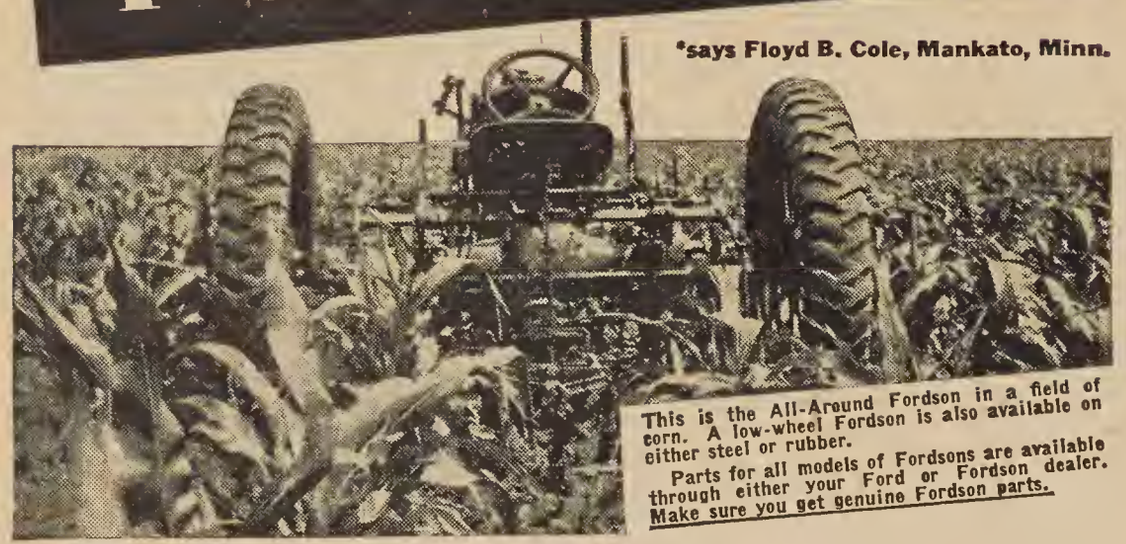
My dare to all who read this column is not to live a hundred years, but rather to live to the fullest each of the twenty-four hours of each day.

If you haven't already done so, read a copy of Arnold Bennett's little book entitled "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day." It will open your eyes to the amount of living that can be crowded into a day if you really want it.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
898 Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, Missouri

CHEAPER TO DO ALL FIELD WORK WITH A FORDSON*

*says Floyd B. Cole, Mankato, Minn.



This is the All-Around Fordson in a field of corn. A low-wheel Fordson is also available on either steel or rubber.

Parts for all models of Fordsons are available through either your Ford or Fordson dealer. Make sure you get genuine Fordson parts.

"I purchased my All-Around FORDSON in the spring of 1936 and am very well satisfied with it. I have disposed of most of my horses, because I learned it is much cheaper to do all field work with this FORDSON.

"My 140 acres of corn was very weedy when I started cultivating, but I cleaned it up in good shape and raised a good crop of corn. In fact, the All-Around FORDSON paid for itself with the additional acreage of corn I was able to tend."

The All-Around FORDSON, a tractor that provides high clearance for cultivating row crops, has made good. Many owners tell us how much they like it and how handy and economical it is for all farm power jobs. If you'd like to know more about this New FORDSON, please fill in and mail this coupon to us.

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Phone: Sunset 6-3360 34th Street & 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Please send me information concerning the New FORDSON.

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*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

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We have a complete supply of FORDSON parts in stock.

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"See your nearest Fordson or Ford Dealer"
Before buying, see the new improved Fordson.



If he says they're U. S. No. 1, there can be no argument about it.

U. S. No. 1

Federal Inspection Balks Receivers Who Kick Without Good Cause

By C. B. SHERMAN*

DID YOU have a contract? Just what were its terms? Were government grades specified in the contract? These are the first questions a farmer answers when he applies for help in collecting money due him for produce shipped.

Take that case the other day, for instance. A grower had contracted to sell a carload of U. S. No. 1 potatoes at $3.50 a barrel. Fortunately he had a Federal inspection at shipping point. His certificate showed that the potatoes were of that grade when delivered to the car. But when the car reached the market the shipment was rejected by the buyer, and sold for the buyer's account with a loss to the grower of $581.

This was the farmer's chief cash crop and he couldn't stand for it. Luckily his contract was definite and clear. He called for restitution and he got it. He filed a complaint with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the so-called P. A. C. Act and the Secretary of Agriculture awarded the sum of the loss, with interest, to the farmer. Now he's got the check for it.

Then last summer that other grower shipped a carload of tomatoes that had been bought and sold as U. S. grade No. 1 and the buyer rejected the shipment as soon as it reached market. Luckily the farmer had a Federal inspection at shipping point and had his certificate. But to be on the safe side, he called for a city Federal inspection as well. That inspection sustained the first one and gave him another certificate. He had a straight case. He filed his complaint and damages of $254, with interest, were awarded him — the difference between the original contract price and the resale price. He got a check for this sum, with interest, from the purchaser. Dozens of cases like these we have given have been settled for the farmers.

The Law Protects Shippers

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, passed in 1930, was primarily to suppress certain unfair and fraudulent practices in marketing fresh fruits and vegetables. (Editor's Note: This law applies only where produce sold crosses state lines). It provides: that those who enter into contracts shall not repudiate them without good cause; that agents must tell the truth about their transactions; that it is unlawful for a commission merchant to dump or destroy products received by him for sale unless they are without commercial value; that it is unlawful for any dealer with a license to make false or misleading statements regarding a market or the condition of product; that it is unfair conduct under the law for a commission merchant or broker to make fraudulent charges; and it is made unlawful to fail or refuse to account correctly and to do it promptly.

Now that buyers are learning that it may cost as much to make a false claim as to sell at a loss there are fewer unjustified claims. The Department of Agriculture found, on investigation, that although all kinds of reasons are given for unjustified rejections — "The shipment does not meet specifications", or "Shipment badly damaged," or "Too small; not good enough for my trade" —the real reason was usually a falling market. When the shipments arrived the buyers could not do as well on them as they thought when they ordered and some of them used almost any excuse they thought would get by.

Benefits Dealers and Consumers Too

Dealers are now learning that the law can help them, too, at the same time it is helping farmers. Look at Dealer Smith, for instance. He made trouble of this kind so often that the Department of Agriculture placed him "on probation" with danger of losing his dealer's license. He began to watch his step with care. Now a successful broker tells the Department that, whereas before he would never deal with this man, he now goes to Smith first when he has a shipment to offer. Under the watchful eye of the inspectors he has developed a new reputation.

All hands are benefiting by this change in Smith. Farmer-shippers are benefiting for they no longer have rejections when they ship to him, and other dealers in that city are now more careful about rejections. Brokers and

(*Continued on Page* 19)

** Mr. Sherman is Associate Agricultural Economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Farm Machinery Contest Winners

HERE are a few comments from letters sent with entries to the Farm Machinery Contest announced on page 5 of the March 13 issue.

"Contest has been the means of inspiring me to read much valuable and interesting data on the mechanization of agriculture."

"I have had a lot of fun asking different farmers and farm machinery salesmen the difference between a sod and a stubble plow. None of them knew the answer."

"I asked my father how many years we have taken the *American Agriculturist* and he said ever since we have been on the farm, and that is 17 years."

"I have answered the questions while recuperating in a hospital. The days are long so it helped pass the time for me."

Of particular interest to us was the heavy percentage of contestants who chose the plough as being the most indispensible farm tool. Said one man, "'A field well ploughed is half fitted; a field poorly ploughed can never be well-fitted."

The editors have enjoyed the three contests already held—namely, the Seed Contest, the Baby Chick Contest, and the present one—and are planning to have other contests of a similar nature. What kind of contest would you like to have? Drop a letter or postcard to the Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and your suggestion will be given careful consideration. Following are the prize winners. Prizes offered by *American Agriculturist* are being mailed to winners, and firms offering merchandise prizes have been notified so they will send prizes promptly.

First Prize—

Robert Jenness, R. D. 3, Dover N. H.
$25.00—*American Agriculturist.*

Second Prize—

Charles F. Nichols, Star Route, Watertown, N. Y.
Auto radio set—*Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.*

Third Prize—

S. H. Russell, Tunbridge, Vt.
$10.00—*American Agriculturist.*

Fourth Prize—

Lewis Gay, Warsaw, N. Y.
$5.00—*American Agriculturist.*

5th to 9th Prizes—

$5.00 merchandise certificate to apply on purchases of any of company's products —*International Harvester Co., Chicago.*

Lewis B. Moore, R.D.1, Wellsville, N.Y.
A. J. Lewis Jr., Walworth, N. Y.
George Erkila, R.D.1, Pennellville, N.Y.
Louis A. Preston, Sheds, N. Y.
H.E.Outhouse, R.D.5, Canandaigua,N.Y.

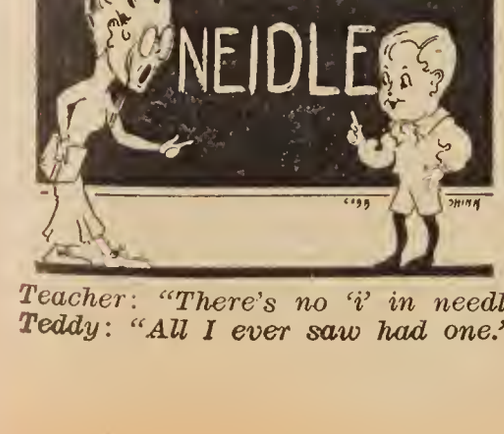
10th to 14th Prizes—

$5.00 merchandise certificate to apply on purchases of any of company's products—*Massey-Harris Co., Racine, Wis.*

W. D. Curtis, R. D. 1, South New Berlin, N. Y.
Myron Sydorak, West Monroe, N. Y.
C. L. Sahrle, R.D.1, Dansville, N. Y.
Mrs. E. R. Sloper, Altmar, N. Y.
S. C. Ainslie, R .D. 1, Hartwick, N. Y.

15th to 34th Prizes—$1—American Agriculturist.

Mrs. Gordon Salisbury, East Windsor, N. Y.
Willis Barnes, R. D. 3, Massena, N. Y.
Gerald Swanson, Forestville, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel V. Jocelyn, Grahamsville, N. Y.
Jack Kahabka, Forestville, N. Y.
Byron Marble, Guilford, N. Y.
Gordon Rugg, Perrysburg, N. Y.
James Wright, Waddington, N. Y.
J. Albert Wright, R. D. 1, Madrid, N. Y.
Carl House, Hastings, N. Y.
H. T. Rowell, Redfield, N. Y.
Clarence Duschen, Warsaw, N. Y.
Allan Lisk, Biggs Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.
Richard Schwartz, Central Square, N. Y.
Miss Grace A. Graves, R. D. 7, Augusta, Maine.
Everett Schwartz, 240 Lindon Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.
Elmer H. Becker, Box 103, Holland, N. Y.
James D. Moon, R. D. 2, Wallingford, Conn.
Cliff A. Rogers, Harford, N. Y.
Francis Jory, Box 47, North Brookfield, N. Y.



Teacher: "There's no 'i' in needle."
Teddy: "All I ever saw had one."



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GOODYEAR TRUCK TIRES

To get top mileage on truck tires, choose the Goodyear type best suited to your hauling jobs. Your Goodyear dealer can be of genuine service in helping you to make your selection. Consult him. He will welcome your call.



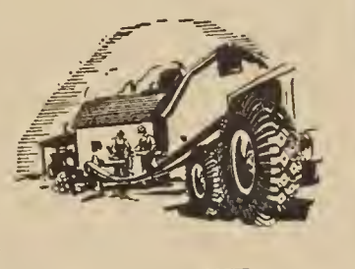
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The *cheapest thing* on your car is the *best tire* you can buy. Out of the experience of more than 22 years, car owners operating under all driving conditions have found there is no tire like a Goodyear Tire. Best proof of that is the fact that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

GOODYEAR KLINGTITE BELTING

Goodyear Klingtite Endless Farm and Tractor Belting for heavy drives. Goodyear Klingtite Red and Pathfinder Belting, cut to length, for small power machinery. Goodyear Belting lasts for years, requires no dressing, works in any weather. Fits snugly and delivers full engine power.



GOODYEAR SPRAY HOSE



Goodyear "Hy-Pressure" Spray Hose is strengthened to withstand pressure, toughened against the erosive action of chemicals and reinforced to resist surface wear and tear. It will give you the longest-lived, fullest-power spray service your money can buy.

There's a GOODYEAR BATTERY now!

SAVE TIME, MONEY and LABOR with GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES

BEGIN NOW to collect the savings which Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tires will give you.

Change over your present tractor from steel wheels to Goodyears immediately. Even if the tractor is four, five or six years old, a saving of $125 to $150 per year will not be unusual.

Let your Goodyear dealer show you what you can expect to save—and how quickly and inexpensively he can make the changeover.

Every day you postpone this change, you pay a penalty in time, labor and actual dollars and cents.

ON YOUR IMPLEMENTS, TOO, GOODYEARS PAY DIVIDENDS

ASK your Goodyear dealer about the cut-down plan which enables you to use one set of Goodyear Tires interchangeably on several implements.

Implements on Goodyear Tires work faster, last longer, require less drawbar pull. The chart below indicates what you can save in power—and savings in power mean savings in money and time.

FARM WAGON—6000 LBS. GROSS WEIGHT		
Surface	Wheel or Tire	Av. Drawbar Pull, Lbs.
Cinders	4" Steel Wheel	190.8
	Pneumatic Tire	60.5
Concrete	4" Steel Wheel	76.6
	Pneumatic Tire	43.6
Cultivated Ground	4" Steel Wheel	1551.3
	Pneumatic Tire	586.2

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GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

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Write Today for full information about the new invisible *West Dodd System* of lightning protection for your home, barns, outbuildings and silos. Approved by U.S. Government and National Fire Underwriters. Costs but little and that cost often pays for itself in lower insurance rates. Made by the pioneers and largest manufacturers of lightning protection equipment.
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Rife Rams PUMP WATER WITH NO OPERATING COST from spring, creek or artesian well having at least 2-ft. fall and flowing 2 gallons per minute or more. Pump water to house and barn, or for irrigation. Continuous flow. Money's worth or money back. Send for catalog.
RIFE RAM & PUMP WORKS, Box 30. Waynesboro, Va.



THERE IS ONLY ONE MAGNETIC MILKER AND THAT'S A DE LAVAL

THE exclusive features embodied in the De Laval Magnetic Milker make it superior to all other milkers from every point of view. In speed and efficiency of milking; in its ability to produce clean milk; in simplicity of operation, reliability of service and in economy, there is nothing that can compare with a De Laval Magnetic Milker.

De Laval Magnetic Milkers have now been on the market since 1929, and there are more in use the world over than any other single make. Many of the best herds and world's record cows are now De Laval milked with splendid results. It is becoming more and more evident as time goes on that the magnetic principle of pulsation control is the greatest improvement ever made in milking machines.

Remember, there is a big difference between Magnetic Milkers and others; and before you buy, investigate the De Laval. See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

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DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
THE ONLY MILKER WITH ALL THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES

Magnetic Pulsation Control

Uniform Pulsations and Milking — pleases the cows

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Pulsator Close to Udder — providing stimulating and vigorous milking action

Only One Moving Part in Pulsator — no oiling

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Automatic Vacuum Controller

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Sanitary Construction

Simplicity and Reliability of Operation

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PIONEERS *in* Pasteurization

PASTEURIZATION was unthought of, commercially, a half-century ago. Sheffield Farms brought the new scientific discovery from Europe, erected the first commercial pasteurizer in Bloomville, N. Y., in 1892, and shipped milk from there Milk was first pasteurized in New York City when Sheffield Farms installed a pasteurizer in its plant in Harlem on 130th Street during 1902.

From here the idea spread. As a direct result of pasteurization, millions of people are living today who would have been marked for death during their first year. The operation of Sheffield Farms' modern pasteurizing plants costs over three million dollars a year. But it's a small price to pay for protection when such protection increases consumption of fluid milk.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK

Sealtest — The Sealtest System of Laboratory Protection

The RATTLE *of* Milk Cans

By CHARLES DICKINSON*



THERE is something about the sound of rattling milk cans that appeals to me. It may be the thought in my subconscious mind of all the pure food that is starting on its way to a hungry city, or perhaps my selfish nature is adding up the total of my milk check, but whatever it is, I like to hear them rattle. When John comes down the driveway every morning to load my cans of milk, I like to think of all that we dairymen and the truck drivers and the plant operators and the health officials and everyone connected with the production and distribution of milk are contributing to the welfare of the nation. It is so much easier to work when you know that what you do is contributing to an ever-progressing civilization. Surely those of us who are engaged in the dairy industry are in a position to work together not only for the benefit of the thousands of consumers who depend on pure milk and dairy products for health, but for our own benefit in the increased standards of living that will result from our efforts to make the dairy industry second to none as a means of obtaining a living.

When John loads my milk on his truck and takes it to the receiving station, he has started the milk on the last half of its long trip to the city. The milk that is in those cans represents not just what we did on the farm yesterday, but what we did last summer in the hay and corn fields. It represents great fields of grain that grew in the Middle West last year; it represents waving groves of cocoanut palms on some far-off tropical island, and weeks of ocean travel in transporting cocoanut meal that we may use to feed our cows; it represents years of study on the part of men who have spent their lives in developing better cows through carefully planned breeding programs and years more of study from those men who have developed the health and sanitation programs that have made milk the safe and nearly perfect food. And on top of all this, the milk in those cans on John's truck represents the work we do every day, the joys and heartaches, the sweat and the good times that we all have as dairy farmers.

John puts the cans on the conveyor at the receiving station and a new chapter in the story of milk begins. This new chapter is still part of the same book and we dairymen are still important characters in the story. When Brownie takes the covers from my cans and inverts them close to his nose for the odor test, it is my milk that he is testing and it is in my interest as well as the interest of the company to whom I sell my milk that he rejects any milk that does not reach the highest standard. And when he dumps the milk into the weigh vat and takes samples for fat and bacteria, it is still my milk and I want my milk to be the best that I know how to produce.

And so it is up to me to retain an interest in this milk right up to the time that the milkman puts that milk on the consumer's doorstep in the city. If I do this, I must regard the distributor to whom I sell my milk as an essential part of my business. Working together, we should be able to supply the consumers with all the milk and dairy products they need at prices equitable to all concerned.



"When samples are taken to test for fat and bacteria, it is still my milk."

When my milk is pumped from the weigh vat, through the cooler to the tank car at the receiving station, I want to know how much of that milk can be sold to consumers as fluid milk. If we dairymen are sending more milk to the city than can be sold profitably, there surely must be some way for us to get together with the distributors to control the supply of milk that we ship to the city so that the bugaboo of surplus will be a thing of the past. When the car of milk leaves the receiving station loaded with your milk and my milk, it is up to us to follow this milk to the city pasteurizing plants where it now is *our* milk. It should not matter whether you sell your milk to one distributor and I sell mine to another. I have no right to claim that my milk should all be sold in fluid form and that your milk must go into surplus. At the city pasteurizing plants all of our milk must pass the same rigid tests for quality and on our farms we all work equally hard to produce this milk.

For the best interests of all of us in this dairy industry, let us show the way to a sound, economical system of supplying pure milk and dairy products to the millions of city consumers. You can't do it alone and I can't do it alone, nor can the distributors do it alone; but all of us working together, recognizing fairness and justice to everyone as our creed, can see to it that the milk business is one in which we can all be proud to take our places.

*** This is the third of the stories written by Mr. Dickinson, who followed his milk to market. The first appeared in the March 27 issue; the second in the April 24 issue. Watch for the next one. Mr. Dickinson is an upstate New York dairyman.**

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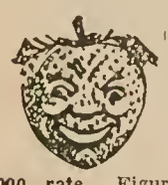
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Henry Bennett did very well with watermelons at his roadside stand last summer. He is enthusiastic about Honey Cream because his customers are. He has a good stand, but it would not hold a fraction of the melons. Lawn display attracts attention.

WATERMELONS *for the* North

By PAUL WORK

EARLY as the Bender muskmelon, are some varieties of watermelons. We have had early ones for a long time, but the trouble was that the older early varieties are not very good. Now, we have early ones that offer quality—sweet, juicy, of good texture and flavor, well-colored and solid.



Paul Work

So why should not watermelons be as important as muskmelons in New York and New England? Watermelons *are* important in New Jersey. Up around Watertown, New York, they raise watermelons for roadside sale and likewise in the Saratoga country. Local watermelons have been appearing more commonly on Albany, Rochester and Buffalo markets, but there is still lots of room.

People like home grown watermelons if they are good. Southern shipments from Georgia and Carolina are pretty well mopped up during July. The newer varieties have brought watermelons to the fore more than any other factor.

Newer Varieties

Northern Sweet: This variety has now been available for some years. It was originated at the Minnesota Experiment Station for northern conditions and it is early, prolific and vigorous in vine. The melons are rather small — around 12 pounds — of medium green color with faint stripes, nearly round and with a rind that is thin but tough. The flesh is of a good red color bordering a shadow on orange red, of good quality though perhaps not of the highest. It showed a little tendency toward hollow heart and passes best edible maturity rather quickly.

Honey Cream: This watermelon has raised more excitement than any of the other new things. Some people think it is about as good a watermelon for quality as ever dropped juice on an outpushed chin. Not red but creamy yellow is the flesh. Some think that is against it but as soon as people know the quality, it becomes an earmark for recognition and we may have a story just like that of sweet corn. People used to think that yellow sweet corn was horse corn but they don't want anything else now. Honey Cream is rather small — 10 to 12 pounds — nearly round in shape, prolific, of medium green color with darker stripes, very attractive in appearance. The rind is thin and brittle and the melon seems to be filled almost to bursting so that it breaks rather easily. For this reason, it would certainly not be a good melon to ship and might have to be handled with some care for local markets. The flesh is very crisp and juicy, of unusually fine texture with very little fibre, sweet and flavorful. The seeds are small and plump and one need not bother to "spit 'em out." I have a letter from a grower who says that all watermelon seeds ought to be swallowed for the good of one's insides.

Honey Cream is making a hit with roadside marketers at various points in the state. One marketer couldn't get enough of them from his patch last summer to sell at $.40 and $.50 each.

We do not yet have accurate data on the earliness of Honey Cream but there is little question that it will mature, in most places, at the same time as the Bender muskmelon which is standard for the whole state.

Early Arizona: This one seems to be as early as Northern Sweet, growing on a vigorous vine and shelling out a good crop of melons. Fruit is larger than Honey Cream or Northern Sweet, short oblong in shape, of a very dark rich green color. The flesh is a fine clear red, solid, crisp, perhaps a trifle coarse in texture but with little fiber and with possibly a little tendency toward hollow heart. Presumably, this defect is a thing that could be rather easily bred out with careful selection. The seed is black and of the ordinary size. Quality is very good but hardly up to Honey Cream.

Early Kansas, formerly called Red Russian, is a week or 10 days later than the early ones but earlier than Kleckley, Tom Watson or Stone Mountain. The vine is vigorous and moderately prolific. Melons are large — some up to 35 pounds with us last summer — short oblong in form, striped green and with a good rind. The flesh is of a very fine red color, crisp, juicy sweet and of very good quality.

Kleckley's Sweet, is grown to a considerable extent in New York and is an excellent old stand-by of fine table quality. Kleckley, Tom Watson and Stone Mountain are not very far apart in

earliness. We have had 35-pound Tom Watsons at East Ithaca so really there is little difficulty in maturing them here by September 1st.

Klondike, is a melon of some year's standing, well worth trying out. It is oblong, not very large, prolific and of excellent quality. This is now listed by many seedsmen.

Watermelon Culture

Culture of the watermelon is not greatly different from that of muskmelons except that the hills and rows are usually further apart. One plant, 4 x 4 or 4 x 5 feet is good spacing for muskmelons. For watermelons, the rows may well be 8 feet or 9 feet apart with a single plant every 4 to 6 feet or 2 plants every 8 or 9 feet if one wants to carry the check rowing out completely. One should select ground that is suitable for a vine crop, preferably on the sandy side so that it will warm up early. At the same time, it ought to have good water retaining capacity. The old practice for squash and things of this sort, was to make hills with a forkful or two of well rotted manure tramped in and covered. This is good if one wants to go to so much trouble. Some throw out a furrow and put well rotted manure in the bottom of this. If land is well kept up in humus, and manured occasionally, one can grow a very good crop, without making hills, by the use of a good complete fertilizer.

Early Start

Getting an early start is important with watermelons as with muskmelons. There are two good ways to do this. One is to sow the seeds outdoors, say a week after the average date of last killing frost. Then, over each hill place a paper plant protector—the common commercial brand being known as "Hotcaps" although there are others on the market. New Jersey Extension Bulletin 51 tells how to use flat sheets of wax paper for this same purpose. After the plants have come above ground, it is well to make a little slit in the paper for ventilation, enlarging it later before final removal.

The other way to get an early start is to sow seed in the greenhouse about a month before field setting. This field setting time is about the same as for tomatoes although muskmelons are a little more sensitive to cold and frost. Seed may be started in flats and transplanted to pots or veneer bands when small or seed may be sowed directly in pots or veneer bands. Watermelons and muskmelons will not stand any disturbance of roots when they are large enough to go to the field. It is better not to have the plants more than, say, 4 to 6 inches high. Hence, it is not desirable to start them too early.

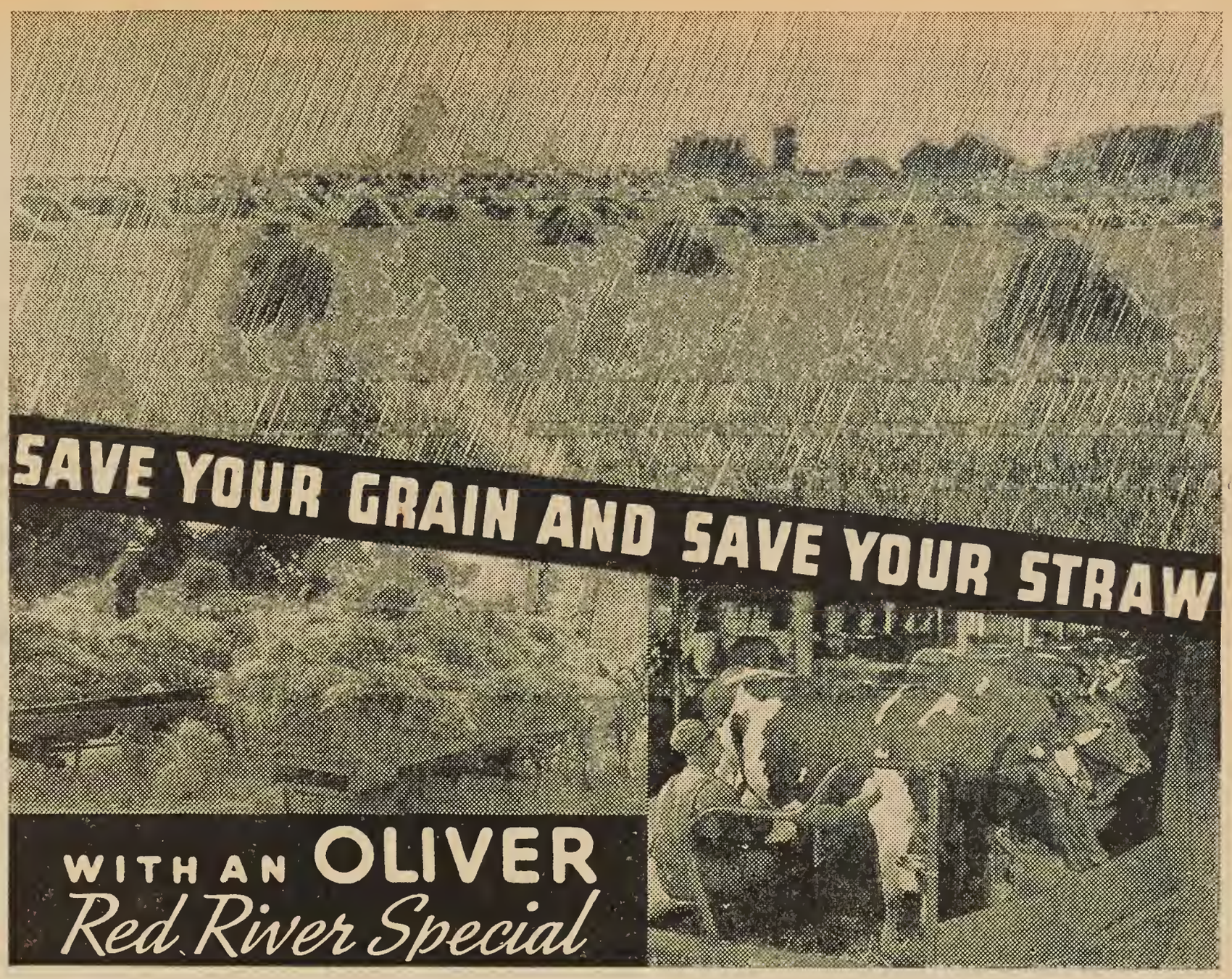
Early varieties of watermelons can be brought to maturity, in most of New York and New England, simply sowing the seed in the open ground about a week before tomato setting.

Try Them Out and Report

Growing watermelons is lots of fun and eating good ones is still better. We would not recommend that anybody plunge on the crop. You won't go far wrong trying the thing on a small scale. The home garden that has neither muskmelon nor watermelon is missing a good bet.

We would like to hear from people who have already had good success with watermelons and, as the season goes on, we want to know of your experiences whether good or bad. In the course of the next couple of years, we want to know what are the real possibilities of watermelons in New York and New England.

Facts on managing fruit farms are given in Cornell bulletin E-355. A penny post card to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., brings a free copy.



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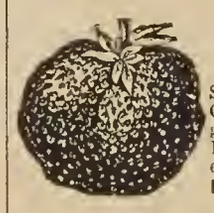
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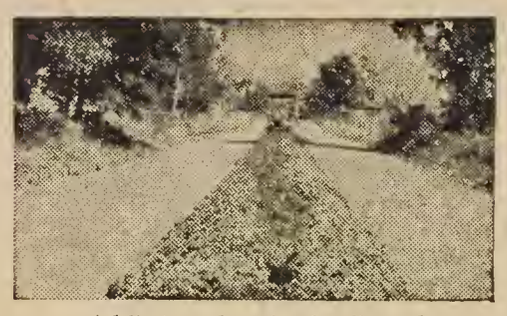
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CALCIUM CHLORIDE MAKES ROADS DUSTLESS



The day this picture was taken, 415 St. Lawrence County farmers attended a horse meeting at Harold Haven's farm at Heuvelton. From left to right in the picture are: Robert Watt of Cornell; Dr. Richard Sears, a Cazenovia veterinarian; Eugene Layton of Cornell, blacksmith; Harold Haven, showing his purebred imported Percheron stallion, Carlos; Walter Patterson of Hammond, secretary of the St. Lawrence County Horse Breeders' Society; Dr. Leo Fortune, Ogdensburg, president; Donald Taylor, DeKalb Junction, vice-president; A. D. Oliver, Madrid, treasurer.

Horse Breeders Organize
in Northern New York

ST. LAWRENCE County horse lovers are showing renewed interest in horse breeding. At the farm of Harold Haven of Heuvelton, 415 men recently gathered to hear discussions about horses and at Norwood, at a similar gathering, 510 were present.

The most definite result of the renewed interest is the formation of the St. Lawrence County Horse Breeders' Society, formed to promote horse breeding and interest in horses.

There are several reasons why horse breeding is a logical enterprise for St. Lawrence County. First of these is that the county needs around 800 horses for replacements each year and less than half that number of colts are raised. Closely linked with this situation is the fact that horses recently brought in from other states have not proved entirely satisfactory, in spite of the rather high price. Fortunately the county normally has from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of hay for which there is little or no market, and some of which might profitably be fed to growing colts. Likewise there are at least 150,000 acres of pasture which are not now being efficiently used and which through the following of the agricultural conservation program, are certain to raise more grass.

In St. Lawrence County are 37 enrolled stallions, nearly twice the number as are found in any other New York State county. Fortunately for the man who has some young colts, the horse cycle is on the upward trend.

Membership in the St. Lawrence County Horse Breeders' Society is open to anyone interested in better horses.

Proper Fit of Collars and Hames

In fitting a collar on a horse, there should be room to run your fingers down one side of it between the collar and the neck when the collar is pushed back against the shoulder.

Its length should be such that you can run your fist between the bottom of the collar and the neck, and when the collar is pressed back against the shoulder, there should be one and one-half inches between the bottom of the collar and the neck.

After a collar has been fitted and shaped to a horse's shoulder, never use it on some other horse as this gets it out of shape again and may lead to chafed and sore shoulders later.

A good fitting pair of hames on the collar is just as important as the fitting of the collar. There is more or less motion to all parts of the shoulder but there is a point about four to seven inches up from the lower part of the shoulder that has the least motion and this is the point from where the traces should pull.

The collar usually rises slightly as the horse pulls so the trace attachment should be slightly below this point on the shoulder. The trace should pull at right angles to the hame and collar and if necessary to adjust for this, make the adjustment on the back and belly band.

The horses' shoulders should be watched for several days after the collar and hames have been fitted. If the shoulders chafe below the tug attachment, either raise the hame or get a larger pair of hames. If the shoulder chafes above the tug attachment, the hames may be too short and the top hames strap so lengthened so as to allow the collar to spread, or the hames may be too long, and the tug pulling too high. A well fitted hame should lie in the seam the full length of the collar.



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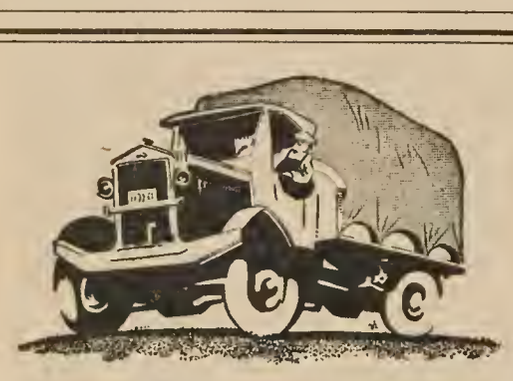
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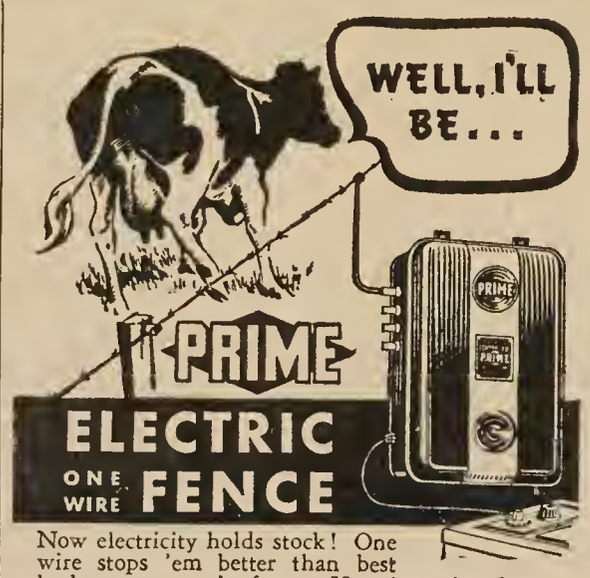
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13 Bulls 35 Females

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MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $4.75 each.
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Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass.
No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
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All orders promptly filled and carefully crated.
Ship any number C.O.D.
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CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE-BERKSHIRE-POLAND-HAMPSHIRE crosses, 6-8-10-12 weeks $4.50-$5-$5.50-$6. Double Vaccination if desired 50 cents each.
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Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

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CHESTER and BERKSHIRE or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00. Will ship C.O.D. or send money order. A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Telephone 1415.

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100 fresh and heavy springers, good ages.
100 calves, yearlings and bred heifers.
25 bulls mostly ready for service.

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How NOT *to Settle the* Milk Problem

AS A DAIRYMAN, I have read what the papers have had to say about the milk situation. I have been especially interested in the letters in daily papers from readers, both farmers and consumers. From what I have read and what I have heard, I have written out 7 rules which, if followed carefully, will *NOT* solve the milk problem.

Here they are. As grandpa used to say, "If the shoe fits, put it on."

1. ***Don't worry about the price of milk so long as you get more than your neighbor does.***

What difference does it make if you both get too small a price? You're better off than he is, so let him do the worrying.

2. ***Don't go along with the majority.***

A minority has some rights, haven't they? Fight for these rights, even if you lose your shirt. Besides, the majority might be wrong. Incidentally, the best way to keep a majority from agreeing is to propose a dozen different courses of action. If that doesn't work, suspicion can be fostered and harmony killed by calling all who disagree with you, crooks.

3. ***Don't believe your farm leaders.***

What reason have they to look out for your interests, even if you did elect them from your own number? Of course the editor whose money is invested in city real estate, and the newspaper publisher who caters to city consumers, are far more interested in your welfare.

4. ***Don't try to meet health regulations.***

What do these city fellows know about farming, anyway? Didn't your grandfather pay for his farm, and everybody knows he never even heard of bacteria and never cooled his milk. A little dirt never hurt anybody. Those city folks should be glad to get your milk. Think what would happen to them if the dairymen should quit producing milk.

5. ***Do not join a cooperative association.***

The leaders always sell out to the dealers anyway, so what's the use? Besides, dealers are smarter than farmers and you're licked before you start. If you must join a cooperative, don't join a big one. There's something especially vicious about anything that's big, and it's particularly bad to bargain with the dealer through a big cooperative. If we can have a lot of little cooperatives, it will be as simple as A B C for them to agree on a program — just as simple, in fact, as it has been for individual dairymen to agree in the past. Of course you won't get anywhere that way, but think what a lot of fun you'll have. You can have the doubtful comfort of feeling sorry for yourselves and can write letters to all the papers referring to "we poor dairymen."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *We still maintain that a little cooperative is better than none at all!*)

6. ***Don't study milk marketing.***

You might have to admit that the dealer has some problems and that would put you at a disadvantage. Continue to talk about "the spread" and be sure you use the price of Grade A

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NOW is the time to buy your UNADILLA Silo.

Each year we offer special discounts for early orders. But this year lumber, steel and labor have all gone up. Prices subject to change without notice. Get your silo at the old price while you can with our early order discount.

And it's the Unadilla you want — famous for convenience, strength and good silage. So send for catalog, prices — special discounts.

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Agents wanted in open territory.



UNADILLA SILOS



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Prices are sure to Advance

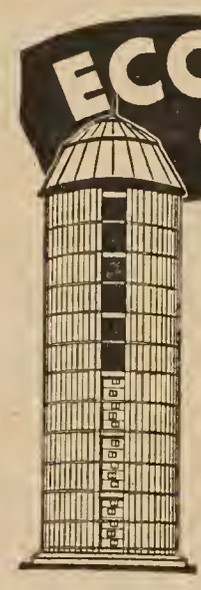
Build *now* — 1-2-3 or more silos to insure a dependable supply and safe storage of feed the year around. Marietta perfected concrete stave construction and handy Red Wood hinged doors are giving lasting durability and protection against fire and windstorms.

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milk, delivered at the consumer's doorstep in bottles. Forget all about Grade B milk, bulk milk sold in cans, cream, butter and cheese. And for the producer's price, use the June price for Grade B, 3 per cent milk. If your farm paper won't print your letters, the city paper will. It's hot stuff for consumers. Their natural reaction is to buy less milk and you know how helpful that will be.

7. ***Don't think.***

Believe what you're told and when two advisers contradict each other, believe the one who will profit most when dairymen disagree. —*C. D., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Is C. D. right or wrong? Give us your answer with reasons. We will send a check for $1.00 to the writer of every letter printed.

Limited or Full-Feeding of Pigs?

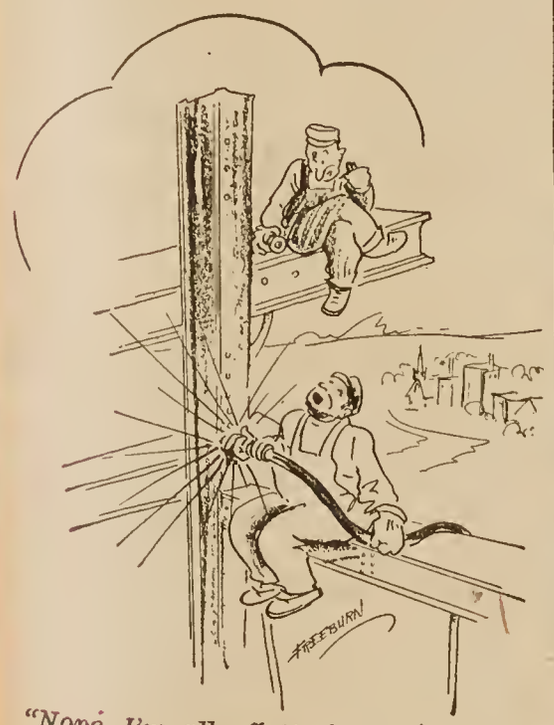
A summary of two experiments with dry-lot-fed pigs at Cornell University reveals that pigs fed all they would eat made most rapid gains, but pigs that were given approximately three-fourths of a full feed required slightly less feed per unit of gain. When pigs were given about one-half as much feed as the full-fed group they not only failed to make satisfactory gains but required much more feed per unit of gain in body weight.

In the first trial three lots of nine pigs each and in the second trial three lots of ten pigs each were fed. The average initial weight for these pigs was 63 pounds and the final weight 200 pounds. The group of pigs which were fed the full ration gained at the rate of 1.36 pounds per day and required 386.2 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain. For those receiving the three-quarter ration, the daily gain was 1.00 pound and the feed for 100 pounds of gain was 374.9 pounds. The pigs given a one-half ration made an average daily gain of .62 pounds per head daily and required 430.0 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain.

The results with these group-fed pigs lend support to the old belief that it usually pays to full-feed growing and fattening pigs, especially when they are being fed in dry lot. The full-fed pigs made the most rapid gains and, when cost of equipment and labor are considered, they also made the most economical gains. The liberal feeding of adequate rations often enables the grower to sell his pigs for higher prices because they reach the market before the periods of heaviest receipts.

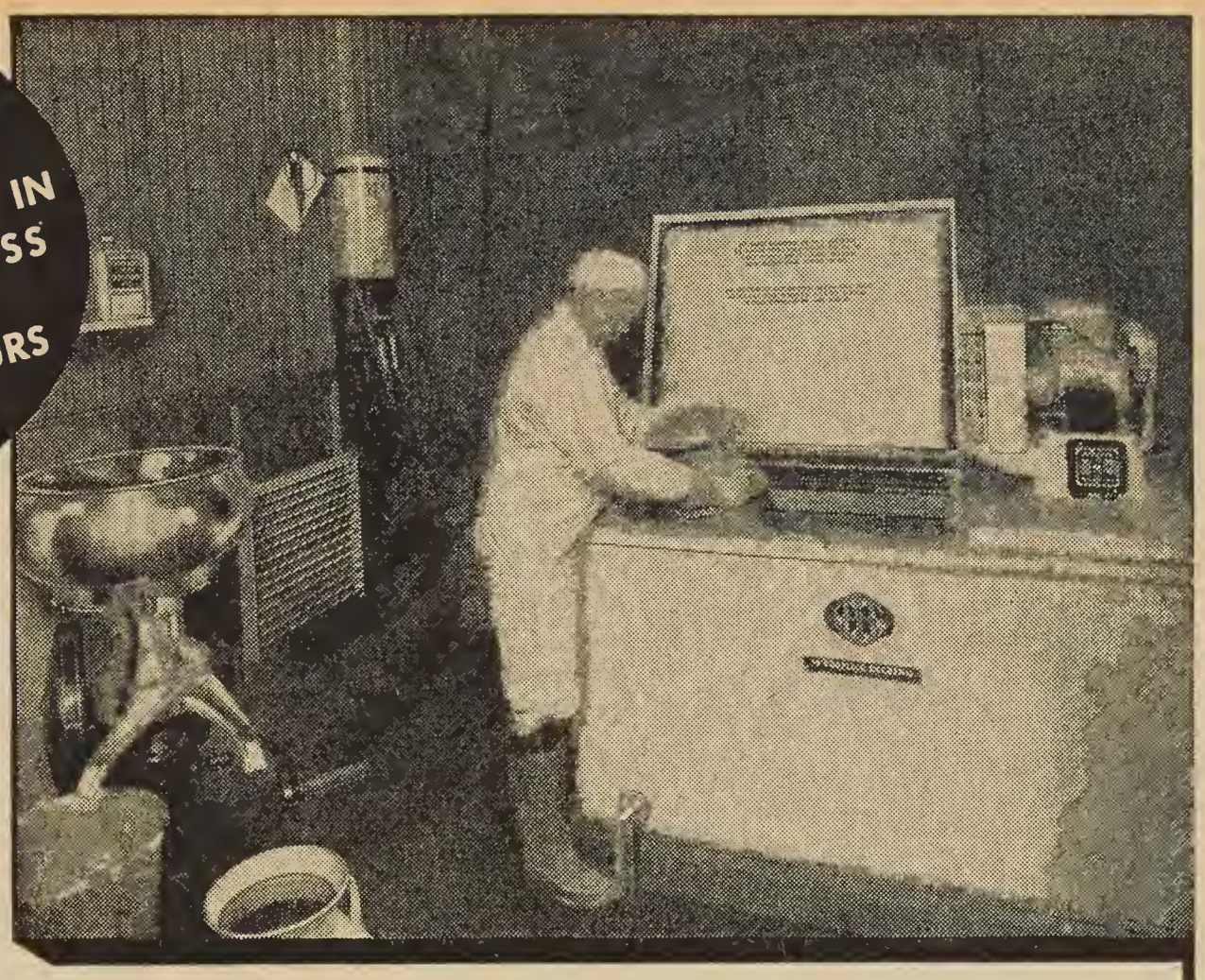
—*J. P. W.*

The cost of going to college is the subject of a pamphlet published by the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. The pamphlet is based on information from 1400 institutions of learning in the United States.



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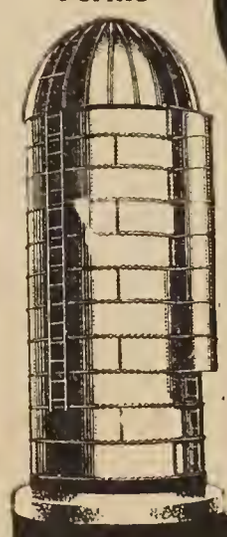
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Spencer T. Crandol, Goshen, N. J. Auto collision—frac. ribs & nasal bone	57.14
C. William Ludi, R. I, Matawan, N. J. Auto collision—cut scalp, bruised back	40.00
Mary L. Bush, Standing Stone, Pa. Auto accident—cont. thigh & chest	8.57
F. W. Harkness, R. I, Canton, Pa. Auto accident—injuries	60.00

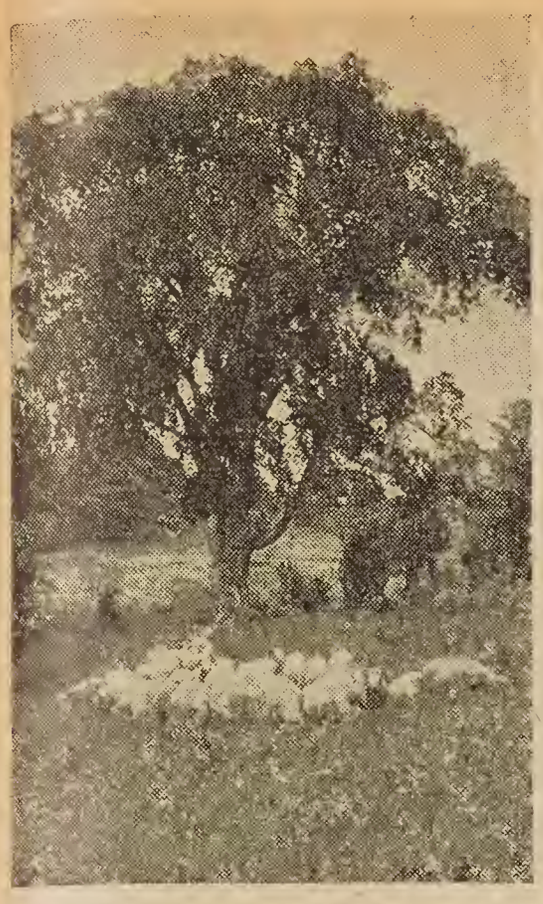
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SAFE DRIVING RULES

1. Watch the road. Inattention is the cause of most accidents.
2. Refuse to drink intoxicants when driving a car.
3. Obey all warning signs and signals.
4. Signal your intention to turn or stop.
5. Keep your automobile mechanically safe.
6. Be sure the way is clear before attempting to pass.
7. Dim your lights for approaching cars.
8. Be alert for cross traffic at all intersections.
9. Adjust your speed to traffic and weather conditions.

N. A. Associates, Inc. *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*



SHEEP Pastures

SINCE sheep usually spend half or more of their time on pasture, it is wise that more thought be given to pasture improvement and management. The sheep is one of our most efficient converters of roughage into meat, and economical sheep production is largely dependent upon a cheap source of roughage. For many years a great deal of attention has been paid to the cultivation of hay or silage crops, and only comparatively recently have sheep pastures been given much consideration.

Sheep breeders have known for years that sheep and lambs become infested with internal parasites while they are grazing. Much deserved attention has been given to medicinal treatments for the control of these parasites. This study of treatments for internal parasites of sheep needs further attention, but sheepmen, especially the farm flock owners, should also do everything practicable to prevent these infestations.

Sheep and lambs are not apt to become badly infested with internal parasites when they are confined to the barn or lots where there are no grasses or weeds for them to eat. On the other hand, the continuous use of permanent pastures which have been heavily stocked with sheep for a number of years is sure to cause heavy infestations and consequent losses to the flock owner. These infestations would be less severe if the permanent pastures were divided into two or more lots so the sheep may be allowed to graze on each area for a period of two weeks, after which they may be moved to another area on which no sheep have grazed for the same length of time.

The utilization of the aftermath or second growth in the meadows and of temporary forage crops has reduced losses due to internal parasites and has enabled sheep breeders to maintain healthier and more profitable flocks.

The work of experiment stations has shown the value of using a cultivated pasture such as one would sow for the production of mixed clover and grass hay. Much good also has been done in improving pastures through fertilization and proper grazing practices.

Good pastures and proper pasture management enable flock owners to maintain healthier flocks, and to produce lambs and wool more efficiently.

—*John P. Willman.*

To Grind or Not to Grind

"My son-in-law and I disagree as to the difference in the value of whole grain and ground, fed to horses. He says whole oats or whole grain are better for young horses than ground. My experience has been that ground grain is better for any animal, young or old.

"I also believe that one quart of corn and two quarts of oats, ground together, are better for horses than four quarts of whole oats, especially for old horses. Now, what I would like to know is, am I right or wrong?"

"FEEDS and Feeding" by Dr. F. B. Morrison says that it is not usually profitable to grind grain expect in cases where the animal is not chewing the whole grain thoroughly. He also states that corn is an excellent feed for horses if the entire ration is properly balanced.

If you take two quarts of oats and grind them, they will weigh two pounds and will contain 1.43 pounds of digestible nutrients, somewhat more than one quart of corn. Therefore four quarts of whole oats have a higher feeding value than 1 quart of corn and two quarts of oats ground together. However that doesn't exactly close the matter—there's that question of grinding. When it comes to settling an argument between horse lovers as to comparable merits of corn and oats as feed, we give up. What has been your experience?

If our subscriber is talking about a quart of cornmeal and two quarts of ground oats, the analyses show that a quart of cornmeal weighs 1½ pounds and that it contains 1.237 pounds of total digestible nutrients. Two quarts of ground oats will weigh 1.4 pounds and will contain 1.001 pounds of digestible nutrients. In this case, the quart of cornmeal contains more actual food value than two quarts of ground oats, especially if the oats were light!

U. S. No. 1

(*Continued from Page* 8)

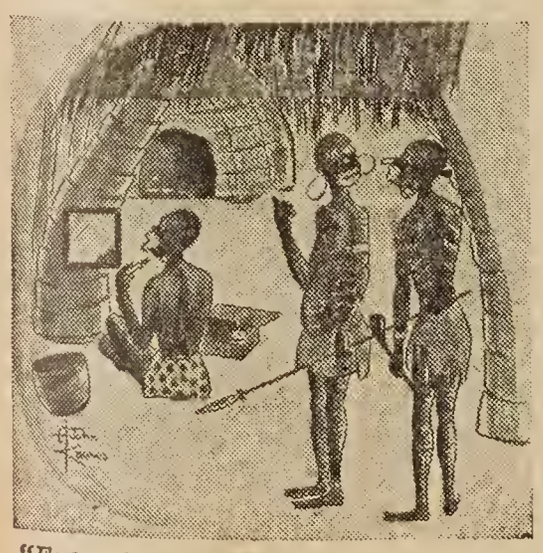
other middlemen are benefiting because this makes one more reliable outlet for the produce they buy. Consumers are benefiting because extra time and cost in handling products are reduced. Smith himself is benefiting through a better reputation and by actual dollars-and-cents increase in good business.

Standards and Grading the Basis

Standards for perishables, and grading by those standards, are the basis for all this work and all this refunding of money to the farmers. Unless the shipments are well-graded and unless the shippers have specific contracts, not much can be done for them. The Department of Agriculture has formulated standards for all farm products and is now focusing efforts on a wider use of them by farmers, for dealers now use them much more than farmers do.

So far as the Department is concerned, the use of the standards for all perishables is voluntary although some of these voluntary or optional standards have been made compulsory by certain States. This is especially true in regard to potatoes and apples.

Good arguments are advanced both for and against compulsory grading. What the outcome will be no one now knows. But it is more evident every month that it pays those farmers who ship to distant markets to use those grades and to have a certificate to prove it, whether this is compulsory or not.



"Ever since that movie company was here, he wants to use makeup!"—JUDGE.



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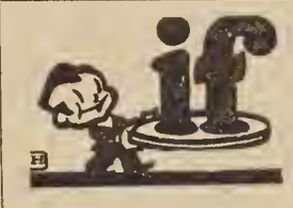


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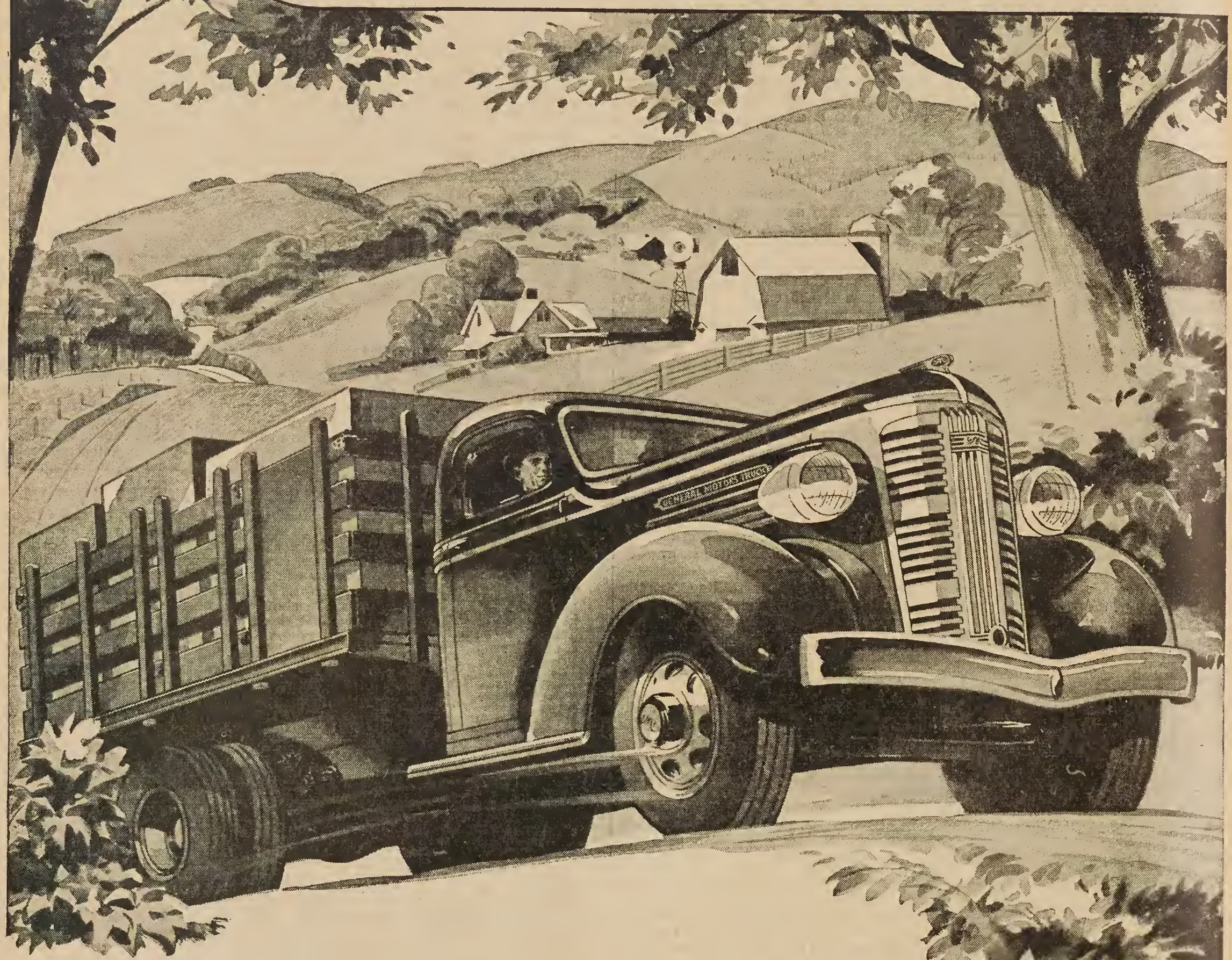


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Your INK and PAPER

American Agriculturist Foundation Makes Its First Loans to Students in Colleges of Agriculture.

AS SUBSCRIBERS you are the real owners of *American Agriculturist* under our Foundation plan. Therefore, you will be especially interested in the first loans which *American Agriculturist* Foundation has just made to agricultural college students.

On March 18, F. G. Helyar, director of resident instruction in the New Jersey College of Agriculture, wrote to us as follows:

"With reference to the money now available from *American Agriculturist* Foundation to the New Jersey College of Agriculture for student loans, would say that we have at present moment a young man for whom this help would be most timely. He is—. He is the eldest of ten children of a dairy farmer. He graduated three years ago as valedictorian of his high school class. Since that time he has been helping his father without pay except for room and board, and on the outside picked up here and there $200, which he carefully saved toward a college education. He came to see me last summer about entrance. I was so struck with his evident ability and real earnestness that I told him I would give him every help I could. He is working for a room on our campus and has also earned his board. With all of this work, he is near the head of a freshman class of 104 students. In order to meet the balance of his obligations for this term's college bill he needs $65, and I have been looking around for an opportunity to secure this money for him. So, your loan comes at a most opportune time for this young man providing his qualifications for the loan meet with your approval."

The loan was made in accordance with this request, and the student's note taken. When it is repaid, the money will be returned to our Foundation revolving fund to help some other deserving student in the same college.

On March 16, R. L. Watts, dean of Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, asked that a loan be made to—, a junior in that institution. Dean Watts wrote:

"Mr. — has had no failures since he entered college and his grades have been considerably above the average. He is highly recommended by his department head. He has had considerable difficulty in meeting all of his college expenses, and is receiving very little aid from home. He is a church member, and is in good health, and a worthy young man in every respect."

In accordance with this request, the loan was made and the student's note taken, to be paid back after the boy is through college.

These first cases illustrate how *American Agriculturist* Foundation operates to help farm young folks. They also show what we mean by the statement that *American Agriculturist* is not conducted for private profit. Something over a year ago all of the common stock of the paper was given outright to *American Agriculturist* Foundation, with the requirement that all profits beyond those necessary to conduct a high-grade farm paper were to be used in some way to promote the welfare of the farm people, particularly the young farm people, of the Northeast. At the end of the business year of 1936, profits from the year's operation not necessary to conduct the paper were appropriated by the Foundation Board of Directors for state colleges of agriculture and home economics in the Northeast where *American Agriculturist* circulates. This appropriation, when divided among all these colleges, was necessarily small to begin with, but it is our hope and expectation that it will grow.

No one who has not had a similar experience can imagine the periods of despair which young people sometimes go through because of lack of funds when they are working their way through college. It is the thought of our Foundation Board of Directors that these funds can be used in no better way than in helping such deserving young people to complete their education. The help is made in the form of loans, instead of outright gifts, so that the money can continue to be used to help other students, and so that it does not weaken the independence of the student who receives the help.

Because this paper is operated for the benefit of farm young people, and for the good of agriculture rather than for private profit, readers of *American Agriculturist* should cultivate a feeling of ownership of the publication and work with us in extending its usefulness. Feel free to make constructive suggestions as to how the paper itself can be made more useful to the farm folks of the Northeast. And remember that one of the most practical ways in which you can help is by patronizing *American Agriculturist* advertisers. Profits of a paper come from income from advertising. Therefore, every time you buy from one of the advertisers in *American Agriculturist*, you are helping some farm boy or girl to get an education.

Electricity on a Vegetable Farm

(*Continued from Page* 1)

heated to about 100 degrees F. This heat was continued for 72 hours. At the end of five days, I had the finest stand of tomato plants I have ever seen, and at a cost for electricity of only 3 cents per flat.

This method has several advantages. I have uniform and easily controlled heat at any temperature when and where I want it. I can provide high bottom heat with a relatively low room temperature. The germination period is shorter and the yield from seeds planted is better. I save in labor and fuel costs and find it more convenient.

I grow pepper plants in my electric hotbed. The thermostat is set to give a soil temperature of 80 degrees until the plants are well above the ground, and then the thermostat is turned down to 60 degrees or 65 degrees, which I find is the most suitable growing temperature.

The electric hotbed is inexpensive to operate. A well constructed bed can be run during the growing season for approximately 30 to 40 kilowatt hours per sash. It is convenient; there is no bothering with manure in the spring, and the snap of a switch converts it into a cold frame. The greatest advantage I find with the electric hotbed is that I have the heat available at any time the plants may need it. The electric hotbed saves time and produces a better plant, due to the consistent, uniform heat at any desired temperature. This same temperature is maintained through sudden cold spells late in the season when most manure beds are run out. The seed may be sown ten days later and yet will be ready to be transplanted at the usual time. The plant will be sturdier and stockier, and will stand up better when put out in the field.

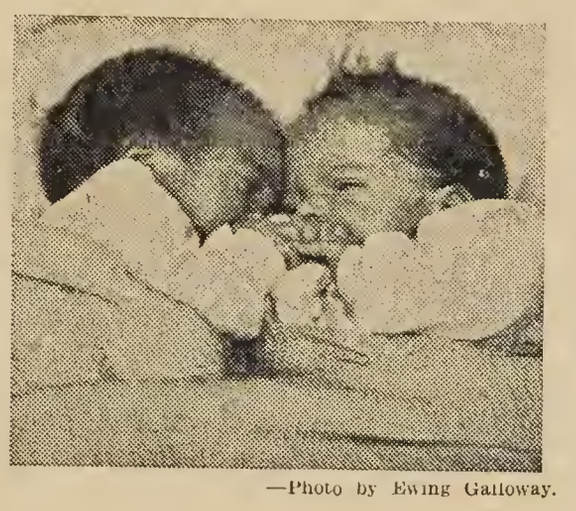
I have approximately fourteen acres of my place under irrigation. The uses of irrigation are many. I water the ground until it is just moist enough for transplanting; then, after planting, more water is applied and the plants are established very soon. In the spring when the strong winds blow sand which cuts the seedlings, water is applied and the sand stops moving at once.

I also use the irrigation for frost protection. As much as eight degrees of frost may be warded off by irrigating at the time when it is freezing.

Modern methods of growing the plants are of little advantage unless the grower carries his program still further and properly markets his produce. Here is where quality, grading, packaging and modern market facilities come in. It is fairly easy to grow quality produce by these methods. The face of the package should be a fair representation of the contents of the package. This is very important in order that the customer or buyer can buy with confidence.

Pre-cooling of vegetables is becoming very popular. This is necessary in order to insure a fresh package when the produce reaches the market and ultimately the consumer.

I consider that our produce is not sold until it is bought satisfactorily by consumers. In other words, if they are not satisfied, they will not come back for more. We find that quick freezing of fruits and vegetables is being given a hearty reception by the city dweller. We can freeze our best produce during the summer and store it for winter consumption cheaper than southern produce can be shipped in.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Twins

Twins, did you say? Wouldn't that be fine!
Oh, how I wish that they were mine!
Two little darlings to gurgle and coo,
Two little, sweet little kisses, too!
But — two little washings — and when they cry —
Or both get sick! — Oh, my! Oh, my!

Twins, did you say? Wouldn't that be fun!
Two little toddlers to romp and run;
Two little smiles at your heart strings tug;
Two little sweethearts to cuddle and hug!
But — two pairs of rompers — and shoes — and hose —
To buy and to mend! How the money goes!

Twins, did you say? Wouldn't that be nice!
The dearness of one babe repeated twice!
Two little treasures to hold so tight;
Two babies wee for your delight!
But — two little mouths — and how they eat!
Cost and work doubled, — but ain't they sweet!

—*Lucille Ford.*

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *President Calls on Congress to End Spending Jag*

FOR first time in four years, the word "economy" is being heard in Washington. On April 20th, Congress got President's supplemental budget message, giving cold facts on Federal deficits, past, present and future, and demanding economies to make ends come nearer meeting in 1938.

Rosy picture which President painted last fall, of increased government revenues in 1937 nicely taking care of huge spendings, hasn't been quite so rosy since income tax payments on March 15th failed to come up to scratch. Truth is that there will be a 2½ billion-dollar deficit at end of present fiscal year, June 30th. President's message pointed this out; also, that 1938 will show another deficit unless Congress cooperates with him in holding down appropriations to sums proposed in his budget.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Roosevelt asked department heads to make all possible economies, and said that they could cut $295,000,000 from expenditures planned for balance of this fiscal year. His budget message proposes definite action to prevent a 1938 deficit, as follows:

1. Use hand-to-mouth method in apportioning funds appropriated for executive departments and other agencies.

2. Replenish Uncle Sam's coffers by cashing assets of some emergency agencies, such as Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Public Works Administration.

3. Extend excise and "nuisance" taxes which are due to expire June 30th.

4. ***Keep appropriations within budget estimates.***

Recognizing that number 4 will be hardest job of all, President deplored special groups which try to get their pet projects through regardless of state of country's finances. Bills sponsored by such groups and now before Congress call for appropriations totaling more than 16 billions.

Treasury figures show that national debt will pass 35-billion dollar mark this month, an all-time high. Last year, Federal debt was 11.2 per cent of total national wealth, whereas in 1913 it was 0.6 per cent.

SLANT: President Roosevelt should have every American citizen back of him in his effort to end reckless spending. Emergency is past and it is high time that Federal budget should be balanced. Otherwise we will have a bankrupt nation and an unhappy people. Selfish groups which continue to push their own schemes, regardless of permanent welfare of nation, should be labelled Public Enemies. It is ***up to Congress*** now to hold down appropriations to President Roosevelt's budget estimates. They are high enough, heaven knows!

■ *Bears in Stock Market*

LIKE McGinty who fell into the sea, stock market has been going down, down, down in last few weeks. Commodity prices eased off also, but continued to show considerable strength because of present scarcity of grains.

Various reasons for present decline of stocks are advanced by so-called experts, but opinion seems to be unanimous that business of country is sound in general; that therefore, this is only temporary decline which may continue for next few weeks, but eventually will surely be followed by further stock and other price advances.

Many experts also agree that slowing up of rapidly advancing prices of stocks is healthy. If all prices continued to advance too rapidly, we would soon be in situation like we were in 1929, resulting in crash which would again shake nation to its foundations.

■ *Court Packing Plan Soon Before Senate*

ENDING public hearings on President's plan to pack Supreme Court, judiciary committee of Senate has gone into closed executive sessions. Hot will be arguments among committee members until about May 15, when committee hopes to make report either for or against Court plan. No one knows what that report will be, as committee seems to be divided about 50-50. If committee fails to agree, a test vote can still be forced in Senate.

So great has been tremendous opposition of people that many who favored bill only hope now for some kind of compromise plan.

In recent radio address, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, an independent who has favored many New Deal measures, had this to say about President Roosevelt's designs upon the Supreme Court of our land:

"The Supreme Court has decided many cases contrary to my views. I am among those who have almost universally agreed with the minority views of the Court. But there is a wrong way and a right way to correct those evils. The wrong way is to pack the Court. The right way is to amend the Constitution. . . . . We may contrast President Roosevelt's demand for haste to pack the Supreme Court in this crisis with the caution with which another President of the United States approached a real crisis in this country. Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address, 76 years ago, on taking office when the country was faced with dissolution, said:

" 'My countrymen, one and all. Think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. No good object can be frustrated by it.'

"President Roosevelt gave as reasons for his desire to pack the Supreme Court that the court was not properly considering many of the cases which were presented to it for review; that it was behind in its work; and that the age of the Justices impaired their effectiveness; and it was further implied that their age caused them to be out of step with the liberal thought of the times. It has since been demonstrated beyond question that the age of the Justices had nothing to do with the question of liberalism or reaction; that the court was not inefficient but current in its work; furthermore, the Solicitor-General has approved of its practice of disposing of cases presented to it for review."

SLANT: Those who favor the Court plan use as their chief argument that the 5-4 decisions of the Court make it possible for vote of one Justice to throw an important decision either way. Foolishness of this argument has been pointed out time and again by calling attention to fact that with 15 Justices it would be just as easy to have a one-man decision, with a 7-8 split. What President really means is that if he could have power to pack Court with six more justices, he would choose men who would do his will. In that event, Court would entirely cease to exist as an independent Constitution-guarding body, and with it would go safeguards of fundamental American liberties.

■ *More Important to Stop Spending*

SEEMINGLY discouraged because of demand for economy in government bureaus, Secretary Henry Wallace of Department of Agriculture, said other day that it might be necessary to abandon new farm plans, such as ever-normal granary, crop insurance and tenant aid program. These plans when worked out would restore large part of old Triple A (declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court), through use of system of commodity loans, storage of surpluses, production control, supplemented by crop insurance program.

Talking to newspaper men, Secretary Wallace hinted that if economy program is insisted upon, it may be necessary to confine new farm program for a long time to come to present conservation program, with its compensating payments to farmers planting soil conserving crops on acres formerly devoted to cash crops.

Commenting on statement, Paul Mallon, newspaper columnist, declared that Mr. Wallace was following old-time political custom of officials-in-doubt to advertise their troubles and then sit down and wait for echo. It was Mallon's thought that telling farmers was just the way to arouse great farm support for such schemes.

SLANT: If that was reason for Secretary Wallace's statement, we doubt if it will work, for we think farmers are more interested in helping to put stop to huge government spending than they are in pouring more and more public money into schemes, some of which at least may do more harm than good.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Cooperatives Use Farm Credit Service

SOME 85 farm co-ops in Northeast now using credit service of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives held loans of $2,800,000 on April 1.

Using farm products or inventories and other assets as collateral, about 80% of funds borrowed are for working capital or advances to members against products in storage. Balance of financing is for permanent facilities including land, buildings, and machinery.

In past 3 years, Springfield bank has been used by 111 farm co-ops in Northeast, including farm fire insurance groups, purchasing co-ops, wholesale markets and auctions, and other marketing associations. These units have some 112,000 members.

Fewer Farms Mortgaged

Farm mortgages recorded in Northeast during 1936 dropped one-third in past two years—to 40 millions from 60 millions in 1934.

Whereas Federal Land Bank system handled over half of mortgages recorded in 1934, over three-quarters of 1936 mortgage financing was done by private lenders and commercial institutions.

For country as whole, Federal land bank handled about three-fourths of farm mortgages in 1934, but only 23% in 1936. Largest recent gain was with commercial banks and private lenders. In West, insurance companies doubled their volume of new financing.

Most new mortgages in Northeast represent renewals and refinancing of existing mortgages, and not additional debts.

Farm Fires Follow Low Prices

Close correlation exists between prices of farm products and fire losses suffered by mutual farm fire insurance companies, according to Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Fire losses usually increase when prices of farm products decline, decrease when prices rise.

Although farming area appears to be an important factor in loss ratios, management is also important.

Springfield bank studies these factors in connection with its loans to farm insurance co-ops to pay fire losses pending collection of assessments from their members. Last year 28 insurance companies in Northeast used Springfield bank for this purpose.

■ *Best Cash Position in Years*

BUREAU of Agricultural Economics of United States Department of Agriculture says index of farm prices for March stands at 128, compared with 127 month before, and 104 a year ago. Ratio of prices *received* by farmers in March to those *paid* by farmers was 98 per cent of pre-war average, the highest since 1925. Ratio for March in 1936 was only 86 per cent.

Interpreted, these figures mean that American farmers on average are in best cash position in many years.

Price advances in things farmers sell have been made recently in cotton, cottonseed, cattle, sheep, lambs, and fruit. There were declines in feed grains, tobacco, veal calves, and eggs.

Glad will dairymen and poultrymen be to know that largest winter wheat crop in many years is expected to be harvested this summer. If this large crop matures, grain prices next fall and winter should be lower.

■ *No Let-Up in Spain's Civil War*

RECENT successes of government forces in Spain have brought down on heads of Madrid citizens sixteen consecutive days of cruel shelling by bombs from Rebel planes. Besides killing hundreds, exploding shells are ripping up spacious avenues and toppling buildings. In spite of great danger, many citizens continue to go about their business, and street cars creep down streets. ***SLANT:*** Man is truly marvelous, for he seems able to adapt himself to any situation. Terrible as war is, it begets bravery and endurance.

Another drama of this Spanish Civil War is being played out at Bilbao, seaport in northern Spain. Subjected to Rebel drive by land and Rebel block-

ade by sea, town has been cut off from food and other supplies. Last week British freighters laden with food ran blockade to come to aid of starving population. British government maintained its neutral attitude by warning freighters that they ran blockade at their own risk.

Evacuation of 150,000 non-combatants in Bilboa is being considered, as Rebel troops draw nearer. Great Britain and France have been asked to lend protection of their navies.

■ *Ohio Valley Escapes Another Major Flood*

MORE than thirty hours of continuous rainfall brought another flood threat last week to cities in States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. In Wheeling, West Virginia, three thousand persons were made homeless. Johnstown, Pa., had highest water since flood last spring. Tip of Pittsburg's billion dollar "Golden Triangle" was under water, causing city to dread repetition of last year's flood when water rose to 46 feet in that district, taking 58 lives and doing more than $200,000,000 damage.

High waters began to recede slowly when rain stopped. Cities and towns affected are busy mopping up once more.

■ *Old Nuisance Back Again*

ON APRIL 25 again came Daylight Saving time to many cities and communities.

SLANT: While there are some good arguments in favor of Daylight Saving, we have never seen why it was necessary to tinker with clocks. Any office or business is free to start work in morning and quit any time it wishes in afternoon without forcing others to an inconvenient and sometimes costly practice. Many farmers find it very difficult to run their business on Daylight Saving schedule, yet they must if they live in a community or near a city. To traveling men, Daylight Saving is also a nuisance. It is disconcerting sometimes to arrive at your destination before you start!

■ *Memorial to Stephen Foster*

WAY DOWN on the Swanee River in Florida a great amphitheatre will soon be built in honor of Stephen Collins Foster, one of America's greatest folk-lore ballad writers. When Foster was writing "The Old Folks at Home," he took out an old atlas and picked at random the Swanee River in Florida as setting for his immortal song.

Dying at early age of 37, Foster left behind him songs which almost every living American has heard sung at his mother's knee, songs which are nothing great as poetry, but have a swing to them that will make them linger in the hearts of common folks for generations to come. Included in the long list of these old ballads are: Nellie Was a Lady, Camp Town Race, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Black Joe.

■ *When Doctors Get Together*

TO ST. LOUIS, middle of April, came doctors from all over country to attend annual meeting of American College of Physicians and Missouri Academy of Science.

Dr. John W. Williams of Cambridge, Massachusetts, told his colleagues that while women are sick fifty per cent oftener than men, yet on average they are longer-lived. Reason for this, Dr. Williams thinks, is that woman's body tissues repair more easily than those of men and are more resilient.

Dr. Ray W. Kissane of Columbus, Ohio, said investigation has shown that many people die suddenly in automobile accidents from being hit heavily on chest by steering wheel, causing heart to cease beating.

Dr. Robert A. Cook, of Cornell, declared that hay fever should be treated the year round rather than just when it occurs.

Dr. William M. Stanley, of Rochester Institute for Medical Research, reported progress in methods of isolating common cold and other virus, and said this should eventually help physicians to control colds, infantile paralysis, sleeping sickness, and cancer.

Those who suffer from rheumatism will be interested in report made by Dr. Walter Bauer of Harvard University, who said that joints of human beings wear out just like any other piece of machinery, and that when this wear begins to show it causes aches and pains. This kind of rheumatism, he said, should not be called arthritis but degenerative joint disease; and that, unlike true arthritis, it could not be cured or controlled by removal of infections, vaccines, or diets. "Patients with this kind of disease," said the doctor, "should be assured that they will never become cripples."

■ *How's Your Pasture?*

NONE too good are pastures in Northeast this spring. In New York, R. L. Gillett of State Department of Agriculture and Markets, says that pastures are 77 per cent of normal, compared with 87 per cent a year ago and a nine-year average of 85 per cent. Reasons for unfavorable pasture situation are constant freezing and thawing throughout winter, bad March weather, and last summer's drought.

Since this report was made, however, heavy April rains must have improved pastures considerably.

SLANT: In spite of shortage of hay, it will pay to keep cows off pastures until grass has good start.

■ *May Be Answer to Fruit Grower's Prayer*

CONSTANTLY annoyed by spray residue regulations, fruit growers will be interested in announcement that a new fruit and vegetable spray has been discovered which may eliminate standard lead arsenate sprays.

From California Agricultural Experiment Station, Arthur D. Borden, entomologist, says new compound, known as phenothiazine, may be the spray for which scientists have long been looking. Borden tried it on both apples and pears for control of codling moth with most encouraging results. This year, experiments are being conducted on much larger scale.

■ *Too Much Trouble*

THOSE who think that old-fashioned farm bees (not the stinging kind!) are gone from the countryside should have their attention called to a bee in Oswego County. (New York), where farmers and business men by the hundred gathered recently for the week-end to help farmer Belinski build a new barn.

Hard-luck Belinski lost a new house and barn by fire in 1929; fire burned another house six months later, and a new barn in June, 1935. In May, 1936, lightning struck and burned barn that Belinski was using temporarily. Since then he has been putting up framework for a new barn, and along came a wind other day and blew that over.

So much trouble aroused sympathy of friends and neighbors, so they rallied to help him build another barn. This time they hope it will endure.

■ *Egg Production Big Job in Northeast*

IOWA, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota supply more than half of dressed poultry received in New York City, says William Curtis of Cornell. New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania supply only 12.5 per cent of poultry, but furnish 22.3 per cent of the eggs. Eastern farmers keep poultry mostly for egg production. Poultry meat is a sideline.

Good Books to Read

Mine is the Kingdom — *Jane Oliver*

Scotland of the sixteenth century, seething, turbulent, and a study of the first king of the United Kingdom, James Stuart, son of the ill-fated Mary—a lonesome child, a poet and lover, and finally a disillusioned man obsessed with a lust for power, for which he is willing to sacrifice all he loves best. A new treatment of an old theme. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

The Bell in the Fog — *John Stephen Strange*

Barney Gantt was a newspaper photographer, and after a severe accident he was sent to Sowback Island to recuperate. But the vacation became a hunt for a murderer, complicated by the fog which hung over the island for days. It's a pretty good mystery story. Doubleday, Doran & Co. Inc., Garden City, N. Y. $2.00.

The Supreme Court Issue and the Constitution — *William R. Barnes and A. W. Littlefield*

To those who would like to get a concise, readable view of President Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court, with comments both pro and con by distinguished men, we commend this little volume. Barnes & Noble, New York. $1.00.

Good Movies to See

A Family Affair

A picture of an average household, moving through sorrow and need to days of joy and plenty. Lionel Barrymore gives fine characterization of devoted father. An upright judge maintains his position to the point of nearly suffering defeat for re-election. Plenty of entertainment for young and old.

Seventh Heaven

A street gamin who feels forgotten finds romance and an answer to prayer by aiding an unfortunate street waif of the Paris slums. Featuring Simone Simon, James Stewart, Jean Hersholt, J. Edward Bromberg.

I Promise to Pay

Expose of vicious loan shark racket which extends over many cities. Good for adults.

Bill Cracks Down

Sounds like a Western, but as a matter of fact is a tale of modern industry in the background of a steel mill.

Time Out for Romance

Good family entertainment. Light comedy.

A Bulletin for Reference

Hints on Flower Gardening. Extension Circular 92. Vermont State Agricultural College, Burlington.

Free to residents of Vermont, this bulletin is written by Mrs. Charlotte P. Brooks, an amateur gardener of considerable experience. The first thing to decide, says Mrs. Brooks, is whether the garden is to be primarily for raising cut flowers or whether it is to be of more formal type. Bulletin contains many suggestions that will be helpful.

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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



APPLE growers in Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties definitely will affiliate with New York and New England Apple Institute to promote use of their product. During past few weeks committees of growers have considered the matter at length, conducted preliminary canvasses and, according to Frank Beneway, Wayne County chairman, now are ready "to get down to business."

It is expected a Western New York field office may be opened during marketing season, and that a concentrated effort will be made to develop upstate markets for part of the crop. Last fall an Apple Week committee, which functioned in Western New York, proved there was an exceptional opportunity to merchandise apples. Generally in the past there has been little effort to stimulate apple sales upstate, except in isolated instances. First conclusion of Apple Week committee was that what was needed next season was to have a good merchandising man contact the trade.

* * *

Blossom Festival Grows

Even dairymen are behind Western New York's annual Apple Blossom Festival this year. This was the expression of Adolphus C. Pilger, president of Genesee County Milk Producers' Association, at a meeting of Genesee County committee for the festival. Incidentally, Roy A. Porter, potato grower, is chairman of that committee.

First of county events will be at Warrens Corners, May 7, when Niagara County "Queen" will be selected under sponsorship of Niagara County Pomona Grange from among candidates named by eight Granges. Monroe, Wayne, Ontario and Orleans counties will stage their county events May 15. Genesee date will be second week in May. Climax of festival will be at Brockport, May 22, when, with pomp and ceremony, one of six county queens will be crowned queen of the regional festival. There will be upwards of 20 high school bands in the coronation parade.

Queen of Wyoming County Maple Festival and members of her court will be guests of Blossom Festival at Brockport.

* * *

Rural Life Sunday

Rural Life Sunday again was observed with co-ordinated services in 10 Western New York churches last Sunday (May 2). Observance was promoted by Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of Greece Baptist Church and chaplain of State Grange. Order of service was arranged by Rev. Edwin I. Steven of Parma Baptist Church and Rev. J. D. Partington of Hilton Methodist Church. After separate morning services, ministers, guest speakers and members assembled in Greece Church for luncheon, followed by union service led by Rev. Mark Rich of Ithaca. Main address was by John H. Reisner, New York, executive secretary of Agricultural Missions Foundations.

Guest speakers in churches included: Greece, Roy A. Porter of Elba, chairman State Soil Conservation Committee; East Gaines Baptist, Mrs. Helen Keller of Bergen, lady assistant steward of State Grange; Hilton Methodist (union with Hilton Baptist), Mr. Reisner; Kent Baptist, D. N. Dalrymple, manager Niagara County Farm Bureau; Ogden Baptist, Dean Thomas Wearing, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School; Ogden Presbyterian, Edward S. Foster of Ithaca, secretary State Farm Bureau Federation; Parma Baptist, Rev. Mr. Rich; Spencerport Methodist, Raymond Cooper, master of State Grange; Webster Methodist, M. V. Atwood, associate editor, Gannett Newspapers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Great credit is due Reverend Fred E. Dean and other western New York pastors for the leadership they have given the Rural Life Sunday movement, and the understanding of farm and country conditions which makes Rural Life Sunday as practiced in Western New York so successful.

* * *

Interest in Auctions

Plans are that GLF will conduct auctions this year at or near Orchard Park, Erie County, and Williamson, Wayne County. Potato growers in Genesee and nearby counties have been considering some new method of marketing, perhaps by packing large volume of uniform grades in small packages. GLF is expected to be sales outlet at Orchard Park and wide interest is being shown. Similarly, Williamson auction would be designed to serve growers in Wayne and Monroe counties, operating on same principles as Mid-Hudson auction at Highland. Both of these auctions will be set at specific request of large numbers of growers, GLF agreeing to do the servicing on a fee basis.

Last summer delegations from Western New York visited the Hudson Valley auction and came away favorably impressed. Investment in auction facilities is small; auction serves to attract buyers and to establish competitive prices.

More Interest in Sales

Incidentally, during past fall and winter I have heard more discussion of marketing cooperatives upstate than in many years. In past years some co-ops went sour and money was lost. New approach is interesting. Growers of potatoes and fruit in many instances are agreed they must get back into the cooperative marketing field. Main reason is to provide volume and uniformity. It seems to be the leading growers, rather than backward ones, who are most interested.

There are strong indications that a fruit marketing co-op may take shape this year, built around a brand or trade mark. Instead of numerous expensive plants of old Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association, it would have none. It would use services offered by existing cold storages on a fee basis. State inspectors would be engaged to determine if contents of packages meet brand requirements. A sales committee would work in conjunction with an established sales agency. Each member would retain right to say when his fruit should be sold and there would be no pooling of returns.

Proposed Milk Legislation

Two milk bills, the Rogers-Allen Bill and the McElroy-Young Bill, have been reported out of the State Assembly Rules Committee and probably will come to vote Monday, May 3, too late for result to be reported in this issue.

Rumor is that both bills will be passed, thus putting it up to Governor to take charge, assuming that both bills get favorable action by Senate.

Rogers-Allen Bill, briefly summarized on page 14 of the April 24 issue, would give marketing cooperatives and dealers an opportunity to agree on prices with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets as umpire. Conference Board of Farm Organizations has gone on record as favoring this bill. At recent meeting, New York State Guernsey Breeders at Syracuse also endorsed it.

McElroy-Young Bill provides for the creation of an overhead marketing organization called the Milk Producers, Inc.

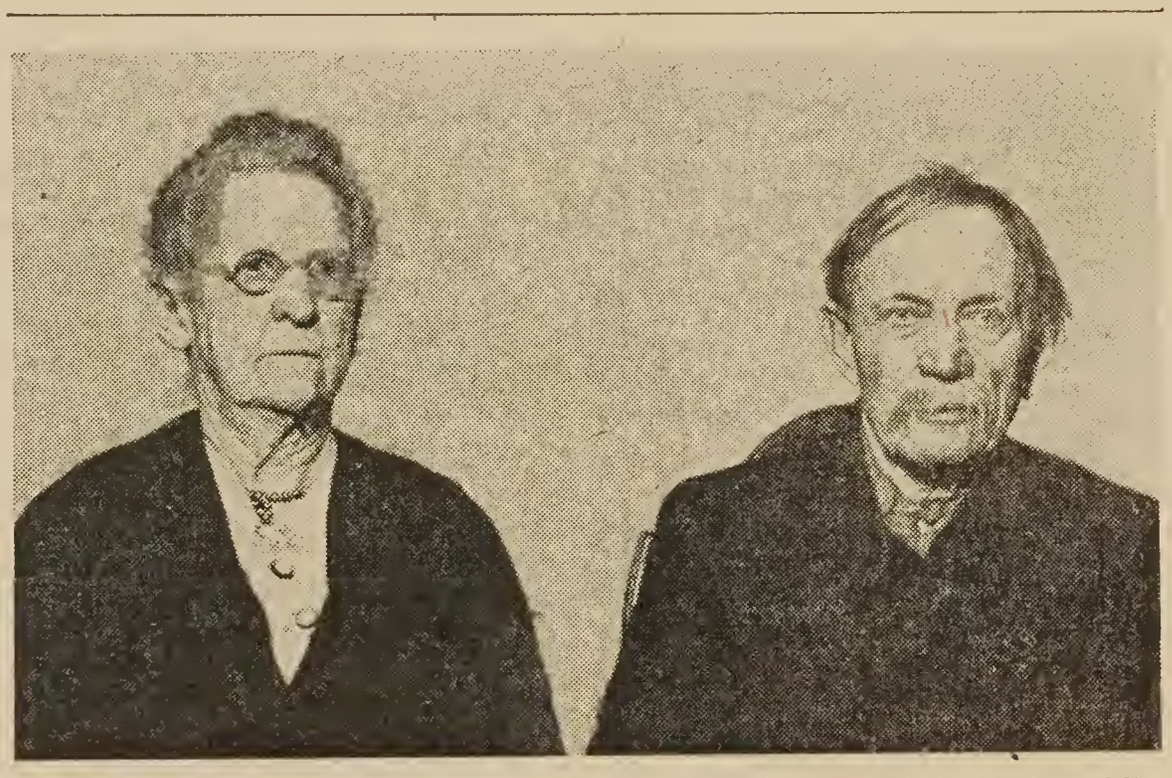
Senator Rhoda Fox Graves and Assemblyman Maurice Whitney are sponsoring a measure to create temporary twelve-member legislative committee to investigate "spread" between producer and consumer and carrying appropriation of $75,000 for expenses.

To Vote on Amendments to New York Constitution

By time you read this, New York State Legislature will be closing up a long and tiresome session, devoted mostly to arguments and quarrels among its members. Among important laws already passed are proposals to amend State Constitution. Proposals would provide four-year term for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, two-year terms for assemblymen. In accord with constitutional procedure, these amendments passed by Legislature will have to be voted on by people at next fall's election.

Interested will be young folks in law just passed requiring 72-hour wait between issuance of marriage license and marriage.

Full report of new laws passed of particular interest to New York farmers and rural people will be given in our New York edition next time.



Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smith of Rushville, N. Y., observed their 63rd wedding anniversary on March 8, 1937. The couple were married at the home of the bride in Reeds Corners on March 8, 1874, and for a number of years were engaged in farming, coming to the village to reside some 11 years ago. Mrs. Smith played the banjo on her 63rd wedding anniversary. She was 82 in April and Mr. Smith will be 84 in May. They are the oldest married couple in Yates County.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MAY 10
12:35—"Cool Eggs in Hot Weather," Prof. H. E. Botsford.
12:45—"The Zoology Exhibits in the State Museum," Dayton Stoner.

TUESDAY, MAY 11
12:35—"Home-made Dairy Products," Frank A. Skogsburg.
12:45—"An Eight Hour Day for the Housewife," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12
12:35—"Getting in Line for a Lino Extension," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Legends of the Catskills," Professor Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, MAY 13
12:35—"Taking Farmers for a Ride," (Tours), F. B. Morris.
12:45—"Guernsey Milk and News," R. W. Duck.

FRIDAY, MAY 14
12:35—N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets Program.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Everier Parsons.

SATURDAY, MAY 15
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Taking an Interest in Community Interests," E. L. Ingalls, State 4-H Club Leader, Vt. College of Agriculture.
12:45—Albany County Pomona Grange Program.

MONDAY, MAY 17
12:35—"Making Milk by the Acre," Prof. W. T. Crandall.
12:45—"A Modern Guidance Program," Raymond M. Handville.

TUESDAY, MAY 18
12:35—"Last Minute Pointers on Potato Planting," Prof. E. V. Hardenburg.
12:45—"Keep Foods Cool, For Goodness' Sake," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19
12:35—"Coming to Electrical Terms," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Remembrance," Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, MAY 20
12:35—"What Makes for Success in Farming," R. F. Fricke.
12:45—"Conversation That Sticks," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

FRIDAY, MAY 21
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Ruth D. Morley.

SATURDAY, MAY 22
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Catching Up With Yourself," Ulster County 4-H Clubs.
12:45—"Life in a Fish Bowl," Rene Rix, Naturalist.

Livestock Breeders Lose Two Friends

R. M. GOW

Mr. Gow died at Summit, N. J., on April 24. Born in Scotland in 1856, Mr. Gow has been identified with the American Jersey Cattle Club since 1882. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1893, secretary in 1910 and treasurer in 1926.

Mr. Gow is the author of many articles on the Jersey breed and for the past several years has devoted much of his time to writing the book "The Jersey," which was published in July, 1936.

E. S. DEUBLER

At Penshurst Farm at Narberth, Pa., occurred the death of Ezra E. Deubler, on March 30, at the age of 58. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive committee of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association and chairman of the herd test committee. In May, a year ago, he concluded his second term as president of the national association.

Dr. Deubler was born in Susquehanna County, Pa. After graduating from high school, he worked at railroading and at the age of 21 was a full-fledged engineer. A short course in dairying at Pennsylvania State College interested him so much that he gave up railroading and later received a scholarship at the Pennsylvania State Veterinary College.

The deaths of Dr. Deubler and Mr. Gow leave two big holes in the ranks of those interested in breeding better cattle.

Milk Consumption INCREASING

By LELAND SPENCER

IN SEVERAL recent articles, we have seen that cow numbers and production per cow in this section of the country have been increasing. This has prevented milk prices from rising as much as the prices of many other commodities.

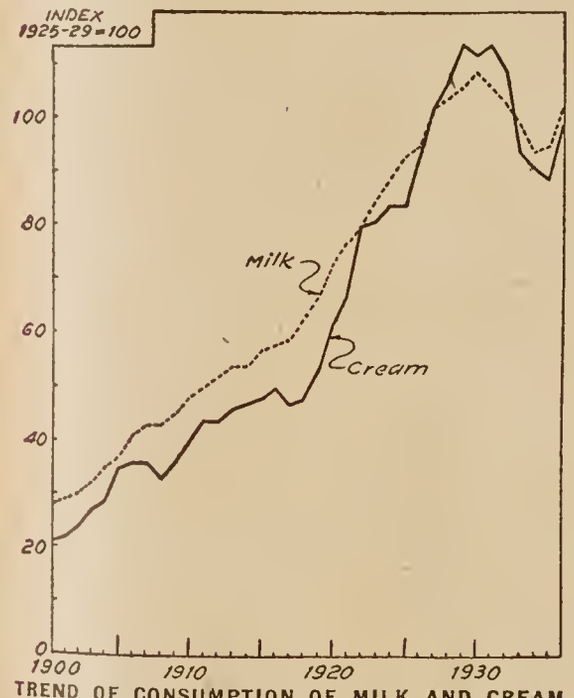
When we look at the demand side of our northeastern milk markets, however, the immediate outlook is brighter. The steady upward trend in consumption of milk and cream in the New York market, which prevailed for more than 40 years, was broken by the recent depression. Apparently this upward trend has been re-established.



Leland Spencer

Consumption of both milk and cream in the New York market is on the up-trend again. The turning point came in the spring of 1935, marking the end of a sharp decline that began in 1931. In every month since April 1935, milk receipts at the New York market have gained over the previous year. Cream receipts began a consistent upward trend in October 1934.

Total consumption of milk in the New York market was 6 per cent greater in 1936 as compared with 1935, while the consumption of cream increased 11 per cent. With increasing population and improving business conditions, which mean gradual restoration of purchasing power of city families, there is strong probability that the consumption of milk and cream will continue to increase. Unless production continues to expand, which is unlikely, this greater demand for fluid milk and cream will make itself felt in a more favorable classification of milk and higher blended prices to dairymen in the New York milk shed.



TREND OF CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND CREAM IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN MARKET

The sharp decline caused by reduced buying power of consumers during the depression came to an end in 1935. Apparently the steady upward trend that prevailed before the depression has been re-established.

Winter Wheat Looks Good

On April 1st, winter wheat outlook, according to government estimates, indicated a probable crop of 656,019,000 bushels. Only three crops, those of 1915, 1919 and 1921, since records have been kept, exceed this crop. Acreage abandonment is likely to be 17 per cent. This promise of a bumper crop comes when farm stocks of wheat are lowest in 12 years. On April 1, supplies totaled 71,723,000 bushels as compared with 99,998,000 bushels a year ago and an average, 1928-32, of 127,770,000 bushels.

Total stocks, farm plus commercial, on April 1, were 106.1 million bushels compared to 148.9 million bushels a year ago. By July 1, stocks are expected to be down to 100 million bushels. Peak carryover in 1933 was 378 million bushels.

Lambs and Wool

Spring lamb prices have been from $1.50 to $2.00 a hundred-weight higher than a year ago. U. S. Department of Agriculture believes that seasonal decline in price of lambs, which usually begins in early June, will start later this year.

Lamb crop in most areas is late, so fewer than usual number of lambs will be marketed before July 1.

Domestic wool prices probably will show little change for the next few months. Fall price will depend on demand and on prices in foreign markets when southern hemisphere selling season opens.

Potato Consumption Heavy

Increasing supplies of new potatoes have taken part of old potato trade and demand for old stock has declined. Prices appear to have passed peak with little prospect of any substantial recovery, unless southern supply is curtailed. Most encouraging factor in deal is heavy consumption. Some new high levels are being established as consumption of both new and old stock continues to remain in 700 car a day class. It is accepted fact that when shipments exceed 700 cars per day prices are likely to break. There have been several such days during last two weeks, but prices have been maintained at what may be considered satisfactory levels, considering heavy movement.

Holders of old potatoes can expect to see fair demand for another six weeks. When southern states clean up, there will be lull before Carolinas are ready to start, which should enable late states to move any surplus. Market from now on depends on weather. Light yields in South means greater demand for old stock, while rains will assure larger crops in most sections. As this is being written floods and heavy rains had covered all producing sections east of Mississippi River. This will increase yields if fields are not injured by too much water. This situation must be watched. Indications point to severe potato competition in June and July. Carolinas are going to be late and if Eastern Shore and Norfolk should be early there may be too many potatoes for a time.

Shipments of old potatoes are ranging from 500 to 600 cars per day and new supplies from Florida, Louisiana and Texas are adding another 100 to 200 additional cars to total. Old potato shipments are now running ahead of last year. Total movement to date has been 139,000 cars compared to 132,000 cars to same date last year and season's total of 143,000 cars.

—*Amos Kirby.*

Do You Like Crop Reports?

Are crop reports and estimates of intentions to plant reasonably accurate and helpful to growers? Has there been a tendency to "liberalize" these reports, with harmful effects to farmers?

One of New York's best known growers thinks it is time "something was done" about such reports. The other day he called together a group of farm organization leaders and urged them to work for more stringent rules in crop reporting. He cited that throughout season reports have been "bullish" on potatoes, with result prices have stayed fairly high through most of season. On the other hand, he said, reports have emphasized there were too many onions and prices have been ruinous. His especial kick is that while rail movement has been given, truck movement has been almost ignored, giving impression of more onions in storage.

Men who heard his arguments decided crop reports were necessary and desirable, but they also agreed that "comment" should be left out of official reports. Instance was given of one man who last year planted four acres of onions, planned to plant three this year, then "heard something" the other day which he interpreted to mean he should plant eight acres this year.

Truck Reporting Needed

This again raises question of how truck movements may be reported. Need for this has long been apparent. Two or three years ago, Horticultural Society conducted a forum with M. C. Burritt as chairman. It was agreed truck reporting was essential to orderly marketing, but means was left to proper official agencies. Thousands of truckloads of various crops move, upon which there is little or no check in figuring movement of crops.

This sometimes has a disastrous effect in city or regional markets. Prices of a product may be good one day in a market and next day there will be a glut, with depressed prices. A day or two later there may be a near-shortage. Buyers in many of the markets complain they have no way of gauging how many loads from a distance will pull into market. As an instance, frequently in spring, Ohio hothouse tomatoes may pour into Buffalo and Rochester markets on some days. If nearby growers make large deliveries same days, prices are shot for both. Maybe sometime, somehow, someone can figure it out!

—*Skeff*

Cattle Clubs Hold Annual Meetings

Ayrshire

ANNUAL meetings of four important associations of dairy cattle are scheduled for the near future. On May 12, Ayrshire breeders will hold their 62nd annual meeting at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany. This will be one of the events of National Ayrshire Week, which will be lead off on Monday, May 10, with the annual consignment sale of the New England Ayrshire Club at Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn. Before the show, all entries will be judged by Jack Lindsay of Lippitt Farm, Providence, R. I. May 11 is the 8th annual Strathglass-Strathaven sale at Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N.Y. On the 14th there will be a sale at Ash Grove Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Another important event will be the Ayrshire tour on Thursday, the 13th. It includes stops at the Vista Grande Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y., Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt., and Metropolitan Life Insurance Farm, Wilton, N. Y

Guernsey

Also on May 12th, American Guernsey Cattle Club will have its 60th annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. Morning will be taken up with business session and during the afternoon there will be a number of discussions. Dr. Gustave Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin will lead a discussion on maintaining color and vitamins in milk. Drs. Marshall Hervey and E. E. Heizer of Ohio State University will talk on transmitting ability of Guernsey sires, and following the report on milk color research, discussions will be lead by Professors Bartlett and Tucker of the New Jersey State College.

Jersey

On June 2, American Jersey Cattle Club will have its 69th annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., for the first time in that state since 1877. During the week there will be a number of events of interest to Jersey breeders. On June 3, visitors will be entertained by Dr. O. W. Means at Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass., and by John Sibley at Sibley Farms, Spencer, Mass. On May 29, there will be a sale of Jerseys at the farm of Hugh Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio. On June 4, there will be a sale of imported Jerseys at Brookfield Farm, Chester, N. Y., and on June 5, a sale held by R. O. Gubelman and Paul J. Spann at Far Hills, N. J.

Holstein

The 52nd annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held in Chicago, June 1-2. The following day, Thursday, June 3, will occur the National Convention Sale under the management of W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis. Catalogue of sale can be secured by sending 50 cents to either of these men.

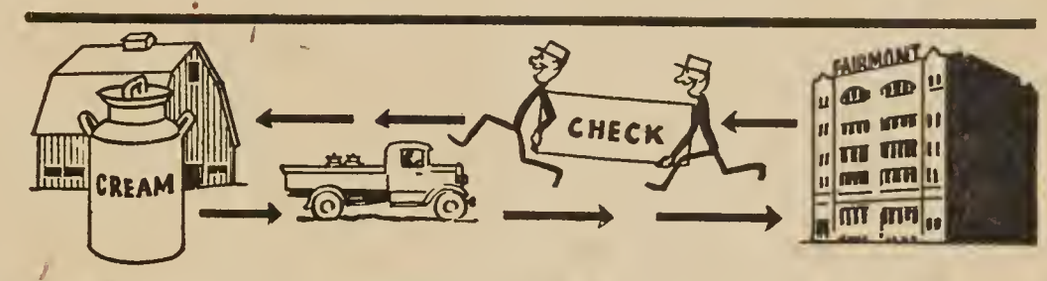
With American Agriculturist Advertisers

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* * *

Calcium Chloride Association, Solvay Sales Co., 40 Rector St., New York City, will be glad to send a descriptive booklet showing how dirt roads can be improved, or, as the company says, stabilized, so they will shed water and therefore remain passable during spring months instead of becoming mud holes. The treatment they recommend also keeps down dust during summer months.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Eggs From Late Chicks

By J. C. HUTTAR

LAST week I attended a conference in Washington which brought out some facts that I thought would be of interest to my readers. I will pass them on to you, therefore, just about as I got them and without too much comment from myself. I would rather let you figure out for yourself how they affect you.



J. C. Huttar

The government reports that up to April 1st more chicks have been hatched this year than last. They go on to say that last year's hatch was the highest that they have any record of. The volume of market eggs since about Christmas time has indicated that we have too many chickens in the country for the good of the people in it. In other words, egg prices have been too low because there have been so many eggs for sale that it was hard to maintain a high price level.

Mr. Reese V. Hicks, executive secretary of the International Baby Chick Association, told us at this conference that many of the chicks that were hatched by commercial hatcheries in March have not found their way to farms. The hatcheries have had comparatively low orders and probably they will set very light in the month of April. This report ought to be available in about two or three more weeks.

Representatives of the grain section of the AAA indicated that there were about fifty-five million acres of corn planted in the so-called corn belt last year and that it would be somewhere near the same this year. The weather bureau feels that there will be more moisture this year than last so that there should be a larger corn crop. Low corn prices, however, will not be felt to any great extent until the early fall. At the present time September corn is selling for about 10c a bushel below July corn and July corn in turn is selling below May corn.

The animal section of the AAA reports there are fewer animals to consume the feed this year than last. This also will tend to keep down the price of grain.

While production at the present time is quite heavy in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, it has apparently been reduced in the East. There is every reason to believe that total production will drop down earlier this year than in any normal year because of the heavy winter lay.

It is pretty risky to try to forecast prices for next fall and winter especially since we don't know yet how much of the present heavy lay has to go in storage. Up to the present time it has been put away much faster than a year ago.

If the price of feed, however, is the thing that is keeping people from buying baby chicks it seems a little safer to put in May and June chicks this year than at other times. In other words, it looks as if the hatch this year would be considerably below that of a year ago. It might even be cut so badly as to affect our market eggs this fall and winter to quite an extent.

With employment and buying power increasing right along and no relief in sight on wheat prices, there ought to be a good consumption of eggs during the fall and winter. May and June chicks could be started on high priced feed but soon get the benefit of decreasing feed costs which now seem to be in prospect. From this angle then, the May and June chick looks a little bit more favorable than it has for some time.

As I said in the beginning I don't want to try to make up my readers' minds but since these remarks have not followed in perfect order I will just summarize the outlook as I get it here in New York and from that conference in Washington. I might say that at this particular conference there were people from the hatching industry, the incubator industry, the chain stores, the large egg packers in the West, the AAA, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Federal Government, and producers from the East, the Middle West, and the far West.

The outlook is that the total number of chicks hatched will be considerably below last year; the total volume of eggs in storage will be a little higher than a year ago, and therefore, the total supply of eggs for sale next fall and winter will be about the same as in 1936.

The national income should be 10 to 15% higher than last year and feed prices should begin to reduce in July and should be 25 to 40% below last year during the fall and winter.

These are not my opinions but just putting into so many words the ideas that were expressed by the men who are supposed to know.

Maybe you should get some baby chicks this year even if the present outlook isn't so bright.

* * *

Egg Grading Law Enforced Better

The 1936 New York State legislature made an appropriation of $15,000 to provide for better enforcement of the New York State retail egg grading law. You will remember that when the grading law was first enacted, no extra funds were provided and enforcement of it was simply given to the Department of Agriculture and Markets as an extra job. With the staff available, a good many inspections were made, although it was generally recognized that a thorough job of enforcement could not be accomplished without extra funds.

Last year's appropriation made possible the hiring of five more inspectors on July 1 and during the last six months of 1936, twice as many actual inspections were made as during the same time in 1935. By the way, an inspector calls at retail stores, takes eggs offered for sale and checks them to see whether or not their grade is correct as marked. Information is given to the storekeeper concerning proper way to handle eggs to prevent deterioration and only in cases where there appears intent to violate the law is the matter pressed to the limit.

C. R. Plumb, Director of the Bureau of Food Control at Albany, tells us that as a result of work done, the percentage of violators of the egg law has decreased materially. A less tangible result, but in one sense a more important one, is that the confidence of the consuming public in the quality of nearby eggs has been increased and thereby the market for nearby eggs expanded.

* * *

Did you read "Poultrymen Want Square Deal", on page 12 of the April 24 issue? Poultrymen ask no special favors, but request that Congress take three steps to give industry its due.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

old ones. In consequence of this energetic leadership, Missouri Patrons are waking up to the possibilities of their organization in nearly all parts of the state.

* * *

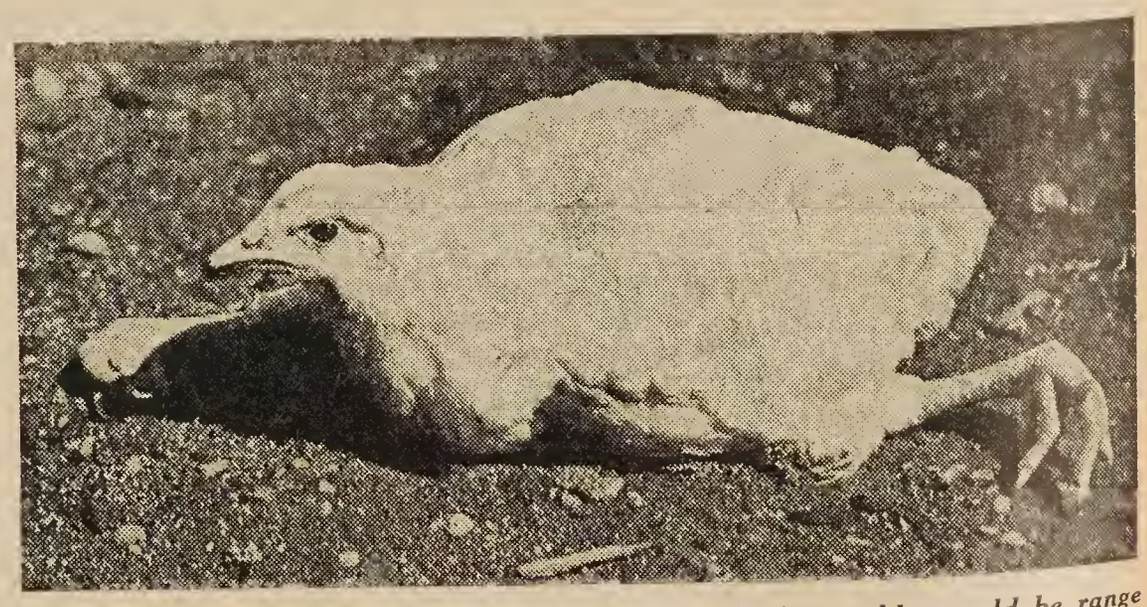
In Vermont one of the most widely known installation teams, and greatly in demand from all sections, is composed of State Master Henry A. Stoddard, who uses Mrs. Stoddard as marshal, one daughter as emblem bearer, one as regalia bearer, and a third as installing chaplain. It is a pleasing picture to see this Vermont Grange family together doing their efficient work on the floor of Grange halls.

* * *

Many pleasant customs followed in Granges throughout the country serve to strengthen the family tie and to increase the neighborly spirit of cooperation. One of these was recently evidenced by the Grange at Henniker, New Hampshire, which decided to present an appropriate gift to all the newlyweds of the past year in its membership. When these were counted up it was found that there were nine couples —not a bad showing in a single year for one small rural Grange.

* * *

Some idea of the magnitude of the Church-Grange movement throughout the country is gained from the fact that at a recent Sunday evening service in the city of Worcester, Mass., an attendance of nearly 1400 people was brought together, of whom at least 800 were members of the Grange, representing not less than 60 subordinate Granges over a wide area. Hundreds of these joint Church-Grange services are held every season and the movement is spreading rapidly to all sections of the country.



In bad shape. The usual diagnosis for this chicken's trouble would be range paralysis, which is undoubtedly correct, though the pullet was raised inside and was never on the ground until this picture was taken. Paralysis is one of the things about which we know too little. There is some evidence to indicate that the trouble is hereditary and can be eliminated through breeding.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Heavy Breeds

By L. E. WEAVER

IT WAS all of four years ago that we sold off the last of our New Hampshires, yet several times within the past few months I have been asked about how our New Hampshires are doing. Even more frequently I am asked about our crossbreds, although we sold them all off a year ago. I have decided that it is about time to make another statement of our experiences with heavy breed birds, and perhaps express an opinion or two on the general topic of heavy breeds.



L. E. Weaver

In the first place I want to make it clear that whatever foolish notions I may have cherished about making a fortune on that farm have long since been corrected. Howbeit, as those notions have faded, it has become more and more clear to me that a fortune is not essential to real enjoyment. I rather think that for *my* happiness a farm is always going to be an essential. One of the fine things about having a farm, I find, is the opportunity it affords to have the fun of trying things out.

We Do Not Run Experiments

Experiments are run for the purpose of getting at facts, to learn the truth, and perhaps to discover principles. To do that requires check pens, controlled conditions, careful and complete records. A farm is not equipped to do all that. A farm *can* "try out" things and determine if, for that particular farm, the thing in question is suitable. By such tests one may gain a new deal of useful experience and information. For instance, since working with those New Hampshires and crossbreds I have a much better idea of what people mean when they speak of the "nervous" Leghorns.

What Our Heavy Breeds Taught Us

One thing we learned is that it is very difficult to keep two breeds on one farm, particularly when one is a light breed and the other a heavy breed. I think that is the main reason we did not keep on with the heavies. On range the crossbreds outnumbered the Leghorns. They fought the Leghorns and crowded them away from their feeders. They even invaded the Leghorn's shelters and took possession. I expect that if the Leghorns had been in the majority the situation would have been reversed.

In the fall it is enough of a nuisance to make four grades of eggs — large, medium, pullet and peewee. With two breeds there are *eight* grades — 4 of white eggs and 4 of brown. Then the number of eggs in each grade is cut down by a half. That means a longer wait to get a full case of one grade and probably lower interior quality, or else mixed cases. In either case the returns are apt to be less.

When customers came to the farm for broilers or fowl they almost always preferred the heavies. We can move our market Leghorns a lot easier if no Reds or Rocks are in sight.

We had no fault to find with either the New Hampshires or the crossbreds in numbers of eggs laid or size of eggs. In these they equalled the Leghorns. In proportion to their numbers we lost fewer heavies than Leghorns.

They Had Some Faults

Broodiness, I think, was the chief annoyance. I have told how red lights in the laying room and broody coop seemed to reduce the difficulty, but it did not eliminate it by any means. It seemed like an awful chore to have to make the rounds *every* night to shut up broody hens. Once or twice a week does the trick with Leghorns, and then there may be only one or two. They tell me that if I pick the right strains of Reds broodiness is no longer a problem. I doubt if that will ever be true of a heavy breed cross.

It sounds silly, but one objection to the Hampshires was that so many of their eggs were too large. Today we would make a pack of "Jumbo's", but that wasn't being done away back four years ago.

Another minor fault which I am sure we could learn to handle without much trouble was the backwardness of the Reds in learning to roost. Many of them preferred to roost on the floor, even when fully matured.

We Have White Rocks Now

About the middle of January we got a lot of White Plymouth Rock chicks. Years ago I spent two years in poultry work in Kentucky. Practically every one there kept heavy breeds, or homemade crossbreds, commonly known as mongrels, sometimes as "Dukes' Mixture." I found the White Rocks about as popular as the Barred variety, and came to regard them highly. So it was easy for me to be persuaded to "try out" some on our farm.

To date we are very pleased. They have grown rapidly. For two weeks they were in a battery brooder. Then they went under electric hovers in an unheated room. They seemed not to mind the cold room temperatures. They feathered out early and smoothly. We sold all that we were sure were cockerels the week preceding Easter. They were just about ten weeks old, and averaged just over two pounds each. We got 23c a pound for them at the farm. That paid the feed bill for the entire lot up to that time and left $12.00 over. The local buyer was enthusiastic about the dressed appearance of the broilers. No dark pin feathers. Bright yellow skin.

Now we can see that we left a lot of males in the flock. Either the proportion of males was high, or we sold quite a number of pullets. That is a disadvantage we have found. It is hard to tell the sexes apart until some are almost half grown. They are large enough to start laying now, if they were Leghorns, but I am not expecting eggs for two months yet. Some of the pullets have been roosting for weeks, but I have given up hopes that the others will follow their example of their own accord and am spending a part of each evening picking them off the floor and placing them more or less gently on the roost.

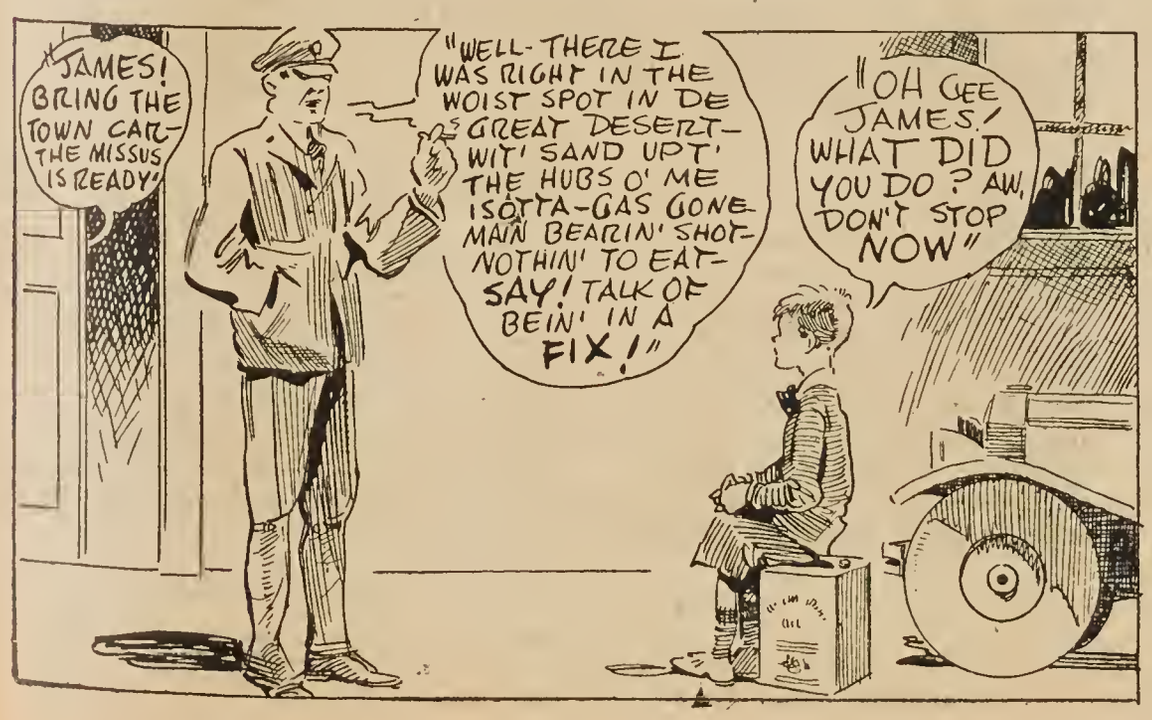
More Facts are Needed

I do not hope or expect that this trial will settle that old, old question: "Which is best for this section of the country, Leghorns or heavy breeds?" If there were as many as 50 other farms keeping White Rocks and we would all get together at the end of the year and figure out our *average* income from White Rocks, and compare that figure with a similar one worked out by 50 or more Leghorn owners, then we could draw conclusions that would mean something. I am looking forward to the time when a survey will be made of 50 or 100 heavy breed farms and the same number of Leghorn farms. That will give us just such a figure.

THEN —



NOW —





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Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
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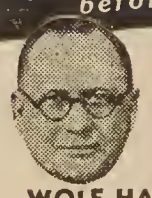
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9 years flock improvement.	100	500	1000
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00

Heavy Mixed ---$6.50 Light Mix --- 6.00
ALL FREE RANGE 2 & 3 year old breeders BLOODTESTED. Electric hatched. Hatches every Mon. and Thurs. Can ship at once. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. I pay the postage. Write for 1937 circular.
STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Electric Hatched—Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	65.00

2 and 3 yr. old free range B.W.D. Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live del. P.P. Write for free cir. giving full details of our high quality chicks. THE J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.



LARGE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Bar. & Wh. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds & N. H. Reds, Heavy and Light Mixed---- 5c and UP
Hatches every Monday and Thursday. Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. All Breeders Blood-tested. FREE Catalog.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from free range healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

	100	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.00	35.00	70.
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90.
Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.

From Free rango flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S Bloodtested CHICKS



Large English type	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Bar & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65
H. Mix $6.00. 100% live delivery postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat. or order direct. Niemond's Hatchery, Bx. A, McAlisterville, Pa.			

WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own STATE BLOODTESTED and SUPERVISED Flocks. Circular FREE. 8c
E. L. Beaver's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	7.00	35.00	70.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minoreas	7.50	37.50	75.

H. Mix $6.00. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.
The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	7.50	37.50	75

Heavy Mix $6.00-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD Whole Blood Antigen Method, carefully culled, under my own supervision. Hatches every Monday & Thursday of each week. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or C.O.D. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S *QUALITY* CHICKS

Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leghs.	$6.50	$32.50	$65
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
S C. N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Will ship cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular giving full details of our superior, high quality Chicks.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.



LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

We are direct importers of the Large Tom Barron White Leghorns. Our Breeders are 2 to 5 years old, weighing up to 7 lbs., on mountain range. Chick prices $8.50 and $9. per 100.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM, Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

All Breeders Carefully Culled & Blood-Tested.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$4.25	$8.00	$38.75	$75
S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Anconas or White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
R. I. or N. H. Reds	4.75	9.00	43.75	85
Black or White Giants	5.50	10.50	51.25	100

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box A, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.



SHADEL'S LEGHORN CHICKS

Chick Prices per 100 1000
English Leghorns ---$6.50 $65.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds 7.00 70.00
From range raised special selected Blood-Tested Breeders. Circular telling all about them FREE. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JOHN SHADEL POULTRY FARM
R. D. 8, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL :: Chicks 6c Up

Twenty years Breeding for Larger and Better
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES—RHODE ISLAND REDS
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—BARRED ROCKS
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D.
Write at once for FREE Literature and Photos.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SHELLENBERGER'S S. C. White Leghorns

Hens mated with direct Hanson males. Chick price: $7.-100; $70.-1000. Free Literature.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.



Hollywood Leghorn CHIX

Day-old Chicks, $7.50-100; Three-weeks-old Chicks, $12-100. Breeders are Old Hens on free range.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM,
Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD Leghorn Chicks

Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Large Type, Layers of Large chalky white eggs. Free Catalog. Summer chick prices from Old Hen Breeders $7 per 100.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM,
BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.



CHICKS Cash or C.O.D.

Large Eng. W. Leg. $6.50-100; Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds $7; N. H. Reds $7.50; H. Mix $6. Order now or write for Cat.
Pinecrest Poultry Farm, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS. Day Old—Started. Low Prices. NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Eggs—Production, Imports, Use

During five years 1928-32 inclusive, average U. S. production of eggs was 92 million cases. Imports on a shell egg basis during 1936 were approximately 900,000 cases, or about 1 per cent of production. By far the largest part of imported eggs comes in form of dried and frozen yolks and dried albumen, and bulk of imports comes from China.

About 83 per cent of all eggs produced in this country are sold in the shell for eating purposes; about 4 per cent are used for hatching; about 7 per cent are broken, mostly for freezing; and ½ per cent are dried. Nearly 5 per cent of all eggs produced are inedible and wasted.

Fight for Lower Poultry Unloading Charge

Although not of immediate concern to poultrymen who ship live poultry by truck or express, attempt of U. S. Department of Agriculture to reduce unloading charge at New York City of poultry shipped by freight may be of interest indirectly. For years charges of racketeering have been hurled at New York's live poultry industry. After investigation, Secretary Wallace, under the Packers' and Stockyards Act, ordered unloading charges per car to be reduced from $52 to $41. Attempt was made to enforce this on March 19, but a strike was called the last minute and because there were a good many cars of poultry on the track, enforcing of order was postponed.

Secretary Wallace has asked industry in Midwest to cooperate by holding cars which will not arrive in New York in time to be unloaded before May 1. The fight for lower charges will be more easily won if few or no cars are on track to be unloaded.

As we go to press, it is too early to tell outcome.

Home Made Disinfectant

In a recent issue I included instructions given by the Maine Experiment Station for making a cresol disinfectant. Commenting on this item, Dr. E. L. Brunett told me that he has made this disinfectant, and that his experience is that directions must be followed to the letter if good results are to be obtained. He suggests also that the water into which the disinfectant is mixed to make the final dilution for spraying be warmed. Otherwise a greasy coating may smear the sprayer and other utensils used.—*L. E. W.*

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

OCTOBER EGGS FROM MAY CHICKS

Reports from our customers and experience with our own pullets prove that Redbird Farm Chicks develop into laying pullets in five months or less. J. A. Betty, Beacon St., Middleton, R. I., writes: "I got my first egg at 4 months and 4 days".

You should gather October eggs from Redbird Farm birds started in May. And at 6 months, you can expect 50% production of 24-oz. eggs . . . and plenty of profit.

R. I. RED and ROCK-REDS

FREE 25 lbs. "B-B" Chick Feed with every 100 Chicks

"No strings" to this offer—good limited time only. Write for large Catalog and reduced May Prices.

REDBIRD FARM

Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BIG REDUCTIONS !

Order Now ! Large Supply Available

Going at

BABY CHICKS.... $8. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $5. PER 100

Despite low price, these are genuine first quality chicks—we have no other kind. One grade—one price—to everybody! Every chick from my own Eggs — from my own bloodtested breeders! Tolman Rocks famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. Remember —

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

Started Chicks Day Old Chicks

ALL BREEDS ONE PRICE

One Day Old, 8c | 14 Day Old, 12c

WHITE LEGHORNS — BROWN LEGHORNS — BARRED ROCKS — R. I. REDS— NEW HAMPSHIRES — CROSS-BRED ROCKHORNS

Day Old Chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post. Started Chicks express collect. We guarantee safe delivery. No order accepted for less than 25 chicks.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. D, *E. C. Brown, Prop.* Sergeantsville, N. J.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Baby Chicks — Started Chicks — Cross Breds

Pullets Big variety. Low Prices. All ages. Order Now. Seven Popular Breeds. Tested breeders. Catalog.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS



WHITE LEGHORNS — R. I. REDS BARRED ROCKS

● 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A Sugar Loaf, N.Y.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Legnorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production —make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.

Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LEGHORN CHICKS

FROM BREEDERS TRAPNESTED AND PEDIGREED SINCE 1916. ALSO STARTED PULLETS ALL AGES. FREE CIRCULAR.

Allen H. Bulkley, Odessa, N. Y.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks $7.-100, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $7.50; Wh. Giants $9.50; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $6.50; Heavy Mixed $6. Safe del. postpaid. Circular. FREE. M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States; with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Quality Chicks since 1911. Pullorum-free by State test since 1928.

"From the standpoint of more chicks raised and greater egg production of the pullets produced, it would appear that freedom from Pullorum disease is an investment which returns dividends many times greater than people realize."

Prof. D. H. Horton, State Inst. of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y., Bulletin of Jan. 13, 1937.

DON'T take chances with inferior chicks THIS year! Our new interesting Catalog tells the story. It's FREE. We ship PREPAID, and Guarantee 100% delivery.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn., Tel. 645-4

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRES SPECIAL MATINGS

No B.W.D. reactors. Every Chick uniform master bred. Regular 18c and 20c Chick quality. Breeders housed in Pens of 100 birds each.

PRICE: $11.75 per 100 — $115.00 per 1000.

SPECIAL MATINGS WHITE LEGHORNS

NO B.W.D. REACTORS. PRICE: $10.25-100 — $100.00-1000

RED-ROCK CROSS SEX LINKED CHICKS

DAY OLD PULLETS, 95% Accurate.....$12.75-100; $127.50-1000

DAY OLD COCKERELS, 95% ACCURATE.... 8.75-100; 87.50-1000

Send 1c per chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100 Other Breeds at low prices.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania"



JUNIATA W. LEGHORN CHICKS for the past 23 years we have specialized in breeding for larger and better Leghorns. We have 4,000 two and three year old Breeding hens on our farm. We are offering chicks from these large Special Matings at $8.00 per 100; $80.00 per 1,000. These breeders are here for inspection and prospective buyers of Chicks are welcome. Catalog FREE.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED — ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C. O. D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.50	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS	7.00	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	75.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. 1937 catalog and prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Monday and Thursday.

SMITH'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, COCOLAMUS, PA.

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS



Big Hatches May 24; June 1-8-15-22-29. Off. Pa. State tube Agg. test for BWD. Electric hatched. Prompt Shipments, Quality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Per—	50	100	500	1000
BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$3.50	$6.50	$31.00	$60.00
BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, WHITE ROCKS	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00
MAMMOTH BRAHMAS, JERSEY BLK. GIANTS	4.50	8.50	41.00	80.00

100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Reserve orders now at these low prices. $8 per 100, $38 per 500, $75 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% hooks order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS from blood tested breeding flocks. Circular on request.

THE HISCOCK HATCHERY, SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Rocks & Reds— Finest Pullorum Tested N.E. Strains. Breeding Roosters.

PINEVIEW CHICKERY, EXETER, N. H.

● **BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS.** Live. Lay. Pay. Healthy, Hardy. Free of Cannibalism. Circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

SAVE MONEY BEST QUALITY CHICKS

17 BREEDS TO CHOOSE FROM (ALSO STARTED CHICKS) **5c up**

Hatches every Monday & Thursday. Breeders tested by stained antigen method for B.W.D. Carefully selected breeders are culled under my personal supervision. 100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct from this ad or write for new catalog giving all the details of our hatchery and breeding stock.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

RIBBONS GALORE

● EACH YEAR for 15 years, pens of Kerr hens have won high honors in the big egg-laying contests of the Eastern States.

Each year competition becomes keener, but the Kerr strain has been a consistent winner. When you buy Kerr Chicks you purchase this quality stock. Kerr Chicks are backed by a 29-year breeding program. Every breeder is culled, banded and blood-tested by the "slow" tube method for B. W. D. (Pullorum disease).

We can supply chicks of your chosen breed. Discount for advance orders. Write for FREE Kerr Chick Book and prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.

21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich; Del.—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

TAKE no chances. Buy chicks with profit-making ancestry. Every Hubbard chick is of proved blood and our own strain. 30-day Satisfaction Guarantee. Write for new catalog.

Hubbard Farms
Box No. 1205
WALPOLE, N. H.

8 BALANCED BREEDING FEATURES

1 Low Mortality
2 Freedom from Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.)
3 Fast, Uniform Growth
4 Outstanding Vigor
5 Rapid, Full Feathering
6 Early Maturity
7 Good Egg Production
8 Large Egg Size

CHRISTIES New Hampshires Abound in SPIZZERINKTUM



There's a Pullet Shortage Coming This fall, a bunch of Christie-bred pullets will prove a little gold mine. Start them in May, they'll overtake most April-hatched birds.

35,000 Breeders—100% Pullorum Free Straight New Hampshires for pullet production; Chris-Cross Hybrids for BARRED broilers and roasters.

Write for Catalog and May Prices.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old Pullets

We have employed a sexing expert from the Pacific coast and are offering pullet chicks guaranteed 90%. White Leghorns from large type old breeders. Hubbard and Christie strain New Hampshires, Rocks, Orpingtons and ducklings. Cockerel chicks 3c each. All of our chicks are from blood tested breeders. Write for particulars.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM,

EARLE BANKER, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

CHICKS ALL KINDS from healthy, sturdy blood-tested flocks. Also Ducklings, Turkey Poults. Catalog FREE. MOHAWK VALLEY HATCHERY, 111 Manchester Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have Imported and bred this strain exclusively for 21 years.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

More Profits . . . than ever before with . . . SPRUNGER SEXED PULLETS OR COCKERELS

Why feed 200 chicks to get 100 pullets when feed prices are so high. SPRUNGER'S Day-Old Pullets are your best bet, because of their egg laying ability. 90% SEX GUARANTEE.

WHY GAMBLE! . . . Come to Headquarters. Sprunger, the pioneer Sexing Expert has taught over 350 hatcherymen how to sex.

MY OWN SPECIAL WHITE LEGHORNS Buy White Leghorn Day-old Pullets from Sprunger's personal flock of 2,700 breeders from hens with records of 200 eggs or better, mated to males from R.O.P. Dams with records of 250 eggs.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Get Sprunger's catalog and low prices. Special offer by ordering early. Leghorn Cockerels only 3c. Write Box 50.

Elam Sprunger BINGHAMTON NEW YORK

Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Warm Weather Clothes



Not an immigrant at Ellis Island—but up-to-date Mary who matches her bandana to her sports shirt!

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Black net with huge chenille dots is ideal for this "southern belle" evening gown, which is yards and yards around the bottom. Organdie, muslin, dimity, or dotted swiss belong in the same class.

NEW TRICKS have been learned by standard materials for summer dresses. Organdie is crinkled and patterned. Net has a checkered look, or appears with huge chenille dots. Lawn may have a lace pattern which looks like a lace insertion. Piques are matelasse, waffled or diamond, besides being patterned in colors.

Cotton leads in popularity, with linens, wash silks, and pique well in the running. Prints are gayer and more exciting than ever, drawing on all sorts of things for patterns—wallpaper, photographs, fruit, animals, dancing figures, boats and anchors, old calicoes, initials, villages, and flowers.

COLORS have gone royal, reminding us that Britain's King will soon be crowned. Coronation red, Coronation blue, and St. James rose evoke images of that splendid pageant-to-be. Popular, too, are beige, sailor blue, grey, and a wide range of lovely pastel shades. Besides these, there are bright colors which speak of the Orient, Egypt, and Spain.

SKIRTS get shorter as they grow fuller, 12" being the average accepted length. A distinctly "lifted" young silhouette is accented by shortened sleeves which are stiffened at the shoulders.

Youthful, too, is the bolero, which started mildly at first and has now become the rage. Boleros are especially becoming to short women, but practically everybody can wear them. This season they vary from the (*Turn to Page* 32)





Backless and sleeveless, the dress is fine for tennis or other active sports; with the jacket it can go anywhere. Pique, shantung, birdseye, and novelty matelasses all offer possibilities.





Blouses are daintily feminine in muslin, lawn, linen, dimity and swiss, or sturdily masculine in the more mannish cottons.

The tailored cotton suit worn by the shy girl at the left, takes on new lines; pert peplums, cunning cutaways and short sleeves (or long) adjust themselves to pique, cotton shantung, and other novelty fabrics. Her bolder companion who spends her time hailing her friends goes in for the deep colors in fascinating bright tones which characterize street dresses this year.

ILLUSTRATIONS THROUGH COURTESY OF COTTON TEXTILE INSTITUTE.



lines. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of the new summer catalog.

Work in Comfort and in Style

GONE is the time when "house dresses" were plain and dowdy. The new ones this season are so gay and full of style that they make housework seem lighter and more fun. They have everything that dressier dresses have — waistline high in front, fitted bodice, puffed sleeves and swing skirt. And best of all, they're comfortable to work in.

House dress pattern No. 3441 is one of the most beguiling. Make it of bright checked gingham and trim it with ric-rac, and you have a dress that is a joy to behold as well as a pleasure to wear. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with 8¼ yards of braid.

Afternoon Dress Pattern No. 3363 is charming and easy to make. It is especially becoming to the larger figure because it is designed to disguise body

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Getting Set for the Bugs

BEFORE garden work really begins I heave a sigh and think of all those rascally aphids and thrips, to say nothing of leaf spot, mildew and rust.

But I have already prepared for the mildew, leafspot and aphids by getting a mixture of sulphur and nicotine dusts —tinted green, by the way, so as not to show too much. This sulphur dust is screened very fine, not less than 300 meshes to the inch. Coarse dust is not effective.

Then I get a plunger duster with a barrel, a long tube and a sort of fan-shaped spreader at the end. This spreader can be tilted up or down to direct the dust on top of the leaf or underneath it as the case seems to demand. The sulphur is good for leafspot and mildew; the nicotine will kill the lice. By making a mixture of 90 parts of sulphur to 10 parts of arsenate of lead, chewing insects are better controlled and the effectiveness of the sulphur is improved. Early morning or evening when the air is quiet is necessary for best results from dusting.

The old standby, Bordeaux mixture, will control diseases when some of the newer ideas fail. It now is available in powder or paste form and can be mixed quickly with water and used at once as it deteriorates upon standing. One of my friends sprays her "glads" with Bordeaux as soon as they appear above ground and at least twice more before they come into flower. This is to discourage the thrips.

Another friend who is elderly and not able to do strenuous garden work has a man come in and spray everything thoroughly with Bordeaux two or three times during the season. She has a great many hardy phlox and this treatment controls mildew and red spider on them. The greatest objection is the discoloration which Bordeaux makes on the leaves, but to me it looks no worse than a sick plant.

A good pyrethrum extract is often used where other insecticides would discolor or burn the blossoms.

If a crown or root rot should develop, I suppose I should have to do what the specialists tell us, take the poor plant up and burn it in order to save other plants. This would go hard with me, especially if it happens to be one of my pet delphiniums, but they are especially sensitive to this type of infection and I should have to be a good garden surgeon in order to protect the others.

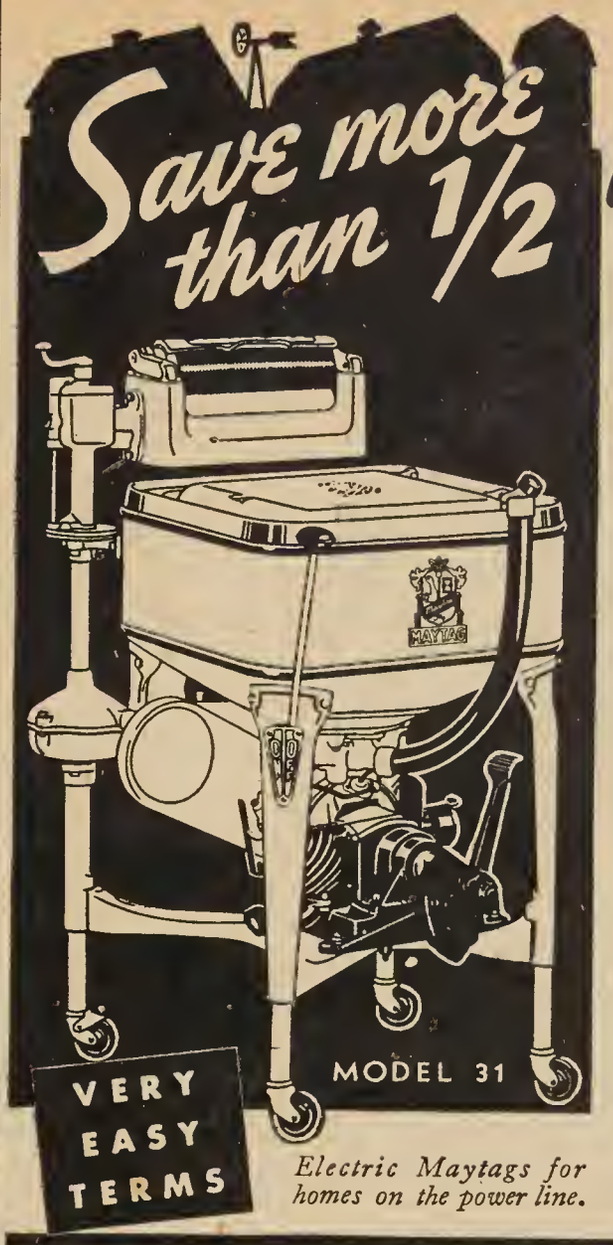
Well, since I have my mixed dusts and my little plunger duster ready, I am all set to cope with a few of the pests at least!

To Mother

On Mother's Day my heart is filled
With tenderest thoughts of you,
For all the things you've given me
And all that you've been through;
For giving me the gift of life,
And teaching me the way
To happiness, and peace, and God.
I'm still your child today.

—Mrs. Mary B. Rounds,
Jericho, Vt.





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"Where can I buy the most travel and fun for my $170? I know just where and exactly what I'm going to do. I'm joining an escorted tour, of congenial people, from New York and the East, and traveling with a Northern Pacific 'Good Fellowship Cruising America Party.' First, because I know it's jolly going along with a crowd of pleasant people on a transcontinental trip—new friends to meet and enjoy, folks of the same sort who are out for a 'good time,' in the most wholesome and best sense of that term. Second, because I know the Northern Pacific Railway is an old, responsible, dependable company and they have been carrying and escorting tours for many, many years; they know how to do it, their business is pleasing customers, making lasting boosters for their service and I know they'll give me a perfectly grand trip for my hard-earned vacation savings. Besides I've been told the Northern Pacific has the very best dining car meals in America, with their 'Great Big Baked Potatoes' and all—and more miles of mountain scenery than any railroad on this continent. I want to see for myself.

"Now this 'Cruising America' vacation trip I'm buying takes me from my home town in New York to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, across the Northwest and through the Rockies—Montana, I'll certainly be glad to see that state of mountains—Idaho, Washington, Seattle and the Pacific Northwest. I will take the Canadian Pacific steamer to Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia—a day's sea voyage on Puget Sound. Then by train again to Portland through lovely Oregon and down the Pacific Coast to California—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Hollywood and San Diego. I'll dip into Mexico from lower California, cross Arizona and New Mexico to San Antonio, Texas, and pay a visit also to New Orleans—then home again — 9,000 miles and more; I'll really know my country then. Sounds like $500 my friends say—no, I'll do it all for $170.

"Here's how: I pay the Northern Pacific Railway Company $147.23 for which they give me a round trip ticket good in air-conditioned coaches between my home and Chicago, where the air-conditioned tour coaches of the 'Cruising America Tour' start. The Northern Pacific also delivers to me a circle round trip rail ticket from Chicago through all of the west, and a 'tour ticket' which covers sight-seeing, meals, hotels, steamer and all traveling expenses, Chicago west and return to Chicago. Out of my $170 budget, I still have $22.77 for postcards, souvenirs, tips for waiters and porters and for a few meals and traveling expenses before I join the tour in Chicago and after I leave the tour at Chicago and return home. If I was only married, I would surely take my wife, because two adults can go together for a total of $274.46, to which would be added a small sum for incidentals. I'm looking forward to a wonderful vacation trip. California here I come!"

Readers of The American Agriculturist are invited to send for free folder describing "Cruising America" summer trips. Address:

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Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

MOST fresh vegetables are good enough cooked in salted water and dressed with melted butter or bacon fat, but there are times when for family use or for serving guests, we want a good sauce. A medium white sauce is best for general purposes; besides, it can be varied in so many ways.

Medium White Sauce
(*makes one cup sauce*)

2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons flour ¼ teaspoon salt dash of white pepper 1 cup milk

Melt butter in saucepan. Blend in flour to a smooth paste. Add milk gradually, stir constantly and cook until thickened. Season with salt and pepper.

To vary: (1) Stir into white sauce, until melted, ¾ cup grated American cheese and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce. Good with egg or vegetable dishes. (2) To white sauce, add 1 chopped hard-cooked egg and season to taste. Serve with fish. (3) To hot white sauce blend in 1 uncooked egg yolk. Season to taste. Adds color used on white vegetables such as cauliflower or asparagus. (4) To white sauce add 2/3 cup cooked peas or asparagus cut in small pieces. Season to taste. Serve with omelet. (5) To white sauce add 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Serve with potatoes or other vegetables or with fish. (6) To white sauce add an equal amount of canned cream of tomato soup. Use with meat loaf, veal, fish, cheese or egg dishes.

Fight Clothes Moths Now

THIS is the time of year when clothes moths begin to worry us. Here are some suggestions for getting the best of these pests:

Paradichlorobenzene (Whew! what a long name) is the best insecticide to use, and is sometimes called "paradi" or P-D-B for short. It comes in crystal form and is inexpensive. Use it this way: Pack winter clothing in a trunk or well-made wooden chest which can be tightly closed. Put about ¼ lb. of paradichlorobenzene on *top* of the clothing. You can tie the crystals in a piece of old muslin, but don't tie the bag too tightly. Put in more crystals later when supply in bag gets low, so as to always have some in the trunk.

If you are planning to be away for some time, put an extra amount of crystals in trunk. A half-pound of paradichlorobenzene, together with the same amount of napthalene flakes, is recommended. Clothing will then be safe for several months. Remember to put the crystals on *top* of the clothing, as paradichlorobenzene forms a gas heavier than air.

Should you use paper garment bags to put clothes away in, be sure your garments are absolutely free from eggs and larvae before putting them in bags. (Otherwise the moths will have a grand time inside the bag). Bags must be tightly sealed and have no break or tear anywhere, as moths can squeeze in through a tiny hole.

Before putting away a fur piece or coat, clean as follows: Rub fur thoroughly with hard-wood sawdust that has been dampened with a dry-cleaning solvent. The solvent cuts the grease and the sawdust absorbs the grease and dirt. When the fur is clean, shake out soiled sawdust, and rub fur with some dry, clean sawdust. Shake and beat garment to remove sawdust. Clean all furs this way, except white furs. They may be cleaned with cornmeal moistened in a *small amount* of dry cleaning solvent. Too much tends to yellow them.

Warm Weather Clothes

(*Continued from Page* 30)

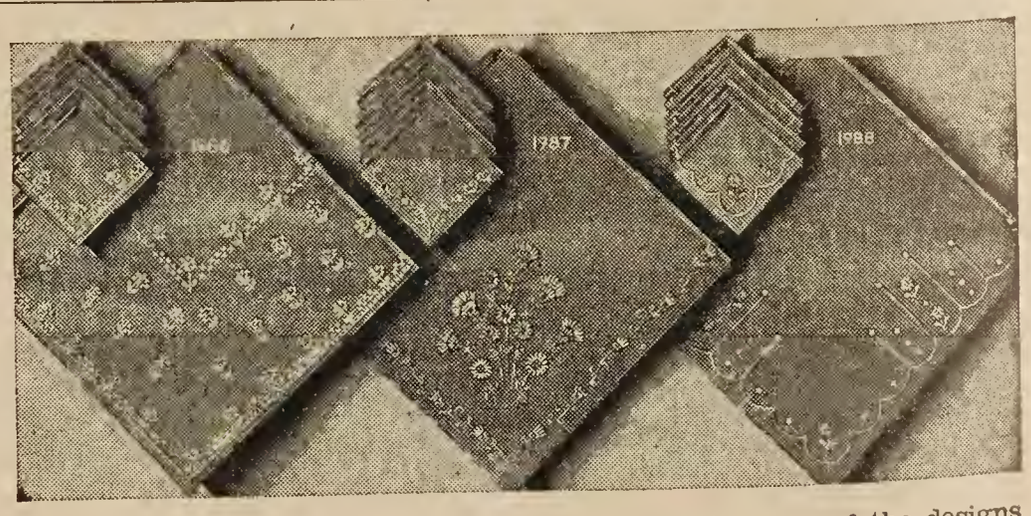
plain unadorned short jacket to one highly embroidered in gay floral patterns.

Suit-dresses (meaning a dress that looks like a suit) are among the prettiest and most useful of the season's styles. The dress may be sleeveless and backless for active outdoor sports, and in a jiffy can be transformed into a street costume by slipping on the jacket.

Soft feminine effects are achieved by means of gathers, shirring, groups of tucks, and soft unpressed pleats. Gowns are enlivened by bright sashes, contrasting layers of chiffon or net, printed applique, accents of gay Tyrolian embroidery, white on dark gowns, lots of elegant lingerie trims, dainty lingerie fabrics used in little fitted jackets over dark dresses, large flat flowers, and colored heart-shaped buttons. Necklines have dropped, in deference to summer's approach.

EVENING DRESSES copy styles of other times. Fitted bodices and high waist lines recall the Empire period. Puffed sleeves, shirred hiplines, and voluminous hems characterize the "southern belle" silhouette now so much in vogue.

HATS may be worn far off the face, the rolled brim being a high favorite with the young crowd. For matrons there are tricorns, Oriental turbans in Paisley effects, the Homburg (usually worn with a veil), and hats with brims and upturned back. Sailors of many shapes, mostly with very flat crowns, are good with suits or with dresses.



Any woman who sets a dainty table would cherish any of the designs shown here. The covers are 34" square with 4 napkins. All are in dark colored linens which are very much the vogue just now and all three designs are obtainable in these three boilproof shades, burgundy, dark brown and dark blue. B1986 is stamped for all white cross-stitch; B1987 requires colorful embroidery and B1988 is to be embroidered in all white. Price $1.25, per set of cloth and 4 napkins. Order from Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Want a Good Cat?

F. H. L. started the argument with his letter which we published on the editorial page of the April 10th issue of *A. A.* In these days when so much is being done to improve farm practices, F. H. L. suggested that an important minor improvement would be to develop a breed of cats who would end the rat problem, and said he was in the market for such a cat. These letters from our readers testify to the fact that there still are cats which are mighty rat hunters.

* * *

She's "Got Something"

"I HAVE an idea you are hearing from a number of your readers who would like to get in touch with the gentleman who wants to buy a good cat. (That's right, we are getting dozens of them!—Editor.) I would not trouble you, but as the Kingfish says, 'I think I got something.' A few years ago my youngest boy got a kitten from his aunt. It was just an ordinary kitty at first, but grew into one of the most beautiful animals I ever saw. From some ancestor she inherited the long glossy fur of a Persian or Angora. Her white, orange, and black markings were very distinct and handsome. Besides her good looks, she was a wonderful hunter. She is dead but we have plenty of her descendents and all of them inherit her ability as a "ratter." When they get our barns clear of mice and rats, they start for the neighbors. They have cleared up the rats for my uncle on the next farm. I could almost guarantee any of them to be good hunters, if they are treated well. We have about ten in all and I would be glad to dispose of some of them to people who would give them good homes. I can furnish most any color combination you can think of."

—Mrs. H. F. S., N. Y.

* * *

Hungry Cats Not Good Hunters

"IF CATS are hungry for food, they can't do well hunting. Feed them and see how they repay us. They especially need milk to counteract the poison from eating so many mice and rats. Our cats all know their names and come when they are called. One day last week my husband called the mother for her milk, and she didn't come for two or three minutes. Then I looked toward the horse barn and she was coming from there with part of a rat in her mouth which must have been nearly half as large as she is. Her offspring are just the same. They are all nice cats and good hunters. We would let some of these cats go to persons who will give them good homes, as we are going to have more kittens in a few weeks and I do hate to drown them when they come."



—Mrs. C. H., N. Y.

* * *

Cats Are Like People

"SOME cats will work and some won't. They are just like people. We have a light yellow Tom who is a good hunter and frequently brings home the rats to prove it. He is gentle, intelligent, neat around the house, and no snoop. If F.H.L. wants a cat for breeding purposes, here is a good one and a great pet in the bargain."

—Mrs. J. R. W., N. Y.

* * *

Leaves Baby Chicks Alone

"I HAVE a female cat that I can positively guarantee to be a good ratter, and all her kittens are expert hunters. This cat is clean about the house, will not bother baby chicks, and is death on mice and rats. My neighbor next door said to me last summer, "You sure got some cat! Mine lays out here in the sun doing nothing, and this morning your cat caught the biggest rat I ever saw!"

—P. D., N. Y.

When He Got by the Front Cover

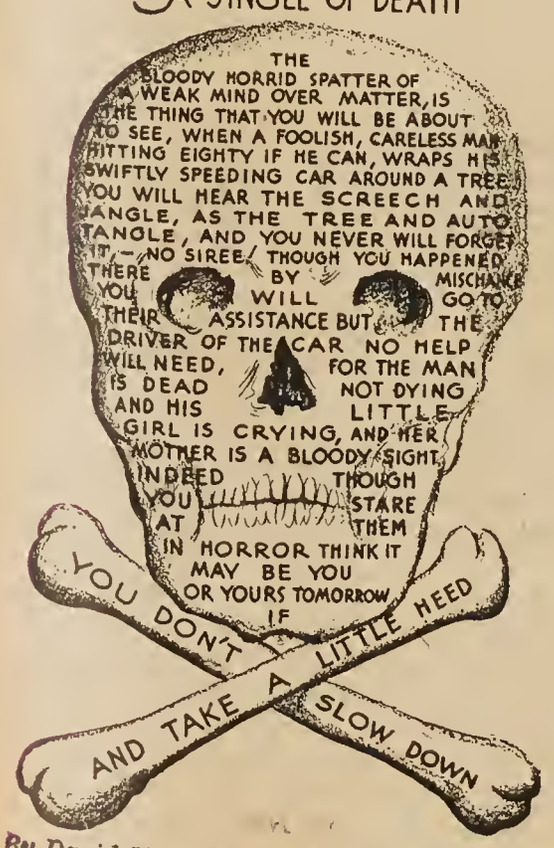
I SUBSCRIBED to *American Agriculturist* two years ago. It was one day when the wind whipped around the corner ninety-two miles an hour, bounced off a three-foot thermometer that registered seven clapboards below zero, and caught me in a whirlwind every second. I was saying "Yes" to everything that "fellar" said; anything to get rid of him. I didn't know how much I said nor what I bought, but I gave him all he asked for, including a North American Accident Insurance policy. I had never heard of the *American Agriculturist* before and wasn't sure I ever should again.

After the A. A. started coming, it wasn't until wife noticed the picture of a pair of mules knee deep in a field of beans that I looked behind the front page. Since father had taught me to raise only potatoes and peas, I knew nothing of the shallow cultivating that was recommended under the picture. That was my first season's experience in crop raising since I left the old farm seven years ago. I didn't have money enough to raise potatoes, so I planted beans. When cultivating time came I got down on my knees and found where those roots were. I got thirty to forty bushels of Yellow Eye beans per acre.

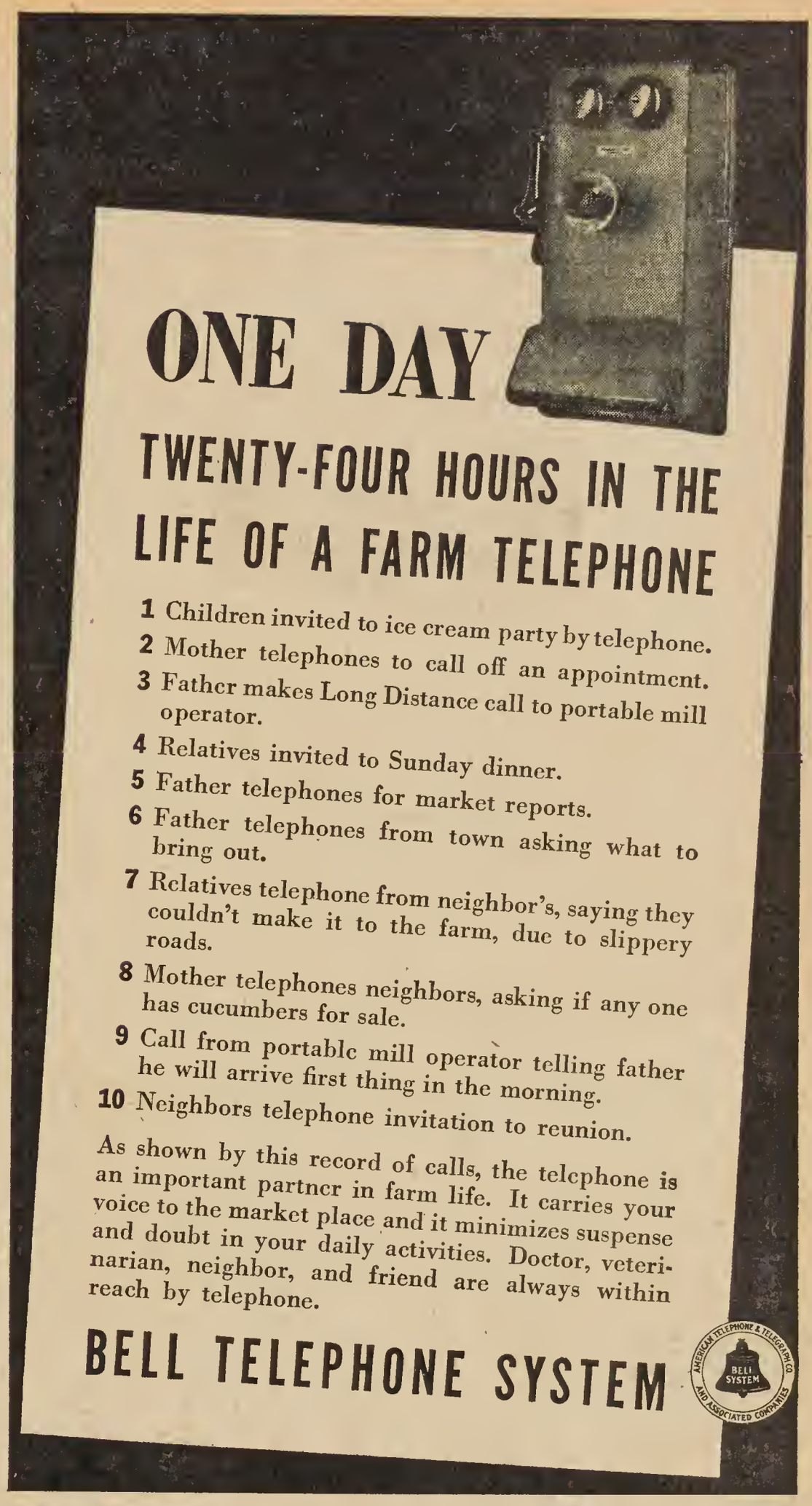
Your poultry writer Cleveland Gilcreast gives me many a good pointer. A. A. editorial comments on government reports call to mind things that I often overlook. The Babcocks seem to be six jumps ahead of me in trying out what's new with crops and dairy cows.

Statistics are great for judging the future, and the study of better farming practices is helpful—but the "Song of the Lazy Farmer" is what paints a picture of me as I shake the mud off my boots while running into the field, saying "That ain't me'."

I need just what the *Agriculturist* provides.—*C. W. S., Maine.*



By David F. Hoisington, Springfield, Vt.





Alexandra IV

By C. A. STEPHENS

ALEXANDRA IV was part of a new experiment in farming at the Old Squire's, and came to us under very exciting circumstances. She was a pure-blooded Holstein calf, seven months old, for which we had paid the unusual price of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

This was not till some time after I had undertaken my not wholly successful effort to cultivate our Maine farm and make a comfortable home for the Old Squire and Grandmother Ruth, now past ninety years of age. Somewhat reluctantly I had offered to do this. Addison, Theodora and Ellen had lent aid and expected to see me make the old place prosper.

The fact was, however, that times had wholly changed.

In former days farming had gone on with us in the old-fashioned way—the only way then known. Our chief interest in winters was the lumber business; but we turned to as farmers during the summer months. As a rule we planted three acres in potatoes, — to have plenty for home use and at the logging camps, — also three acres in yellow corn, an acre and a half in beans, two acres in wheat, two or three in oats, and, occasionally, an acre in barley.

But, now, owing to a decline in the lumber market, and the fact that the best of our lumber had already been cut, the farm had to be worked on new lines.

At first, for three years, we planted ten acres in sweet corn for the new canning factory at the village, six miles distant. But during two seasons untimely frosts caused serious loss and led us to abandon that venture.

With poultry and dairying we did a little better, though at the cost of much painstaking labor. We all felt that something more profitable might be accomplished with the old farm, which offered sixty acres or more in excellent tillage, and had fine upland pastures for stock.

Then at the suggestion of Addison, who came home for a few weeks every summer, we resolved to attempt the more ambitious scheme of breeding pure-blooded cattle — Holsteins and perhaps Ayrshires. Such animals at that time were being sold at fancy prices to farmers who were desirous of improving their herds, both for beef and for dairy products; and it was in furtherance of these hopeful new plans that the Old Squire and I were on our way home with Alexandra IV, from the New Hampshire stock farm where she had been purchased.

The Old Squire had accompanied me, for, although in his ninetieth year, he still took an active interest in our farming projects, and was unusually confident of this one. We drove a span of good roadsters hitched to a capacious express wagon; and we had constructed a carefully padded crate for our expensive calf, to make sure that she might suffer no harm on the long drive to her future abode.

All went well with us during the first day out from the stock farm. We were returning by way of the Weirs, Conway and Fryeburg, and had passed grim old Mt. Chocorua, on our right, and reached a point where the road skirted a large pond, when we were overtaken by one of the first automobiles we had ever seen—in fact, one of the first that ever appeared. Aboard it were two youthful fellows, with three girls on the back seat; we supposed them to be student tourists on their way to the White Mountains.

They came up fast behind us. All horses at that time were greatly afraid of automobiles. Our span was no exception. On hearing the unusual noise and the squeal of a remarkably strident horn, they sprang forward to run, and when checked they backed suddenly, forcing the wagon partly across the road. In consequence the automobile in passing struck our nigh hind wheel, hauling us half round and throwing crate and calf violently out on the highway behind.

I cannot say that these young people were to blame, though they should have pulled up — as then was the custom — when they saw I was having trouble with my team. Instead they sped by, laughing loudly, one girl crying out: "Hold your horses, Grandpa!" alluding, I suppose, to the Old Squire's white hair.

As soon as I was able to control my alarmed steeds, the old gentleman took the reins while I jumped down to see what damage Alexandra IV had suffered, since the calf, much frightened, was bawling lustily. I could not discover that she had been really injured; apparently she was only startled by such rough usage; but her crate was so shattered by the fall as to require repairs with a hammer and nails.

The scene of the accident was in a forest behind the pond; but, recollecting that we had passed farm buildings before entering the woodland, I started to run back there to see what I could borrow, leaving the Old Squire in charge of the team and the calf.

I had rather farther to go than I expected, and on reaching the place found no one at home, but soon caught sight of a man at work in a distant field and made haste to join him. It proved to be the farmer himself, and he offered to oblige me. We returned to the house, but considerable time was lost in finding nails.

The farmer was very thoughtful for me, however. "Don't you bother to fetch that old hammer back," he said. "Just hang it up by the claws in a bush beside the road. I shall be going out that way this afternoon, and can pick it up."

Thanking him, I started back in haste, but on the way met the Old Squire. I had been gone so long he was coming to look me up.

"I grew anxious about you," he confessed, adding with a twinkle that he feared I had been lured away.

"I tied up the crate," he explained, "and drew it well out of the road. Then, in case more automobiles should come along, I unhooked the horses and secured them by their halters to trees by the wayside. So I imagine we shall find all quite safe. No one has passed except what looked to be a grocer's wagon, or a butcher's cart, which came along just after I left the team. There were two men on the seat."

We hurried back to repair the crate, when to our astonishment we found both calf and crate missing.

"Why, I drew the crate out of the highway just here," the Old Squire exclaimed. "It must be that those two fellows in that wagon have robbed us!"

Then we discovered where a team had stopped directly after passing ours, with many boot tracks all about. There could be no doubt what had occurred.

"We must catch them!" I cried; and, hitching in our span, we whipped up smartly and gave chase.

The Old Squire remembered that the thieves were driving what appeared to be a lean old white horse and could hardly have gained a start of more than twenty minutes at most. I put our team at a run, and we went rapidly on, keeping a sharp eye to the wheel tracks ahead, to see if they turned off anywhere. There were few farms in that locality; and, as it chanced, we met no one on the road for several miles. Then we came where the highway forked, one branch turning eastward toward Fryeburg, the other leading to North Conway and thence on northerly through the Crawford Notch to the great summer hotels.

The wagon we were following had proceeded without stopping, evidently driving fast; but at the fork of the road a man who was repairing a bridge informed us that a team with a crate in the back of the wagon had passed him less than ten minutes previously, going in the direction of North Conway. So again we gave chase, and I certainly did not spare our horses. In fact, if I slowed down a bit, the Old Squire himself grabbed the whip and applied it.

Coming at length into the long, straggling village of North Conway, not much resembling the present neat summer resort, almost the first object that caught our attention was a wagon with a crate in it, standing in front of a meat market at a distance of two hundred yards, perhaps, ahead. Three men, one in a white frock, stood talking.

"There they are!" the Old Squire muttered. "We may have a rumpus with them!" The old gentleman reversed the butt of the whipstock—by way of preparedness.

But no rumpus occurred. One of the men, turning suddenly and seeing us approaching, jumped into the wagon, followed instantly by another of the three. Whereupon, lashing their horse, they departed at a gallop, leaving the one in the white frock staring after them in evident astonishment. He was still looking in their direction as we drove up, but he turned to us in much bewilderment.

"Did those men have a large calf with white markings in that crate?" I asked.

"Yes, they did," was the reply. "They wanted to sell it to me for veal, and I was jest goin' to pay them eight dollars for it."

We waited to hear no more, but gave chase again.

"Veal!" the Old Squire cried. "Seven hundred and fifty dollars going for veal!"

On the chance of circumventing them I rushed into the telegraph office and sent two messages, one to the Crawford House at the head of the Notch, the other to Fabyan's. I didn't stop to count my words, but said: "If a veal calf is offered you today, don't purchase. It is a stolen animal."

I ran back to our panting team, and by the Old Squire's advice we took the road leading to Jackson.

"Wentworth's Pavilion is much nearer than the hotels up the Notch, and that old horse of theirs cannot hold out much longer."

At no great distance up the road to Jackson, there was a sawmill on the rapids of Ellis River. High piles of boards rose on both sides of the road, but mostly on the north side. Suddenly as we were driving past we heard a calf bleat long and loud from somewhere in among those stacks of lumber. The Old Squire cupped his best ear with his hand.

"Pull up!" he exclaimed. "I believe that's our calf!"

Less than fifty feet from the high-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

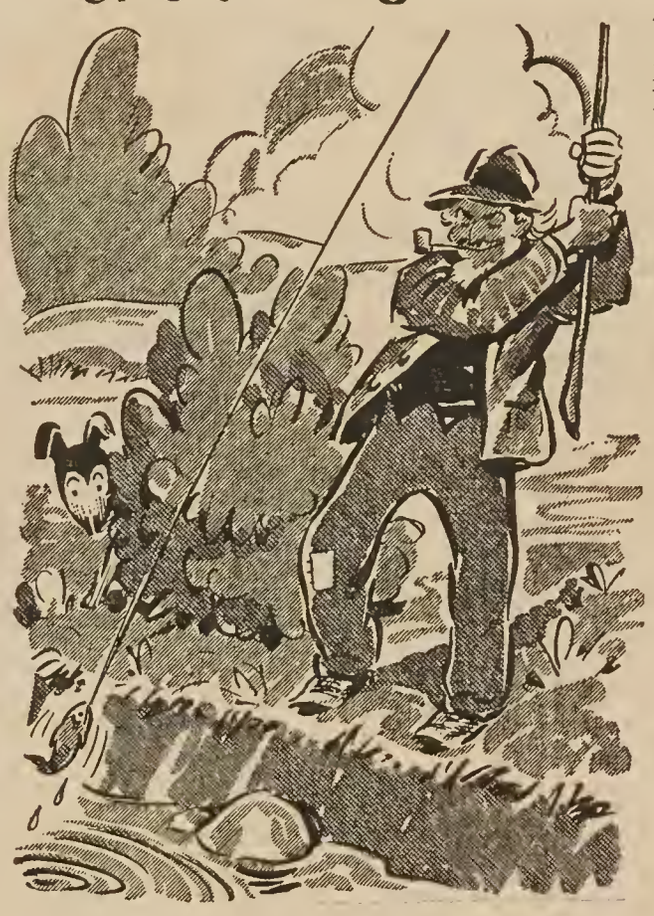
Window Cleaning

While shining up my window-panes
One lovely bright spring day,
The thought came flashing through my brain,
How can I find a way
To clean the windows of my mind
And let in happy things?
To drive out, and then keep outside
The gloom that doubting brings?

I'll take a cloth of common-sense,
And moisten with good cheer,
Then rub away the grime and dirt
Of doubt, distrust, and fear.
I'll polish them so vigorously
With hope and trust, and then
The crystal windows of my mind
Will gleaming shine again.

—*Mrs. Philip T. Brown,*
R. 1, Brimfield, Mass.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I'VE allus held a feller should go fishin' when the fishin's good, the harrow's waitin' by the fence, but I've a yen to get me hence and with a worm upon the hook, try temptin' fish from out the brook. My neighbor thinks it is a sin to fish when crops should be put in, he thinks a feller's back should bend to spring-time tasks without no end, from morn 'till night we all should toil until the seed is in the soil. A day off neighbor thinks is wrong, and so he works and plods along until he's weary to the bone and ev'ry muscle wants to groan. He says he thinks it is a crime to fail to plant your crops on time, he works away like anything and looks askance at me, by jing.

But I've a yearning for some fish, I like 'em fried upon a dish, they come hot from the fryin' pan and satisfy the inner man. I like to sit around and wait and tempt them fishes with my bait, a hungry fish must like to see a nice fat angle worm, by gee, if he don't stop to take a look, first thing he knows he's full of hook. I like to flop them fishes out, it makes a feller want to shout to git a fat one on the line and haul him in and know he's mine. Some other day I'll plow and sow, but now I feel like fishin', so I just intend to fish and sit; let neighbor make the most of it!

way we came upon Alexandra IV in her crate, on the ground behind the lumber. Gripping impromptu weapons, we peered cautiously about, but discovered nothing of the thieves or their team. They had hidden the calf there and gone on, plainly with the expectation of our continuing the pursuit without finding her—when they might return later to recover their prize. At least that was what we now concluded. But they had failed to count on the calf's vocal accomplishments. She was hungry and was calling aloud for her accustomed milk, which she had not had since early that morning. But for her loud outcry, we should most likely have passed on and perhaps missed recovering her altogether.

Of course as good citizens we ought to have continued the chase and made an effort to bring the miscreants to justice. But night was at hand. Our horses were fatigued and in need of food and water. I have to record that all we did was—very thankfully—to reload crate and calf in our wagon and proceed back to North Conway, Alexandra IV enlivening the way with several more of her boisterous demands for sustenance. She little realized how narrowly she had escaped becoming veal, and how fortunate had been her dissonant blatting.

Maine Boy Gets Life Saving Award



At the left is Philip Manning Watkins and at the right, Buddy Chick, the boy he pulled out of the Ossipee River. For this heroic act, Philip has been presented with the American Agriculturist Life Saving Award.

INSTINCTIVELY certain people respond with prompt, courageous action in an emergency. Without considering his own safety, ten-year-old Philip Manning Watkins of Cornish, Maine, saved the life of Buddy Chick, and to him has been given an *American Agriculturist* Life Saving Award.

John Woodbury, also of Cornish, reports the rescue in these words:

"On March 7, 1936, a party of small boys of Cornish, Maine, ventured on the ice of the Ossipee River, which was swollen by spring rains to freshet pitch. One of the number, Frederick P. Chick (Buddy Chick), 9 years of age, was too daring and broke through the ice into the swift rushing current. As he went down, a companion, Philip Manning Watkins, crouched by the hole in the ice and as young Chick came up, he grasped him by the coat and finally dragged him out on the ice. Philip, at this time only 10 years of age, was only a little larger than young Chick. The water at this point was found to be 10 feet deep and a strong current was running. One can scarcely conceive a more heroic act by a boy so young.

The Chick youngster, too, showed remarkable fortitude. Not wishing to go home and alarm his mother, he went into a neighbor's and dried his clothing.

Yet, strange to say, several societies for the purpose of recognizing bravery, have dawdled over the matter for more than a year. Philip's Sunday School teacher, Mr. Clarence J. Lord, finally took the matter up with the old reliable *American Agriculturist,* always the friend of the common people, and the young hero is at last to be duly rewarded."

The life saving award is a framed certificate, 8½ x 11 inches, signed by E. R. Eastman, president and editor of *American Agriculturist,* and bearing the official seal of the paper. It reads as follows:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
LIFE SAVING AWARD
Presented to
PHILIP MANNING WATKINS

With utter disregard for his own safety, Philip Manning Watkins, on March 7, 1936, pulled Frederick P. Chick from the swift current of the Ossipee River, near Cornish, Maine, after he had broken through the ice. For Philip's quick and courageous response to a dangerous situation, the *American Agriculturist* has presented him with this Life Saving Award. (Signed) E. R. Eastman, (Seal) Editor.

Mr. Bryan's Birthday Party

(*Continued from Page* 6)

I did not need to ask him what he thought about the Nine Wicked Old Men in Washington. They tell me that in his capacity of Observer he still writes letters to the "Editor". I understand that his greatest fear for the present generation is that folks no longer work and hustle as they did in the years when he was in his prime. His hair is still abundant but very white. You remember it is said that when a man begins to get along in years the roots of his hair strike down. If they find "gray matter," they turn gray and hang on. If, on the other hand, they find nothing but ivory or a vacuum, they drop off.

In Mr. Bryan's youth, Wayne County was still in the pioneer period and the log house was the usual dwelling. He likes to tell that he was born in the first clapboard house between Sodus and Pultneyville. He is one of the very few people living in this sophisticated age, when life has become so luxurious, who can none-the-less boast that his memory goes back and links with the log cabin and the ox-cart and the barn-frame loom and the tallow-dip candle.

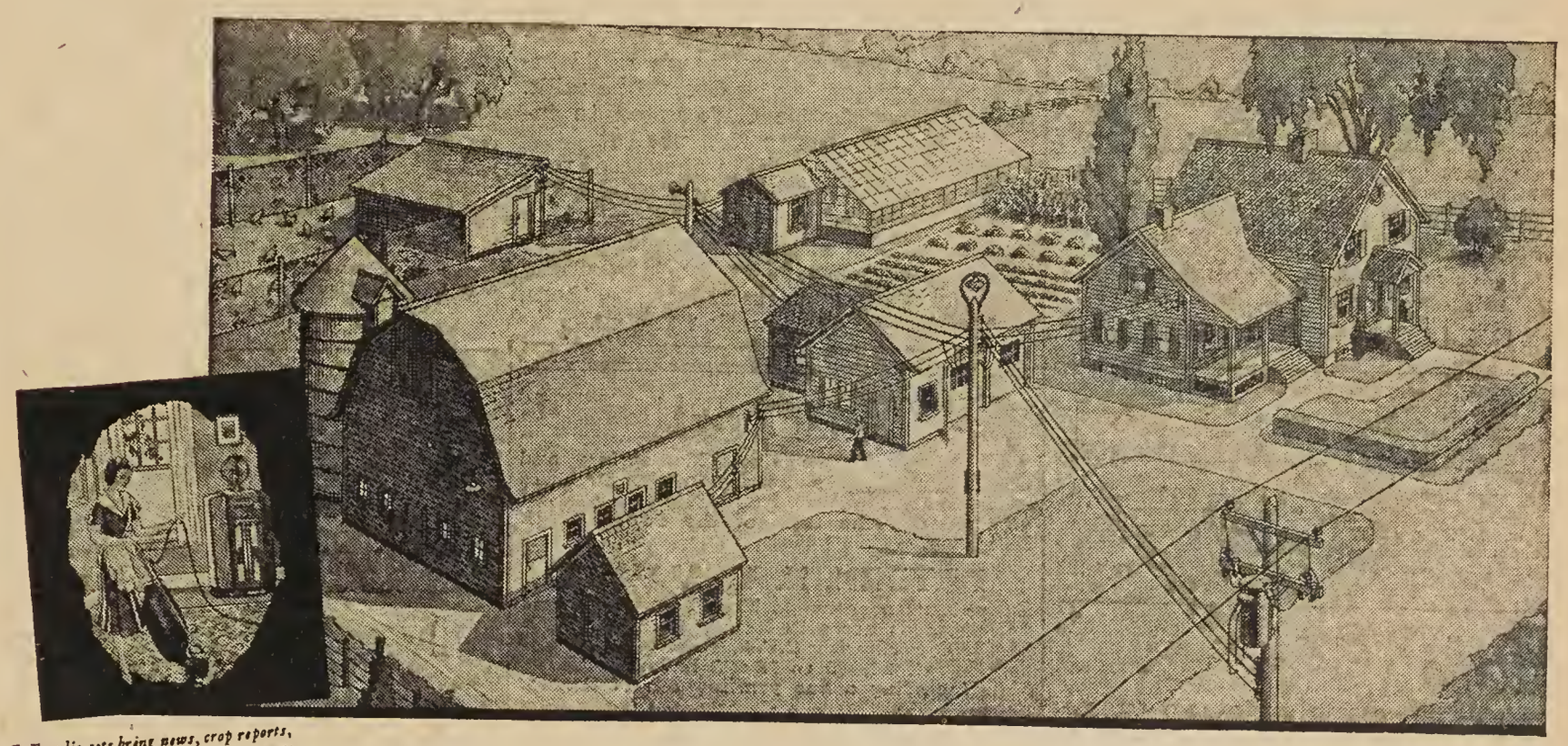
Yes, it was a wonderful occasion. I confess that I was thrilled and almost overcome when I saw the vast effort that had been made and the response to it. It is evident that a Centenarian is a person of tremendous human interest. People felt themselves privileged to look upon him and honored if they might clasp his hand.

The Birthday Party almost turned Sodus upside down for the best part of a week, but I am sure that the effort was well worth while. For one thing it made a wondrously old man very proud and happy, and it made a large company of octogenarians and non-agenarians feel that they, too, were people of importance and distinction who needed only to survive a decade or two in order to attain similar celebrity. And then on top of that, I feel sure that the celebration has been a wonderful thing for Sodus. You cannot have a great united community effort with everybody — the churches, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boy Scouts and the Campfire Girls and the American Legion all working together for an unselfish end — without having as a result a better community.

So, Sir Wingfield O. Bryan, I salute you and I congratulate you and I wish for you (if such a thing be possible) many happy returns of the day.

Give Electricity a Chance

Install G-E Farm Wiring



G-E radio sets bring news, crop reports, and entertainment. G-E cleaners remove dust and dirt and protect rugs



G-E home laundry equipment cuts laundrying time in half, cleans clothes thoroughly, and preserves their life



G-E portable farm motors operate ensilage cutters, feed grinders, wood saws, huskers, shredders, etc.

SEVENTY out of every hundred farm families who have installed electricity have, within two years after the installation, been unable to enjoy many much-desired additional uses of electricity because they had skimped on their wiring.

Avoid "skimped wiring" as you would a tubercular cow. It strangles your use of electric services, jumps up your costs, and demands expensive additions and alterations every few years.

A "roomy" wiring system with large enough wire, good materials, and plenty of outlets, is the very foundation that supports the full, profitable, enjoyable use of electricity.

For your own protection and economy, have a competent contractor install this kind of a wiring system. Demand "G-E Farm Wiring." It will last a lifetime and give you the best and lowest-cost operation of every electric device for use on the farm. You install it and forget it. You don't even have to worry about fuses — little circuit breakers like those used in factories take the place of fuses. A flip of a handle resets them if they trip out on overloads.

If you are wiring for the first time or rewiring for further enjoyment of electric service, write for our booklet, "The Farm Wiring Problem." Address Rural Electrification Section, Room 620, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.



The G-E Kitchen saves many steps, simplifies food preparation and cooking. Shown here are G-E refrigerator and G-E range

98-1

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Holsteins FOR SALE : From Accredited and Negative Herd
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves. Heifer calves. 10 first calf heifers due to freshen within 45 days. Sire—Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132—he has 10 1000 lb. sisters. Dams all have herd improvement records. Write your wants or what is better, make us a visit, see for yourself. Prices right.
LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. Banks, Owner **New Berlin, N. Y.**

ACCREDITED NEGATIVE



ELCO FARMS
offer
Her Bull Calf
Prince Ormsby Posch
Born March 9, 1937.
DHIA Record at 4 yrs. Milk 13,158.00 Lbs., Fat 488.70 Lbs., average test 3.7% (twice day milking). Sister to all-American yearling, 1936.
If you want a real bull at a low price write at once for details.
1936 Herd average 490.9 lbs. fat, twice-day milking in D. H. I. A.
Mrs. M. E. LIND, Grant Ave., City Line **AUBURN, N. Y.**

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3041 J
BLACK RIVER, N. Y.
Holstein Cattle
of known transmitting ability proven on our Farm. Sons and daughters of our high testing herd sire for sale. Average test, 3.83 of all daughters.
CALL AND SEE THEM PRODUCE.

Holsteins
BRED FOR TYPE AND TEST.
Are in Jefferson County. When in need of good cattle write
G. K. STOODLEY, *Sec'y.*, Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association, Adams Center, N. Y.

Select a Good Bull Calf
From our HEAVY PRODUCING, HIGH testing, PLEASING to the eye FEMALES. We can please you in QUALITY and our prices are REASONABLE.
QUONQUONT STOCK FARM WHATELY, MASS.
"Where Quality Prevails"

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N. Y.

Ellkay Farms :: **Holstein-Friesian Cattle** Accredited and Bloodtested
Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

New York State Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting

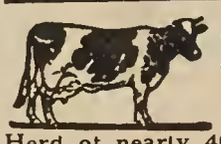
AT THEIR annual meeting, held at Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse, Saturday, April 10, New York State Jersey Cattle Club planned an ambitious program for the coming year.

Mr. C. H. Jennings, proprietor of Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, East Durham, was elected president to succeed Mr. Edward L. Moxey of Jamesville. Other officers elected were as follows: F. M. Collins, Mannsville, first vice-president; Carl Miller, Arcade, second vice-president; Perley A. Dutton, Meredith, treasurer; and Earl A. Beckwith, Ludlowville, secretary. The following men were elected to the board of directors: Messrs. Ira G. Payne, East Schodack; John Luchsinger, Syracuse; E. L. Moxey, Jamesville; H. C. Andrews, Waterloo; and Frank Bly, Pine City.

The day's program included an excellent discussion by Mr. Beckwith on his methods of controlling mastitis in his herd of high producing Jerseys. He stressed barn sanitation, liberal use of disinfectants, careful attention to stalls and bedding, care of cows' feet, and thorough, careful and complete milking as most effective practical means of controlling this dreaded infection.

Dr. J. D. Brew and Dr. Kenneth G. Landsburg of the American Jersey Cattle Club office both spoke on rapid increase in sale of Jersey Creamline milk. State Jersey Cattle Club voted to increase its support to this project.

Mr. Lynn Copeland, in charge of production testing for American Jersey Cattle Club, inspired his audience to greater efforts in herd improvement by his excellent discussion of Herd Testing, proving of sires and *using* them, and of Herd Classification for type.



30 Cows in Milk
or due this spring and summer—in the Dickfield Herd of nearly 40 registered Holsteins to be dispersed on the farm of the owner, C. L. Dickinson,
DRYDEN, N. Y., MAY 10
Entire herd negative to blood test, sound and unblemished; accredited since 1925. A PRODUCING herd with C.T.A. records of 400 to 556 lb. fat, 10,000 to 15,633 lb. milk. Young bulls including a fine yearling son of General Posch.
Auctioneer, W. G. Crandall.
E. M. HASTINGS, *Sale Manager*,
Pulaski, N. Y.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat. Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Drmsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLDOD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MDNTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED
to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.
T. E. MILLIMAN **Hayfields** **Churchville, N. Y.**

For Sale-- TWO VERY PROMISING PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, BDRN JULY, 1936, DUT OF HIGH RECORD DAMS AND FROM PROVEN SIRE. PRICE REASDNABLE.
MRS. P. H. KNECHTEL
Gypsumview Stock Farm
SO. ALABAMA, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE R.D. 1, BASOM, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 8	B. H. Docker, Wallkill, N. Y. Reduction sale.
May 10	Dispersal Sale. Dickfield Farm, Dryden, N. Y. E. M. Hastings, sale manager.
May 12-13	81st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 17	Royal Brentwood Sale. Wrightsville, Pa.

Guernseys

May 13	Foremost Guernsey Sale. Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 14	Coventry-Florham Sale. Trenton, N. J.
May 15	10th Annual Chester County, Pa., Sale. Harry M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 17	Bolton Farm Dispersal Sale. Bristol, Pa.
June 5	New York Guernsey Sale. Syracuse Fair Grounds.

Jerseys

May 22	Auction. E. J. Cornish. Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.
June 4	Auction. Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
June 5	Imported Sale. R. D. Gubelman, Lamington Jerseys. Far Hills, N. J.
June 7	Auction. Buttonwood Farm. Pipersville, Pa.

Ayrshires

May 10	New England Ayrshire Show and Sale. Wood Ford Farm. Avon, Conn.
May 14	New York State Consignment Sale. Ash Grove Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Aberdeen Angus

May 10	First Annual Sale of Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Coming Events

May 12	Annual meeting American Guernsey Cattle Club. Pennsylvania Hotel. New York City.
May 12	Annual meeting Ayrshire Breeders' Association. DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.
June 1-2	Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian of America. Chicago, Ill.
June 2	American Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
June 16-23	National 4-H Club Camp. Washington, D.C.
June 17	Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Annual Meeting. Syracuse, N. Y.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. State College, Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECDRD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Holliston, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YDRK,

Wychmere Farm
GUERNSEYS Accredited Negative
FOR SALE — 2 YEARLING BULLS.
Have D.H.I.A. records on three direct dams.
Richard Bauch, Mgr. **Ontario, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—
Six GUERNSEY Cows
CHOICE INDIVIDUALS. 2 TO 7 YEARS OF AGE. ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
TWO FRESH; CDME AND SEE THEM.
G. LEWIS COLLINS
Aurora-on-Cayuga, New York.

Guernseys For Sale
Accredited — Negative.
PUREBRED AND GRADE GUERNSEYS.
DUNN and HARWOOD,
Schoharie, New York.

Guernsey Proved Sire For Sale
ULTRA MDNARCH DF VALLYVU, 163674.
17 daughters average 408 lbs. of fat, 305 days. 8 years old, gentle, easily handled, good service condition. For complete pedigree and price, inquire
T. D. RICHARDS, *Sec'y.*,
Perry, New York.

Sunnyside Guernseys
TWO YEARLING BULLS DF SERVICEABLE AGE. A. R. BREEDING. $125.00 EACH. ACCREDITED — NEGATIVE.
JAS. E. VAN ALSTYNE,
Kinderhook, New York

Daughters of Penshurst Red Star



Entire milking herd by Red Star. White cow (above) gave 2042 lbs. milk in Dec. Others with records as high as 15,000 per year. Sons of these cows, by Sycamore Repeal for sale. Full details upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED NEGATIVE.
Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, N. Y.

HARTNETT FARMS
Ayrshires
FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accreditcd—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
C. J. HARTNETT, TRUXTON, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Five Head of Jerseys
THREE CDWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.
HERD T.B. ACCREDITED.
ROY L. BIELBY & SON
R. No. 3, Rome, New York.

Brown Swiss
To reduce number, offer six cows, four young bulls and one two year old bull. Priced to sell. Accredited and blood tested.
CLARMONT STOCK FARM,
Alfred Howell, Dundee, N. Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly increasing.
Plan to attend the 1st Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Ithaca, May 10th.
The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE — Good type
REGISTERED ANGUS BULL
2½ YEARS, WEIGHT 1500, $165.00.
TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD HEIFERS, BRED, AGE TWO, $150.00 EACH.
STANDARDBRED BROOD MARE, AGE TEN, SORREL, WEIGHT 1100, $160.00.
CHUNKY CHESTNUT MORGAN MARE, AGE FIVE, WEIGHT 1200, SDUND, GENTLE, BROKE WORK OR SADDLE, $215.00.
ESTHER THOMPSON KING FERRY, N. Y.

Two Registered **$125 Each**
Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
or will exchange for other bull to avoid inbreeding.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

Aberdeen-Angus...
16 FEMALES, 1 BULL, 2 YEARLING STEERS, AND THIS SPRING'S CALVES.
ALL PUREBRED.
SCOTT FARM
Brattleboro, Vermont.

Aberdeen-Angus
My consignment to the sale at Ithaca, May 10, includes 1 four year old granddaughter of an International grand champion bull with splendid bull calf at side, 1 two year old daughter of a 1st prize bull at N. Y., Kansas and Texas State Fairs and one yearling bull that was in the 1st prize pair of calves at the 1936 N. Y. State Fair.
CLAYTON TAYLOR
LAWTONS, ERIE COUNTY. NEW YORK.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale--Dual Purpose Milking Shorthorn Bull

BORN FEB. 4, 1937. COLOR — RED

HOMER HAWLEY

R.D. 2, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Dual Purpose SHORTHORNS



Violet Marie No. 1715693 Senior Champion Syracuse 1935. As a two year old first calf heifer produced 5218 lbs. milk, 219 lbs. fat. Good Shorthorn character and colors. Representative of our herd.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

1 ROAN YEARLING BULL, SELECT BULL CALVES UP TO 6 MONTHS OF AGE FROM DAMS WITH C.T.A. RECORDS.

Accredited — Negative.

W. H. GREEN

Belleville, New York

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT

Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian

COWS

Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.

Hutchins & Leggett
Malone, New York

For Sale

24 Unbred Heifers

10 Guernseys

14 Holsteins

6 Guernseys

2 years old, bred, due in July and August.

These heifers are well grown and in good condition.

KENNETH NOBLE

Phone 72F5 Pavilion LINWOOD, N. Y.

Pair Large 2-Year Old Registered

PERCHERON FILLIES

chestnut and dark grey, "Carnot," "Laet & Sang" breeding. Choice $300.00.

Four registered Durhans, fresh, $100.00 each. with calf.

Pure bred Chester White Pigs, $10.00.

Vernon R. Lafler, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N.Y.

FOR SALE

MATCHED PAIR BLUE ROAN GELDING, 7 AND 8 YEARS OLD. SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKEN, WEIGH 2800 LBS.

P. HENRY FLYNN,

R.D. 1, Phone 7-F-3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE

IDEAL FOR FARM WORK.

We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old

PUREBRED STALLION

Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.

MULHOCAWAY FARM

L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

---

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.

200 COWS and HEIFERS.

Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

For Sale

Purebred Belgian Stallion

SOUND AND WELL BRED.

PUREBRED PERCHERON MARE, SOUND AND WELL BRED.

DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS READY FOR USE.

R. L. ACOMB, Dansville, New York

For Sale **Percheron Stallion**

PURE BRED — REGISTERED — SOUND — KIND

Black with white star, 1800 pounds, a good breeder. Carnot and Laet breeding, coming seven. Must sell or exchange for unrelated stock. Broken to harness.

CUYLER PAINE

ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY, N. Y.

You are cordially invited

TO INSPECT OUR SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PUREBRED PERCHERON FILLIES AND MARES IN FOAL WHICH ARRIVED FROM FRANCE. MARCH 10, 1937.

FUERST STOCK FARM

Myron M. Fuerst,

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

---

20 Registered Percherons

All ages. Sons or Daughters of Lact, Carnival, Kontact M. and other good sires. Show and Breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write or come.

F. B. STEWART

Linesville, Pennsylvania.

Baled Hay and Straw

All grades mixed hay and alfalfa. Delivered by truck or carload.

Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

REGISTERED, PEDIGREED

Cocker Spaniels

Puppies and Dogs Reasonably Priced.

V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.

Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED

SEED POTATOES

ALL GRADES —
IRISH COBBLER & SMOOTH RURAL

J. R. PADGET

Tully, New York

CERTIFIED

Seed Potatoes

SMOOTH RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN): RUSSET RURALS; COBBLERS.

H. L. HODNETT & SONS

Fillmore, New York

CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL

-- SEED POTATOES --

Bred for high yield for 23 years.
Yield in 1936—406 bu. per acre.

THE CROSS FARM

Fayetteville, New York

Culver's Seeds

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALSIKE. YOU CAN NOT BUY BETTER ADAPTED, HARDIER SEEDS THAN OURS. GROWN IN THE FINGER LAKES REGION.

ALTON L. CULVER,

R. D. Trumansburg, New York

WAREHOUSE — MECKLENBURG, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS

150 Blooming size bulbs, 40 choice varieties $1.00; 100 Picardy, America's most popular glad. $1.00 all postpaid.

LONGFELLOW BROS.,

Hallowell, Maine.

Adirondack Farm

TURKEYS

Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland; the baby beef type. The size that satisfies the retail trade. Prize winners at 1936 Poultry Industries Exposition. Write for prices.

HARRY M. COVELL, Haviland Road, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS.

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm

Mattituck, New York

New Hampshires

STRONG, HARDY STOCK —

Guarantee 97% livability to three weeks — Three out of five egg prizes, 1935 State Fair.

HATCHING EGGS - $5.00 per Hundred

WILL HATCH BETTER THAN 70%.

SAMUEL SACHS, Camillus, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Breeding Cockerels
Hatching Eggs

EGG & APPLE FARM

JAMES E. RICE & SONS,

Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Pineview

Breeding Plant

Pullorum Free and Proven.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Details and Catalog sent on request.

Duane Young, *Mgr.* **Exeter, N. H.**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED and ROCK RED CROSS

HATCHING EGGS

B.W.D. — CLEAN.

Write for reasonable prices. State quantity of eggs you want in order to insure best prices.

WEBSTER POULTRY FARM

CLARK ST. ROAD, R.F.D. 3, AUBURN, N. Y.

CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.

During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.

FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.

CONTENT FARMS . **S. C. White Leghorns**

TRAP-NESTED — PROGENY TESTED

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method. Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.

BIG BIRDS— BIG EGGS

PULLETS — COCKERELS

Box 90, CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain

Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds

The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

State Official Blood-Tested

Write for Prices

DEROY TAYLOR

Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.

Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.

All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

Special discount for early orders.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS *and* New Hampshires

Started Pullets and pedigree cockerels.

The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

Barred Rocks New Hampshires

HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.

THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM

John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your orders early.

HERBERT T. TILLOTSON

Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Leghorn Bloodlines at the lowest prices of the season.

Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland

for 1936. Winning 3-year old Pen laid 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per Hen. 1st and 2nd Pen, 2-year old Hens. Highest Pen. W. New York. 3-year sweep in Leghorns at Storrs.

AT 1937 VINELAND

Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens. 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.

15% Discount — Prompt Delivery

IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

ARTMAN'S HIGH PRODUCING

Certified LEGHORNS

Give Good Results.

Write

Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

MAPES

Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

WM. S. MAPES

Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

THE LARGEST

U. S. R. O. P.

Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DIFFERENCES of opinion among farmers used to worry me. At times I have been particularly disturbed by differences of opinion expressed by readers of this page.

Experience proves that my correspondents contradict me and contradict each other. A fine example of difference of opinion has developed over the simple question of whether or not it is good practice to work horses barefoot. Out of a large mass of correspondence, I have selected a few typical opinions on both sides of the question.

No Further Discussion

If, as a reader, you are tempted to add your "ten cents' worth" to what has already been said, don't yield to the temptation. I am not going to print any more on the subject. At Sunnygables we are trying out the practice to determine the answer for ourselves. We are working one barefooted horse with a horse that is shod all around.

A Good Thing

I cannot help but feel that a difference of opinion among farmers is a good thing, even on such simple practices as shoeing horses. It proves that farmers, perhaps more than any other citizens, do their own thinking. Of course, since they can't agree on such a simple matter as shoeing horses, it is too much to expect that they will agree on such complex matters as marketing milk, politics, and religion.

Differences of opinion among farmers, particularly on marketing problems, annually cost them more money than floods, droughts, and Democrats put together. But what a glorious time we all have forming and defending our opinions!

* * *

To Shoe or Not to Shoe

The following excerpts from letters will give you a general idea of the advice I have received about shoeing horses. I am passing it on to you with the hope that you will enjoy it as much as I have:

"Wysox, Pa.

"I have had a little experience with working barefooted horses. Two years ago I purchased a roan mare and when the blacksmith tried to shoe her, she wouldn't let him shoe her behind. He had an outfit that he used on such horses, but it had been used a long time and she broke it. We let her go, intending to shoe her some day when she was tired out. However, she did not get tender and I never had her shod behind.

"I drove her on ice and snow only when we had ice storms, so there weren't any rough spots. She didn't slip very much, not as much as a horse with dull calks. . . .

"Another horse that I worked with the roan was a 12-year-old native, and he was never shod. He could walk (not pull) on glassy ice and his feet would cut in just like calks. His feet never broke off in irregular shape, and they never became tender.

"A Belgian breeder I know of doesn't shoe his horses. He says they work just as well and their feet are in better condition. Personally, I prefer to have my horses shod by a good blacksmith — the same being hard to find.

"Kenneth Buck."

* * *

"Bridgewater, N. Y.

"I think Jake is right about hating to drive tender footed horses. When they get tender, it is time to get them shod or give them a rest for a week. . . If you have a colt that has never had any shoes or an older horse that has run barefooted all winter, or long enough so that the frog of his foot is perfectly level, pick up one of your young colt's feet and see how level it is with the bottom of his foot and then pick up a foot that has been shod right along and you will see the difference.

"Now when you go to using either of these and they wear their feet down until they begin to favor them, you will certainly have to have them shod. Now it makes a lot of difference what kind of ground you are using your horses on, and whether you use them on the road, and whether it is dirt road or concrete. If your Sunnygables farm is stony or round gravel, you will find few horses that will stand every day work without shoes. But if clay and muck with practically no stone, most horses ought to work on the farm without shoes. . . .—*D. W. Phelps.*"

* * *

"Springfield Center, N. Y.

"I have two strawberry roan geldings that have never been shod in their entire life. They weigh about 3400 and never make hard work of anything they are asked to handle. So long as a horse is not required to do road work, I do not see the necessity of shoeing. Of course, I will have to admit that some horses require shoes even for farm work. I have some of that kind also. The only drawback to certain breeds is their poor feet. I used to raise that kind, but hereafter I am going to try to have the kind that does not require shoeing. There used to be three blacksmiths within 500 yards of my farm. Today there are none. I have to make an appointment for one to come to the farm. It is too much bother.—*Frank Smith.*"

* * *

"Canton, N. Y.

"In regard to shoeing horses, I do not think we have shod a horse in 15 years. Our team works some in the woods. . . Very seldom would the horses be much better off with calks. . . . We have no trouble drawing heavy loads of manure off the cement floor in winter.

"I find some horses need their feet trimmed occasionally and some flat-footed horses will no doubt be better off with plates in front, but I should much prefer to have a colt learn to draw barefooted even if one has to be careful for a while.

"J. Wesley Rich."

* * *

"Marcellus, N. Y.

"This is to inform you that farm horses rarely or never need shoeing on this loam farm. Whether horses need it on sharp gravel, I do not know. We haven't had a horse shod in five years, winter or summer.—*J. H. Stone.*"

* * *

"Erieville, N. Y.

"You asked for experience of farmers in working horses without shoes. Two years ago, I purchased a team of western horses. A mare seven years old and a gelding five years old. Neither of these horses had ever been shod. However, this spring their feet had grown out so badly and the mare became so foot-sore that I had them shod and they walk up so much better that you would think they were a different team.

"Francis J. Benner."

* * *

A Correction

I have to be pretty accurate in reporting our farming practices. I have found that if I make an error, a neighbor or one of the men on the farm invariably picks me up on it.

The boys say I was not right in reporting that it was the fat ewes which did not breed last spring. In fact, it is their opinion that a large percentage of the ewes which bred were in high condition rather than on the thin order. They ought to know.

What interests me is that their opinion as to what happened corresponds with the thought put forward by two successful winter-lamb producers who say that the idea that fall-lambing ewes should be thin in the spring and then flushed in condition in order to get a high percentage of them to breed is all the bunk. These men say that they want their fall-lambing ewes in the best possible condition when spring comes.

An experienced shepherd advances the theory that the reason why we got two entirely separate lots of fall lambs — the second lot being dropped several weeks after the first — was due to the fact that we did not use enough rams or manage them right. Well, we are ready to get another year's experience. Perhaps by next fall, we can report some worth-while observations.

* * *

Fall Angus Calves

On the basis of this winter's experience I am convinced, as I believe I have written before, that September and October are good months for Angus cows to drop their calves. These calves get a good start on fall pasture. When the cows go into the barn, they apparently continue to milk pretty well through the winter, and it is much easier to creep-feed the nursing calves in the barn than it is when the cows are at pasture.

We have eight of these fall calves which we have just weaned. Their mothers are quite thin, but have an excellent opportunity to pick up on spring pasture. The weanlings will go out on the same kind of pasture, and by the time they are a year old next fall, I expect to see them weigh more than our spring-dropped calves have weighed at a year old.





The fine bunch of calves shown above were grown by Frank M. Smith, of Springfield Center, N. Y. Mr. Smith is working on the theory of feeding his calves very liberally during the first six months of their lives, and then growing them out on good roughage and good pasture.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Assessments Instead of Dividends

About two years ago, my husband and I invested in one thousand shares of Sierra Nevada, Ltd., gold mining stock. Since that time there have been several assessments. I am getting rather tired of holding this stock, as it appears I am never going to get any returns from it. Could you get any information on it?

In 1933, this company filed a registration statement proposing to dispose of 700,000 shares of stock. A few months later, it was announced that the government had suspended this registration statement and prohibited the sale of the issue. At that time it was stated that 1,000 shares of stock had been mailed as "gifts" to prospective stockholders and letters later informed recipients that assessments would be levied in order to develop the property. In January of this year we were advised that there had been eleven assessments on the stock and that there would soon be a twelfth. We can find no evidence that dividends have been paid on the stock and cannot say that any ever will be paid.

* * *

A Big "If"

I am enclosing some literature from the Knight Company of DesMoines, Iowa. First, I received a post card asking me to tell them how I would spend $5,000, if I won it. Because I understood I was not supposed to buy, sell, or work puzzles, etc., I answered it. Then I was given a certain number of points toward first prize and was to send $1.00 for a prize assortment in order to receive more points.

When all is said and done, the Knight Company is selling products and the person who sells the greatest number gets any prizes that may be awarded. The literature sent us by our subscriber is cleverly written and seems to be aimed at telling the prospect that winning several hundred dollars is as easy as falling off a log.

* * *

J. Hamburger Co. License Revoked

New York State shippers who are unpaid for produce shipped to J. Hamburger Co. Inc., 227 West Street, New York City, from July 1, 1936 to the present may file claims with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in accordance with the licensing and bonding provisions of the law.

The commission merchants license of this firm was revoked April 22. The firm, however, has filed a bond with the Department for the protection of shippers, in accordance with the statute. The protection of this bond extends to shipments from New York.

Valid claims of non-payment for produce shipped on consignment to the firm listed must be filed with the Department, on forms available from the Bureau of Food Control, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, on or before May 29.

* * *

Sold!

A shipment of chicks came to our post office addressed to a man the postmaster never heard of. The company notified the postmaster that there was an error in the shipment and to sell them. I bought them and they are dying like flies.

The buyer has little or no protection. This transaction may be legitimate, but it has the earmarks of a racket. There is considerable evidence that in some cases, hatcheries, whose owners are not bothered by ethics, deliberately ship to fictitious names and then ask the postmaster to sell the chicks.

* * *

Kings for Ancestors

A card received from the Sovereign Colonial Society Americans of Royal Descent by one of our subscribers reads as follows:

"In recognition of Royal Lineage an invitation is hereby extended to (subscriber's name) to become a member of the SOVEREIGN COLONIAL SOCIETY AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT. Your acceptance accompanied by your check to the order of THE SOVEREIGN COLONIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT for $100 for Life Membership and perpetual succession may be sent to the Signer.

Our subscriber asked us to check on this, and it seems to be a simple proposition. The society promises nothing except membership. It seems to be a question of whether or not a person's ego is boosted to the value of $100. If we remember our history some of those old kings were not above reproach, and perhaps some people would just as soon not acknowledge descent from some of them even though it cost nothing.

* * *

Judgment by Default

"A judgment was entered against..... for a sum to include interest and costs. Mr.....was properly served with a summons and had a chance to defend the action, but failed to do this."

Our subscriber states that the amount of the judgment is more than he owes. We quote the above letter to emphasize this point. IF YOU ARE SERVED WITH A SUMMONS DO NOT FAIL TO BE THERE TO STATE YOUR SIDE OF THE CASE. OTHERWISE JUDGMENT WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST YOU BY DEFAULT. Frequently subscribers become so incensed over an action that they believe unfair that they ignore the summons which may be exactly what the company hopes will happen.

* * *

Stop for School Busses

New York State law says that drivers must come to full stop, then proceed cautiously, when meeting or passing a school bus that has stopped to take on or discharge passengers.

Observance of law may save a life as well as avoid a stiff fine.

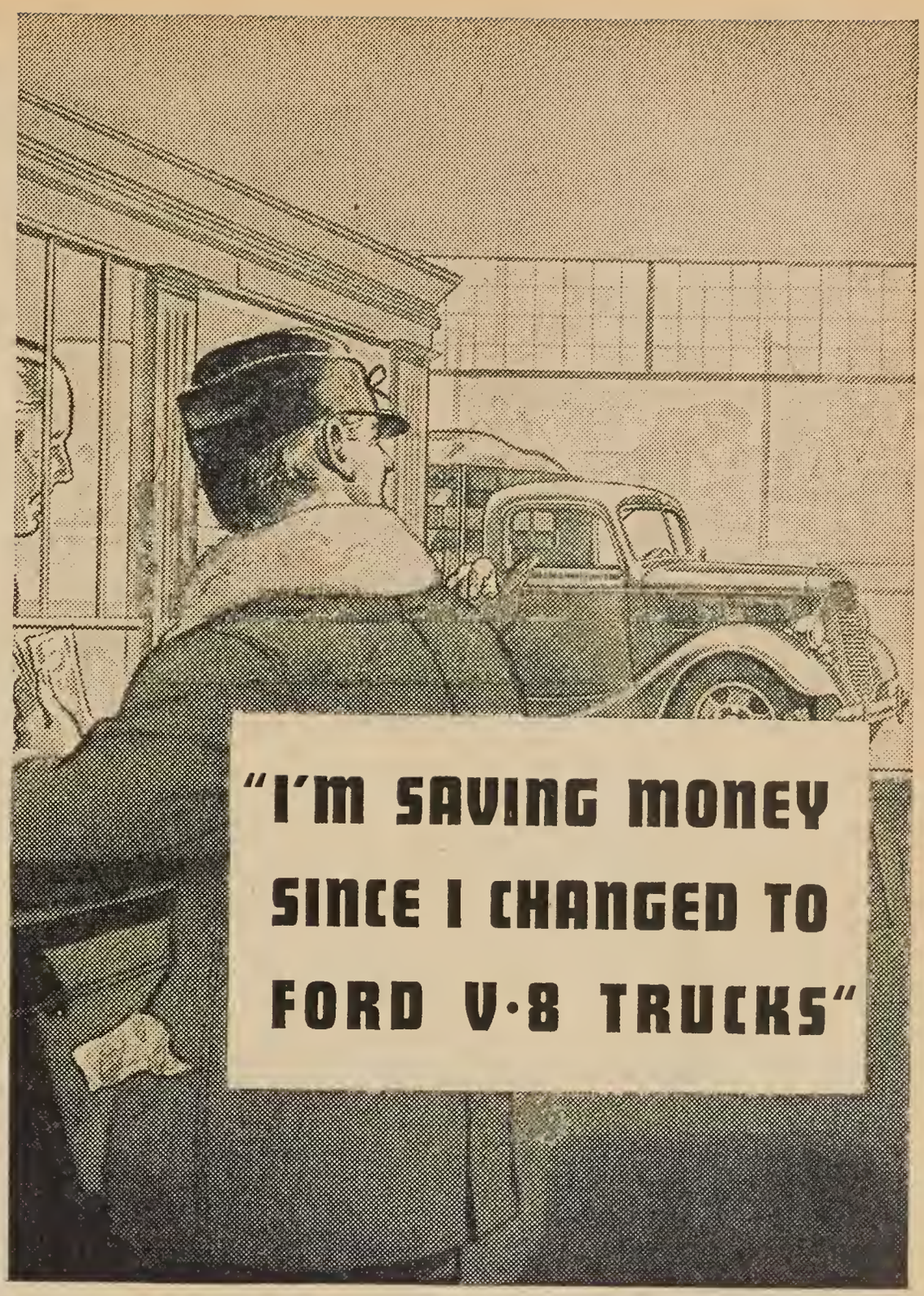
* * *

Have You Seen This Dog?

One of our subscribers has lost her dog. It is a small, white male dog, part wire-haired terrier, with tan markings on the head and a large tan spot just back of his shoulder. He has lost a toe-nail off one of his front feet, is short-legged, has a curl in his tail, and answers to the name of Curly. A reward is offered by the owner, Mrs. Raymond Allen, Box 64, Harford, N. Y.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Carl O. Schindler, Lyons (refund on pullets)	$50.00
Truman Middlebrook, Greenfield Ctr. (settlement for damages to hay crop)	12.00
Ernest E. Kelley, Cattaraugus (returns for case of eggs)	6.89
Eloise Shriner, Trumansburg (refund of deposit on correspondence course)	10.00
A. T. Snow, Trumansburg (part of balance due on produce)	10.00
G. H. Lewis, Candor (part payment for hay shipped)	138.30
W. H. Leal, Delhi (payment for gravel sold)	88.30
A. W. Robinson, Riverhead (returns for produce sold)	90.50
Martin Besemer, Ithaca (part payment on hay account)	50.00
Bradley N. Taylor, Mexico (refund by light company)	296.10
Olin P. Tuthill, Riverhead (adjustment on order chicks)	8.00
M. L. Rinkle, Camden (refund on mail order)	7.50
NEW JERSEY	
Milford B. Wood, Greenwich (refund on oil burner)	25.00
Andrew Breza, Allentown (part payment on account)	4.25
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Frank Myers, Tunkhannock (part payment on account)	2.00
Floyd Niles, Mansfield (payment for hay sold)	10.50
Clyde W. Pratt, Nicholson (part settlement of claim)	17.75
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Duane Young, Exeter (payment for hatching-eggs)	17.22
G. S. Barney and Son, Canaan (refund on order milk bottle caps)	20.75
Grace Brackett, W. Swanzey (refund on order shoes)	
M. I. LaMontagne, Rochester (part payment on produce sold)	1.00.
TOTAL	$866.06



THAT'S what many farmers are saying these days. It's easy enough to talk economy . . . but not so easy to prove it. Ford talks economy . . . then backs up every statement made about Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars by offering you an "on-the-job" test.

This test has showed thousands of farmers how to cut their hauling costs. It has helped hundreds of farmers to choose between the 85-horsepower and 60-horsepower V-8 engines. It has proved to them that it IS possible to get BOTH performance and economy. The 85-horsepower V-8 engine is available for any type in the Ford V-8 Truck and Commercial Car line. The 60-horsepower V-8 is available for those types that are most frequently used for light loads. With these two engines and the many body types, wheelbases and items of equipment available, Ford now offers a line of trucks and commercial cars that meets practically all farm hauling needs.

Your Ford dealer will be glad to give you the facts about this Specialized Transportation. See him . . . and set a date for an "on-the-job" test of a Ford V-8 Truck or Commercial Car under your own operating conditions . . . without cost or obligation.

Convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.... Also Special Farmer Credit Service

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FORD V·8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS



Taste that says "Come again"
Mildness that says "Come often"

...for the full measure of the good
things you want in a cigarette
we invite you to enjoy CHESTERFIELDS

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COLLEGE OF AGRI
ITHACA N Y

MAY 22, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

This is no time to lower the price of GOLD

BY FRANK E. GANNETT *



Nothing is more certain than that the price you get for milk — or any other farm product—is influenced by the price of gold.

RECENTLY we have had a striking demonstration of the importance of the effect of gold on prices. The rumor was started in Washington that the price of gold would be lowered. Immediately prices began to tumble. Since then there have been tremendous losses in security values because of this rumor and the utterances of the President on the question of prices. One authority yesterday estimated that the shrinkage in values of listed securities would amount to four billion dollars. The only reason for this great loss in values was that owners of securities became frightened. The effect of these rumors was not confined to the United States, but also affected markets in Canada, Europe, South Africa and Australia.

The dispatches of the last few days have shown again that there is dense ignorance about gold. For instance, one Congressman introduced a bill which would reduce the price of gold to $25 an ounce. Nothing more ridiculous could be suggested. Such an increase in the gold content of the dollar would cause a frightful price collapse. It would raise havoc with every line of business and mean disaster. The author of the bill apparently has no knowledge of the relation of gold to prices.

A member of the United States Senate is frightened because we are continuing to acquire gold. He too would reduce the price. He says it is mined for much less than $35 an ounce. Of course it is, but the cost of mining gold has nothing to do with its value or its price. The public also should know this fact: There is positively no harm in our government acquiring a large stock of gold, for it is about the best asset we could have. It is the one thing that all nations want and the one thing they are always glad to get. That we have more than eleven billion dollars of gold should give us a feeling of security that we have never had before.

In buying this gold, paper currency was issued against it. Nothing is lost in this transaction. If, however, we issued money for raking leaves or doing some foolish thing that would not be lasting, then our money would be lost. There is, however, no likelihood of the government sustaining a loss by taking gold in exchange for dollars. The process can be reversed at any time. This could be facilitated if we had, as we should have, a free gold market.

Contrary to much loose thinking and writing, our price of gold is not out of line with the price of gold in London. As a matter of fact, the price of gold is higher in many countries than it is in America. We acquire gold because we will not accept goods in exchange for what foreign countries want to buy in America. All this fear about the danger of such a huge gold reserve is unfounded and ridiculous.

Furthermore the location of the stock of gold in the world does not affect its value. How much gold there is in the world and the demand for gold, not where that gold rests, determine its value. It is the same with gold as with wheat. It is the world supply and demand that determine the value of wheat or of any other basic commodity of world-wide use.

Developments of the past week show how necessary it is to have our money under control of a Commission or Authority that understands the subject, instead of having the value of your dollar and mine, the value of all your property and possessions, subject to the whim or hairbrained utterances of some one who knows nothing about gold and finance.

The farmers of the country will again be the ones to suffer if the price of gold is lowered. Just the rumor that it would be lowered caused a crash in the commodity markets, particularly in farm products which enter world markets.

I have made a careful check of the reliable and accepted records in the Farm Economics Department at Cornell and I find there is no reason whatever for lowering the price of gold in order to affect our price level. Contrary to the public impression and (*Turn to Page* 22)

*** This is a talk given by Mr. Gannett to a group of farmers, following a radio talk over General Electric Radio Station WGY, on Friday evening, April 30.**

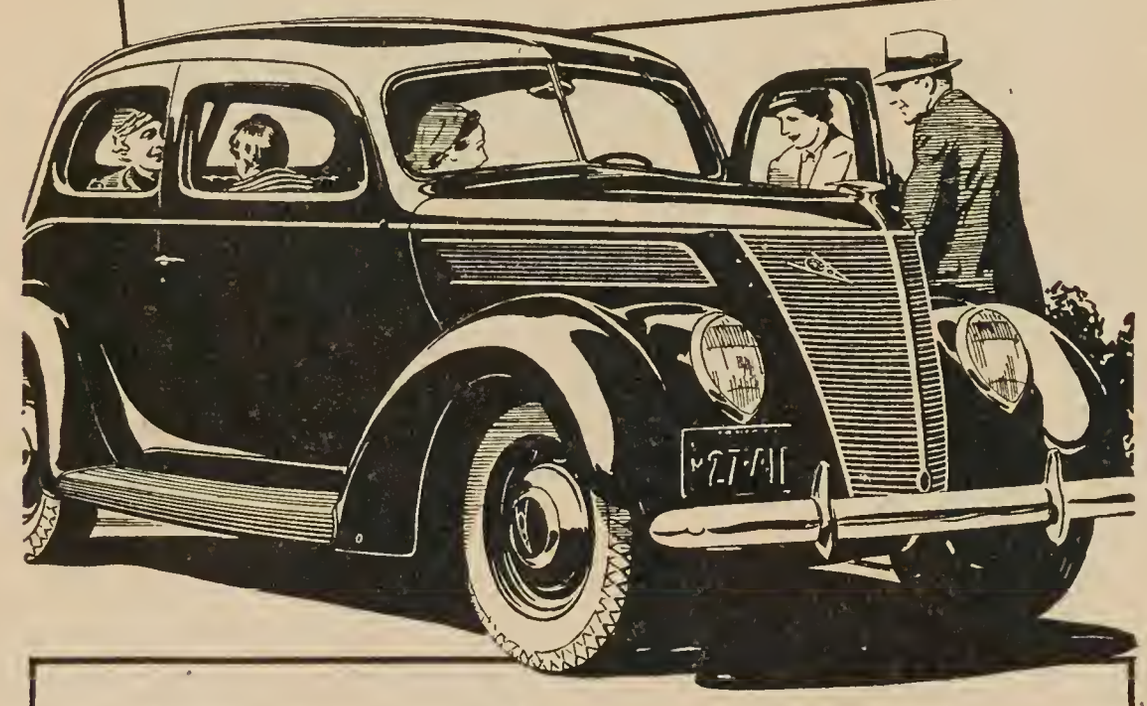
See Page 14 for Farm Bills Passed by New York State Legislature.

LOWEST-PRICED FORD IN YEARS!

You can now own a big, roomy, modern 60 H. P. Ford V-8 for 30 to 60 dollars *less* than any car of comparable size in America. Check on this before you choose a new car. Get the full delivered price of any car you consider, as well as the trade-in allowance on your old car.

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22 to 27 miles per gallon of gas in everyday service, reported by owners of this newest Ford "economy car." You need only 4 quarts of oil to fill the crankcase—and owners report no oil added between 2000-mile changes. You get low Ford service and the advantage of low repair costs wherever you go.



And it's the QUALITY CAR in the low-price field!

- V-8 engine—smooth, quiet, and responsive
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$25 A MONTH after usual down payment, buys any 1937 Ford V-8 car through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of Universal Credit Co.

DRIVE IT AT YOUR FORD DEALER'S TODAY!

THE THRIFTY "60" FORD V-8



Miss Elizabeth DeGolyer of Castile, Perry high school's candidate, was selected as Festival Queen. She is shown here seated on her "throne" on an old-fashioned band wagon, with her maids-in-waiting, in front of the grandstand in Warsaw village park where the festival was held.

Right — Chief Halfmoon, a Seneca Indian from the Tonawanda reservation, near Buffalo, standing near an old cauldron kettle hung from a long pole. This was one of the exhibits during the festival.

An Old Indian Custom

By "SKEFF"

FOR YEARS Wyoming and adjacent counties have been producing about 180,000 gallons of maple syrup annually. Most of the rest of the world did not know about it, or was not much interested. Maple producers became "advertising-minded" this spring. Result is that the first Maple Festival made the "sweetest" product of the region known to many thousands beyond the producing area, and within the area inspired all concerned to new and greater efforts in the future.

The Wyoming County Maple Festival was a success in every way. An estimate by officials is that about 11,000 visitors attended the two-day event in Warsaw. Credit for success goes to Prof. J. A. Cope, of the New York State College of Agriculture; Chairman Clayton O. Gallett, Warsaw supervisor; Everett Clark, Wyoming County Farm Bureau manager, and Miss Helen Mahrle, County Home Bureau Agent. It was a cooperative venture on the part of farm and village people and a host of committeemen worked to "put it over."

For weeks ahead, interest was focused on selection of the "sweetest girl," to be crowned queen of the festival. Ten high schools in the county nominated candidates and from among them Anthony J. Sisti, Buffalo artist, picked Miss Elizabeth DeGolyer, Perry High School senior, to be queen. Selection of the queen was made a week ahead of the festival, to give ample time for pictures of the queen and her court to be distributed far and wide. On the opening day of the festival, in Warsaw's village park, Queen Elizabeth was crowned with pomp and ceremony by C. R. Plumb, director of the Bureau of Food Control.

The crowd was delighted with the program, which went far back into Indian lore for its features. A maple festival, by the way, is just a revival of an old Indian custom. It was the red man who discovered the process of making syrup and sugar from sap. While the Indians had no Sunday and no Sabbath as we know it, they were devout in their thankfulness to the Great Spirit of the Universe. Hence, when the syrup and sugar were made, they set aside certain days to perform acts of thanksgiving for the bounties of nature. The maple festival came first in the spring, followed in due course by the strawberry rites and so on until the green corn dance and the harvest festival in the fall.

To the Wyoming festival came Chief Nicodemus Bailey and 20 of his braves from the Tonawanda Reservation to perform the ancient rites. A school holiday was declared in the county and more than 2,000 pupils were massed in the park as Mr. Plumb was escorted to

(*Continued on Page 27*)

THE IDEA of a maple festival for New York State was suggested to Professor J. A. Cope, of the New York State College of Agriculture, two years ago when he attended a similar affair in Ohio. Finding that Ohio maple producers had considerably upped their income by changing their market for maple products from a wholesale to a retail one, Prof. Cope asked himself why New York State producers couldn't do the same. It occurred to him that an ideal place to try out the idea would be Wyoming and adjoining counties, because of their nearness to cities of Buffalo and Rochester. He suggested the idea to Everett Clark, Wyoming County Farm Bureau manager, and from that moment the Wyoming County Maple Festival began to take shape.

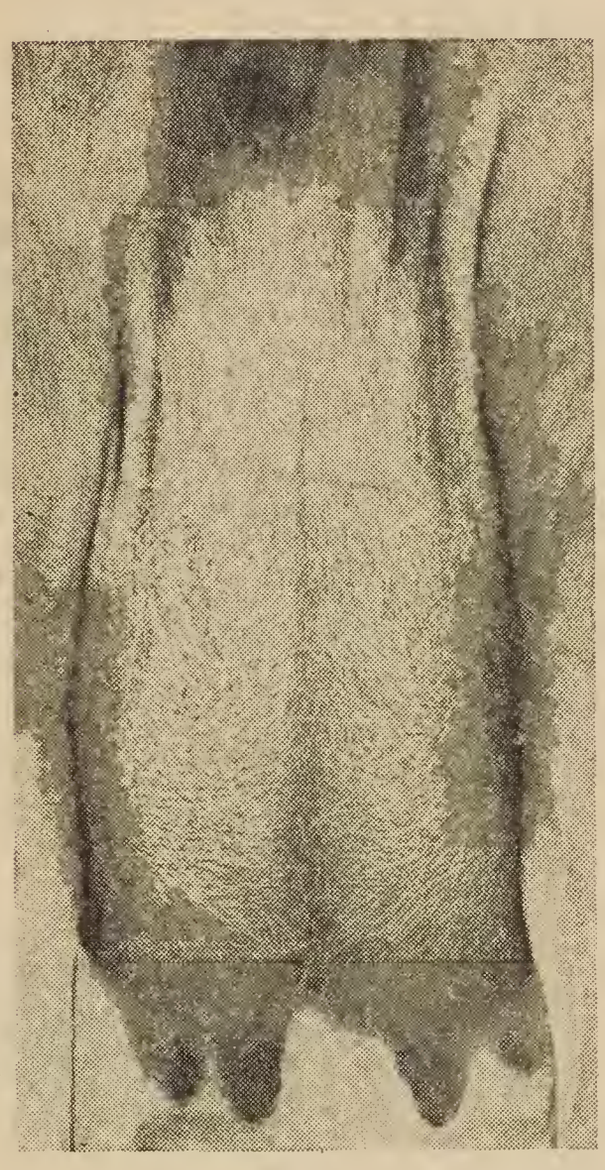
Maple producers in other communities, where maple products are produced in large quantities and sold at wholesale, should study results in Wyoming County and see what they can do to develop a retail market for their products.

NEEDED - *Better Udders*



GOOD UDDERS

1. *My idea of a good udder. It is strongly attached, exceptionally well veined, long on the floor, teats are uniformly shaped, and the udder is capacious but not too deep. During the first year of production this udder produced over 20,000 pounds of milk and in three years 63,220 pounds. Photo taken in middle of third lactation period.*





2. *This is close to the ideal of a dry udder. Note particularly the extreme length and levelness of the fore udder.*

3. *(At left) — A very satisfactory rear udder. It is wide, high, and strong in its attachment and carries plenty of width.*

By E. S. HARRISON, *Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University.*

IN THEIR PLANS for breeding better cows, many breeders are giving too little attention to good udders. Two reasons are largely responsible for the unsatisfactory udders found on so many of our dairy cows. In the past, the dairy cow has been judged largely on the basis of production during a single lactation period. Frequently certain udder defects, particularly pendulous udders, do not seriously influence production during early lactations. A heifer with a definitely pendulous udder may turn in an outstanding record of performance with her first or second calf. On the basis of a single lactation record, it would appear that strength of udder attachment is of little importance.

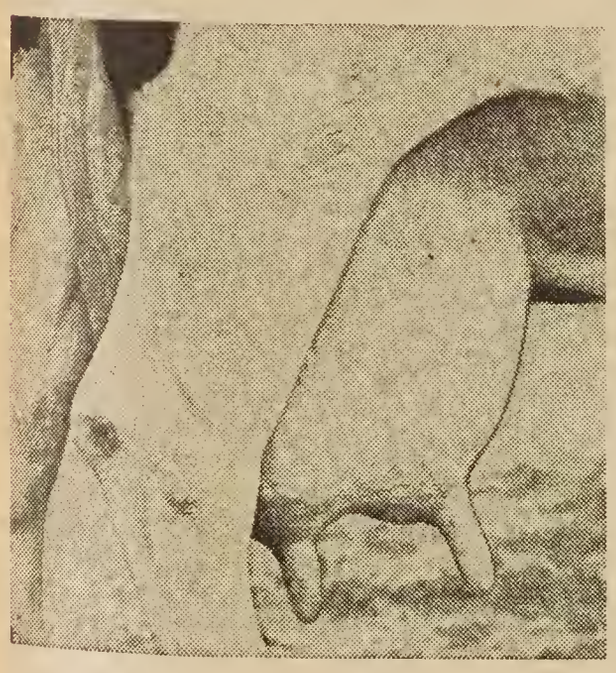
But a pendulous udder becomes more pendulous with each succeeding lactation, and as it does so, the bad influence upon production becomes greater. Such an udder is also difficult to milk dry, is more likely to be injured and is more susceptible to mastitis. These factors all tend to lower the lifetime performance record which is the true measure of a cow's value. With an increase in herd testing, the dairy cow in the future will be judged more and more on the basis of lifetime performance. As this change takes place, the importance of correct udder conformation will be properly emphasized.

A second reason responsible for the unsatisfactory udder conformation of our dairy cows is our failure to emphasize udders in judging and in selection. Many of the show awards in 1936, especially in our Holstein shows, would have been quite different had the proper emphasis been placed on the udder. There has been a tendency to overlook udder faults and favor good body conformation. At the Royal Winter Fair in Canada a cow must have a good udder to be considered and I saw more good udders in this great Holstein show than were exhibited at several of our leading shows combined.

The conformation or shape of an udder is determined by breeding. If a cow has a pendulous, low-hanging udder, it means that her sire, or her dam, or both, transmitted factors responsible for the deficiency. If such a cow is mated with a bull whose dam and granddams had pendulous udders, and the resulting offspring is a female, the defect will be exaggerated. On the other hand, if a cow with a pendulous udder is mated with a bull that is transmitting factors for good udder attachments, the defect will tend to be corrected in the offspring.

Several different udder defects are illustrated on this page. Some are more serious than others but all defects can be corrected at very little expense through a constructive breeding program. First, check up on the common defects in your own herd. The pictures on this page will help. Then, on the basis of what you find, select a bull who gives promise of being able to correct the defects.

In studying the udders in your herd, keep definitely in mind what constitutes a satisfactory udder. Pictures 1, 2 and 3 show some good points. Pictures 4, 5, 6 and 7 illustrate some of the things to avoid. They are worth studying.



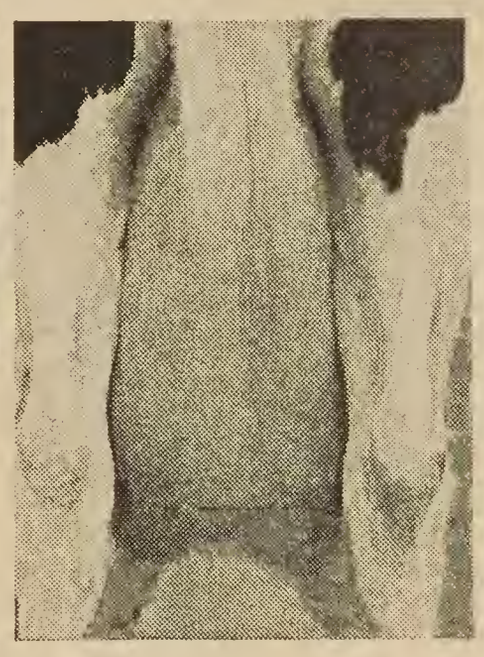
BAD UDDERS

4. *The side view of an udder that is short on the floor and definitely pendulous. Note that in Picture 1, the floor of the udder is well above a level of the hocks, while in this udder its floor is several inches below the level of the hocks. The cow's second year production was 16,589 pounds of milk; the next year only 10,838 pounds.*



5. *Rear view of an udder that is badly halved, with an undesirable bottle-shaped teat.*

6. *A rear view of the udder shown in Picture 4. When this cow is fresh, she is very difficult to milk, and the care of her udder presents a serious problem.*



7. *(At left)—An udder that is short on the floor, tight, and lacks capacity. The teats are also too large and placed too close together. One of these teats was stepped on at time of last freshening.*

THE Editorial PAGE

★ ★ ★ ★ BY E. R. EASTMAN ★ ★ ★ ★

An Old Letter

CAREFULLY preserved among Mother's papers at the time of her death was this old letter, written in ink now badly faded, on stationery showing a picture of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac:

"Portsmouth, Virginia,
July 11th, 1862.

"Dear Brother: I received your letter today and was glad to hear from you but sorry to hear that you are in trouble & if it was in my power to help you I would help you in a minute. But as things are shaped in such a condition & the Battallion are on the way to Suffolk that it is not in my power to come. I told the Col. of the affair and he said that it was of no use to try to get a furlough as it is no telling when we shall go to Richmond. I offered him $50 if he would have me on my way home in one week. He is to work now. But he will not make out as so many of the Boys have deserted & sick that there is not 500 men fit for duty. If there is any way or thing that I can do for you I will do it. If it was in a time of peace or if we had good luck at Richmond then there would be a better sight for me. I am detailed at Portsmouth to help get the things off to the next stopping place which will be Suffolk. I am well. I expect to join the rest of the Reg. in a few days then perhaps I shall see Chas. & the Boys. Give my respects to all.

From your Brother,
Dwight.

"P. S. Please excuse this as I only have 10 minutes to write and report as soon as you can and let me know how things are shaped & if I can do anything here for you I will do it at once."

The letter was written by Dwight Eastman, my uncle, to an elder brother at home in Berkshire, Tioga County, New York. I don't know what the trouble mentioned in the letter was, but I do know that Dwight did not get his permission to come home then or ever. Later he was taken ill and today that homesick boy sleeps in his "faded coat of blue," as do thousands of his comrades, in an unknown grave somewhere in Virginia.

The Charles to whom he refers was my father, another brother in the same regiment. When the War broke out, Charles ran away from home, walking 16 miles to Owego, the county seat, to enlist. His father (my grandfather) went after him and made him come home to say goodby to his mother before departing for the South. Later Dwight and Dufay, another brother, enlisted, and then their father said that he ought to go also to look after them. So grandfather joined the army, but he was too old to stand it. Exposure and hardship ruined his health and he died shortly after the War.

I bring up this intimate family history, this tragedy of another day, because it was typical of the suffering and the sacrifices of almost every family of those bad times in both North and South. No mother needs much imagination to know what mothers of those times suffered, with the husbands and sons of so many of them fighting on the battlefields or lying in filthy prisons. No mother needs to be told what grandmother suffered when she heard of Dwight's death, particularly when she knew how badly he wanted to see her.

I grew up on these stories of the sacrifices made by those of my father's generation who helped to preserve this America. One of my earliest memories is of Father on a horse in his cavalry uniform at the head of a long procession led by the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, marching to the village cemetery to decorate the graves of the soldier dead. Is it any wonder, then, that those of us who were in intimate touch with the soldiers of the Rebellion, or more recently with those of the World War, grow impatient with the lack of appreciation by many now of the great heritage which has been handed down to us? *Memorial Day should mean far more to us than it does.* It should be a time of greater emphasis on the principles for which generations of Americans have sacrificed so much, and which have made this country a land of greater freedom and opportunity for the individual than any other in the world.

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."



Wolves in Sheep's Clothing

PRINTED in New York City is a tabloid sheet called "The Daily Worker," alleged to be published by communists in the interests of communism.

A recent issue contained the following statement which should be of great interest to dairymen everywhere:

"It was the organization of the Milk Consumers' Protective Committee, based on the idea that it is best to keep prices down before they go up, that won the battle against the increase in the cost of milk last summer.....Forty-five labor, welfare and consumers' groups have now affiliated themselves to the Milk Consumers' Protective Committee. The successful beginning of the Committee which won its fight to keep the price of milk down last summer put the idea of a permanent organization into the heads of the Committee."

In my opinion this is one of the most dangerous moves from the farmer's standpoint that has occurred in a long time. Representatives of radical communist labor organizations come to milk hearings and to the Legislature at Albany and tell how they are the farmer's friends. But their real purpose every time is to build a strong radical organization in the city, with the ultimate policy of completely controlling the entire milk business in order to keep the price of milk down. Make no mistake about this: *a low retail price of milk in the city means starvation prices to farmers every time.*

Chiefly because of the demands of the consumer through health departments, and because of the high costs of union labor, milk prices in the city have to be reasonably high in order to have anything left for the farmer. After union labor and the dealer take out their costs and profits, even though they may be justified, the farmer takes what is left, if and when there *is* anything left. Retail milk prices are not high compared with other food prices. Why ride milk prices all the time?

Organizing Hired Men

THE American Federation of Labor has announced a nation-wide campaign to unionize 240,000 hired men on American farms.

Having worked as a hired man both by month and by day, I have never forgotten the way things look to him. In spite of the hard work and the long hours, there is no other job where employers and employees are so close together in understanding as they are on the farms. To succeed, the farmer himself works side by side with his hired help, and in many cases welcomes him at his table and in his home as a member of his own family. He does not ask the hired man to work longer or harder than he works himself. While hired men may not be paid as well as they think they should be, in most cases they get all the farmer can afford to pay, which is often more in actual cash than the farmer receives himself. All of us know of cases where a hired man stays on year after year and is a real partner in the business, taking just as much interest in it as does the employer.

But if hired men are going to listen to the oily tongues of the walking delegates from the city who know nothing of farm problems, labor conditions are going to change on American farms, and not to the benefit of the hired man. You cannot force blood out of a turnip, nor can you force farmers to pay wages that the farm income does not justify. Where the hired man feels that an injustice is being done, his answer is not in paying a tax in support of a labor union, but in talking it over frankly with the man with whom he works from day to day.

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM going to lay the responsibility for this story on the Scotch friend who told it to me. He said a Scotch farmer said to his son one day:

"Sandy, I want you to go to the neebor's and see hoo much he will board oor six coos for."

On his return Sandy replied:

"Faither, he says he'll board them for $5.00 a week."

"Guid gracious!" exclaimed the father, "that's far too much. Go back an' see if ye canna get him cheaper."

On the second return Sandy reported:

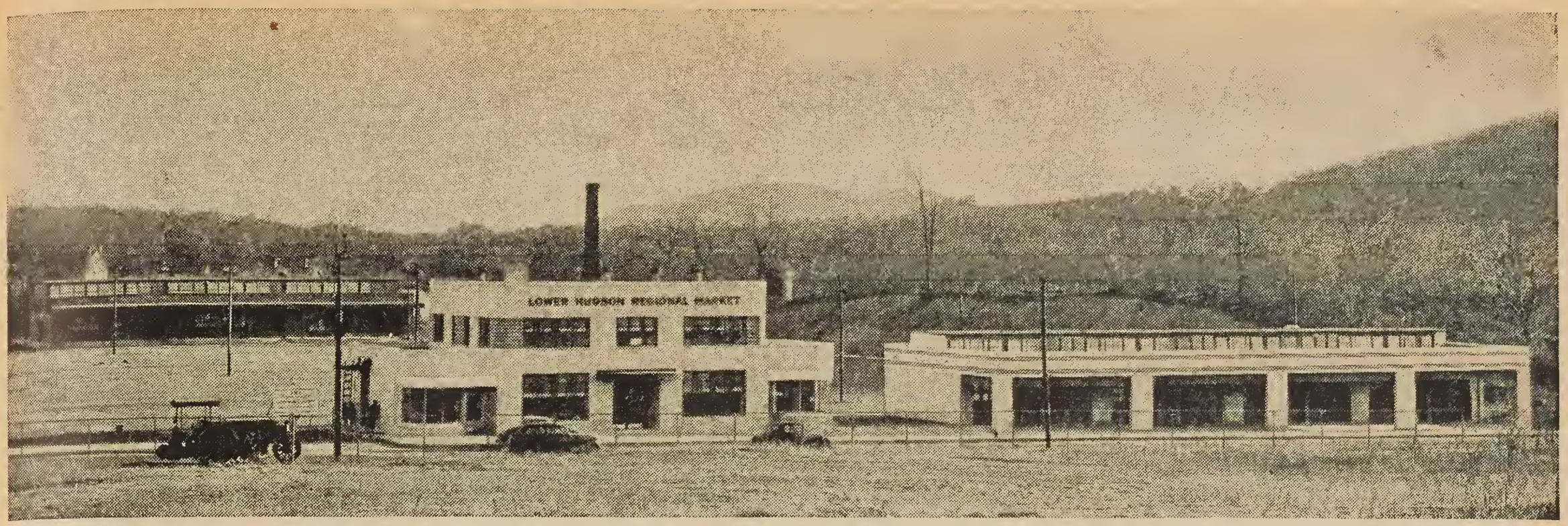
"Faither, he says he'll board them for $3.00 a week."

"That's better," said the father, "but whit aboot the manure?"

To which Sandy replied:

"At that price, Faither, there'll be nae manure!"

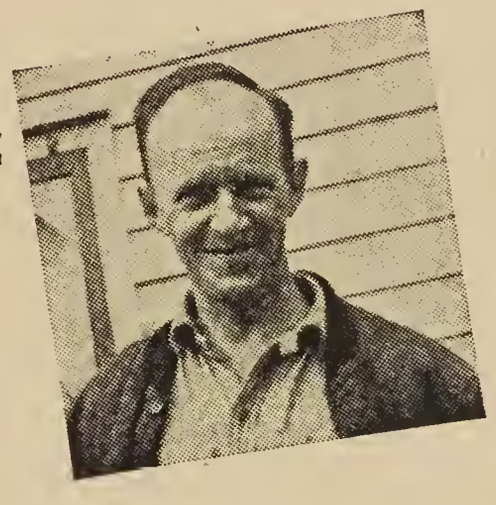
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842.* **Volume 134, No. 11.** Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Editorial and Advertising offices at Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Advertising Representatives, E. Katz, Special Advertising Agency.—Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of Mareh 6, 1879 — Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, president and editor; Hugh L. Cosline, associate editor; Fred W. Ohm, production manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, household editor; Warren Ranney, art editor; Contributing editors: L. B. Skeffington, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Frank App, Paul Work, L. E. Weaver, J. C. Huttar; I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager; E. C. Weatherby, secretary and circulation manager; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Subscription price payable in advance. $1 a year, 3 years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and Foreign, $2 a year.



General view of the Lower Hudson Regional Market at Newburgh, N. Y., which opened for business May 15, showing, in the left foreground, the Administration Building with the jobbers' stores building on the right. Across the ten-acre trading area and backed against a new spur of the Erie Railroad is the building housing the three commission houses which have leased space on the new market. All buildings are of fireproof construction and the total project cost approximately $266,000.

The New NEWBURGH MARKET

Opened for Business on May 15, Market Serves Farmers of Eight Counties



Samuel B. Phelps of Walden, N. Y., manager of the Lower Hudson Regional Market at Newburgh.

by ORRIN T. PIERSON

TWENTY MILES from my farm is the new $266,000 Lower Hudson Regional Market at Newburgh. I know I am speaking for most of my fellow farmers of this section when I say we are looking forward to the operation of this new venture with the highest hopes. It marks the latest, and in some respects the most interesting, step in the long campaign to improve farmer marketing facilities in New York State.

For the Newburgh market and its smaller "feeder" at Poughkeepsie across the Hudson River are the first to have been jointly constructed by a special Authority created by the State Legislature under the Regional Market Authority Law of 1933. The $800,000 Central New York Market at Syracuse for which another Authority was created at the same time was supposed to have been opened about the same time as that at Newburgh, but difficulties in construction and in securing financing through the Federal Public Works Administration have delayed its opening until some time next fall.

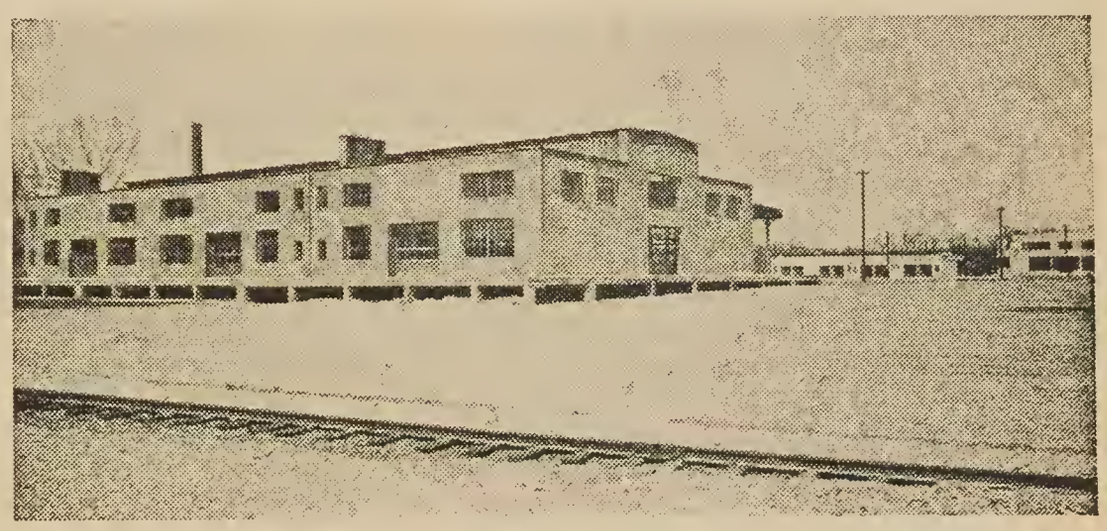
In brief, these two big modern markets differ from any which have been constructed so far in the United States in that the Authorities are public corporations which are, nevertheless, operated by local boards in the districts which they serve. They are identical in formation with the Authorities which have, for more than twenty years, operated the Ports of New York and Albany without any hint of the graft or inefficiency that so often accompany public enterprises. The Authorities are empowered to borrow money but the debts which they incur are not responsibilities of the communities in which they operate. They are administered, in the case of the markets, by boards of directors, consisting of two representatives from each of the counties comprising the districts, one of each of these two county representatives to be a farmer. (Of the sixteen directors of the Newburgh market from the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, Rockland, Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam, all but three are farmers.) These directors serve without pay and appoint a salaried staff to operate the markets. The manager at Newburgh is a good friend of this writer, Samuel B. Phelps of Walden, N. Y., a successful dairyman and leader in rural activities. In Syracuse, the manager is E. J. Lonis, dairy farmer, produce grower, and State Assemblyman.

The board of directors of the Newburgh market consists of Mr. Phelps, Wendell E. Phillips and Michael Tighe, Orange County; E. F. Cary and E. Stuart Hubbard, Dutchess; Dewitt Crowell and Leslie Herring, Ulster; A. D. Davies and Henry Paul, Rockland; Dewitt C. Haight, Westchester, and Lewis Nichols, Putnam (these two counties are considered as a unit); Guy Kelly and Peter Chambers, Delaware; John Mapes and Mercein Skinner, Sullivan. Of this group, Mr. Cary is treasurer of the Luckey-Platt store, Poughkeepsie, Mr. Phillips is Mayor of Port Jervis and Mr. Skinner is a Monticello business man. Mr. Davies is president of the board, Mr. Tighe, treasurer, and Mr. Phelps, secretary.

The Administration Building, jobbers' stores and commission house quarters are all of fireproof brick, concrete and tile construction. The first-named building is particularly attractive, with its modernistic design, large window space, rounded corners and handsome interior trim. It contains the executive offices, two other offices and a large loft upstairs, with public waiting room and restaurant downstairs. There are four jobbers' stores in the annex while across the trading area are quarters for three commission houses with truck-loading platforms in front and corresponding platforms in the rear for handling shipped-in produce from the spur built to the market by the Erie Railroad. At present, the commission houses have all been leased, much to the relief of the management of the market. While none of the jobbers' stores or offices have been rented, Mr. Phelps is confident that as soon as the market begins active operation they will be filled. Rental of stall space by farmers at the rate of $50 on a yearly basis, $100 to truck dealers and $25 a year to buyers, has not started yet. At Poughkeepsie, one assured rental income has been secured from the filling station operated in conjunction with it.

Figuring conservatively on its various rentals, the management expects approximately $4,500 for a yearly income in excess of all expenses, chief item of which will be re-payment of the PWA loan which, at present, is scheduled to begin in 1938 but which Mr. Phelps hopes to get deferred, in view of the year's delay in opening the market.

There is a big flat trading area of ten acres at Newburgh, quite a contrast to the cramped curb markets that are the rule in our small cities hereabouts or to the congested, graft-ridden, odoriferous markets of New York City and Brooklyn, where the bulk of our produce has gone hitherto.



View taken from the rear of the Lower Hudson Regional Market shows facilities for unloading from freight cars at the commission houses, as well as the spur built by the Erie Railroad.

It is the contention of those who back the Authority plan of market construction and operation as opposed to farmer cooperatives or operation by municipalities or (*Turn to Page* 10)



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FAMILY TREES *of* Some Potato Varieties

By E. V. HARDENBURG



Courtesy Cornell University.

Early Ohio, a seedling of Early Rose, and probably the earliest variety of commercial importance in the United States.

POTATOES, like folks, have a family tree. If they could talk, some of our best known varieties might brag a bit about their ancestry. The proudest ancestor of all might well be the variety Rough Purple Chili which was obtained by the Reverend Chauncey Goodrich of Utica, N. Y., from South America in 1851. Mr. Goodrich set out to breed new varieties which would resist the late blight disease then threatening to wipe out the existing varieties. From Rough Purple Chili he obtained a seedling which he named Garnet Chili. Garnet Chili is today grown in Bermuda for shipment to America and by the Italian market gardeners near San Francisco. Garnet Chili gave rise to such well known varieties as Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Late Rose, and Dakota Red. In turn, Early Rose gave us Irish Cobbler, Bliss Triumph, Burbank, and Early Ohio. The famous Idaho baking potato is none other than Russet Burbank, a mutation or sport from Luther Burbank's Burbank Seedling. Probably no other single variety has been productive of more valuable commercial sorts than the Early Rose, a grandchild of the old Rough Purple Chili.

Perhaps the next most important family tree is that known as the Excelsior group. This also came from seed and tubers imported from South America. About the oldest varieties in this group are Lady Finger, Jersey Pinkeye, and Early June, which will be remembered by a few of our oldest living potato growers. The outstanding parent of the Excelsior group was the variety Excelsior. It gave rise to such important varieties as White Star, Charles Downing, Green Mountain and Brownell's Peachblow. White Star is gone from cultivation but Green Mountain is one of the most important varieties grown. Charles Downing is still grown to a limited extent in the northwest potato states. Brownell's Peachblow is the leading variety in the markets of Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, and it is grown in Colorado under the name of Red McClure or Perfect Peachblow.

Another family tree, once important but no longer so, is the Peachblow group. The original parent was the variety Long John or Merino Long Red introduced from the region of the LaPlatte River in South America. Long John can still be found on a few farms in Ohio and does not seem to have lost its original vigor. From it came Jersey Peachblow which in turn gave rise to Late Hoosier or McCormick. McCormick is fast disappearing but for many years, in spite of its deep eyes and poor eating quality, it was grown in the Carolinas and Maryland because of its remarkable heat tolerance.

Mention must be made of the great group of varieties belonging to the Rural family. Although record of its original parent seems to have been lost, credit for its origin belongs to Mr. E. S. Carman of River Edge, New Jersey. Mr. Carman, once publisher of the Rural New Yorker, had a hobby. It consisted of improving horticultural crops, including potatoes. Between 1882 and 1896 he placed on the market five extremely valuable potato varieties in order, Carman No. 1, Carman No. 2 but later named Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Rural Blush. These all originated as chance seedlings which out of thousands of other seedlings after years of testing had proved their worth. Excepting Rural Blush, all of these are today widely grown in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. They have persisted through the years because of their remarkable resistance to heat and drought, their good market quality and their comparative resistance to certain potato diseases. Few growers today ever heard of Mr. Carman, though they still profit from his great work. Examples of well known varieties which have since come from Carman's original productions are Petoskey or Russet Rural, Number 9, Heavyweight, Pioneer Rural and Mason Rural. Russet Rural is a sport from one of the original Rurals while Pioneer Rural is a white sport or mutant from Russet Rural. Number 9 and Heavyweight are thought to be high yielding strains selected from the White Rurals.

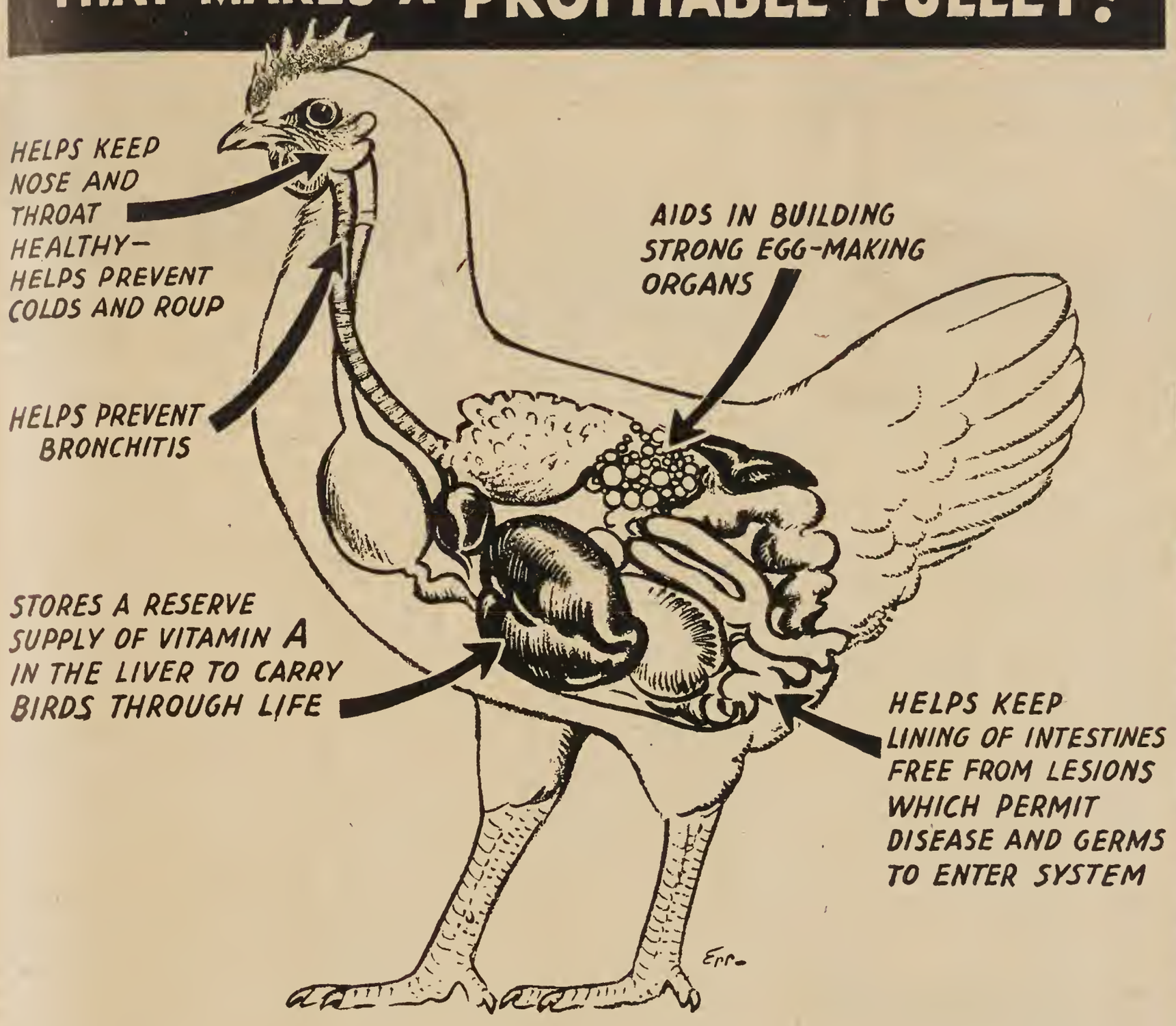
Since Carman's time, few new varieties have been developed. We are today once more in the midst of an

(*Continued on Page* 22)



One of the newer varieties. Grown by H. A. Joslyn of East Hardwick, Vt., this exhibit of Chippewas won blue ribbon at Vermont Farm Products Show.

GET THE INSIDE DEVELOPMENT THAT MAKES A PROFITABLE PULLET!



PULLETS that are grown on Purina Growing Mashes containing Pur-a-tene are developed *inside* as well as outside. It's this *inside development* that makes the difference between Purina fed pullets and pullets raised on unbalanced feeds. For Purina Mashes with Pur-a-tene, the vitamin A concentrate found in green vegetation, build added life and vigor into the vital organs of each bird, as illustrated above.

Pur-a-tene helps to strengthen the membranes of the nose and throat, the lungs, gizzard and intestine and causes them to act as a natural armor against disease germs and infections. You *see* the difference in *extra* growth, brighter combs, smoother plumage, longer life and highest sustained production.

This year, with higher egg prices and lower feed costs a sure forecast for fall and winter, you have all the more to gain by growing your pullets on Purina and getting them big and ready for profitable laying. See your Purina dealer for Growena (complete feed), or Purina Growing Chow if you prefer the mash and grain method of feeding. Feed it from the time your birds are six weeks old until they reach the nests. You'll *reap* the difference Purina makes in the high-priced egg harvest this fall!

COMPLETE

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FEED WITH GRAIN



Listen in for Chic Martin and the Purina Singers every weekday except Saturday, over your favorite radio station.

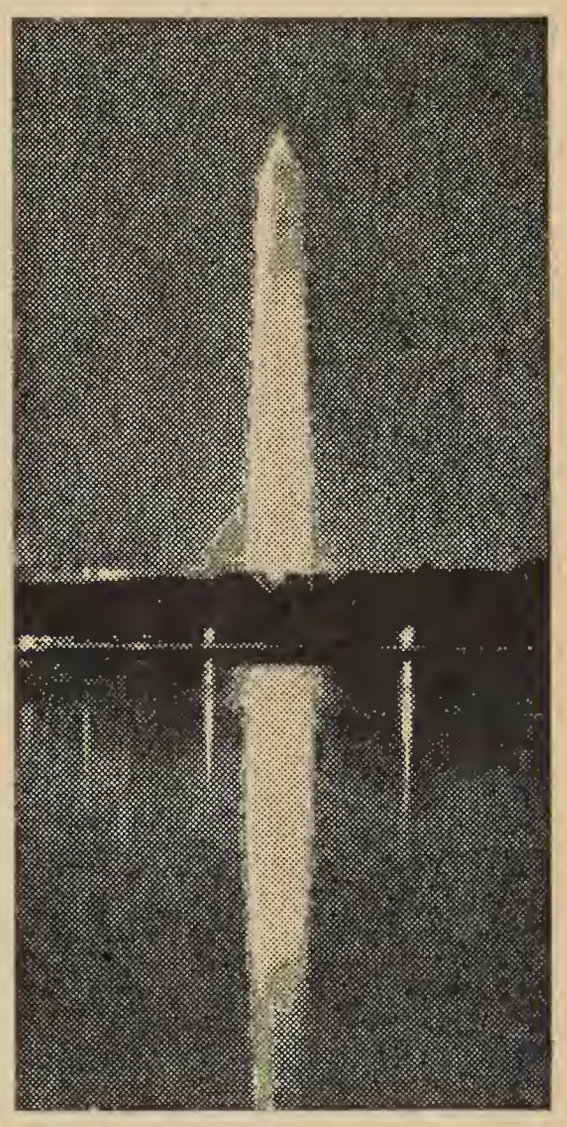


Take Your Pick



THE tip of the Washington Monument at Washington, D.C., is made of aluminum. When the monument was built fifty years ago, aluminum was a semi-precious metal and the monument's cap was a rare and expensive novelty. Today aluminum costs just a few cents a pound.

Many things that were rare and almost impossible for our fathers and grandfathers are commonplace to us today. To children born in a city at present, the horse is a novelty and an automobile a necessity. Radios, telephones, electric appliances, airplanes, all have widened our world and increased our opportunities for living.



NOT long ago I had an interview with the famous Hindu patriot, Mahatma Gandhi. He asked me if all of these material benefits which had come to Americans had brought corresponding mental, social, and spiritual advances.

I wonder. Judged by H. G. Wells' measure of man's accomplishments, I am afraid the answer for most of us is disappointing. Mr. Wells writes:

> "Wealth, notoriety, place and power are no measure of success whatever. The only true measure of success is the ratio between what we might have done and what we have been on the one hand, and the thing we have made of ourselves on the other."

■ ■ ■ ■

ALL modern improvements have increased our opportunities for better health, mental growth, social contacts, and a deepening of our spiritual lives. But compared to what our fathers and grandfathers made of their opportunities for living, I wonder how many of us can be proud of the thing we are doing and of what we are making of ourselves?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Before the
SUPREME COURT
was constituted--



Mutual Insurance was an established institution

IN 1752 — Benjamin Franklin and his associates founded the first insuranee eompany in Ameriea — a *mutual* company.

IN 1794 — John Marshall, and Thomas Jefferson were active in the organization of the first insuranee eompany in Virginia — again a *mutual* organization.

The founders of our eountry planned well all they did and the institution of mutual insurance was not the least of their achievements. It has proved itself under all conditions for 185 years.

IN 1914 — the Utiea Mutual Insuranee Company was organized, meeting all the requirements of this present day, yet retaining those fundamental principles of the mutual plan that have been time-tested and proved.

IN 1937 — with a baekground of 23 years experienee in serving the insurance publie, the Utica Mutual is New York State's largest mutual casualty company.

To motorists it furnishes sound proteetion at a lower net cost with serviee, prompt, effiieient and nation-wide.

UNQUESTIONED STABILITY

Financial Statement as of Dec. 31, 1936

Assets	$10,975,390.87
Liabilities	8,906,514.89
Surplus to Policyholders	$2,068,875.98

Securities carried at $350,948.78 in the above statement are deposited for purposes required by law.

UTICA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: UTICA, N. Y. ORGANIZED 1914.

19 YEARS Average Annual
SAVING
TO MOTORISTS
20%

Please send full information on my car. AA-1
Make..... Year..... Model.....
Name .....
Address .....
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James Morse of Levanna, N. Y., sowed sweet clover on this field when oats were 6 inches high. This picture was taken on May 30 the following year. That was three years ago and the field still shows a good ability to withstand dry weather. Last summer the field grew upright oats which won first prize at State Fair. When seeding legumes, Mr. Morse uses from 300 to 500 pounds of superphosphate.

Crop Hints

A COMMON but seldom realized fault of home gardens is planting seed too thick or, putting it another way, failure to thin sufficiently. Whatever the cro may be, give each plant room to grow. Result will be a bigger crop of better quality.

Another common mistake is spreading the manure too thin. Reason is not economy but a wrong idea of how much a garden needs. A rough rule is to put on what you think is enough, then double it.

* * *

Pasture Improvement Works

CLIFFORD NOYES of Franklin County, Maine, is enthusiastic over results from pasture improvement. He has practically abandoned his old pasture so far as the milking herd is concerned and uses it only for young stock. He has nine acres of fertilized pasture, divided into three plots for rotation, and two acres near the barn which he uses for night pasture.

To provide grazing in August, he sows millet, feeds green oats if necessary, and plans to graze second growth on a piece of meadow cut early.

Mr. Noyes raises sweet corn and feeds cobs and corn fodder in the fall to give the pasture a three weeks rest. He plans to pasture 22 cows this summer.

* * *

Red Kidney Seed High

HIGH PRICE of seed for red kidney bean crop may tempt you to try home grown seed. Don't yield. It is not safe. Buy seed known to be from West and grown under blight free conditions. Because western red kidney seed is smaller, from 55 to 60 pounds of seed per acre is enough.

* * *

What Will Silage Cost?

THE COST of raising an acre of silage corn doesn't vary a lot, yet it costs some dairymen twice as much to grow a ton of silage as it does others. The answer to low cost is a high yield per acre.

To get that high yield:

1. Plant a good variety. Check with your county agent, or with us for varieties recommended for your county.

2. Provide fertility. A clover sod and 10 tons of superphosphated manure per acre is ideal.



3. Control weeds. Most effective cultivation is before crop is planted. Do not cultivate deep after crop is well started; cultivate to control weeds only.

* * *

Mulching Raspberries

MULCHING black raspberries with straw at rate of 5 to 6 tons per acre gave good results in Ohio. Canes in mulched plots were more vigorous, tests showed more moisture in the soil and yield was better.

Other advantages were less winterkilling and no need for cultivation. Disadvantages are fire hazard and the apparent necessity for the application of more nitrogen on mulched plots.

* * *

Pruning Raspberries

PINCH off new shoots of black raspberries, purple canes and blackberries three or four inches from the tip, early in June when shoots are 2½ feet tall. Laterals will be sturdied. You'll find it necessary to go through the patch three or four times if you want to do a good job.

Skip the red raspberries, as pinching back causes weak laterals and lots of suckers.

* * *

Cayuga Soys Grow Protein

CAYUGA SOY BEANS will grow more protein to the acre than any other crop adapted to the Northeast. Twenty-five bushels to the acre is a fair yield and analysis shows about 30 per cent of digestible protein.

Crop is planted either in rows or drilled like oats, about June 1. In rows, use three pecks of seed per acre; in drills, 7 inches apart, 8 pecks. Crop requires fairly fertile soil, inoculation, a good seed bed and cultivation early in the season. If you haven't grown the crop, better try it in rows as close together as possible and still use the cultivator.

Cayuga is the only variety of soy beans recommended to be grown for grass because it is the only one that will mature sufficiently early. If you plan to grow soy beans for hay, drill solid right after corn planting time at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Varieties recommended are Manchu, Gunfield, Black Eyebrow, Wilson.



You Can't Afford to take chances

with rising feed prices, drought and low-cost competition. Put your dairy business on the sound foundation with a

Harder Silo

and its economical silage production.

Let us tell you—

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
74 SO. GRAND ST., COBLESKILL, N. Y.

DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKING MACHINE, complete. 2½ years old — half price. Also 750 pound Motor driven De Laval Separator.
C. L. DICKINSON, DRYDEN, NEW YORK.

What's your CHOICE OF SILO ?

Wood or masonry? Permanent or Portable? How long do you expect it to last? What do you expeet to pay? You can talk to a Craine Representative about the differences of each type . . . with *confidence.* Since we make *all* types, our only interest is *your* satisfaction.



CRAINE TRIPLE WALL — Acknowledged the best wood silo ever invented. . . Makes *better* silage . . . bigher in feed value. Insulated against frost. No hoops to tighten. Stands straight and true for *decades.*

CRASCO WOOD STAVE—Choice staves, accurately beveled, tongued and grooved. Handsome new wood dome roof. Refrigerator type rabbeted doors that fit flush with silo walls on inside.

CRAINE NATCO — Famous Natco Tile. New, acid-resisting metal dome roof, door system, and ladder. Handsome—durable—frost-resistant.

NEW KOROK—The latest Craine development. New, hard, durable tile staves that *reduce absorption* of moisture. Air-cell construction keeps heat *in,* cold *out.* No mortar joints. No cement. New doors and ladder. New beauty.

WRITE for prices, free literature, and beautiful book of Craine-built Silos.

CRAINE, INC.
56 Pine St. Norwich, N.Y

CRAINE 8 SILOS

FENCING COSTS SLASHED
PARMAK ONE WIRE ELECTRIC FENCER

Makes FENCING COST as LOW as $5 a MILE when using single used barbed wire on driveo stakes. Fence entire farm. New "Super-Activator" principle gives sting that holds stock. Uses SAFE, 6 volt current — dry cells last many mooths.



SENT ON TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS Try it on your farm before deciding.
AGENTS—DEALERS WANTED. Sensational low price now—be the first to your locality. Write today.
PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO., *Established 1923*
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GET *this silo at* TODAY'S PRICE!

If you'll need a silo next fall or a year later, now is the time to order it.

The cost of lumber, steel and labor has gone up and is going higher. Our prices are still the same but *subject to change without notice.* Order now and you get present low prices, taking delivery when you want it.

And it's the Unadilla you'll want — famous for convenience, enduring strength and good silage. So send today for catalog, and our lowest prices.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.



UNADILLA SILOS



Dorsett, one of the leading new commercial varieties. New varieties of strawberries come from four main sources: 1. chance seedlings found by farmers; 2. result of breeding by farmers as a hobby; 3. breeding for new varieties by colleges and experiment stations; 4. experimental work done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. It was this latter source which gave us the Dorsett; also Fairfax and Blakemore.

Pod Spot *of* BEANS

By M. B. CUMMINGS,
Vermont College of Agriculture.

POD SPOT is a disease of beans; it affects pods and beans. Some years it does a lot of damage; but it can be controlled by giving attention to seed stock, to soil and crop rotation, and by being careful not to work among beans in moist weather. There are two kinds of rust, one that is more correctly called anthracnose, and one true rust.

Most gardeners recognize common rust, correctly called anthracnose, by the roundish sunken spots with dark-brown or black borders and pink centers which come on the young pods. It also produces elongated, sunken, dark-red cankers on the stems and leaf veins and grows through the pods and causes rusty-looking spots on the ripe seed. The casual fungus lives over winter in the seeds and attacks the young seedlings. Pod-spot is most serious in moist, cool seasons and often does not occur in dry, hot summer.

Pod spot can be prevented. No seed treatment has been found entirely successful, as the fungus is under the seed coat, where fungicides can not reach it without also killing or injuring the embryo. Rotation of crops helps. Save seed for planting from perfectly healthy pods which show no spots, or secure seed having the least possible amount of spotting and discard any showing the slightest discoloration. Use rust-resistant varieties, such as Well's Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney, White Imperial, and Nova Scotia Marrow, as these all belong to the dry shell-bean type.

The true rust, according to plant doctors, is caused by a fungus closely related to that responsible for the common grain rust. It appears mainly on the leaves as tiny red pustules, which later become black, and cause the leaves to turn yellow and fall on the ground. The disease is also carried in or on the seed.

This true rust can also be prevented. Several rust-resistant varieties are available for planting where rust often causes much loss. For dry shell beans use Robust, Bird Eye, or Yellow Eye, Large-seed Bayo, and Mexican Red; for snap beans use Bush Type Green Pod, Hodson Green Pod, Late Refugee, Early Refugee, and Black Valentine; for wax-podded use Golden Eye, Hodson Wax, and Wardwell; for pole beans select Green Podded, Tennessee Wonder, or Horticultural Pole; and for wax-podded varieties select one of the following: Indian Chief, Everbearing, and Mont d'Or.

HOW COULD ANY TRUCK MATCH DODGE PERFORMANCE?

When Only Dodge of the Lowest-Priced Trucks Gives You All These High-Priced Features

Dodge Dealers Invite Truck Buyers to Get a Copy of the New 1937 "Show-Down" Score Card that Lets You Compare the Lowest-Priced Trucks for Yourself, Feature by Feature

FACTS beat claims any day. Owners report that "New 1937 Dodge trucks are setting new performance records...are saving up to $8 and $10 a month on gas alone." With owners from coast to coast spreading good news like this, no wonder new thousands are switching to Dodge trucks. So, do this before you buy any truck: Check up on the combination of quality features you get in the low-priced Dodge—you'll find it's a combination of money-saving advantages not offered *anywhere* else. Get a show-down. Compare...see how far ahead Dodge is! See your Dodge dealer today.

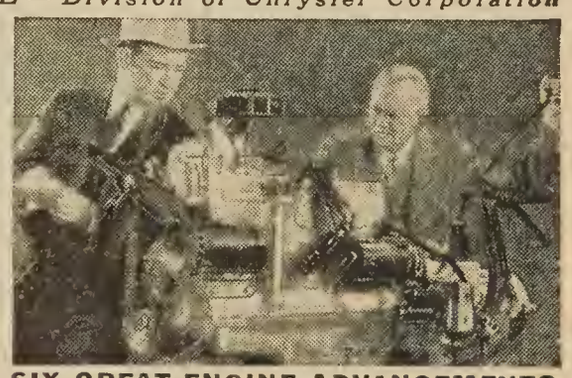
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GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES—Pioneered by Dodge on lowest-priced trucks—stop quick—safe—save money on tires and brake linings.



SAFETY-STEEL CAB—Not only safer—this cab is better finished, more comfortable to ride in...and it's built to last years longer.



SIX GREAT ENGINE ADVANCEMENTS—Dodge gives you a six-cylinder "L"-Head engine with 6 special gas and oil saving features.



New 1937 Dodge 1½-Ton Stake, 6-Cyl., "L"-Head Engine, 2 Wheelbases, 9′ and 12′ Bodies.



SEE THE NEW 1937 DODGE passenger cars, now on display at Dodge dealers' showrooms. Only a few dollars more than lowest-priced cars. Big savings on gas, oil and upkeep. Switch to Dodge and save money!

LOW DOWN PAYMENTS—LOW MONTHLY TERMS Special terms to farmers. You'll find that easy terms can be arranged to fit your budget, at low cost, through Commercial Credit Company.

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- **FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE**—Pioneered by Dodge in low-priced 1½-ton trucks.
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BROWN SWISS

FOR

Profitable and Economical FOUR PERCENT Production

Dairymen are fast indicating their preference for this breed because of beauty—hardiness — long-lived producing ability. Bulls cross well on all breeds; quickly build up common and grade herds.

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CIDER Presses, Pumps, Filters, Supplies. Two good used presses. Booklet A facts for cider and vinegar makers free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

FOR SALE — Cutler Apple Grader No. 28081. Double Capacity — Reasonable. NEW JERSEY FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., Glassboro, N.J.

PARKER ELECTRIC FENCER A MIRACLE INVENTION

Automatic Discharge

No flashing off and on, no radio interference, no return shock to harm person or beast.

Animals touching fence will get a jolt and they will jump back. Will stop the most stubborn animal. Person or animal caught on fence will stop current from flowing in less than two seconds by automatic discharge of controller.

Dealer, be first in your territory. Farmers are demanding demonstrations in preference to other circuit breaking types. Write for circular.

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CIGARS! We'll pay you to help us: Send name, address 6 cigar smokers and $2.20, receive 100 triple value Havana blend Carnetelas. Satisfaction or money back. One to customer. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., 630 North 36th, Paducah, Kentucky.

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Coon Hounds— Three well broken coon hounds, sold on trial; also litter of well bred coon hound pups, Buckfield and Black and tan breeding. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

PED. COLLIE PUPS—Males $15; $20; Females $10.—Unped. $10; $5. P. McCULLOUGH, MERCER, PA.

Collies— Shep $5 — rat dogs $2 — cross-bred farm-rat dogs $1. MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.

English Setter—Bird dog; watch; house broken; beauty—$25. Fine saddle outfit, Carbine. J. Aldrich, W. Fairlee, Vt.

FACTS ABOUT MOBILOIL MILLIONS OF FARMERS LEARNED LAST SUMMER





"Mobilize" Now for Fall Profits!

Shrewd planning includes Mobiloil for crankcases —Mobilgrease for bearings. It's a money-saving combination for U. S. farmers.

BEFORE YOU BUY any oil this spring—remember last summer: long hours, film-cracking heat—what a beating tractors took that used poor oil!

But fill 'em with clean, tough Mobiloil—and they'll take punishment in stride!

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Order Mobiloil . . . Mobiloil Gear Oil and Mobilgrease, too . . . from your local dealer or agent! They'll save you money.

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SAVE WITH MOBILGREASE No. 2
The all-purpose farm grease that won't wash out, squeeze out or harden! It lasts far longer than ordinary greases—cuts down wear and operating expenses.

SOCONY-VACUUM **MOBILOIL** GARGOYLE Mobiloil
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MOTOR OIL

SWINE

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

MEDIUM YORKSHIRE ANO CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $4.00 each.
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Will ship two or more C.D.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass.
No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
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Top Quality Pigs

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From the **DAILEY STOCK FARM**
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CDME NEW ENGLANO'S FINEST FEEDING PIGS
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE & O.I.C.
HAMPSHIRE ANO BERKSHIRE CRDSSED
7- 8 WEEKS DLD, $4.00 EACH.
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Our Guarantee: A Square Oeal at All Times.

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Choice carefully selected stock—all ready for the feed trough. Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester crossed
6-7 wks old $4.35 each 8-9 wks. old $4.50 each
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All orders promptly filled and carefully crated.
Ship any number C.O.O.
BEDFORO STOCK FARM, P.O. Box 44, Bedford, Mass.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE-BERKSHIRE-POLAND-HAMPSHIRE crosses, 6-8-10-12 weeks $4.50-$5-$5.50-$6. Double Vaccination if desired 50 cents each.
P. O. DROER — CHECK — C.D.D.
Selected Boars for immediate and future service at reduced prices. CHAS. OAVIS, Carr Road, Box 11, Concord, Mass.

SWINE

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CHESTER-YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE-CHESTER — DURDC-BERKSHIRE CRDSSED
6-8 weeks old, $4.00 each — 8-10 weeks old, $4.50 each
Ship any number C.O.O. — No crating charge.
Robert Daniels 881 Mass. Ave. East Lexington, Mass.

RUGGED PIGS— Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Chester-Duroc crosses, 6 weeks to 8 weeks $4.50. 10 weeks $5.00. 12 weeks weaned shoats, $6.00. Vaccination 35c extra if required or needed. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. Crates free. CARL ANOERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs 6-7 weeks old ---------- $4.50 ea.
Pigs 8-9 weeks old ---------- 5.00 ea.
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

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6-8 wks. old $4.25 each — 8-10 wks old $4.50 each
Good feeders — fast growers.
BERKSHIRE & CHESTER—CHESTER & YDRKSHIRE
C.D.D. on approval. Carefully crated.
OLO HDMESTEAD FARM, Route 2, Lexington, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE

CHESTER and BERKSHIRE or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75: Chester Whites, 7 to 8 wks. old, $5.00.
Will Ship C.O.D. or send money order.
A. M. LUX, Telephone 1415, WOBURN, MASS.

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CHESTER & BERKSHRIE } 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.50
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Will ship two or more C.O.O.
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I'M GLAD HE USED ABSORBINE



The only way horses can thank you for using Absorbine to relieve swellings, sprains and strains is by working—right through the treatment. Nothing like Absorbine for easing sore, stiff muscles, taking away pain of swollen tendons, reducing swellings. Won't blister or remove hair. A great antiseptic too. A little goes a long way. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists.
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HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HDRSES; high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER. Chariton. Iowa

WOOL WANTED

Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants.
Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONDVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

The New Newburgh Market

(*Continued from Page* 5)

other agencies that this plan minimizes the dangers of graft and wasteful competition — two rocks on which many privately operated markets have foundered — while, at the same time, gives the farmers and other citizens of the regions served a real opportunity to participate in its operation.

Eventually, it is hoped by the Bureau of Markets of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets which has both originated and actively backed the Regional Market program that similar combined farmer and railroad terminals will be erected in Rochester, Binghamton and Utica.

Already farmers in the Albany-Troy area have organized the Capitol District Cooperative, borrowed more than $300,000 from the Bank for Cooperatives at Springfield, Mass., and, in 1934, opened their magnificent market at Menands on the road between the two cities, close to the approach to the Menands Bridge across the Hudson to New England.

This farmer-owned, farmer-controlled market has had its difficulties from political opposition and other causes but has successfully weathered the storm in its nearly three years of operation and is today one of the key links in the Regional Market program.

The Niagara Frontier Market at Buffalo is another terminal in the program. It was built by the Erie-Nickel Plate Railroad combine after a prolonged fight over market and terminal locations between it and the New York Central in which, according to Harry Crouch of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, more than $6,000,000 was wasted in a five-year struggle in which the farmers held the bag. The Niagara Frontier Market is leased on a ten-year basis by the farmers and, so far as I have been able to learn, has been able to show a consistent record of success.

Because they are public corporations, the two Authorities which have been organized for the Newburgh and Syracuse markets were authorized to borrow money and receive grants from both New York State and PWA — the former furnishing 20% and the latter 80% in each case. The State funds were made available almost at once to permit acquisition of sites, initial grading and architects' drawings, but both markets have experienced difficulties in securing PWA funds. The red tape and slowness so often incident to Federal financing and the conviction that farmers are better off when they own and operate their own business, are the chief arguments of those who favor cooperative operation as at Menands and, to a lesser extent, at Buffalo, as opposed to Authority operation.

However, our Newburgh market is open now and we farmers here in the Hudson Valley are rather proud of it. The growers of onions, celery and potatoes in Orange County's famed muck-lands, the cauliflower and cabbage men of Delaware and Sullivan Counties, the fruit growers of the great Mid-Hudson Valley in both Orange and Dutchess Counties, as well as produce growers of all the other counties, are expecting great things from it.



I'se don't e'spect I could get that job 'cause I don't know nothin' about washin' eagles.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE DATE has been definitely fixed for the conferring of the Seventh Degree at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in connection with the National Grange session in that city next November. Friday, November 12, has been designated, and at least four and possibly five classes will be necessary to take care of the great crowd of expectant initiates for the highest ritualism of this farm fraternity. The ritualistic exemplification will occur in the beautiful Zembo Mosque, which has a seating capacity of 3,000 people and is admirably equipped with stage settings, lighting effects and a complete sound system. That the Seventh Degree Grange class at Harrisburg will reach 10,000 candidates is confidently expected.

* * *

ONE of the most prosperous subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania is Mt. Joy, No. 584, in Clearfield County, which is winning much distinction for the development of the dramatic and musical talent of its members. A newly formed glee club has proved very successful and its musical contributions are widely sought. Professional training is being given to its dramatic groups and so successful have been the efforts of the latter that the Grange is now faced with the necessity of erecting a stage in its hall, which is to be done in the near future. Nearly all the members of this enthusiastic Grange are planning to take the Seventh Degree at Harrisburg next November.

* * *

FEW GRANGE veterans in the United States can match the record of continuous service possessed by Smith J. Douglass, who was a charter member of Newfield Grange in Tompkins County, New York, in 1874, and is as enthusiastic over Grange activities as he was at the beginning 63 years ago. He is the only surviving charter member of Newfield Grange and has filled almost every office on its list, as well as having given similar service in Tompkins County Pomona, besides being a Sixth and Seventh Degree Grange member. His wife, who died seven years ago, had a record of 54 years of continuous Grange membership and equally loyal service to the Order.

* * *

A GRANGE RALLY night in Minetto Grange, No. 1222, New York, brought out a record crowd of Oswego County members, and at the roll call 26 of the 38 Granges in the county responded, all giving enthusiastic reports of work done since January 1st. As the home county of State Master Raymond Cooper, Oswego ranks high, and one subordinate in the county, Hope No. 115, celebrated its 63rd anniversary recently by organizing a thriving Juvenile branch. Granby Grange in the same county has just initiated the record class of the season, comprising 28 new members, while Amboy was a close second with 21 accessions.

* * *

A BIG midsummer Grange event in Massachusetts will be Grange Day during Farm and Home Week at the State College at Amherst. This occurs on Friday, July 30, and is expected to bring to Amherst a great crowd of Grange people from all over the Bay State. A similar event tried for the first time last year was so successful that still more elaborate arrangements for this year's Grange Day are in the making.

* * *

LOUDON SURPRISE, Juvenile Grange, No. 14, in New Hampshire, is proving one of the big prize winners of present-day Grange history. Each year since its organization it has won a State Grange prize, and last December had the honor of exemplifying the Juvenile degree at the annual session of the New Hampshire State Grange. Its master last year won first prize for New Hampshire in the Juvenile highway safety essay contest and third prize in the similar National Grange contest. This Juvenile has just been awarded its third consecutive honor seal, a distinction greatly coveted because of its significance of maximum efficiency in Grange work.

* * *

WHEN A FLOOD the past year destroyed a rural schoolhouse at Westminster, Vermont, Boyden Grange, No. 157, offered the use of its hall for holding school sessions until a new schoolhouse could be provided. The offer was accepted and regular school sessions have since been continued in the Grange building, so that there has been no interruption in educational opportunities for the children of Westminster.

* * *

A PART OF the required work among the Granges of New Hampshire during the early months of the year is a discussion of the articles in the local town warrant, and in consequence the voters go to town meeting much better informed on the questions they will be called upon to settle. Usually the town officers—if not members—are invited to the Grange meeting to give information that shall increase the value of the discussion.

* * *

ONE NEW subordinate Grange in Maine, two in Massachusetts, a new Juvenile in New Hampshire, and several new halls dedicated in the different states, is the Grange record of the past 60 days among New England Granges.

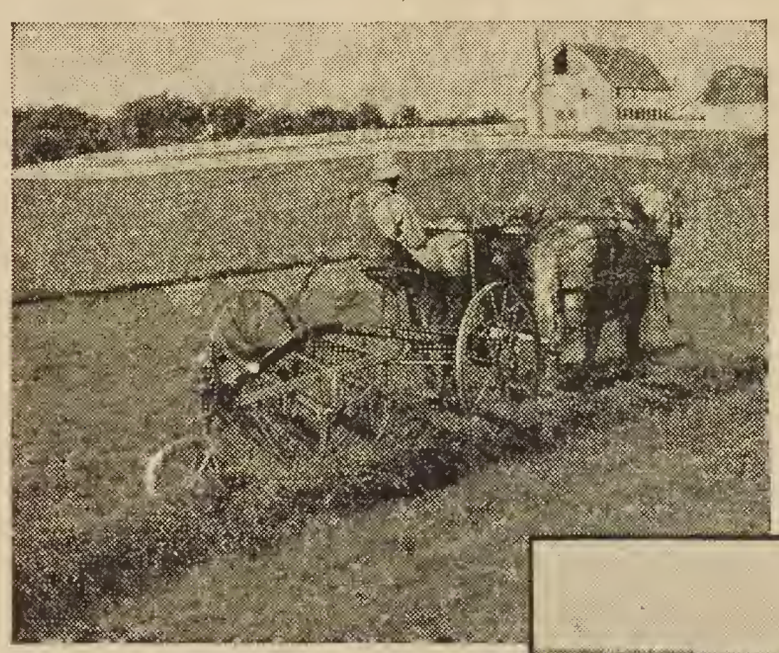
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Above: The McCormick-Deering Side-Delivery Rake is invaluable in preventing bleaching and leaf loss.

Below: Fast, economical baling being done with a McCormick-Deering Hay Press. Various sizes of horse and power presses are available in this line.





Horse and Tractor Mowers
Side-Delivery Rakes
Dump Rakes • Sweep Rakes
Tedders • Loaders
Stackers • Presses



Above: The McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower has all gears and driving mechanism, *including the ratchets*, enclosed and running in a bath of oil.



Above: The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader picks up hay from either windrow or swath.

At left: For stacking a large amount of hay, the McCormick-Deering Sweep Rake and Hay Stacker, used in combination, do the work fast. Here is a Farmall equipped with sweep rake.

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McCORMICK-DEERING

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Two Justices May Retire*

SUPREME COURT Gordian knot may be cut soon by retirement of two justices under voluntary, full-pay retirement act passed early this session. Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter may elect to quit in June, according to reports now coming from Washington. Asked about this, one justice declined to comment, and the other said: "It's all news to me."

Rumor persists, however, and many legislators seeking solution of problem raised by President Roosevelt's insistence on changing Supreme Court feel this would be happy way out of difficulty. It would allow President to appoint two new justices, without enactment of his bill which calls for 6 new members to replace or supplement those already past 70.

President's court reform measure still rests in Senate Judiciary Committee. Report on it is expected within few days, and it looks now as if vote of Committee will be 10 to 8 against it. Meantime, various compromises are being offered, one of which calls for constitutional amendment compelling retirement of future justices at age of 70 or 75.

Another compromise bill is fathered by Senator McCarran, of Nevada, who is unalterably opposed to President's effort to change viewpoint of court by packing it with 6 new justices. Said he recently:

"I oppose and will continue to oppose President's bill, because it will destroy the confidence the people have and should have in their court of last resort. If that court, which is the final arbiter of all matters involving the rights of the people, can be remolded to suit the will of any other department of the government, this would mean the court would be molded to suit the will of every changing administration.

"The confidence of the people is its greatest asset and the thing upon which this democratic form of government must rely if it is to continue through the centuries."

■ *Economize Where?*

HOW AND WHERE to cut government costs is main problem now being tackled by Congress. Since President started economy drive few weeks back, legislators have been looking this way and that for good place to economize.

To get balanced budget for 1938, President asked Congress to stay inside his budget estimates, and demanded savings by governmental departments. First economy move by House was turning down of President's plan for permanent CCC. It approved only two-year extension of it, and cut salary of CCC Director Fechner $2,000 a year.

Biggest target for economy shooters, however, is relief bill. Some House members declare President's relief figure for 1938 ($1,500,000,000) can be cut one-third without hurting anyone and with great benefit to Uncle Sam's pocketbook. Opposed to cut is WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, and certain Congressmen are even proposing minimum relief appropriation twice as large as President's estimate.

SLANT: Since 1933, this country has paid out 11 billions for relief. Emergency has now passed, private jobs are rapidly taking up the slack, and there should be corresponding cut in relief costs. Certainly this seems one of best places for government to start to economize.

■ *Corn is Shipped West*

MAY 11 witnessed one of most unusual events in history of grain trade in America. Instead of flowing from West to East, as it has for a generation, corn traffic on that date passed from Buffalo to Chicago, from East to West.

It was Argentine corn coming from Buenos Aires to New York and then to Buffalo by barge canal. Said J. A. Bushfield, manager of Farmers' National Grain Corporation:

"Argentine corn has been moving into United States in such tremendous volume as to cause amazement in grain circles."

SLANT: How's that for United States, greatest grain producing country in world? We were forced into importation of grain and too high prices for feed to dairymen and poultrymen by great drought and by Triple A crop control policy. Remember that when government asks for more authority to control production. No man or government has yet succeeded in controlling Old Man Weather.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Better Prices Cut Farm Debts

BETTER PRICES for farm products, notably potatoes, apples and hay, helped many Northeastern farmers reduce their debts during past year, according to President E. H. Thomson of Springfield Land Bank.

Payments on land bank mortgages improved until over 90% of the 28,500 mortgage loans outstanding have all matured installments paid up. Comparable figure for year ago was 86% in good standing.

Both demand for farm real estate and prices of farm land show little change, Thomson says, but demand for Land Bank loans to finance new purchases is on up trend. Land Bank loans to refinance old debts continue in substantial volume, although local funds from private individuals and banks are more plentiful.

"Farming is a Biological Business"

Outlining agriculture's need for special credit facilities, W. I. Myers, FCA governor, told New York Bankers' Association, "We cannot devise any way of producing six months' crops and two-year old heifers in 60 to 90 days; nor can we finance these operations successfully with the 60 to 90 day paper which predominates in commercial and industrial financing. Farming is a biological business governed by factors of weather, soil and seasons; and it cannot leave these factors out of consideration in arranging its financing.

"With less need for stop-gap farm financing, the Farm Credit Administration is giving more attention to the cooperative features of the system which now includes over 800,000 farmers, making up altogether the largest credit organization in the world.

"Through cooperative credit facilities, farmers are obtaining long-term mortgage loans to purchase farms, to refinance debts; short-term production loans for crops and livestock; and loans to farmers' cooperative business groups. In the main, these loans are being made with money borrowed in investment markets of the nation and reloaned to farmers through their own cooperative credit agencies at reasonable rates of interest and on terms adapted to their farming needs."

■ *Hidden Taxes Get Everybody*

SET BACK $116 a year by hidden taxes is average $18 a week laborer or clerk who owns no property. In other words, government takes 12 cents out of every dollar he earns, according to study just completed by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Analysis of tax and sales records of 206 manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers shows that invisible taxes contained in retail food prices average 7.1 per cent, in clothing 8 per cent, in fuel and lighting bills 9.5 per cent, in sundries and miscellaneous household items 10.2 per cent.

SLANT: Because most taxes are invisible, average wage earner does not realize tremendous cost of too much government and of reckless government spending. Way to cut tax load is stop asking government to do so many things.

■ *Farm Income Up*

UPPED 16 per cent was total cash income to farmers from farm marketings in first quarter of this year, as compared to corresponding period in 1936, states United States Department of Agriculture.

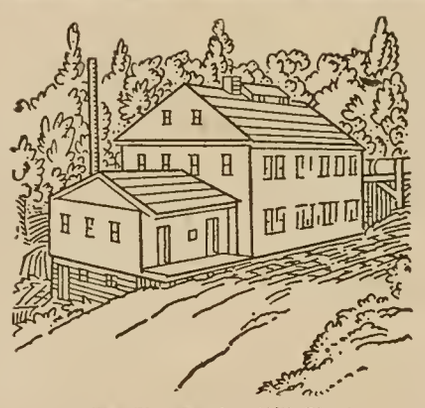
■ *Hindenburg Becomes Death Trap*

ON THURSDAY evening, May 7th, world was stunned by news of terrible disaster which in twinkling of an eye overtook Germany's great dirigible, the Hindenburg. At end of her first Atlantic crossing this season, stern of luxurious air-liner burst into flames 200 yards from Lakehurst mooring mast, and plunged to ground, a roaring furnace. Only 4 hours before, she had sailed majestically over New York City skyscrapers, admired by millions of people who craned their necks to see a giant of the air.

Of 96 persons and crew members aboard ship, 35 perished. Twenty-seven persons are in New York and New Jersey hospitals, several in critical condition from severe burns.

All who escaped had only 32 seconds to do so, for in just a little over half a minute from time fire broke out, dirigible fell to ground, a twisted, smoking mass of red-hot metal. Sur-

Modern dairying . . . 80 years old



The First Borden Milk Plant

This 1937 season marks the 80th anniversary of modern dairying.

It was 80 years ago this spring that Gail Borden established the first successful commercial plant to "can" yesterday's milk for use next week, next month or next year.

Borden's small factory in the Naugatuck Valley of Connecticut started milk on its way to new and world-wide markets. Every dairyman shares in the wider markets and greater uses of milk brought about by his leadership.

Borden, on the 80th anniversary of modern dairying, pledges to continue this tradition of leadership in extending the uses for milk.

Borden ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Borden's 1857 1937 FOR 80 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN MILK

vivors jumped, or were hauled out by members of Lakehurst ground crew, or were blown out by force of explosions.

Both United States and Germany are investigating origin of mysterious fire which destroyed Hindenburg. Several theories have been advanced, but only one thing is definitely stated—catastrophe would never have happened if dirigible's buoyant gas had been helium instead of hydrogen, which is highly inflammable as well as explosive when mixed with air.

■ *U. S. Chamber of Commerce Meets*

DELEGATES to number of 1500, representing 1400 local Chamber of Commerce organizations, met in Washington last week of April for annual meeting United States Chamber of Commerce. This organization is largest and most influential group of business men in America.

Resolutions asked for changes in Wagner Labor Act to define unfair practices by organized labor, modification of corporate profits tax, and preservation of present Supreme Court of United States.

Retiring president of United States Chamber of Commerce is Harper Sibley, chairman of Board of Directors of American Agriculturist Research Foundation.

■ *"God Save the King"*

ON MAY 12, in Westminster Abbey, London, occurred most magnificent spectacle of modern times — crowning of British King and Queen. Ceremony was witnessed by 8,000 persons, and millions more in London streets strained to catch glimpses of glittering procession which followed it.

Coronation ceremony in Abbey was essentially same as ritual in use there during last thousand years, but there was one striking difference. This time, radio carried it to all parts of the globe.

■ *Hands Across the Border*

MORE than 5,000 residents of both United States and Canada gathered other day at Collins Landing, New York, near Thousand Islands, to see first shovelful of dirt turned to build another one of world's great bridges. It will be known as Thousand Island Bridge, and is another link in chain of goodwill which connects these two great American democracies of Canada and United States.

■ *News From Abroad*

New Republic

ON APRIL 30th, President de Valera wiped out Irish Free State and in its stead set up Irish Republic to be known as "Eire", old Irish name for Ireland. No longer will King of Great Britain be head of Southern Ireland, as provided in Irish Free State Constitution. Instead there will be a President of Eire, elected by the people for term of 7 years, with powers similar to President of United States. "Eire" will remain part of British Commonwealth of Nations, but only insofar as its external relations are concerned.

New Constitution is expected to be ratified by vote of the people in June. Among other things, new charter prohibits divorce.

"Without Mercy"

Interest in Spanish war drama has almost completely shifted from besieged Madrid to besieged Bilbao, whose Loyalist defenders are heroically fighting to hold back Rebel columns, which have been drawing closer and closer during past fortnight. Rebels have bombed city more than a dozen times and threaten to destroy it "without mercy" unless it surrenders.

Terrified women, children, and old men among city's inhabitants are seeking escape by sea, aboard French and British ships. There are about 500,000 of these non-combatants and it is estimated that 7,500 have been evacuated so far. Last shipload contained 110 children. Rebel commander has refused to respect foreign ships removing refugees, so procedure is risky to all concerned.

■ *Cultivation May Injure Crop*

CORN, cotton, potatoes and sugar beets may be harmed more than helped by too much cultivation, according to tests made by United States Department of Agriculture. Beets around which soil was scraped with hoe only once during season, produced just as many tons in test as those cultivated from one to seven times. Plenty of row tillage in another test reduced yield 12 per cent. Potatoes at Presque Isle, Maine, cultivated once, yielded slightly more on average than those cultivated five times. In Illinois and Nebraska, tests showed cultivating corn oftener than necessary for weed control doesn't pay grower for extra work.

■ *Too Close Grazing Kills Grass*

INVESTIGATIONS by Soil Conservation Service show interesting relation between grass plants and their root systems. When Grama Grass on western ranges is over-grazed for term of years, plant becomes too small to support large root system. Nature thereupon shortens root system to conform to size of plant. Then along comes Old Man Drought and grass is killed out because roots don't reach down far enough to get enough moisture.

SLANT: It would seem logical to conclude that over-grazing of pasture or fall meadows might have same effect in weakening root system and eventually grass itself.

■ *Bee Breeding Big Business*

CONCENTRATED in Georgia and extending into Alabama, Florida and Mississippi is several-million dollar bee-breeding industry. Bees are shipped northward to Yankeeland because southern bees are full of pep and ready for work, while hibernation makes our northern bees sluggish.

Commercial bee-breeding industry was started in South about 15 years ago. Some breeders have as many as 5000 colonies with total of from 35,000 to 50,000 bees. Shipping season runs from mid-April to June. A pound of bees contains about 5000 and present price is about 85 cents a pound, with 75 cents apiece for queens. They are shipped in screen cages, each containing a queen and 15,000 workers. All to herself is special pullman inside bee cage for her Royal Highness, the Queen.

Breeding of queen bees is a special industry in itself. Bee egg becomes a larva in three days, and then is put to its life test in a swarm box with 15,000 workers, who decide whether to accept or reject larva as a queen. If accepted, larva stays 24 hours, then is transferred to a colony of 50,000 bees. They build a cell and seal her in it. Then beekeeper moves queen to a colony which has no queen, and they proceed to eat her out of her cell. When she comes out, she mates with a selected drone and life begins. When she starts laying, she will produce some 5,000 eggs a day.

■ *Biggest Armies in History*

MORE than 55 million soldiers is approximate total of trained men in world who could "spring to arms overnight." Russia leads, having more than 19 million men with military training. Next in order come Italy, France, Germany, and British Empire. United States is 19th in line with 474,000 in army, national guard, and reserve.

SLANT: March on, ye fools! Destroy yourselves and all the rest of us!

■ *Not a Vanishing Race*

INDIAN population of United States, according to government, is increasing faster than any other group in country. Indian births exceed deaths by 3,500 a year. Now in United States are about 335,000 Indians, as compared with Smithsonian Institute estimates of 800,000 when Columbus came.

Good Books to Read

Crocus, *Neil Bell*

In the lingo of England's traveling fairs, a crocus means quack doctor, and the story of Professor Louis Delfontaine, quack doctor and showman, leads the reader into a strange country of naptha flares, boxing booths, and all the elements that go to make up the fairs. In that atmosphere the Professor and his adopted son work out their strange story of mishap and adventure. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.

Sod-House Days *Howard Ruede*

These letters from a Kansas homesteader, written in 1877, are not dramatic or exciting, but they do give one the picture of the eternal struggle against odds fought by the settlers of the early days. They were written by Ruede to his home folks in an effort to give them a picture of his life and surroundings in the new country. Columbia University Press, New York. $2.75.

Good Movies to See

The Prince and the Pauper

The moment when England is in the midst of the ceremonies for the coronation of a new king is an appropriate one for the appearance of The Prince and the Pauper, Mark Twain's classic of the prince and the beggar lad who change places for a time. As Mark Twain said: "This story may have happened, or it may not have happened, but it could have happened."

A Star is Born

A haunting, bitter tale of love and heartbreak in the world of Filmland, photographed in Technicolor. Two motion picture stars meet on the ladder of fame, one going up, the other down, and enjoy brief happiness together. Frederic March, Janet Gaynor, Adolphe Menjou.

Servant of the People

A short subject presenting the background and adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

History is Made at Night

Outstanding melodrama for adults, with particularly fine photography. Scene showing collision of ocean liner with iceberg is spectacular and thrilling.

Elephant Boy

A worthwhile film for all audiences showing the elephant in his native haunts.

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AA-5

Last Minute Bills *Passed at* ALBANY

GRINDING away all night on May 7, legislative machine at Albany dropped a bagful of bills in Governor's lap, including many of direct or general interest to farmers, then adjourned. Clock, which had been stopped night before, said it was 11:45 P. M., but sun was up and ordinary timepieces recorded 7:45 A. M.

The Governor has 30 days to study the following bills and to make them laws by adding his signature, or to veto them. As soon as he takes action on important farm bills, we plan to report it to you.

BILLS CONCERNING MILK

1. Rogers Allen bill gives associations of milk producers in any market area legal right to bargain as a group with dealers in that area in order to set price to producers. It also provides a way whereby commissioner of agriculture can set producer price after negotiations between producers and dealers break down and a chaotic condition results. When in a particular market area 35 per cent of the milk producers selling in that market are dissatisfied with conditions, they can petition the commissioner of agriculture who, after holding hearings, can set a price to be paid to producers of milk. This action of the commissioner must have the approval of 75 per cent of the producers in that area. Before it was passed bill was amended by taking out power of commissioner in an emergency to set prices to consumers in any marketing area.

2. McElroy-Young bill would set up an overhead organization of producers under the name "Milk Producers, Inc." (Rumor is that Governor may hold state-wide hearing before signing any milk bill.)

3. Compulsory dealers' audit bill carries appropriation of $50,000 and gives state authority to audit books of milk dealers, including cooperatives.

4. Milk inspection bill carries provision that milk or cream brought from other states into New York state for human consumption must come from dairies having state health department inspection equal to that given New York State dairies. *SLANT:* Our understanding is that little or no milk from uninspected sources comes into New York State but that during certain seasons of the year some cream does come in. It cannot go into New York City without city inspection of herds, but has been sold in some upstate New York cities.

5. Hollowell milk advertising bill carries an appropriation of $300,000 to continue the advertising of milk to consumers. State will be reimbursed by a tax of ¾ cents a hundredweight put on milk, half of which is paid by dealers and half by dairymen.

BILLS CONCERNING CATTLE DISEASES

1. Bang's disease. $300,000 was appropriated to pay indemnities to dairymen for cattle killed because they reacted to the blood test. An enabling act accompanied the appropriation, which calls for the payment of indemnities at the rate of not more than $150 for purebred cows and $90 for grades. In no case will the indemnities exceed the appraised value. In general, bill carries out recommendations made by Governor Lehman's special committee on Bang abortion and mastitis, whose chairman was H. E. Babcock.

2. Bovine tuberculosis. One bill gives state department of agriculture and markets authority to demand that tuberculin test be applied to about 200 cows in a few herds where refusal to make test has been holding up designation of New York as a modified accredited area.

The budget carries an item of $700,000 to continue testing of cattle for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Another bill appropriates $450,000 to continue retesting of accredited herds at state expense.

FARM BILLS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. Research. Three bills propose $8,500 for research on white grubs and other forage crop insects at Cornell; $7,500 for research on growing of melons at Geneva; and $10,000 for research on spray materials at Cornell.

2. Agricultural conservation bill provides for the taking over of the administration of the agricultural conservation program by the college of agriculture on January 1, 1938. Federal law now provides taking over by various states on that date, though bill at Washington, not yet passed, postpones date when state control goes into effect.

3. Roadside stands. Bill proposes permissive regulation and licensing of roadside stands selling farm produce. *SLANT:* Feelings concerning this bill are mixed. There is some acknowledgement of need for regulation mixed with fear that licensing might be made compulsory, thus requiring that farmer take out license to sell his own produce on his own farm.

4. Supplementary appropriation of $50,000 to add to usual $250,000 of state funds allocated to county fairs for payment of premiums.

OTHER BILLS

1. Gas Tax. One cent was added to the gas tax effective May 10, increasing state gas tax to 4 cents.

2. Child labor bill would prohibit bringing into New York State of products manufactured by child labor in states where child labor laws are less stringent than in New York. *SLANT:* If this bill becomes law, it will remove one argument advanced by those favoring child labor amendment.

3. Hasty marriage bill requires 72 hours must lapse between granting of a marriage license and the wedding ceremony and, if signed, becomes effective September 1.

4. Jury service for women. In effect, bill gives women right to serve on juries if they wish to do so.

5. Labor. Bill would create a state board of mediation and a state labor relations board.

LOST OR STRAYED

1. Farm use of canal water. Perennial sore subject to farmers along Barge Canal is inability to use water from canal in dry seasons. Bill introduced by Assemblyman Thompson to allow farmers to take water for agricultural purposes between June 1 and September 30, under rules set up by Superintendent of Public Works, without fee. It was lost.

2. Roads. Farm organizations wanted legislation carrying out recommendations of Fearon Highway Committee. Proposed legislation would have increased state allocation to counties for county roads by $3,000,000 and state allocation to towns for town roads by $4,000,000. Lost.

3. Reforestation. Also urged by farm organizations but without results was getting back into step with the Hewitt Reforestation program, interrupted by hard times. For example, during past year about $400,000 was spent on reforestation, whereas under the terms of the Hewitt Amendment, the sum of $2,000,000 should have been spent.

4. Mastitis. Several bills proposing state indemnities to dairymen where milk was rejected because cows had mastitis were lost.

Dairying Not Going to the Dogs

DID ABANDONMENT of state fixing of milk prices result in the catastrophe predicted by its supporters? Consider the facts calmly and without prejudice and then decide for yourself.

FACT NO. 1: For April milk, Sheffield producers received the same price as a year ago under state price fixing. Return to Dairymen's League members averaged 7 cents a hundred less. For May, Sheffield producers will get $1.50 in the 201-210 mile zone, 5 cents less than a year ago. Prices have not slid back as predicted to low point reached in the depths of the depression.

FACT NO. 2: Cows have been producing more milk than a year ago. Some estimates place increase at from 20 to 30 pounds per day per dairy. Law of supply and demand does not work perfectly but it has not been repealed.

FACT NO. 3: Price control was discontinued at most unfavorable time of year. Readjustment would have been smoother during short period in the fall.

FACT NO. 4: While dairymen are finding it difficult to make both ends meet, chief reason is high cost of feed. Dairy ration that cost $25.25 a ton in April, 1936, cost $43.87 in April this year. Causes of that were dry weather and government attempts to control crop production. State milk control last winter did not and could not set price of milk high enough to compensate dairymen for high feed costs.

With feed so high, milk prices are not satisfactory, but to call the situation chaotic requires a vivid imagination. In recent weeks there have been too many wild statements about the milk situation and too many predictions that dairying is headed for the "bow-wows."

Before gloom encompasses you, remember that cows are now on pasture and will eat less grain, that, given average weather and a minimum of government interference feed prices will drop next fall, that business is approaching normal and therefore consumer buying power will be better. Also when trying to sift a few grains of wheat from the chaffy charges and counter-charges that are being hurled, remember that dairymen could get a fair price for milk if they would agree on a program, that consumers are interested primarily in getting cheap milk, and that one way to get cheap milk is to spread distrust of every honest attempt to better the situation and thus keep dairymen divided.

Most hopeful sign of all is that representatives of twenty-seven dairy cooperatives with a total membership of 60,000, met in Utica on May 14 and for the first time in the history of the dairy industry unanimously united on a common course of action. They agreed to ask Governor Lehman to sign the Rogers-Allen Bill, which will permit dairy cooperatives legally to work together. More significant than this one agreement is the fact that it was very apparent that these dairy cooperatives intend to work together from now on. If that is the case it means the beginning of better times for dairy farmers.

from Skeff's Notebook

WESTERN NEW YORK will participate in work of New York and New England Apple Institute during coming season. At this writing about 1,100,000 bushels of apples have been signed up at one cent a bushel, to make a fund of about $11,000. Expectations are that this amount will be increased substantially, as some of men interested in movement are far from satisfied with sign-up.

At a meeting of delegates from Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties it was reported that Wayne County had pledged $7,200, or more than twice as much as the three other counties combined. Work in Wayne was considered a tribute to leadership of Frank W. Beneway, chairman of that county's committee. Mr. Beneway said his committee mapped out a program and made a canvass designed to reach all growers.

At meeting of joint committees, some of men from other counties were surprised at activity of Wayne group and went home with avowed determination to start all over again.

Branch Office Planned

James G. Case of Sodus was elected chairman of Western New York group, with Judson Swift of Niagara County secretary. Mr. Case will meet with directors of institute soon. It is planned to establish a branch office in Rochester, from which to direct promotional and merchandising work upstate. One of fields of activity for institute will be in upstate markets, from Buffalo to Albany. In past there has been little or no effort to direct sale of state apples in most of these markets.

As growers have talked to me about the plan from time to time, I have encouraged them to consider possibilities of the institute, warning them, however, that "Rome was not built in a day"—not to expect the impossible to happen all at once as result of initial activity.

To Push Quality Pack

Under institute's plan this year, each member will be given a number which will be stenciled on his pack. He will be permitted to use trade mark of institute, which will assure buying trade that member is complying with rules by offering a quality pack. As in past year, institute announces it will have co-operation of many important units of the trade. Amount of funds raised for advertising will be but a drop in the bucket compared to amounts which it is expected will be devoted to advertising and promotion work in regular trade circles.

During past season institute was able to arrange with a number of units to feature apples of members and to conduct retail sales drives.

One point which many growers do not understand is that their product must be "merchandised." That is, it will not sell itself, at least not half as readily, as it will with a good merchandising man constantly calling upon the trade.

Southern Growers Active

Growers in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland are raising $75,000 to support Appalachin apples for coming season. This organization, similar to institute in this section, has demonstrated its value in a single season on a budget of about $35,000. Sign-up is scheduled to start at a series of meetings May 15 to 22 in Virginia, moving up into Southern Pennsylvania early in June.

Ways of Setting Milk Prices

By LELAND SPENCER

GRADUALLY we are becoming aware that our economic system is much changed from what it was before the recent great depression. Time was when practically all prices were determined by the law of supply and demand; that is, by open competitive bidding. In the case of railroad freight rates and charges for gas and electricity, that simple method was abandoned many years ago. On the other hand, prices of many commodities, such as potatoes and eggs, continue to be set by the inter-play of supply and demand forces largely unhampered and uncontrolled either by combinations of buyers or sellers of by the Government. The situation with respect to milk prices is somewhere between these extremes.



Leland Spencer

Changes in methods of determining prices of fluid milk illustrate the general trend of our economic system over a period of time. In the early days, before large distributor organizations were set up, milk prices were the direct outcome of competitive bidding on the part of farmers, small dealers, and consumers.

Apparently this happy state of affairs began to change about the time of the Civil War. Then the job of distributing milk in the cities was taken over more and more by dealers. Soon there emerged in most of the important markets one or two dealers with sufficient volume and influence to enable them to dictate prices, both to consumers and to farmers. It may be assumed, of course, that their decisions on price matters were made with due regard to competitive conditions. During this era in the New York milk shed, the Borden Company, and other large milk dealers, offered 6-month contracts to the farmers each March and September. Competition in the purchase of milk from producers was not very active in most locations. This era of dealer-dominated price making for milk came to an end suddenly in 1916. In October of that year, rising costs of production, coupled with the refusal of large milk buyers to raise their prices, resulted in a strike.

The farmers were successful, not only in forcing the price to a higher level, but also in establishing the principle of collective bargaining. During the World War, the U. S. Food Administration attempted to fix the price of milk in New York and other leading markets. However, during most of the period from 1916 to 1933, milk prices in New York were the result of collective bargaining between organized groups of producers and the leading distributors.

The drastic deflation of prices from 1929 to 1932 caused farmers in the New York milk shed and elsewhere to demand that the Government step in to stabilize prices and to assure them of a living return for their product. For a longer or shorter time during the past four years, milk prices have been fixed by public authorities in most of the larger markets and in many of the smaller ones throughout the United States. Similar experiments have been undertaken in Canada, Great Britain, and many other countries. This method of price determination was abandoned recently in New York, but in a number of other places, it is being continued.

Some matters affecting our choice of a method of setting milk prices in the immediate future will be discussed in an early issue.

* * *

Milk Prices

Sheffield Producers. April price received by Sheffield producers was $1.69 per 100 for 3.5 Grade B milk, with usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This price was negotiated in advance when state price fixing was discontinued.

May price for milk sold to Sheffield Farms Company has been announced and will be $1.50 a 100 for 3.5 Grade B milk.

Dairymen's League. Dairymen's League members will get for 3.5 Grade B milk for April an average return of $1.58. That figure includes an average plus differential of 15 cents a 100. Price is 14 cents lower than March price.

League announces the following schedule of prices to be paid producers for 3.5 milk in May:

Class No. 1	$2.90
Class No. 1 —Metropolitan area	2.05
Class No. 2A	1.82
Class No. 2A—Metropolitan area	1.42
Class No. 2B	2.05
Class No. 2B—Metropolitan area	1.65
Class No. 2C	1 82
Class No. 2C—Metropolitan area	1.42
Class No. 3	1.70

More Eggs in Storage

Buyers of eggs to store put on the brakes along the last of April. Reasons were lagging consumption and rapid increase of eggs in storage. Egg production on April 1 was just about the same as a year earlier, but much below average for the past 10 years. However consumption appeared to be from 16 to 18 per cent below last year. There seems to be no reasonable explanation to this egg eating slump.

Estimate of storage eggs on May 1 was 4,432,000 cases as compared to 3,039,000 cases a year ago.

Hatcheries report slow orders on baby chicks and guess is that next winter's supply of fresh eggs will be short. If nation's grain crop is good, poultrymen, next winter, may wish they had more pullets.

Used Egg Cases

Cleveland Gilcreast, manager of the Derry, N. H., Cooperative Egg Auction, reports shortage in used egg cases. Apparently northeastern poultrymen have been so successful in capturing northeastern egg markets that there are no longer enough cast off crates from the West to meet the demand. Looks like we might well figure out a profitable way to use new crates and fillers!

Apple Deal Ending Strong

It is pleasant to look back upon one of best apple deals in many years. Prices did not reach peaks many growers hoped for, but it has been a fairly consistent market all through the winter. In my opinion, thing that saved market was low production in certain areas. If there had been a large production I have a hunch there would be much grief just now.

Last fall I met grower after grower who told me they would not move a McIntosh for less than $2.50 per bushel. When lull came, around turn of year, many growers had to change their minds. I have been informed there are not more than about 75,000 bushels of apples in western end of state. Macs have been moving out at $2 for 2¼ minimum and $2.25 to $2.35 for 2½ minimum. Ben Davis are bringing satisfactory returns, and it may be said no apples will go to waste.

Lesson of season is that every effort must be made to move as many apples as possible before Christmas, and that after that time it is uphill work. This is another reason for promotional work.

—*Skeff.*

Old Potatoes Slow

A composite picture of potato deal now indicates increasing supplies and lower prices on new crop and declining shipments and barely steady prices on remainder of old crop. Rise in prices on new potatoes was due to rain, hail, storms, drought and other factors depending on regions affected.

Delay in shipments is temporary and will not continue for many days. New crop is now in saddle and will continue to dominate deal for remainder of season. Already 8,141 cars of new potatoes have been marketed compared to 6,511 cars to the same date (May 5) last year.

Halt in diggings in South early part of May had little or no effect on old potato deal. When supplies declined price went up; trade absorbed limited supply and then sat down and waited for diggings to start again. There was no rush to old potatoes to fill any unexpected demand. Hope for old deal is drought in Carolinas and Eastern Shore. There is some promise however, for considerable volume of old potatoes, in fact that tracks are about bare and markets are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Demand will continue until end of June, but will be controlled to a large extent by new supplies from South. Since last issue of *American Agriculturist*, Florida and Texas have about finished shipping and Louisiana is on the decline. From now on bulk of supplies will be from Alabama and South Carolina. Few potatoes will be expected from North Carolina until June 1, and that throws Norfolk and the Eastern Shore into deal for June and July.

Something has happened in Prince Edward Island. They are offering potatoes in mid-western markets, after paying duty, at prices that are lower than Maine.—*Amos Kirby.*

Federal Grades Required

After June 1 all closed packages of fruits and vegetables shipped into New York State must be marked with federal grades. The Pease bill has been signed by Governor.

Legislature sent to Governor another bill which would require both open and closed packages of grapes to be marked in terms of state grades. This seems to me to be a step in right direction, but it is hard to reconcile that a similar bill relating to apples was not passed.

For many years there have been several schools of thought among growers, shippers and receivers on subject of grades. One school believes everything — open or closed — should be marked as to grade. They insist that as long as this is not done there is a chance to practice deception. Present laws apply to marking only closed packages. Packages not marked in one of the grades may be marked "Unclassified." This term, according to same school, allows ample opportunity to leave packages unclassified as to contents. Where there is no mark, they say, impression may be given that contents are anything up to Fancy or Number 1.

Upstate Favors Marking

In general, Western New York apple growers have expressed themselves in favor of marking all packages, open and closed. Opposition to marking open packages has come from eastern section. I do not question motives of growers in that section, as a number of them have told me of difficulties of marketing their stuff in competition with shipments from adjoining states.

Rub comes, in many upstate markets, when apple sales are practically killed for season by junk offered in open packages. Many observers say they know of no way to combat injurious effects of this except by requiring that all packages or containers be marked for exactly what they contain.

—*Skeff.*

Dickfield Dispersal

On May 10th, the entire Dickfield herd of registered Holsteins owned by C. L. Dickinson of Dryden was sold at auction.

Top cow was Ursula Mercena Posch, a Yates bred six-year-old, purchased by George E. Page of Troy, Pennsylvania, at $170. H. L. Creal of Homer was the largest buyer, taking three cows and eight bred heifers, all daughters of the Dickfield herd sire, Prince Ormsby Posch Calamity, a four-year-old son of DeCreamco Calamity Posch of All American fame. These heifers were all bred to Dickfield Posch, a typy yearling son of General Posch out of Ursula Mercena Posch. C. L. Mason took this yearling bull at the bargain price of $100.

Mrs. Kathryn Brothers, owner of Sunelawn Farm, DeLancy, New York, took five head, including four very promising young cows and a yearling daughter of the herd's highest record cow, Colantha Beets Glista who produced 15633 pounds of milk and 562 pounds of fat at seven years on twice a day milking. Marion A. Brown of Bliss, N. Y. took five head.

Eighteen cows in milk, three bulls, two open heifers, eight bred heifers, and two calves averaged $91 and went to thirteen buyers. Considering the CTA records of from 400 to 560 pounds fat, this is a low average.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

Farm Almanac

B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, has just printed a 68 page Goodrich Almanac for Farm and Home for 1937. This follows the time honored almanac pattern with all information carefully revised and brought up to date. Of particular interest will be the two page section on injuries in the home and how they can be prevented.

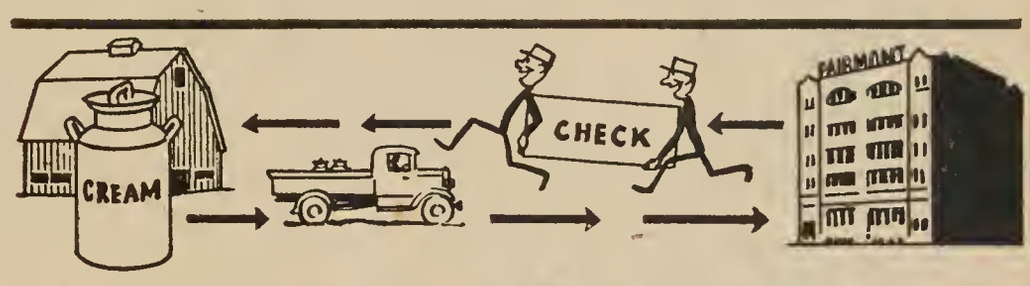
If you are unable to get a copy of it at your local Goodrich dealer, drop a postcard to the company at Akron, Ohio.

Better Wiring

General Electric Co. will help with your wiring problems. Mistakes in wiring farm buildings are costly. Avoid them by reading "The Farm Wiring Problem." Postcard to Rural Electrification Section, Room 620, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. will bring it.

Vacation

Northern Pacific Railway will help plan your trip West. Send to H. M. Fletcher, Dept. A. A., Northern Pacific Railway, 560 Fifth Ave., New York City, and ask for folder, "Cruising America."



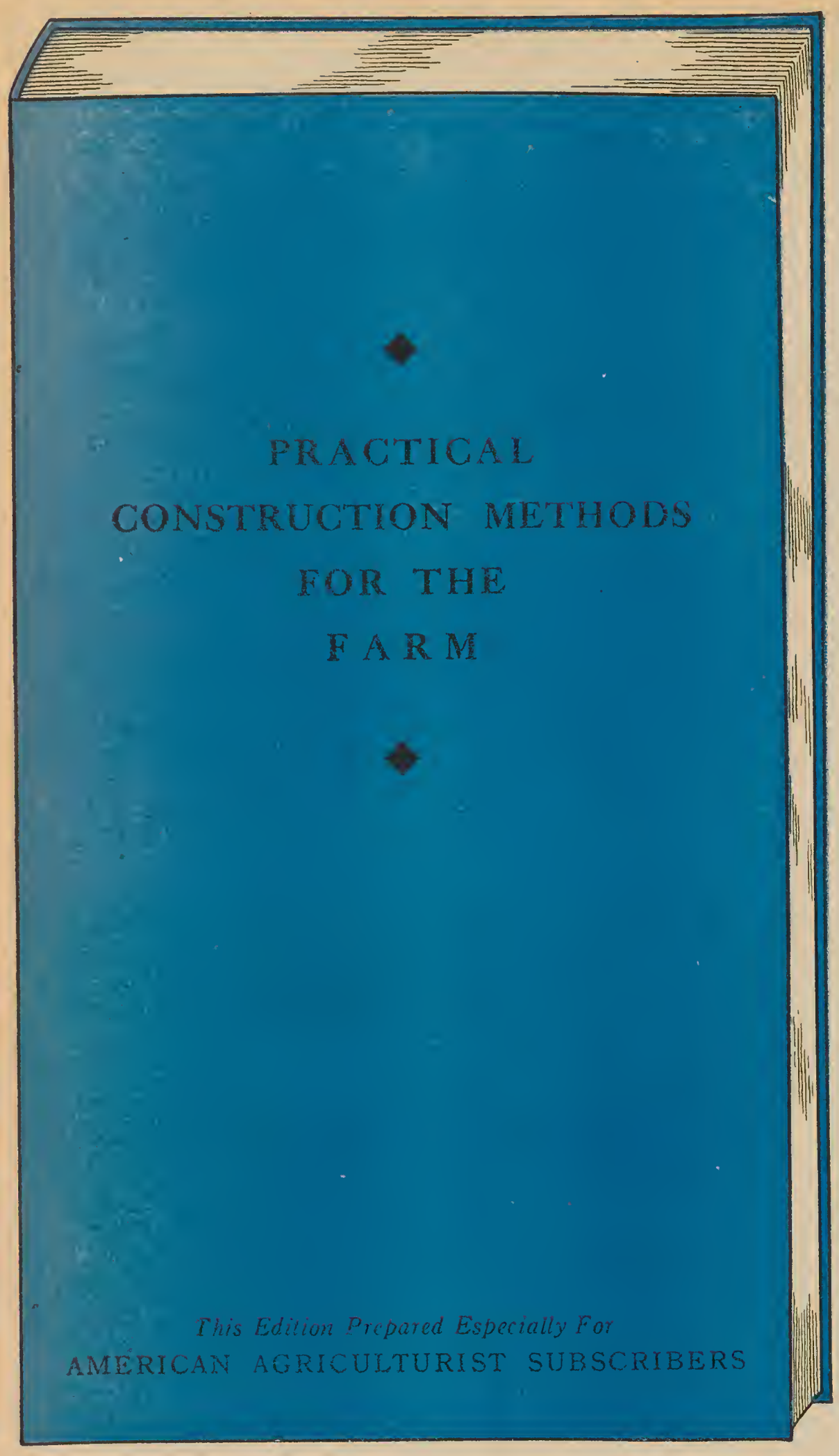
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Romeyn Berry says:

The easiest, quickest, cheapest way to build a chicken house, lay a pipe or put in a concrete wall is the right way.

Lots of good farmers know everything about building construction, painting and bricklaying except how to do it right.

That's why so many home-made concrete jobs look as if somebody had been making mud pies and why so many farm structures created by the owner have to be helped out with baling wire and pieces of string.

"Practical Construction Methods" costs $1.00. If I'd had a copy a year ago I figure it would have saved me hundreds of dollars in money and more than that in hurt pride. My wife wouldn't have laughed so much at my architectural triumphs.

This book tells you how to mix concrete, build forms, place reenforcements, pour the job and waterproof it when it's done. It tells you how to frame a building and erect scaffolds and riggings so you won't break your neck. It shows how to lay up stone walls and gives you any number of useful pointers about what not to do on a paint job. It shows how to estimate lumber requirements so you won't run short on one thing and have a lot left over on another.

Furthermore it gives you pictures of every kind of a building lay-out so clear you can't make mistakes and there is no mistake you can make in any job that won't cost more than a dollar.

The only thing the book leaves out is paper-hanging and what to do when you hit yourself on the thumb with a hammer. But every farm mechanic knows what to do when he hits his thumb —there's only one thing he can do—and my advice is to leave paper-hanging to the women.

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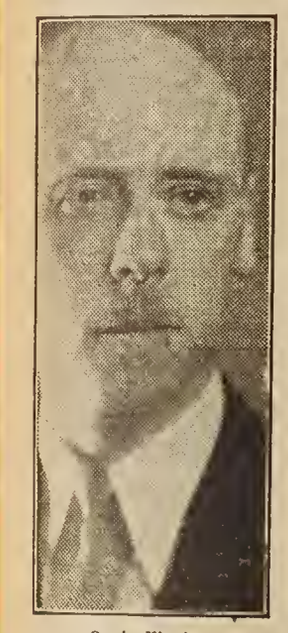
R.F.D. No..... STATE.....

from Paul Work's GARDEN

GARDENING, along with other farm work, has been much delayed in central New York. There was some good planting weather the second week of April and a bit the third week of April but times when work could be done were short and scattered. Of course, Bill Stevens got his peas in as usual on St. Patrick's day. They are now six inches high and looking fine. Neighbor Jarvis planted his the 28th of March and my first ones went in the 14th of April. Mine are now three inches high and coming nicely but I am not likely to be first with June peas.

Early Sweet Corn Race

There's going to be some fun watching for the first ears of sweet corn this year. Believe it or not, on this date—May 10th — Jarvis has corn six inches high. He started it in 2" clay pots in the greenhouse and put it out—the dear knows when! But he has been slipping pickle bottles over the little hills on cold nights. I planted mine the first day of May. Three 18-foot rows, one of them covered with one of these cellulose-filled wire screens such as they use for chicken house windows in the form of a tunnel. One row is uncovered and the third row has the continuous paper greenhouse stretched on wire arches. The beans are beginning to crack the ground but the corn is not quite up yet. Jarvis also has some above ground in the open.



Paul Work

I thought that maybe I would slip one over as to variety. Mine is the new Seneca 60 which is out for the first time this year. With favorable conditions, it is supposed to make it in 60 days but I find Jarvis has the same seed so he is pretty likely to nose me out. Steve has hotcaps over his Canada Gold sweet corn, planted May 3rd.

A rich and puzzling study is this matter of the relation between temperature and plant growth and there is enough that we cannot control to give it all the zest of a game of chance. Of course, not everybody has the time or the energy or the interest to play with



The fact that we wash vegetables is no good reason for abusing them.

highly artificial plant protectors. Anyone can plant things a bit earlier than is safe—winning very nicely if conditions work out correctly and losing very little if they don't.

The question of the extent to which



plants are checked, is fascinating. Cabbage, no matter how much it has been dwarfed, will start growing just as soon as conditions are favorable. To what extent do tomatoes and other plants receive a set-back from which they recover but slowly even though the weather does turn warm and favorable?

* * *

Styles Change

Do you remember when quarters of meat were hauled around town in wagons, and even within the era of trucks, without cover of any sort? We'd be horrified now at such a sight.

Why should vegetables be treated that way? The fact that we can wash them does not lend any particular objective for getting them dirty. Moreover, evaporation, especially from the tops of bunched vegetables, is very rapid. Beets, radishes and carrots, in the order named, become flabby pretty rapidly. The carrots shown in the illustration makes it evident that wilting has taken place in the tops simply from the previous afternoon. Also, it is entirely likely that the inside of the pile is hot and, perhaps, the tops brown and slimy.

Grocery foods were formerly handled largely in bulk. The packaging of vegetables is stepping forward every year, not only at distant shipping points but in the East.

No dogmatic statement can tell what ought to be done by way of packaging. Many of our groceries and other merchandising products are handled in half a dozen different ways according to circumstances. We will still continue to handle our vegetables in many different ways.

It is our job to find the most profitable and effective way to get the goods through to the housewife with quality unimpaired.

* * *

Asparagus

Asparagus cutting usually begins early in May and extends through June. Few products of the vegetable garden are more delicious.

A new asparagus planting ought to be set as early as possible in the spring but it is not yet too late. Pick a well-enriched, weed-free bit of ground; buy good sizeable roots; put plants about 18 inches apart in the row, with rows 3 feet or 3½ feet apart, spreading the crown out in the bottom of a trench about 6" deep. Cover only 2" or 3" at first but let the soil gradually work in as the season advances.

Yes, it takes some time to get the bed into bearing. Roots set out in '37 will not yield crop at all in '38. Shoots may be cut for 3 or 4 weeks in '39 and for full season in '40 and for many years thereafter. The delight of deliciously fresh asparagus early in the spring is worth a lot to the home table. No canned asparagus ever touched the fresh article for quality and most bunched asparagus from the stores is nowhere near as good as that from one's own garden.

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FIELD GROWN PLANTS — Millions Now Ready. Good size, well rooted, full count—50 to bunch. Select varieties; labeled separate; packed carefully with damp moss to roots. Good delivery.
TOMATO—Earlinana, June Pink, Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, and Pritchards—Postpaid: 50, 25c; 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75. Express: $1.00 thousand. Oxheart and Beefsteak varieties, 5c hundred higher.
CABBAGE—New Crop—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen,. Postpaid: 100, 30c; 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.50. Express: 75c thousand.
ONIONS—Yellow and White Bermuda, Crystal Wax—Postpaid: 100, 25c; 200, 35c; 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.00. Express: 60c thousand.
PEPPERS—Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, California Wonder, Pimiento, and Hot Long Cayenne—Postpaid: 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express: $2.00 thousand.
EGGPLANTS—Black Beauty—Same price as peppers.
POTATO—Porto Rico—Postpaid: 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Express: $1.50 thousand.
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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Holsteins FOR SALE : From Accredited and Negative Herd
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves. Heifer calves. 10 first calf heifers due to freshen within 45 days. Sire—Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132—he has 10 1000 lb. sisters. Dams all have herd improvement records. Write your wants or what is better, make us a visit, see for yourself. Prices right.
LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. Banks, Owner New Berlin, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative
Elco Farms
OFFER
Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst
almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.
This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.
MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3041 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.
Holstein Cattle
of known transmitting ability proven on our Farm. Sons and daughters of our high testing herd sire for sale. Average test 3.83 of all daughters.
CALL AND SEE THEM PRODUCE.

Holsteins
BRED FOR TYPE AND TEST.
Are in Jefferson County. When in need of good cattle write
G. K. STOODLEY, *Sec'y.*, Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association, Adams Center, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Ellkay Farms :: Holstein-Friesian Cattle Accredited and Bloodtested
Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk. 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat.
Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

Guernsey Breeders Elect Officers

AT RECENT meeting of New York State Guernsey Breeders at Syracuse, Henry M. Brown of Utica was re-elected president. Other state officers re-elected were: vice-president, Dr. J. R. MacElroy of Jonesville; second vice-president, J. M. McDonald of Cortland; secretary-treasurer, Thomas H. Munro of Camillus; assistant treasurer and business manager, B. J. H. Rikert. Directors renamed are O. F. Kinney of Albany, Dr. C. F. Mignin of Castile, G. H. Allen of Salt Pond, E. D. Crocker of Sennett and Dr. H. E. Martin of Clarence. Prof. R. W. Duck was reappointed research director.

One of the most interesting happenings at the meeting was the making of awards for production and breeding during the past year. Awards made were:

Single letter class—First award and grand champion, Caumsett Corporation, Huntington, L. I.; second, Harry Bailey, Mount Tremper; third, V. Everit Macy, Ossining.

Double letter class—First, Harry Bailey, Mount Tremper; second, J. L. Wilkie, Newburgh; third, G. H. Crocker, Cortland.

Triple letter class—First, G. E. Tarbell estate, Smithville Flats; second, George Nichols, Cold Spring Harbor; third, Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham.

Dairy herd improvement class—Hugh Barclay, Pulaski; second, Earl D. Crocker, Sennett; third, Howard J. Lull, Garrattsville.

* * *

Holstein Breeders Gather At Chicago

Probably most controversial business to come before annual meeting of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, June 2, at Chicago, will be action on report of a committee to study breed organization offices. The committee recommended that two offices of the Holstein Association be combined and that management be put under a general manager. There are no recommendations as to where office will be located, but breeders in the East are opposed to removal of office from Brattleboro, Vermont.

National Holstein sale will be held June 3 at Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Illinois.

* * *

Aberdeen-Angus Association Holds Sale

At the first annual Aberdeen-Angus association sale at Cornell, May 10, 49 head brought $8,580, an average of slightly better than $175. Twelve of the animals sold were less than a year old. Thirteen bulls averaged to bring slightly better than $198; 36 females better than $167.

The sale was topped by Briarcliff Barbarian 7th, six years old, owned by Cornell University. He brought $625 and was bought by State Senator F. H. Bontecou of Rally Farm, Millbrook, N. Y. High cow for the sale was Briarcliff Koma 13th, also from the Cornell herd, who, with a month old calf, brought $270. She was purchased by Paul Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.

Sale was managed by T. M. Scoon, Geneva, N. Y., with assistance of R. B. Hinman, secretary of the association. Consignors of animals totaled 13, from four different states.

The day following the sale was third annual beef cattle day at the state college. About 200 visitors listened to a series of talks on feeding and breeding of beef cattle and in the afternoon visited the university beef cattle herds and pastures.

* * *

Hereford Bulls to Albany Co., New York

Daniel Beresford, manager of Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y., recently purchased two polled Hereford bulls at the National Spring Polled Hereford Bull Sale at Des Moines, Iowa. One is Choice Domino Plus 3rd, weighing 1,852 pounds, three years of age, and raised in Julian, Nebraska, by Paul Bige. The other bull, Ridley Blanchard, weighs 1,762 pounds, is five years old, and was raised in Clarksville, Missouri, by Pierce Crosley.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

May 25	Dispersal Sale. Davisdale Herd. Chester, N. Y.
June 3	National Convention Sale. Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.
June 4	Dispersal Sale. John Pester, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernseys

June 5	New York Guernsey Sale. State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Jerseys

May 22	Auction. E. J. Cornish. Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.
June 4	Auction. Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
June 5	Imported Sale. R. O. Gubelman, Lamington Jerseys. Far Hills, N. J.
June 7	Auction. Buttonwood Farm. Pipersville, Pa.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.

Coming Events

June 1-2	Annual meeting Holstein-Friesian of America. Chicago, Ill.
June 2	American Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting. Springfield, Mass.
June 3	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Field Day. Sibley Farms, Spencer, Mass.
June 5	Tri-county Field Day. Gwynllan Farm. Gwynedd Valley, Pa.
June 10	Strawberry Day. Mt. Carmel Experimental Farm, Hamden, Conn.
June 16-18	New England Institute of Cooperation. Orono, Maine.
June 16-23	National 4-H Club Camp. Washington, D.C.
June 17	Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 21-26	Annual meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Ames, Iowa.
June 29	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day. Dr. B. E. Chapman Farm, Broadalbin, N. Y.
June 30	Central New York Ayrshire Picnic. D. C. Hudson Farm, Fulton, N. Y.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. State College, Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.

Wychmere Farm
GUERNSEYS Accredited Negative
FOR SALE — 2 YEARLING BULLS.
Have D.H.I.A. records on three direct dams.
Richard Bauch, Mgr. Ontario, N. Y.

For Sale-- TWO VERY PROMISING PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, BORN JULY, 1936, OUT OF HIGH RECORD DAMS AND FROM PROVEN SIRE. PRICE REASONABLE.
MRS. P. H. KNECHTEL
Gypsumview Stock Farm
SO. ALABAMA, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE R.D. 1, BASOM, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECORD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Hollistoh, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Guernsey Proved Sire For Sale
ULTRA MONARCH OF VALLYVU, 163674.
17 daughters average 408 lbs. of fat, 305 days. 8 years old, gentle, easily handled, good service condition. For complete pedigree and price, Inquire
T. D. RICHARDS, *Sec'y.*,
Perry, New York.

HARTNETT FARMS
Ayrshires
FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accredited—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
C. J. HARTNETT, TRUXTON, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys
We Invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.
We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.
Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

FOR SALE—
Five Head of Jerseys
THREE COWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.
HERD T.B. ACCREDITED.
ROY L. BIELBY & SON
R. No. 3, Rome, New York.


THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.
THERE'S A REASON
The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Sons and daughters of Pridemere of Wheatland 2nd. 1st prize Kansas, Texas and N. Y. State Fair.
Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes
CLAYTON TAYLOR
LAWTONS, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Two Registered $125 Each
Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
or will exchange for other bull to avoid inbreeding.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

Brown Swiss Breeders
SEND IN YOUR DUES NOW AND GET THE BENEFITS OF THE 1937 MEMBERSHIP.
SEND YOUR $2 TO
Charlie Goodwin, *Sec.-Treas.*,
Guilford, New York.

Brown Swiss
To reduce number, offer six cows, four young bulls and one two year old bull. Priced to sell. Accredited and blood tested.
CLARMONT STOCK FARM,
Alfred Howell, Dundee, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

FOR SALE—
Registered
HEREFORD BULLS
FIVE BULLS, POLLED AND HORNED.
Ready for service, at reasonable prices.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

Dual Purpose
SHORTHORNS



Violet Marie No. 1715693 Senior Champion Syracuse 1935. As a two year old first calf heifer produced 5218 lbs. milk, 219 lbs. fat. Good Shorthorn character and colors. Representative of our herd.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
1 ROAN YEARLING BULL, SELECT BULL CALVES UP TO 6 MONTHS OF AGE FROM DAMS WITH C.T.A. RECORDS.
Accredited — Negative.
W. H. GREEN
Belleville, New York

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northern New York and Canadian
COWS
Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.
Hutchins & Leggett
Malone, New York

Pair Large 2-Year Old Registered
PERCHERON FILLIES
chestnut and dark grey, "Carnot," "Laet & Sang" breeding. Choice $300.00.
Four registered Durhams, fresh, $100.00 each. with calf.
Pure bred Chester White Pigs, $10.00.
Vernon R. Lafler, R. D. 1, Middlesex, N.Y.

FOR SALE
MATCHED PAIR BLUE ROAN GELDING, 7 AND 8 YEARS OLD. SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKEN. WEIGH 2800 LBS.
P. HENRY FLYNN,
R.D. 1, Phone 7-F-3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE
IDEAL FOR FARM WORK.
We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old
PUREBRED STALLION
Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.
MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

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60 Belgian and Percheron Horses
Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.
Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

For Sale
Purebred Belgian Stallion
SOUND AND WELL BRED.
PUREBRED PERCHERON MARE, SOUND AND WELL BRED.
DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS READY FOR USE.
R. L. ACOMB, Dansville, New York

You are cordially invited
TO INSPECT OUR SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PUREBRED PERCHERON FILLIES AND MARES IN FOAL WHICH ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, MARCH 10, 1937.
FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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20 Registered Percherons
All ages. Sons or Daughters of Laet, Carnival, Kontact M. and other good sires. Show and Breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write or come.
F. B. STEWART
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Baled Hay and Straw
All grades mixed hay and alfalfa.
Delivered by truck or carload.
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Show, Utility and Companion Stock.
SPECIAL: VERY PROMISING COW DOG Male, 9 Months Old, $20
NEW ALBANY, PENNSYLVANIA

Purebred Berkshires
CHOICE YOUNG BOARS, BRED GILTS AND SPRING PIGS. BRED FROM PRIZE-WINNERS. SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.
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Registered BERKSHIRES
Boar and sow pigs sired by a son of the Junior Champion boar at the '35 National Swine Show, Indiana State Fair, and Wisconsin State Fair. Dams of these pigs are closely related to the '37 world's Grand Champion barrow.
For further information write
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TRIANGLE FARMS Sells Purebred Berkshires
AT FARMERS' PRICES.
SERVICE BOARS, BRED SOWS FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.
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Rock Stream, New York.

PROLIFIC, EASY FEEDING, QUICK GROWING
O. I. C.'s
Best of breeding. Pure bred pigs $10.00 each. either sex; unrelated pairs $20.00.
Registered in buyer's name free of charge.
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REGISTERED, PEDIGREED
Cocker Spaniels
Puppies and Dogs Reasonably Priced.
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CERTIFIED
SEED POTATOES
ALL GRADES —
IRISH COBBLER & SMOOTH RURAL
J. R. PADGET
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CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL
-- SEED POTATOES --
Bred for high yield for 23 years.
Yield in 1936—406 bu. per acre.
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Culver's Seeds
CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALSIKE. YOU CAN NOT BUY BETTER ADAPTED, HARDIER SEEDS THAN OURS. GROWN IN THE FINGER LAKES REGION.
ALTON L. CULVER,
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WAREHOUSE — MECKLENBURG, N. Y.

SEEDS
CORN:
Cornell No. 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3; Oats: Fulghum; Soybeans: Manchu; Cornell Pasture Mixture. Danish Cabbage Seed.
WRITE FOR FREE PRICE LIST.
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PURE STRAIN
SEED POTATOES
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1889.
BEST VARIETIES. REASONABLE. FREE PRICE LIST.
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104 Acres General Purpose Farm
Rich, well drained loam, good buildings, double house, steam heat, 2 bathrooms, electricity available. Spring water pumped to house and barn. Attractive location, beautiful yard, central school with buses — low tax rate — reasonable price.
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Honey Special:
60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
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Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
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GLADIOLUS
150 Blooming size bulbs, 40 choice varieties $1.00; 100 Picardy, America's most popular glad. $1.00 all postpaid.
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TURKEYS
Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland; the baby beef type. The size that satisfies the retail trade. Prize winners at 1936 Poultry Industries Exposition. Write for prices.
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CERTIFIED Leghorns
BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Breeding Cockerels
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EGG & APPLE FARM
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Breeding Plant
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog sent on request.
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Increase EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.
REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.
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MAPES
Redrock Pullets
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Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
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Write for Prices.
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Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



WALLACE H. RICH
Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
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THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
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96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
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Started Pullets and pedigree cockerels.
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Barred Rocks
New Hampshires
HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.
THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Leghorn Bloodlines at the lowest prices of the season.
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland
for 1936. Winning 3-year old Pen laid 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per Hen. 1st and 2nd Pen, 2-year old Hens. Highest Pen, W. New York. 3-year sweep in Leghorns at Storrs.
AT 1937 VINELAND
Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens, 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.
15% Discount — Prompt Delivery
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THE LARGEST
U. S. R. O. P.
Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.
Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

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TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.
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From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from bloodtested, free range healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $7.00 per 100, $33.50 per 500, $65.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.

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Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds & W. Wyand	7.00	35.00	70.
N. Hampshires, Reds & W. Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.

H. Mix $6.00. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 catalog with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

The McAllisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAllisterville, Pa.

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Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Large Type. Layers of Large chalky white eggs. Free Catalog. Summer chick prices from Old Hen Breeders $7 per 100.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER POULTRY FARM, BOX 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

SHIRK'S *QUALITY* CHICKS

Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)

	100	500	1000
Large Type English S. C. White Leg.	$6.00	$30.00	$60
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	6.50	32.50	65
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
S. C. N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70

Heavy Mix $5.50-100; Light Mix $5.-100. Can make immediate shipment, Cash or C.O.D. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for our 1937 circular giving full details of our superior high quality chicks.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. C. Shirk, Box 51, McAllisterville, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze flock. $2.25 for 12 eggs, $4.00 for 24 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

3000 BABY TURKEYS hatched weekly. Casb discounts for early bookings. List free. Also White Pekin Baby Ducklings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Penna.

Baby Turkeys That Live and Grow.

6000 weekly. From hardy northern bloodtested stock. These poults develop quickly into blocky short legged ideal market birds. Real money makers. Low prices. All breeds. Write now. TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Mich.

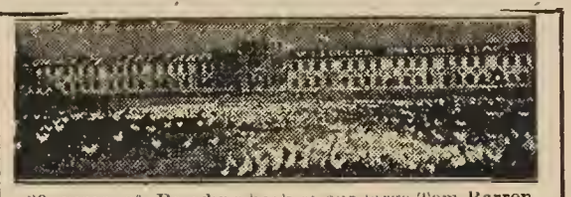
MAMMOTH BRONZE AND BOURBON RED TURKEY POULTS, also cross; hatches weekly from May to August. C. H. TIMERMAN, LA FARGEVILLE, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings High producing runners. $6.00 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

"WORLD'S FAMOUS LONG ISLAND WHITE **PEKIN DUCKLINGS"** For lowest rates, inquire FLOYD W. MOTT, EASTPORT, LONG ISLAND.

Ducklings: White Runners $12.00 per hundred. Mammoth White Pekins $15.00 per hundred. Hatched from our own splendid stock. W. H. MORRIS & SON, ALPINE, N. Y.



23 years of Breeding back of our large Tom Barron White Leghorns. We have 4000 old breeding hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks from these large hens at $8. per 100. We hatch from our own eggs only.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched, Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Heavy Mix $6.00-100. Hatches every Mon. & Thursday. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by the stained Antigen method. All Breeders carefully selected and culled under my supervision. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for our new 1937 catalog giving full details of our breeders and hatchery.

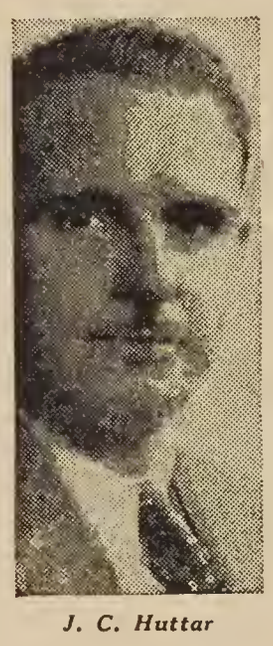
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Meet Size With Size

By J. C. HUTTAR

WHEN large long-time changes come about in the production or the marketing of any farm product the man who produces it seldom finds it out until after the change is pretty well completed. Take our egg industry, for instance. For years the only fresh eggs in our eastern markets were those which were produced right around us. Gradually but steadily eggs from distant points were cared for in a much better way and handled under ideal conditions for the maintaining of egg quality. At the same time these distant eggs were uniformly graded and packed and handled in a cooperative way so as to cut down distributing costs. Before the northeastern producer realized what was going on he found that some of these more distant eggs had taken away some of the best markets for his own product.



J. C. Huttar

Now that this has all taken place the Nearby producer is working hard to regain his lost position. I could give many more examples but I don't think that is necessary. I am sure that my point is clear.

Present Day Changes

The Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council cooperating with the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors have been publishing a little paper called the "Chanticleer" and they have pointed out these present day changes consistently.

The changes which are taking place are in line with putting the poultry industry on a big business basis. A lot has been said about the growth of commercial poultry farms to replace the barnyard flock. That is big business in the *production* of eggs. But I'm thinking more about *marketing* these eggs.

The Northeast has become the important egg producing center of the country. The big handlers of eggs have recognized this and have moved in. The large egg packers including the meat packers are making a very definite bid to outdo the producers cooperative organizations in this territory and to get their supplies direct from producers instead of having to bargain with their strong associations.

A number of chain store companies are also getting very much interested in northeastern egg production. Some of them have set up special departments to receive eggs directly from producers, while others are dealing to quite an extent with the producers' cooperative organizations. You might say, "What of it. Isn't it a good idea to cut out middlemen and get eggs direct in the hands of the distributors, especially the retail distributors?"

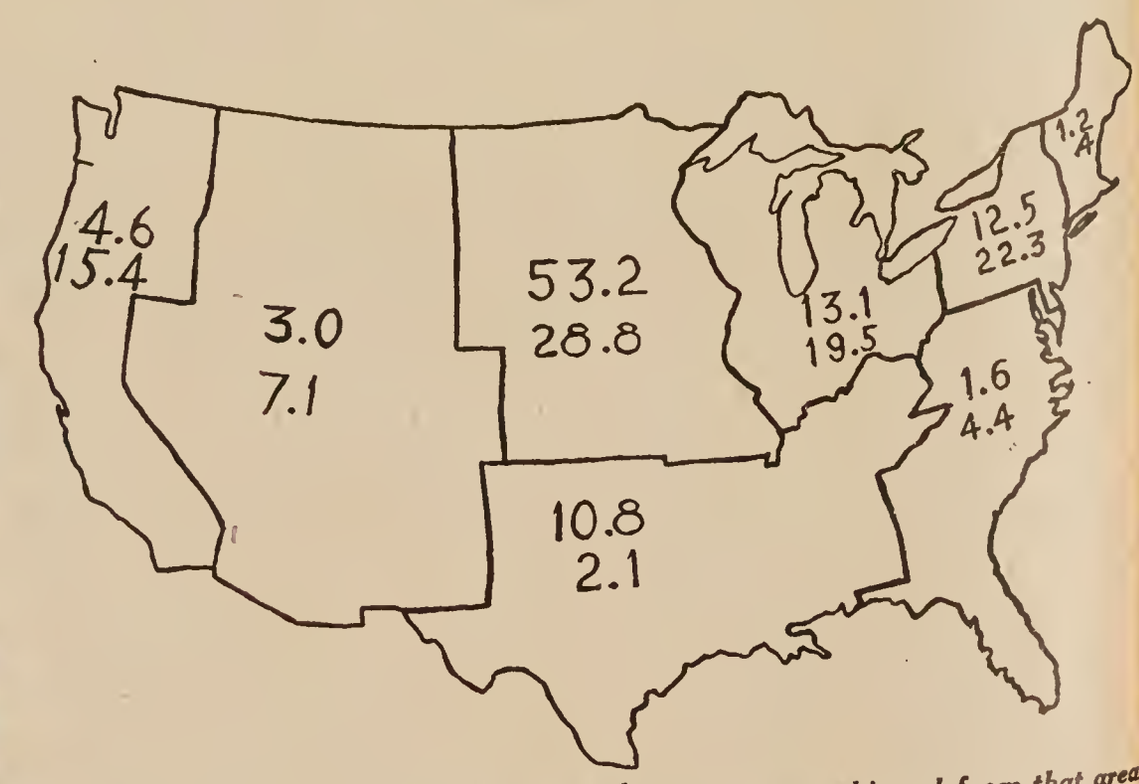
So far as competition among egg buyers results in better prices for egg producers, that is fine. The more buyers the better.

But there is one question you, as producers, may well ask yourselves. Even if it means a few dollars more now, can you afford, by dealing as individuals direct with buyers, to take the chance of weakening the means you have built up for marketing your eggs cooperatively? Can you be reasonably sure that you could sell your eggs to the best advantage if there were no cooperative selling organizations?

Collective Bargaining

The individual farmer cannot argue with big buyers but here in the Northeast he has been farsighted enough to join with other farmers and set up an organization or a group of organizations which can bargain collectively for him. Every day we are seeing a demonstration of the power of collective action and the weakness of individual action. There should be a strong lesson in this for the northeastern producer. Pacific Coast producers have beaten the big distributors to the gun. They had built up the strong cooperative organizations before these big buyers moved in on direct receiving from farmers and now the big distributors must bargain with the co-ops.

If you are not a supporter and patron of a cooperative organization give this a little thought and see if your long-time interest is not best protected through your own organizations. If you agree with this, why not see that your own organizations are as strong as possible so that they may do the best possible job for you.



The upper figure in each area shows the percentage, shipped from that area, of the total live poultry receipts in New York City during 1936. The lower figure in each area shows percentage, shipped from that area, of total receipts of eggs in New York City in 1936.

Northeastern states are becoming a more important factor in the New York City market, not only from the point of view of numbers of eggs shipped but also of the improved quality compared with previous years.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Never Too Fat To Lay

By L. E. WEAVER

THIS is the time of the year when we begin to hear about the hens that are too fat to lay. That is almost never the case. The effect is being mistaken for the cause. Hens stop laying but keep on eating and take on additional fat. We find them in this condition and say, "Oh yes, see how fat they are, no wonder they don't lay." What we should say is "No wonder they're fat. They are eating as much as ever but they are not laying."



L. E. Weaver

Why Did They Stop Laying?

In the first place, did you ever see a pen of these fat birds and find every bird on a stand-up strike? No, I never did either. There are always some old faithfuls that are still shelling out about an egg a day. As a rule most of the birds are still on the job. It is only a small minority that are loafing and taking on weight. Then we can't blame the feed or the method of feeding, can we? If the feed were at fault the entire flock would be affected. So also with the housing and the weather and all the other excuses that we make for our lazy hens. Perhaps it would be fairer to say "unfortunate" hens. They had no part in choosing their parents. Yet the trouble all started when these hens failed to receive from their parents the necessary genes for long-continuing egg-production.

Send Them to Market

The best solution I know for this fat-hen problem is a good job of culling. The sooner the better. Later in the season prices for market fowl will be lower, and no one can pay present prices for feed and give it to hens just for the pleasure of their company.

Nearly two hundred hens have gone to market from Weaver Bros.' Farm recently.

* * *

Early Roosting Made Easy

Nearly all poultry raisers will agree, I believe, that the sooner the young stock learns the art of roosting the better the situation for both chicks and owner. Better air, better growth, less crowding, less danger of smothering, cleaner floors, cleaner plumage — these are some of the advantages.

Very early roosting has been held responsible for crooked breast-bones. I believe that such may possibly be the case where a heavy breed is growing very rapidly and the roosts are narrow. As a rule crooked breast-bones are the result of faulty rations, or possibly of heredity. Seldom will there be any trouble from this source where a complete ration is fed, and where the roosts are 2 or 3 inches wide.

Leghorns Learn More Quickly Than Heavy Breeds

Many times it has been pointed out in print and pictures that low roosts can be built along the rear wall and ends of a brooder room in such a way that no chance is left for the chicks to crowd into the corners, and that it will be easy for the chicks to get onto the roosts. Supports are placed in a sloping position with one end on the floor and the other end against the wall. Across these supports is stretched and fastened one-inch-mesh wire netting. Roosts are then put in place 5 to 6 inches apart. At first the chicks use the roosts only in the daytime, but it is not long before most of them are spending the night there.

This is almost always the case with Leghorns. The heavy breeds are slower in taking to the roosts. It was this slowness to learn to roost that I chalked up against the New Hampshires as a prominent fault.

The Fault is Not Always With the Stock

At Camillus, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Little are doing some fine work in the development of their strain of New Hampshires. Recently in one of their brooding rooms I saw what I believe is the answer to this problem of teaching the chicks to roost safely. Before telling about that let me say that the plan which I have described above will do the trick alright. Ask Warren Hawley of Batavia. At his place I saw the plan worked out in a large room for rearing early pullets. It certainly was working well, the pullets were using it an an early age, and Mr. Hawley was pleased with it. However, I have an idea that for most of us that plan calls for a little too much effort on our part, perhaps too much skill as carpenters. At any rate not many people use it. We need something that is easier to build. That is why I liked this idea of the Littles'. It is so simple and easy to make, and it is working well for them.

Using nothing but 2 by 2 material, Mr. Little has built what you might call a "roosting frame". Two by two roosts about 7 or 8 inches apart with two by two pieces for supports. This is all there is to it. The frames are suspended from the top of the room by wires. They swing free, without touching either wall or floor. That makes easier the control of red mites.

At first the frames are raised only a few inches above the floor. Thus it is literally only a step from roosting on the floor to roosting on the frames. Then they are raised high enough that a wire covered droppings pit can be placed beneath the roosts.

Mrs. Little tells me that no one need have any trouble in teaching New Hampshires to roost early. I expect that goes also for Rhode Island Reds and Rocks. You just must know how. It reminds me of the story of the boy that was supposed to be dull-witted but who had established a reputation as a trainer of dogs. Someone asked him one day: "George, why is it that you can train the dogs so well? I have tried to train two or three dogs and I have never had any luck." "Well," said George, "in the first place you've got to know more than the dog"..



"I hope you don't know of anybody that's lost a dog, do you, Mister?"

Cow-bells on TIMES SQUARE

When Sheffield Farms started business, nearly a century ago, there were herds of fine cows on Manhattan Island. Supplying milk to 300,000 population was easy.

Today, Sheffield Farms must travel an average of over 200 miles to find enough quality milk for New Yorkers and their neighbors. Milk is rushed from the farm, guarded every step of the way. Transportation and delivery alone costs Sheffield Farms $17,600,000 a year. In spite of distance—because of the vigilance exercised by Sheffield Producer and Sheffield Farms—Sheffield Milk is safer, richer, and better than our mothers and grandmothers ever dreamed of.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK

Sealtest — The Sealtest System of Laboratory Protection

Wonderful Success
Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

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Dept. 402, Waterloo, Iowa

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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N.J.

Every Tractor Owner Needs Irving's
84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands of parts for all makes; tremendous price savings.
IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.,
155 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

USE "SURE-SHOT" FOR BLACKHEAD and make sick turkeys well. Guaranteed. Pint $1.75; quart $3.00.
ALIFF & SONS, ST. ALBANS, W. VA.

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"Pedigreed" Farm, 207 Acres
Sacrificed by aged owner; carried 40 cattle, 300 bu. potatoes to acre. 1000 bu. buckwheat; tractor fields, 5 springs, timberlot; new 8-room house, 60 ft. barn, 80 ft. ell, electricity available, city markets; $4700, part down, including horses, 11 cattle, hens, hogs, machinery, crops; page 65 Free catalog 1000 bargains.
STROUT AG'Y, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

POULTRY FARM — Sacrifice Sale — Capacity 5000. Cost over $60,000. Fifth Amount will buy.
OWEGO NATIONAL BANK, Owego, N. Y.



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Baby Chicks

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric incubators. Write for New 1937 Free Catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Order from ad.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. Eng. W. Leg.	$6.00	$30.00	$60.
Barred & Wh. Rox & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds, Wh. Minorcas, W. Giants	7.50	37.50	75.
W. Wyandottes, Red-Rock Cross Breed	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. Stained Antigen Method.—HANSON Foundation

	100	500	1,000
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
Everpay Str. Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
R. I. & New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
White Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.00	35.00	70.
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90.
Assorted or Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.

From Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. Circ. Free.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	7.50	37.50	75

Heavy Mix $6.00-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD Whole Blood Antigen Method, carefully culled, under my own supervision. Hatches every Monday & Thursday of each week. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or C.O.D. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

20th CENTURY CHICKS

Only $6.40 PER 100 for White Leghorns

Why gamble when you can get 20th Century Chicks at such low prices. SEXED chicks, pullets or cockerels, at lowest prices in all 18 breeds. Get Free catalog and money saving price list today. 20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

NABOB! FREE FEED

25 LBS. WITH EACH 100 CHICKS.

Thousands weekly all year. Finest Quality Layers in 40 breeds. Hybrid Baby Pullets and Cockerels. B.W.D. Tested. Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Turkeys, Guineas. Catalog free.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Box T, GAMBIER, OHIO.

SHELLENBERGER'S S. C. White Leghorns

Hens mated with direct Hanson males. Chick price: $7.-100; $70.-1000. Free Literature.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS Cash or C.O.D.

Large Eng. W. Leg. $6.50-100; Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds $7; N. H. Reds $7.50; H. Mix $6. Order now or write for Cat. Pinecrest Poultry Farm, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

NIEMOND'S Bloodtested CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Large English type S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Bar & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6.00. 100% live delivery postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat. or order direct. Niemond's Hatchery, Bx. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN and NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own STATE BLOOD-TESTED and SUPERVISED Flocks. Circular FREE. 7c

E. L. Beaver's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MATTERN'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks $7.-100, New Hampshire Reds, Wh. Wyandottes $7.50; Big Type Wh. Leghorns $6.50; Heavy Mixed $6. Safe del. postpaid. Circular FREE.

M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Hiscock Heads World's Poultry Congress Committee



L. H. Hiscock of Skaneateles, who has been named as chairman of the permanent World's Poultry Congress Committee from New York State.

THE temporary committee that has been working to bring the World's Poultry Congress to Syracuse in 1939 has achieved some remarkable results. First, and perhaps most important, is that every statewide organization of farmers in New York has not only endorsed the invitation but has promised full cooperation should the Congress come to Syracuse. Decision will be made in July by a country-wide committee of about 40, who probably will accept recommendations of a subcommittee of four. Decision will undoubtedly be made on the basis of which city can best furnish the needed facilities and those who have been working on the proposition believe that Syracuse has an excellent chance.

The latest development was meeting of representatives of all farm organizations at Syracuse on April 30, at which time L. Harris Hiscock of Skaneateles, who for a number of years was contributing editor of *American Agriculturist,* was selected as chairman of the permanent state committee for the World's Poultry Congress. If the Congress comes to Syracuse, the committee will handle all details. If the Congress goes to some other state, the committee will handle New York State's exhibit at the Congress. The secretary of the permanent committee is Howard Waugh, secretary of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Also appointed at the meeting was an organization committee whose job it will be to set up a number of subcommittees to handle various details. On this organization committee are L. H. Hiscock, chairman; Howard Waugh, ex-officio secretary; E. S. Foster, secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation; Raymond Cooper, master of the State Grange; Webster Birdsall, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Clarence Williams of Erie County, chairman of the State Farm Bureau Poultry Committee; H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist,* and G. F. Heuser of the Poultry Department at Cornell.

Mr. Chauncey Day of the convention committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Birdsall, Mr. Waugh and others have been working on the official state invitation to the Congress, which will contain the information needed by the committee as to facilities for exhibits, meetings, entertainment, etc. A delegation representing various farm organizations will take this invitation to Washington in July.

Opportunity for right married man to become established on a good dairy and cash crop farm near Syracuse. Applicants write Box No. 514-B, care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y., giving education, experience, and references.

This is No Time to Lower the Price of Gold

(*Continued from Page* 1)

contrary apparently to President Roosevelt's ideas, our prices are not yet up to the 1926 level. The average of farm prices in New York State in 1926, taking the pre-war prices as 100, was 156; in the United States, 145.

In February this year, the average index for New York farm prices was 112 and in the United States 127. Thus you will see the average of farm prices is still far below the 1926 level. It is generally accepted that prices were well balanced in 1926.

Contrary to the impression created by the President and by financial writers, the cost of living hasn't risen anywhere near as much as some think. Today the index of the cost of living is 145. In 1926 it was 176. Thus we are still far below the cost of living in 1926. The cost of living was lowest in 1933 when the index reached 132. Therefore the cost of living has risen from the low point only 13 points in the index. Some things, because of scarcity, are higher priced but the average of all items that enter into the cost of living has risen only a little.

In view of these dependable figures, there is positively no reason for decreasing the price of gold at this time. Prices were getting back into balance and the trend was normal and healthy until this rumor started that the price of gold might be lowered to check rising prices.

Of course you see this important point. The way prices reacted immediately even on a rumor that the price of gold might be changed proves beyond all doubt that the price of gold (that is, the gold content of the dollar) does, as we have steadfastly maintained, affect the commodity price level.

Those who are proposing a lower price for gold can see what would happen if they did lower the price. Prices of all commodities, wheat, cotton, zinc, copper, lead, would tumble so fast as to cause a panic.

It is a most unfortunate situation, a dangerous situation, when it is in the power of one man to upset our price structure and bring such widespread, tremendous losses as I have noted.

As you know, Congress delegated to the President the power to raise or lower the price of gold within certain limits. I opposed the granting of this tremendous power. It is more power than should rest in the hands of any one man, no matter who he may be. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." For Congress to delegate to the President this enormous power was, in my opinion, a mistake of the first magnitude. This power has been extended for two years. The President also has power to buy or sell silver and to regulate its value. He also has control of a two billion dollar stabilization fund. The handling of this enormous amount of money is absolutely in his hands, subject to no check whatsoever by anybody.

As I said in my talk on the radio, these powers should be vested with a Board, Commission, or Monetary Authority. Such a body should be made up of men of the highest integrity and be comparable with the Supreme Court; be free from political or financial pressure, and he able to act with absolute independence. Such a Board could have accurate information and the advice of experts on this most important question of your money and my money. Its action could be kept within certain limitations and would be automatic, so that politics or pressure from anybody would not interfere with the free action of the Board.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MAY 24

12:35—"Saving Soils," (Soil and Water Conservation) L. D. Kelsey.
12:45—"The WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

TUESDAY, MAY 25

12:35—"Pigs in Clover," (Pastures for Pigs), J. D. King.
12:45—"Salad Days Are Here Again," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

12:35—"How to Get the Best of Your Electrical Problem," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Prof. Robert Reinow, N. Y. State College for Teachers.

THURSDAY, MAY 27

12:35—"Hay and Pasture Crops Are in the Making," Ray Bender.
12:45—(Farm Equipment Manufacturers).

FRIDAY, MAY 28

12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Beatrice Fehr.

SATURDAY, MAY 29

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Follow the Leader," Albert Hoefer.
12:45—Chester Reid, Advertising Manager, Albany Packing Co.

MONDAY, MAY 31

Holiday—No Program.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1

12:35—"Who Gets the Summer Tourist Business?" S. H. Fogg.
12:45—"Summer Mondays," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

12:35—"Every Farmer His Own Electrician," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3

12:35—"Cutting Feed Costs With Early Cut Hay," C. S. Denton.
12:45—"Trade Treaties and Tariffs," George Westcott.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4

12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Marjorie Shaver.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Mind Your Manners," Washington County 4-H Clubs.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Mass.

Family Trees of Some Potato Varieties

(*Continued from Page* 6)

era of new sorts. Within the present decade we have such new varieties as Katahdin, Chippewa, Golden, and Houma introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Warba by the Minnesota Experiment Station. These are all the result of attempts to produce by hybridization varieties of greater resistance to virus diseases, better appearance and better culinary quality. As the need is great, we may expect many more new sorts to appear in the years immediately ahead.



"Gimme a light."



Mrs. Atz

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Fort Wayne, Indiana and Tampa, Florida



(Photo courtesy of N. Y. State College of Home Economics)

Simple, homemade curtains add distinction to this pleasant living room. Note that light background in cretonne matches walls, while the figured pattern harmonizes with rug and upholstery of furniture.

Curtains with Charm

JJ
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

ATTRACTIVE curtains are within the reach of everyone, whether her purse be fat or lean; for the same principles apply both to inexpensive homemade curtains and to costly ones made by a decorator.

Curtains do many things for a room. They provide contrast, they "tie together" room furnishings, they frame a beautiful view or hide an ugly one, they provide privacy. They can soften glare or create the impression of sunshine in a cold north room, they can make high ceilings look lower or low ceilings look higher, they can disguise poorly shaped windows — in fact, they are extremely versatile when given a chance.

Types of window treatment are mainly:

1. Glass curtains only, made of some sheer material such as marquisette, voile, net, theatrical gauze, or ninon. Ninon, a new material, is part rayon and needs careful washing or dry cleaning.
2. Drapes with glass curtains.
3. Drapes alone. These are usually the utility type of curtain, made to draw across the window and take the place of shades.
4. Drapes with venetian blinds. (See pictures on this page).

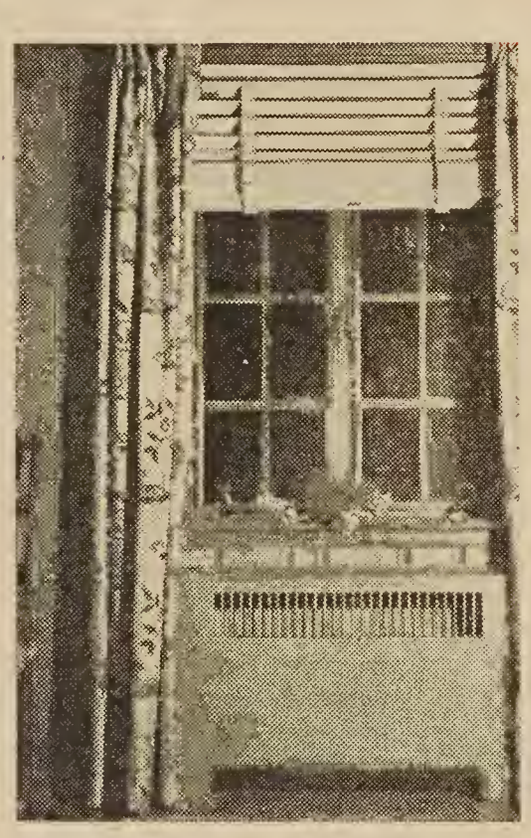
Where glass curtains are used alone, cream, ecru or gold will be found to be much softer than dead white, which should rarely be used. Besides these colors, sheer materials now come in enchanting pastel shades of green, blue, peach, yellow, and apricot. This type of curtain is often the only kind needed, especially in bedrooms. It is suitable also for small living rooms or dining rooms, making them look larger than if drapes were used.

In larger living rooms and dining rooms, and even in bedrooms, the other three types of window treatment are very effective. There is a host of attractive materials from which to choose for drapes: Self-patterned brocades and damasks for the more formal class of living rooms and dining rooms; cretonnes, chintzes, and patterned or plain cotton and linen materials for the smaller, more informal house; plain colored, medium weight stuffs, such as rep, for the utility kind of curtain intended both for decoration and for drawing over the window to shut out light. Gingham, pongee, shantung, cretonne and block printed muslin or linen are also favored materials for the utility drapery.

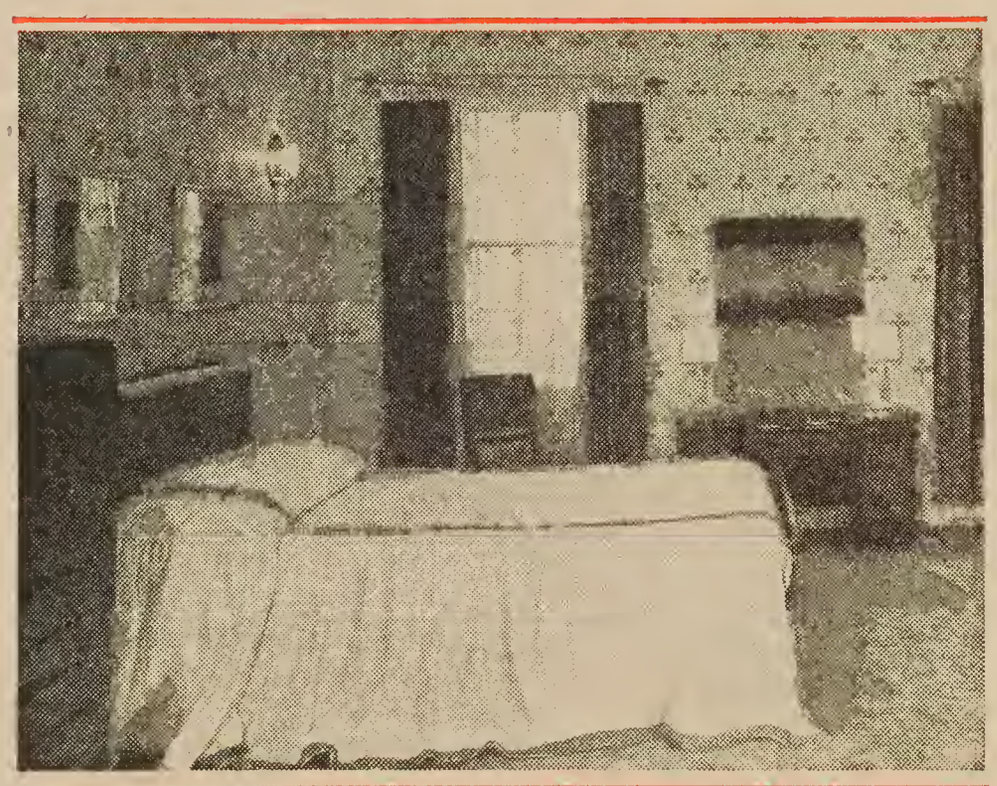
Certain drapery materials should be lined, as, for example, linen. Sateen is most commonly used for this purpose. Although lined curtains are more of a job to make, they are worth the trouble, as a lining makes a curtain hang better and protects the curtain from sunlight. Sometimes, however, a color is better with the light coming through it; you can judge this for yourself by holding up to the light the material which you are considering. Chintz, which has a close texture, does not require a lining. Glazed chintz is not washable and is cleaned by laying the curtain out on a flat surface and dusting it off with a damp cloth.

In choosing any fabric, shape it in the hand so that you can see how it will look when hanging. When using a patterned fabric, it is (*Turn to Page 26*)





Two windows in writer's new home. At left: Long span of windows in living room, curtained to frame an attractive view. At right: Dining room window, curtained with cretonne to contrast with pine-panelled walls. Venetian blinds are used, instead of shades or glass curtains, because all are casement windows.



Left: Corner of an attractive bedroom, showing "utility" type of drapes which can be drawn together to exclude light. The plain colored draperies are in pleasing contrast with the walls, and would be suitable also for any living room or dining room which has a bold-figured wall-paper.
—Photo courtesy of Kresge Department Store)



PERKY *Sleeves are* Popular

THE most popular sleeves this season are full at the shoulders, short, and fitted snugly to the arm around the bottom.

High waist effect, short, full sleeves, and flared skirt with gathered fullness at back are outstanding style touches in dress pattern No. 2771. Sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

Dress pattern No. 2832 was made originally in navy sheer with white waffle pique in the scarf-like collar and as narrow trim on the short sleeves. Print crepe or georgette with collar of plain tone crepe or organdie is another suggestion. The pattern is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of the new Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog.



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"Oh, I simply say I'm going back to mother and he immediately hands me the fare."

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Zero Hour for Gardeners

IT ALWAYS seems to me that by the middle of June the season is sort of betwixt and between spring work and summer.

Many of the shrubs and flowers have bloomed and are going into their resting stage which means that they can be pruned or separated, as the case may be, before news buds are formed for another year. In this class I would put all the early flowering shrubs, iris, and, a little later, Madonna lily. That is the part of the gardening that has to prepare for next year's bloom, even while I am still working to get a crop of it this year. So I plan to work in these extra chores with regular garden work before August 15th.

Meanwhile the zero hour has just about passed for spring fertilizing of the lawn, its top dressing, or other spring beauty treatment. Of course mowing goes on world without end as long as the growing season is with us. Any flower seeds to be started in open ground ought to be well on their way before the first of July. After that they are apt to have a struggle between heat and drought. The same applies to any transplanting. In fact, here on Long Island I try not to have much of that even during June, but in certain sections of the Northeast late frosts may nip young plants if they are put outside before the 6th or even the 10th of June.

Hardy chrysanthemums should be transplanted and pinched back at least once or perhaps twice by the middle of June. After July 15th many of them will be showing buds which would be lost if pinched back. I have pinched mine back as late as August 1st, but I always examine carefully to see if buds are formed.

For late bloom, "glad" bulbs can be put in as late as July 1st. April 24th is given as the approximate date of the first planting of glads. Yet each locality is a rule unto itself, depending upon the date of its last killing frost. Decide which varieties to plant late; the quick maturing kinds should be chosen for that purpose.

When I did grow dahlias I tried to get them in by June 20th; they like to be set in warm soil. I have temporarily quit trying to grow them at all because they are so near the potato fields that they borrow potato troubles, and require more time than I can give them.

When I am keeping flowers going in summer, it seems to me that I never can have enough stakes and labels. As my delphiniums grow taller and taller and their flower spikes grow heavier and heavier, they absolutely demand some support, especially in windy or rainy seasons. For this purpose I have used a sturdy stake about 1 inch square and 5 feet long. If I ever find time I'll paint a lot of them dull green — for art's sake. So far I have used only wood 3 inch or 5 inch plant markers. They last better and show the name better if painted white. I use a labeling pencil or, if that gets misplaced, I use an ordinary wax crayon. For large plants I use a 12-inch marker. There are lots better markers than wooden ones, but they also cost more.



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Curtains with Charm

(*Continued from Page* 24)

a good idea to have one color in it (often its background) match the walls — then it all blends together as part of the background of the room. Also, a patterned material is apt to be more successful if it has a lot of colors, rather than only two or three variations. In that way it gives a chance to repeat many of the colors in the rug and room furnishings, thus "tieing" all together. Too much pattern destroys the restfulness of a room, however, and therefore patterned draperies must be chosen with care. They are best in a room having a plain colored rug.

Material for curtains should measure 1½ times the width of the space to be covered, if you expect them to hang gracefully. Less width will do if the material is stiff and is to be lined. The other day I saw a very attractive living room, which had been effectively and cheaply curtained by using theatrical gauze glass curtains with gold brocade drapes which were mere panels. The owner of them had bought 50 inch material (rayon), cut it in two lengthwise, making each panel when finished about 24 inches wide. The panels were lined with sateen, and as the material was stiff besides, the curtains hang well and look wide enough. But such narrow drapes are only successful where the curtain material is stiff and lined.

A problem that confronts every woman when she comes to curtain a room is what length to make the curtains. The thing to remember is that curtains should always stop at some architectural break — at the sill, or bottom of the apron, or the base board (not a graceful length, however), or the floor. Floor length is right for full size drapes; sill length is right for the informal glass curtain. In both cases, the curtains should just clear the floor or sill surface, in order to keep the bottom edges of curtains from picking up dust and getting a grimy line. The best length for narrow panels, such as described above, is to the bottom of the apron, as they would look stringy if floor length.

Draperies should come to the top of the window casing. Glass curtains may fit inside the window casing, or be made same height as rod on which drapes are hung. Use weights in bottom hem of drapes to make them hang better. You can also get small taped weights, by the yard, to insert in bottom hems of glass curtains.

A radiator in front of a window complicates the matter of length of curtains, but long draperies held with tie-backs will usually solve the problem; or it is quite all right to use curtains of different lengths — that is, sill or apron length for the radiator window and floor length for the others.

In figuring length, allow for hems and headings. For washable materials, it is also wise to allow extra hem widths for shrinkage (that is, make double hems at top and bottom). Just before washing, let out the extra hems.

Another way to make glass curtains last longer is to have top and bottom hems the same width. Then reverse ends every time curtains are washed. Also, if sides have uniform hems, curtains can be switched to bring worn centers to sides, where they will be less conspicuous.

To make a narrow window look wider, extend curtain fixture past the window frame; to make a tall window look shorter, use a deep valance or the newer cornice board. Tieing back curtains helps to break too long lines in rooms which have high ceilings. Short windows in low-ceilinged rooms can be transformed by hanging both draperies and glass curtains from ceiling to floor.

Bay windows are sometimes curtained by using glass curtains over each window and draperies on each side of the bay, with a swag valance running across the top. Often a broad shelf or a window seat under the windows is useful and attractive.

Groups of two or more windows, if separated only by mullions, may be treated as one window, with just one pair of overdrapes.

Venetian blinds have grown immensely popular because they allow easy regulation of light and air. Roller shades, however, are cheaper and can now be had in either the washable or regular cloth varieties, in light or dark colors. A dark colored shade makes a difficult dark spot in a room from a decorative point of view, and therefore should be avoided. If you want to shut out light, get the two-toned shades that are dark on the outside and ivory on the inside. Shades should be fastened within the window frame, so that they will fit close to the window pane and not interfere with the curtains.

(Editor's Note: *Mrs. Huckett will be glad to help you solve your curtain problems, or to give you any advice on the making of curtains. Address her: Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, American Agriculturist, Box* 367, *Ithaca, N. Y.*)

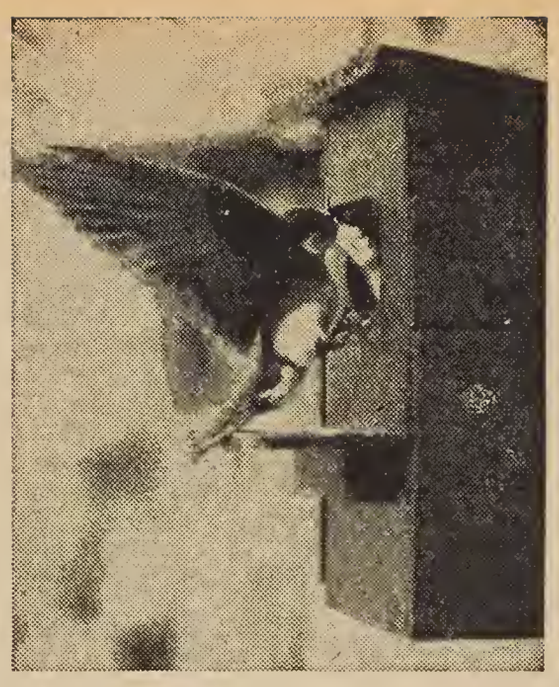
Possession

That row of trees that flanks yon distant hill
Standing majestic, great, unbending, still,
Is on a neighbor's farm, — yet do I see
More beauty in them daily than does he.

Those regal lillies blooming over there
In all their beauty, fragrant, tall and fair.
Give of their sweetness, loveliness and grace,
Far more to me than she who owns the place.

I care not whose possessions they may be
God spreads the beauty wide for all to see;
And he who has the beauty-loving soul
Though owning not, — possesses yet the whole.

—*M. Lucille Ford,*
Carsonville, Mich.



How to Attract Birds

BIRDS will come readily to feeding stations, especially during winter months when food is scarce. But even in spring and summer, they will not scorn the shelf on your window ledge or a covered platform on a post in your backyard.

Sunflowers seeds will make you very popular with chickadees, nuthatches, purple finches, bluejays and all the many other seed-eating birds. Some of your feathered guests will enjoy pieces of fruit. All birds like suet, and there should be a large chunk at every feeding station. Unfortunately, the squirrels like suet, too; so to keep it from disappearing too quickly, cover it closely with coarse wire netting through which the birds can peck. For pheasants and grouse, if you are lucky enough to have a woodlot with grouse, sprinkle cracked corn or other grains on the ground.

This month when the humming birds arrive to seek nectar in your garden, they will be delighted to find a "flower" that is really a little glass vial of sugar water, wrapped in red cloth or crepe paper and fastened to a stick in the flower bed. They will come again and again to this easy source of supply, and even bring their tiny children.

The simplest method of supplying birds with food is to plant fruit-bearing shrubs. Viburnum, winterberry, hackberry, sumac, elderberry (where nests the rose-breasted grosbeak), chokecherry, mulberry, and flowering crab all furnish bird food.

Be sure to supply the birds with water for drinking and bathing. An old basin is as satisfactory a bath to a bird as a marble font. Help them also to build their nests, by putting out bundles of cotton and short pieces of yarn no longer than four to six inches. Birds have been known to strangle themselves in longer pieces.

For the hole-nesting birds, put up bird houses. Do not put them too high, but see that they are out of reach of the cat. Put them in the sunshine, never in the shade. Have the entrance hole towards the top of the bird house, and make it small or large according to the size of the bird you wish to attract. For a wren or chickadee, a hole about the size of a quarter should be ample. A blue bird, of course, needs a larger hole.

Besides being pleasant company, birds are a good investment for farm families. Although it is true that certain birds are a pest around some fruits, yet by far the largest item in almost any bird's diet is some insect pest of crop or garden.



"We better stand back, Ed — Ma's baking a cake according to one of them radio recipes and anything's liable to happen."—JUDGE.

Dainty Fagot Collar

We think this dainty fagot collar has the smartest lines of any handmade one that we have seen in moons.

Fagotting is nothing but that old easy herringbone stitch that is really fascinating to do. That's all there is to the making except tacking all joins firmly and neatly as it is impossible to go wrong in shaping it.

Heavy paper patterns upon which you baste the bias fold and fagot stitch it together to complete the collar are



only 15c as No. M143P. You will need two 8-yard bolts of double fold in white, or a color, with thread to match. Crochet cotton size 50 to 70 works well, or you can use a softer twill thread if preferred.

No. M143P—Fagot Collar Patterns .15.

No. M143M—White Tape for Collar, with Patterns .....50.

Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Free Needlework Catalog

It will be sent to anyone ordering patchwork pattern book No. M631H at the regular price of 15c each postpaid. Dozens of clever gift suggestions will be found in this new artcraft catalog. Quilts, hooked rugs, curtains, novelties and household linens are all shown in delightful variety.

The Patchwork Pattern Book has 16 pages 7½ x 10 inches in size and printed in colors has the following actual cutting quilt designs full size to use: Grape Basket, Palm Leaf, English Flower Garden, Ribbon Border, String Quilt, Jack in the Box, Goose in the Pond, Double Irish Cross, Steps to Altar, Kaleidoscope, Spools, Suzanne. Full instructions are given with each quilt as well as yardage estimates and quilting suggestions.

M631H-C Cutting Patterns, all 12 quilts, 15 cents. (Big Needlework Catalog Included Free).

Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Cole Slaw with Sour Cream Dressing

HERE is a simple, quick way of making a cabbage salad fit for a king. The same dressing could well be used for the chopped raw leaves of tender young spinach, sprigs of watercress, raw dandelion, lettuce coarsely chopped or other spring salad greens.

A bit of onion, chunks of pineapple, grapefruit or orange (that are free from membrane) combine nicely with any of these greens.

Make a dressing by whipping 1 cup sour cream until very smooth. Blend in 2 tablespoons vinegar and 1 tablespoon sugar. Mix this lightly with a fork into the chopped greens and serve at once. Greens may previously be sprinkled with salt and pepper to taste and if desired, the dressing may be given some snap by using a tablespoon of grated horseradish or ¼ teaspoon dry mustard.

SPINACH *Should Be Enjoyed!*

by "H. R."

Spinach Cheese Casserole

Mix 2 cups chopped cooked spinach with 1 cup well seasoned cottage cheese. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter and 2 slightly beaten eggs. Turn into buttered casserole, sprinkle with bread crumbs and grated cheese. Bake in slow oven 30 minutes.

Baked Spinach

Place 2 cups spinach (cooked and seasoned with salt and pepper) in baking dish. Pour over ¾ cup sour cream and bake in moderate oven 15 minutes.

Spinach Mold

Combine 4 cups cooked spinach with ¼ cup melted butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Pack tightly into ring mold and set in oven to get piping hot. Unmold upon hot platter and fill center with creamy scrambled eggs.

Spinach Souffle

Put 2 cups cooked spinach through sieve, add ½ cup grated cheese, 3 tablespoons butter, ½ cup milk, and 4 eggs beaten until very light. Pour mixture into buttered baking dish, bake in slow oven at 300° until center is firm. Serve at once.

Piquant Spinach

Cook 2 pounds well washed spinach with ½ pound bacon or salt pork (sliced) until spinach is tender. I like to utilize the mature spinach in this dish. When tender, mix with ½ cup vinegar and ⅛ cup horse radish. Serve hot, garnished with the slices of meat.

Spinach with Noodles

Place 1 cup cooked spinach in greased casserole, cover with one cup cooked noodles and sprinkle generously with grated mature cheese. Top with another cup of spinach and on this a cup of cooked noodles. (These should be patted out in layers). Pour over 1 cup rich milk mixed with 4 tablespoons butter, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon salt and 1/3 teaspoon pepper. Sprinkle with well buttered bread crumbs and bake 25 minutes.

Hot Spinach Salad

Heat 3 cups chopped cooked spinach with 1 cup sour cream, 1 minced onion, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and ¼ cup vinegar. Serve with garnish of hard cooked egg.

Spinach Omelet

Beat 4 eggs with ¼ teaspoon salt and a few grains of pepper until yolks and whites combine. Heat 2 tablespoons butter in frying pan, pour in egg mixture and cook slowly until thick. Spread top with 1 cup well-seasoned cooked spinach, loosen omelet, fold over and serve on hot platter with parsley garnish.

* * *

Use Raw Spinach Too

Spinach Salmon Salad

Chop coarsely enough well washed and drained raw spinach to make 1 pint. Add 1 cup salmon, 1 small minced onion and 2 sliced pickles. Moisten well with mayonnaise dressing, place on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with hard cooked egg slices. Serve chilled.

Country Spinach Salad

Mix ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, ⅛ teaspoon paprika and dash of pepper together. Add ¼ cup good vinegar and ½ cup olive oil; beat thoroughly together. Moisten washed, drained and chilled young spinach leaves with the dressing and serve plain in a salad bowl.

Dutch Spinach

Chop coarsely 1 quart young spinach, place in salad bowl and pour over a mixture of ½ cup each bacon fat and vinegar well heated. Serve at once.



Send Us Your Best Recipe

And Win a Prize!

HERE'S a brand new cash contest open to every *American Agriculturist* homemaker. *American Agriculturist* will pay $5.00 for the best letter answering the following questions, and $1.00 for all others that we have room to print:

1. Every cook has a recipe that she prizes highly. What is yours? It can be for anything from soup to desserts. Write out your recipe clearly, giving exact measurements in level cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons. If your special recipe has an interesting history, please mention it but be brief.
2. Do you like Aunt Janet's recipes?
3. Which one so far has your family enjoyed most?
4. Do you keep a regular file of these recipes? If so, do you use a scrap book or a card index system?
5. If you were Aunt Janet, what kind of recipes would you publish?

Please make your letter as short as possible, and address it to Home Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Letters must be received at this office not later than June 30th.

An Old Indian Custom

(*Continued from Page* 2)

the scene by Frank L. Morris of Warsaw, former director of the State Division of Purchase and Standards, and Warren Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau Federation. This was the signal for the Indians to start the tribal dance of welcome, followed in turn by speech-making and the coronation ceremonies.

While the spectacular features served to draw the crowd, there were other things to interest visitors. One was an exhibit showing the process of sugar and syrup-making from Indian times down to the present. An old cauldron kettle was suspended to a swing pole and "sugar" wood was hauled to the fire by Frank Haskins and his oxen. A maple "arch" that had been in use 50 years ago was set up, as well as a modern evaporator and electric eye to differentiate the grades of syrup.

In the American Legion Memorial Hall, maple products were on display and for sale. Previous to the Festival, Miss Lillian Shaben, of the State College of Home Economics, worked with the women in standardizing their maple products, and in giving them the benefit of others' experience in designing satisfactory labels and packages. Great care had been taken by the committee to insure that only superior products bore the festival label. Merle Clor, expert sampler, passed on each batch of syrup before it was labeled. Hundreds of visitors took away cans of syrup ranging in size from a quart to a gallon, and many orders were received from as far away as Oregon, Mississippi and Iowa.

One may ask about the practical aspects of all this effort. For many years, most of the syrup produced in the county has been shipped in drums to other places where it was repacked and sold under various labels. There is even a suspicion that some of it may have been diluted or adulterated. Producers, under leadership of County Agent Clark, decided their product was worthy of standing on its own feet, so to speak — of being publicized and sold for what it is.

The festival was designed to be the opening gun in making it known far and wide that Wyoming County has maple products to sell; that they are of highest quality, and that the county stakes its reputation upon maintaining that high quality. Already, as a result of the festival, a cooperative marketing organization is planned. It is to include producers in Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Mr. Clark and William Tozier of Johnsonburg are a committee to work out the details.

Up to the present, each producer has sold his product for what he could get and there has been variance in quality. Result has been an unstable and unsatisfactory market. This creates a tendency for prices to be based on the poorer or average grades. Mr. Clark believes a standardized product, advertised under one brand or label, will materially help to increase the demand for the product and to insure better prices to producers. Experience and orders received so far this season prove the wisdom of this plan.

Maine in May

When the sun rises high over crags of gray,
When the fragrant arbutus and pine hold sway,
When the birds are nesting the live-long day,
Then you may know that in Maine it is May.

When in each hidden brook the wily trout play,
When the meadows turn green as their gray fades away,
When the buds are uncurling and opening each day,
We know here in Maine that it's springtime and May!

—Nina F. Rice,
Richmond, Maine.

An old favorite made more delicious with KARO

GINGER CAKE

1 egg
2/3 cup brown sugar
1 cup Karo, red label
3 tablespoons orange juice
Grated rind of ½ orange
1/3 cup Mazola
1½ teaspoons baking powder
2¾ cups pastry flour
1/3 teaspoon of soda
1½ teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon clove
2/3 cup boiling water

Beat egg, stir in Karo, sugar, orange juice, grated orange rind and Mazola. Sift together dry ingredients, stir into first mixture. Add boiling water and beat well. Bake in shallow pans oiled with Mazola, (about 25 minutes) in moderate oven (350° F.). Cut in squares while warm and serve with a pudding sauce.

This cake is also delicious baked in muffin pans.

FREE!

You can obtain, absolutely without charge, a beautiful 36 page, colorful booklet entitled: "49 Delightful Ways to Enjoy Karo". Write to Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.



Capturing Daniel Webster's Statue

By C. A. STEPHENS

THERE are sculptors in wood as well as sculptors in marble, and one such was Barzillai Green, who, judging from his one great masterpiece, must have been a born genius—a mute, inglorious Michael Angelo of the backwoods of New England.

That solitary masterpiece was a life-size statue of Daniel Webster, done in beech wood previously soaked in sea water, a six-foot log from the trunk of a large tree, a yard or more in diameter.

Except for this one lone effort, Barzillai Green was a plodding wood-turner whose labors were mainly in the line of rolling-pins, gingerbread-creasers, butter-stamps, wooden bowls, wheel-fingers and loom-shuttles. His life was given to the making of this homely ware; he gained but a precarious livelihood; and his love for fine carving was held down by sordid wants that allowed him no time for ambitious attempts. Genius was pent up in his heart, however, and found expression in that one carved statue of Webster into which he appears to have put his whole soul. A wonderfully strong, gripping piece of work it was, homely but strangely lifelike.

The artist mantle of Barzillai Green descended to no apprentice, no son of the house. The artist himself died suddenly in 1835, but left a will in which he directed that this statue of Webster should become a trophy for oratory, to be competed for annually by the students of the academies of his native county, and held as a kind of forensic Palladium by those who should excel in public speaking and knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. High schools had not then taken the place of the scattered country academies.

Acceptance of the terms of the bequest was not enthusiastic. For some reason, too, the preceptors of the academies did not care to drill their classes for examination in oratory and the Constitution. No one laid claim to the statue. A relative of Green who inherited his workshop had it for a time. Finally, in 1847, it came into the possession of North Brayton Academy, or at least was carried there for safekeeping and stored in a little back room, upstairs, along with the small school library. And it stood there, for years and years, as a kind of forgotten hereditament of the school.

IN THE fall of 1870 the senior students at Waynor Academy—where the writer was then a boy at school—challenged the North Brayton students to a debate, offering them either the affirmative or the negative side of the following question: "Resolved, that the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a greater victory than that of Waterloo."

The debate was much like other lyceum discussions of that time. The North Brayton students took the negative. The three judges, previously appointed, gave their decision in favor of the Waynor students. We treated our defeated visitors to an oyster supper and cheered them out of the academy yard on their drive home. The Webster statue had so far passed to the limbo of old bric-a-brac that no one even thought of it at the time; but a day or two later one of the Waynor students, whose grandparents had been fellow townsmen and acquaintances of Barzillai Green, remarked that by good rights we were entitled to that ancient trophy. The suggestion met with instant approbation. We decided to have it and place it on a pedestal in the portico of the academy building, and accordingly sent word to North Brayton making a formal demand for the statue.

North Brayton was not disposed to treat the requisition seriously. It replied that there had been no idea on the part of the students there that they were debating for a trophy, that the statue had been with them nearly a quarter of a century and had come to be regarded as an heirloom.

To this we rejoined with vigor, denouncing their answer as a piece of specious evasion, wholly contrary to the will of Barzillai Green, and repeated our demand for the custody of the Webster statue.

The answer, sent us by a special messenger, breathed defiance: "Since the students at Waynor are plainly devoid of all the finer, nobler sentiments of life, we the undersigned beg to remind them that possession is nine points in law; that we hold the statue of Daniel Webster as the ancient, classic Palladium of our academy; and that any attempt to deprive us of it will be resisted *pugnis et calcibus.*"

There were fifty-nine signatures.

On receipt of this warlike ultimatum our students held an uproarious meeting. Several hot-heads were in favoring of mustering two hundred strong and marching across country to take the statue, *vi et armis;* but the older, wiser ones took a humorous view of the contention.

"Fortunately for us," one said (I withhold names for reasons that will be apparent later), "our opponents have announced the principle by which they wish to be governed. Possession, they tell us, is nine points in law. They have got the Webster statue, and they are going to keep it, right or wrong. Might makes right. That's the principle they are going to act on. Very well. That leaves us free to play the same game. For it's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. We need not feel any scruples about getting possession of the statue, if we can. If we can get possession of it, it's ours—according to them. Clearly this is a case of stratagems. The Trojans had their Palladium," he said; "but 'crafty Ulysses' and 'bold Diomedes' captured it." We were, as I may add, reading Homer and mythology that term.

In a similar semicomic vein another of the boys argued that the students of North Brayton were in danger of making an idol of that statue and relapsing into paganism. A friendly interest in their spiritual welfare demanded that we should remove any and all such idolatrous practices from the land.

Still another expatiated on our manifest duty as students of the county to carry out the noble intentions of the defunct Barzillai Green. He commented on the impiety of disregarding the old carver's last wishes. "Why, if we were to neglect to right this wrong, I for one would expect Barzillai Green's aggrieved shade to rise up and denounce me!" he cried. "On almost any dark night, when the moon was not shining too brightly, I would expect to meet his indignant ghost and hear it exclaim, 'Degenerate son, what is this world coming to!' "

Many doughty schemes were broached for capturing the statue; and the following Friday night six of us set off in a double-seated wagon with a span of black horses, to drive to North Brayton; and I think I will speak of my companions as the 'crafty Ulysses,' the 'bold Diomedes,' 'stout Ajax,' 'Thersites,' the 'swift Achilles,' and of myself as the 'rash Patroclus.' We had not announced the object of the trip, but our real purpose was to kidnap that statue in the small hours of the morning. As it was Friday night, we concluded that the North Brayton students would not discover the loss of their Palladium before the following Monday.

Thersites, who had formerly attended school at North Brayton Academy, for a term or two, but was now in the junior class at Waynor, told us of a certain basement window that could easily be raised; and once inside we would have, he assured us, no difficulty in ascending to the second floor and gaining access to the small room where the statue stood. We took several blankets and a hank of small cord for trussing up the trophy, to protect it from injury during the nocturnal transit.

We had started at nine, but drove slowly. It was a warm September night, moonless, starless, and rather dark, for the sky was murky with the smoke of forest fires. Not a drop of rain had fallen for three or four weeks. As we drew out of Waynor and mounted the hills toward the White Mountains, the distant glare of blazing woodlands reddened the horizon, and the odor of burning pine was very distinct. On the plains, a few miles farther on, we passed burnt tracts on both sides of the highway, where much smoke, with here and there the fitful glow of a still not wholly consumed log or stump, gave evidence that but recently the locality had been fire-swept.

We went lazily on, not wishing to arrive too early, and saving our team for the drive homeward, when hot pursuit was possible.

The old academy building at North Brayton stood on a rising ground apart from the little hamlet. Not a soul was abroad as we drew near; not so much as a light twinkled anywhere. Leaving our team hitched by the roadside at a safe distance, we stole up from the rear and, piloted by Thersites, found the insecure basement window. Entry was effected without difficulty, and—still piloted by Thersites—we ascended to the second floor, secured the statue, wrapped it carefully, took it downstairs and put it out at the window. On a card where the statue stood we left the inscription: "Possession is nine points in law."

THUS far all had gone smoothly. But now our troubles began. In attempting to close the basement window, stout Ajax slipped, broke a pane of glass and cut his wrist badly. It bled copiously for some time, saturating his handkerchief and the handkerchiefs belonging to others of the party. We had brought a lantern, but dared not keep it burning outside. Still the wound bled. At last crafty Ulysses contrived a ligature from a bit of the cord on the statue, which appeared to check the bleeding. We then set off in haste,

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Stealing

WE ARE very sorry to have to say that we have discovered in at least two instances that people who have con ibuted to this amateur column stole their poems from known authors and submitted poems which were not original at all and received pay for them. That practice is known in literature as plagiarism — in other words, just plain stealing.

We have taken a great deal of satisfaction in our amateur poet's corner because it gives unknown new writers a chance to get something published who otherwise would not have such a chance, and because we occasionally get a poem which is a real gem worthy of publication in *American Agriculturist* or in any other journal. It is regrettable, therefore, that anyone would take advantage of this opportunity by submitting poetry which is not his own and therefore not original.

The amateur poet's corner will be continued, but we must take this occasion to say that plagiarism will not be tolerated. If we want to print poems from the old masters, we can do our own copying and give the masters due credit.—*The Editors.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



"IT'S TIME," says neighbor, "to begin to git our corn and taters in, for springtime is the time to plant, if we don't sow the seed we can't expect a yield at harvest time." So neighbor works away while I'm a-sittin' in the sun to bake my rheumatiz and cure each ache; it takes a lot of sun in spring to git me limbered up, by jing. Mirandy says my rheumatiz ain't mostly what the trouble is, she says I just dislike to toil, the hired man can stir the soil, but she just seems to think that I keep lookin' for an alibi, and that is all the work I do from morn to night the summer through.

Well, I'll admit I like to sit, and though I sometimes work a bit, my restin' gits so far behind when I keep workin', that I find it's better not to interfere with nature at this time of year. The trouble with us farmers is that we don't think enough, gee whiz, we use our back and not our head, and so I sit and think instead of workin' till I'm sore and stiff; we'd all make lots more money if we'd sit and scheme instead of fuss to raise a lot of cheap surplus. Some day I'll figger out a way to make our farmin' allus pay, to keep the price up high enough so we can market all our stuff, with eight-hour days for all us men, to farm will be a pleasure then!

reached our team and, taking the statue aboard, drove for home.

We had proceeded only about a mile, however, when stout Ajax exclaimed that his wrist had started to bleed again. On lighting the lantern, to readjust the cord, the disconcerting discovery was made that a pocket-handkerchief, belonging to swift Achilles, with which he had tried to bandage the wound, had been lost—left behind.

That was bad, but not the worst, for strictly speaking, the handkerchief was not that of swift Achilles, but the property of a young lady at Waynor. A fortnight before the Waynor students had played a ball game with the boys at Hinton Academy, ten miles away, and had won. Nearly fifty of our students, girls as well as boys, were present; and on the way home the girls had decorated the winners with handkerchiefs bound round their right arms, after the manner of the days of chivalry.

"On my soul, I believe that was Molly Selwin's handkerchief!" swift Achilles exclaimed. "I put it in my pocket that night and forgot to give it back to her!"

"That's a pretty go!" cried crafty Ulysses. "Like as not it has her name, or her initials, on it!"

It was plain that the handkerchief must be recovered at any cost. We turned and drove back in haste. After another cautious approach from the rear, search for the missing handkerchief began on hands and knees among the weeds. It was very dark. We had to light the lantern, and finally we found the handkerchief, crushed in a wad, under a burdock leaf.

We then drove rapidly away. Unluckily an early-rising teamster, who was feeding his horses, had seen the flitting of our lantern. He watched us drive away and later told what he had seen.

DISCOVERY of what had happened, particularly of the message we had left, roused the North Brayton students to high excitement. So far from regarding our exploit as a joke, they were filled with wrath. Actually, they tried to make us out guilty of burglary and rushed to invoke the aid of the law. Complaint was entered before the nearest municipal judge and a warrant obtained for the search of Waynor Academy building! A sheriff and two constables appeared among us, during the following Monday afternoon, to the great annoyance of Preceptor Emmons. So scandalous a thing had never happened there before! Alarm descended on us, for the sheriff had hinted at criminal proceedings.

The statue was not found in the building, however, for a good reason. Owing to nocturnal delays, daylight had surprised us on the way home Saturday morning; and, not deeming it quite safe to drive to the academy with our prize, after people were astir, we had hidden it in a pile of four-foot-wood, about three miles out of the village, and off some little way from the road.

The six of us most in peril of the law held disturbed confabs in secret. Strong expressions of indignation at the unsportsmanlike attitude of the North Braytonites were indulged in. The idea of their resorting to the law in revenge for a prank to which they had as good as challenged us was especially odious. One point was clear, however; it would never do to be caught in possession of the statue.

"Let's go and get it," said crafty Ulysses, "take it over to Hinton Academy and set it by their front door. It will be highly interesting to see how Hinton and North Brayton will settle it."

The majority dissented from this scheme, on the ground that we were now on the best of terms with the Hinton fellows, and that it would be unfair to involve them in a muss that now bade fair to turn out seriously—for somebody.

Thersites remarked that probably the best and easiest way for us would be to send word roundabouts to the North Braytonites where the statue was to be found and let them recover it in their own way.

But none of the others would agree to that.

"No, sir—ee," cried stout Ajax—with his wrist in a sling. "I've fought and bled to capture that statue. North Brayton shall never have it again, unless they win it in square debate, as old Barzillai willed."

Diomedes suggested boxing it up and sending it by express, anonymously, to the old Boston Museum, on Tremont Street, or to the museum of historical relics at the Old South Meetinghouse, on Washington Street, or else, perhaps, to the famous museum of the then great popular showman, P. T. Barnum. "Barnum would rejoice in that statue!" said Diomedes.

None of these schemes seemed wholly feasible, however, all had dangerous features. What we finally agreed on was to get the statue the following night, hide it in a safer place and keep possession of it until some compromise could be effected with the rancorous North Braytonites. Now that they had appealed to law and threatened us with jail, we were determined they should never have the statue again, except under the terms of the old sculptor's will.

BUT alas for all pacific intentions! When we went to get the statue, two midnights later, we found that the forest fires had spread across the brushy plains to the pile of four-foot wood, and all that remained of the statue was a charred log, which the salt water, perhaps, had prevented from being wholly consumed.

A real work of art was thus lamentably sacrificed.

So chagrined did we feel, so conscience-stricken, that we stole away home, buried the secret in our own bosoms, and said never a word to anyone.

The North Brayton students prosecuted the search for some time, but failed to discover anything or to incriminate any one directly. What became of the statue remained a mystery for years; and, so far as I know, this tale gives the first authentic intelligence of its fate.



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See your nearest Chevrolet dealer today . . . prove Chevrolet's greater safety and greater all-round value by taking a demonstration ride . . . and then place your order for *the only complete car—priced so low!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE—NEW ALL-SILENT, ALL-STEEL BODIES—NEW DIAMOND CROWN SPEEDLINE STYLING—PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES—IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*—SAFETY PLATE GLASS ALL AROUND—GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION—SUPER-SAFE SHOCKPROOF STEERING*. *Knee-Action and Shockproof Steering on Master De Luxe models only. General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse.

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR—
PRICED SO LOW

Grass and Molasses for Contented Cows

By C. B. BENDER,
New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

NOTE

Due to press of other duties, Mr. Babcock was unable to write "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" for this issue. Next time his comments will appear on this page as usual.



With plenty of hay close by, she reaches for grass silage.

WHEN a method of feed preservation is developed which will eliminate forage losses and at the same time control the erosion problem, dairymen naturally are curious about the method and the animal response to the feed.

Any dairyman having a silo, the necessary equipment to ensile corn, and haying machinery can carry out the method. As far as our information at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station goes, all grasses, legumes and cereals may be preserved by the process.

The crop to be ensiled is mowed, picked up from the swath with a hayloader attached to a wagon or truck, and hauled to the silo. As it is being run through the chopper-blower which chops it into half-inch lengths, a stream of molasses flows on to the green material by gravity. The rate of flow of the molasses is regulated by a valve so as to insure the delivery of the approximate amount necessary for the best preservation of the particular crop. As the result of our experimental work, it was found that from 40 to 75 pounds of molasses should be added per ton of green material, depending on the crop to be ensiled. Forty pounds of molasses is sufficient for the grasses and cereals; 75 pounds should be added to the legumes, and mixtures of the two should receive 60 pounds per ton of green weight. The addition of too much molasses will not harm the material, while too little may result in some losses in nutrients.



The author knee deep in grass. This field was fertilized and, on June 18, cut 9 tons of green grass to the acre.

For best results, the material should be ensiled as soon after mowing as possible so there is very little loss in moisture. A high moisture content is necessary to good packing of the material in the silo. Partially dried material will heat and molds will develop in the material around air pockets formed by imperfect packing and settling. It is good practice to level the material in the silo after each load or while filling to prevent the formation of these pockets.

When ensiling fairly mature green material which has a lower moisture content, it is advisable to run a stream of water from a hose into the blower pipe while the green stuff is being blown into the silo.

In closing up the silo it is best to top it off to a depth of 8 or 10 inches with waste material that is quite high in moisture. This will prevent the loss of the more valuable silage at the top of the silo.

A silo will hold more grass silage than corn silage. From actual weights we have found that a silo having a capacity of 200 tons of corn will hold 220 tons of grass.

Analyses of the Silage

Chemical analyses show that there is practically no loss in nutrients due to the process. The protein value of the silage depends entirely on the crop ensiled and its maturity. The range will be from 2.4% to 4.1%, depending upon whether grasses or legumes are being processed. Corn has a protein value of 2.1%, so one can readily see that these other silages should be more valuable at least from the protein standpoint. Furthermore, the carotene content of the green material is not destroyed by this process. This, therefore, adds to the value of the product for the dairyman who is interested in milk color, the vitamin A content of milk, and milk flavor.

Feeding Values

The only feeding value evidence we have to offer to date, is the result of short-time trials. These are not conclusive but they do indicate the value of the material. These trials were conducted during the winter of 1935-1936 and during the summer of 1936. In the winter, four groups of cows were chosen with ten animals in each group. One group was fed molasses grass silage as the only roughage; Group No. 2 received molasses grass silage and hay; Group No. 3 was fed molasses grass silage and corn silage, while Group No. 4 was carried on a standard corn silage and hay ration. At the end of the thirty-day trial, all groups which had received the grass silage had produced at a higher level than the standard fed group.

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating

During the same winter, a reversal trial was run on a large group of Holstein and Guernsey heifers. One group was fed molasses grass silage, while the other group received corn silage as the only source of nutrients. The grass silage group gained slightly better than a pound a day on an average consumption of 40 pounds of silage; while the corn silage fed animals consumed 56 pounds a day with an average gain of eight-tenths of a pound a day.

This past summer our milking herd was fed molasses grass silage for two months without any other roughage. They not only held up in production, but the grain ratio was reduced to 1.7.

What It is Possible to Do With Grass Silage

1. **It is possible to grow grasses and legumes instead of corn on land subject to erosion.**
2. Grasses and legumes properly fertilized will, without annual tillage, produce tonnages equal to and in many cases better than corn.
3. Even where corn can be grown economically, this method will prove to be good hay insurance in inclement weather.
4. Makes pasture management easier by providing a storage method for spring surplus grass which may be fed out in the summer when pastures are short.
5. Increases the use of the silo which reduces storage costs.
6. This feed may be fed out without waste, which is more than can be said of most first-cutting legumes.
7. The method is easily applied, economical, and brings to realization true grassland farming.



Running grass into the silo. Note the molasses barrel and delivery pipe.



A load of soy beans and sudan grass ready for the chopper.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

On to Matteawan

William R. Sauerteig, Rochester confidence man, who spent most of his forty years swindling friends, neighbors, and others, was recently committed to Matteawan State Hospital by County Judge A. W. Fitch, in Canandaigua.

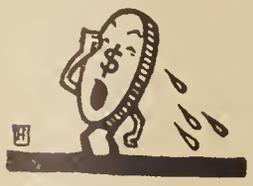
Sauerteig's activity covered several states and caused considerable loss to many victims who could ill afford tc lose. His manipulations covered many instances, involving fraudulent checks and the purchasing of merchandise and farm products which he refused to pay for. He traveled in style with automobiles secured through his fraudulent operations and people who would not ordinarily be caught in certain types of business tricks were easily swindled by Sauerteig.

* * *

Sauce for the Gander

"I received a letter from a silverware company saying they wanted help to address envelopes. I am to send them a dollar to insure them of my honesty and they will send materials with which to work at home. They say this dollar will be returned to me with the first check. Will you inform me as to their reliability?"

It is nice to have the customer's honesty established but what is there to establish the honesty of the company? Judging from hundreds of letters, our subscribers have been quite uniformly disappointed with the results received from homework schemes. In this case the homeworker gets paid IF orders result from advertising circulars addressed and sent to friends!



* * *

Sells on Sympathy

I am writing you regarding what I believe to be a fraud. On February 10, 1937 a fellow called at our house in a very great hurry and in a very pleading manner wanted to get just 12 more points to finish his quota by noon that day. He wanted to enter the ministry and these subscriptions were to give him one year at Moody Bible Institute. We asked him for credentials and he showed a card stating that it was from the company he represented. I told him that the *American Agriculturist* had warned us of frauds. He then said that if he did not get those points he would lose all chances on a prize contest and he had to get to the local post office by noon and have his papers filled out.

Well, finally I gave him $2.00 for a subscription to this magazine and he dashed down the road on a run. I called the post office a little later, but they had not seen him. I learned afterward that there were four or five fellows in a car described as light tan in color, and they had canvassed the vicinity for 50 or 60 miles around. I called the local police and they talked with the State Police. They found out that there is such a company and that this man is a representative employed by them. There were several subscriptions taken by the same story, but we do not think that we will get our papers.

Doubtless our subscriber will get the publications but we doubt if the agent ever ends up in the ministry! He is following a clever ruse to sell his magazines on sympathy instead of merit.

* * *

National Aid Society Heads Convicted

On March 25, 1937, A. C. Littlejohn and H. C. Robinson, promoters of the National Aid Society, were found guilty of using the mails to defraud in a U. S. District Court at Springfield, Ill. Two other defendants, Hugo Greb and Frank Auten, were acquitted.



What Does the Policy Say?

The National Aid Society, which advertised extensively in newspapers and periodicals, was an assessment association which sold membership certificates purporting to be cheap substitutes for legal reserve life insurance.

* * *

To List or Not to List?

"I received a letter last week from the REAL ESTATE SALESMAN COMPANY of Lincoln, Nebraska. They tell me if I will send them $5.00 and information about my farm before May 1st, they will list my property, and if I don't get a sale, they will list it a second time, a third time, and even a fourth time."

There is absolutely no proof or guarantee that a sale will result when companies ask for an advance fee for the sale of property, we cannot help wondering whether they are more interested in selling the property or in the five dollar fee. When property is put into an agent's hands, we could never see any advantage in paying a fee in advance of the sale.

* * *

Too Good to Be True

The dime letter scheme rose like a rocket, then fell like a rocket after it has burned out. Since that time it has been renewed in several slightly different forms. One scheme is to send postal cards wholesale to a long mailing list asking that a dime be returned, also six post cards addressed to friends, in order to get a dollar box of face powder. We "bit" just to see what the stuff was like. We received it all right and it was poor stuff. We cannot see how the company can make any money on that basis. Logic tells us that this company is building up a mailing list to sell as a sucker list, or that they figure on building up a list of steady customers for a low-quality product.

* * *

Dog Finds Home

Under the head "Dog Wants Home" in the April 24 issue, subscriber James Reed offered for adoption "Skippy". Subscriber Reed reports that 170 homes were offered, from which one was selected. Having no stenographer, he feels unequal to the task of acknowledging all the letters, which we hereby do for him.



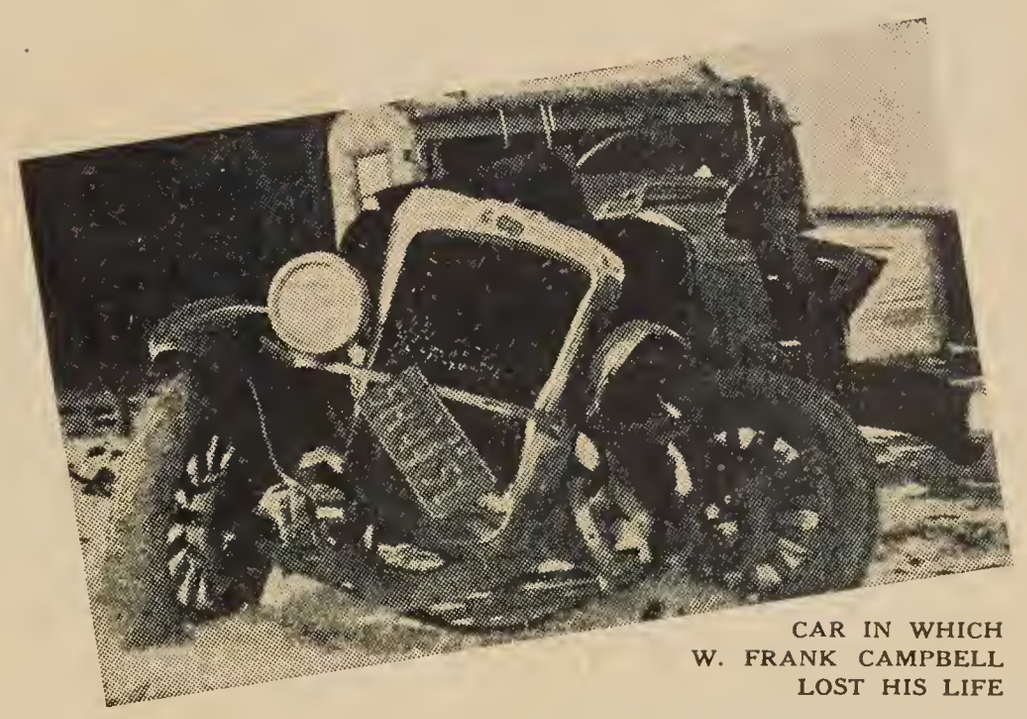
Mr. Reed is sorry he cannot answer letters personally and that he does not have a dog for everyone who wrote.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

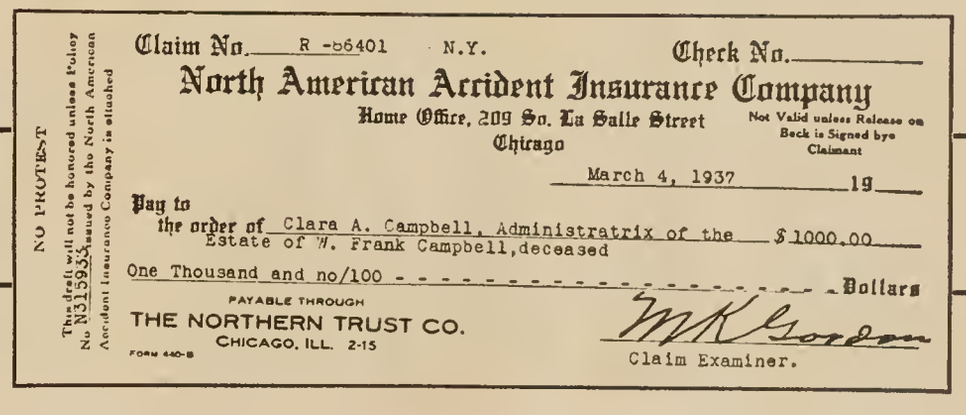
American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Auto Accident



CAR IN WHICH
W. FRANK CAMPBELL
LOST HIS LIFE



NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. N315933 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached

Claim No. R -56401 N.Y. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by the Claimant

March 4, 1937 19

Pay to the order of Clara A. Campbell, Administratrix of the Estate of W. Frank Campbell, deceased $1000.00

One Thousand and no/100 - - -

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON FERTILIZING LATE POTATOES

1.—BY USING HIGHER ANALYSES

MANY farmers are paying anywhere from $1.10 to $1.35 for a dollar's worth of fertilizer. The extra money goes for inert materials, extra bags, extra freight—things of no value in producing a crop, but which multiply the time and labor of handling.

Higher analyses cost far less per pound of plant food. Compare these figures on a popular potato analysis:

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash	Max. Cost
4000 lbs. 4-8-7	160 lbs.	320 lbs.	280 lbs.	$57.00
3200 lbs. 5-10-10	160 lbs.	320 lbs.	320 lbs.	53.60
2000 lbs. 8-16-14	160 lbs.	320 lbs.	280 lbs.	47.00

The 5-10-10 has the same amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid as the 4-8-7, plus 40 pounds of extra potash. But it costs $3.40 less. The 8-16-14 costs $10 less than 4-8-7 for the same plant food, and the time and labor of handling are cut in half.

2.—BY BUYING FOR CASH

BUYING fertilizer on time is an expensive luxury. Some dealers offer "10% off for cash." This really means that more than 11% has been added to the cash price of the fertilizer as the interest charge. If credit is used for five months, the interest rate is more than 26% a year.

The time to cut these costs is NOW. The way to cut them is by using higher analyses and by paying cash—even if you have to borrow the money to do it.

Take a pencil and paper and spend a few minutes figuring out the amount of money you can save by using a G.L.F. higher analysis fertilizer on your late potatoes. The saving will be so worth while that you will find some way of raising the cash to do it.

G.L.F. POTATO FERTILIZERS

THE water-soluble magnesium universally used by Maine potato growers is now included in all G.L.F. potato fertilizers. The other so-called rare elements—manganese, boron, zinc, copper—are included in safe amounts. All potash is in the muriate form; this does away with the danger of excess chlorine.

G.L.F. 5-10-5, 5-10-10, and 4-8-7 are offered in both acid and non-acid condition. In the 10-20-10 and 8-16-14 you have a choice of powdered or granular. These granular analyses, exclusive with G.L.F., are free-flowing and non-lumping. The granular phosphate is more readily available to the crop.

G.L.F. Quality

Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.-Ithaca, New York

SI
A 513

JUNE 5, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

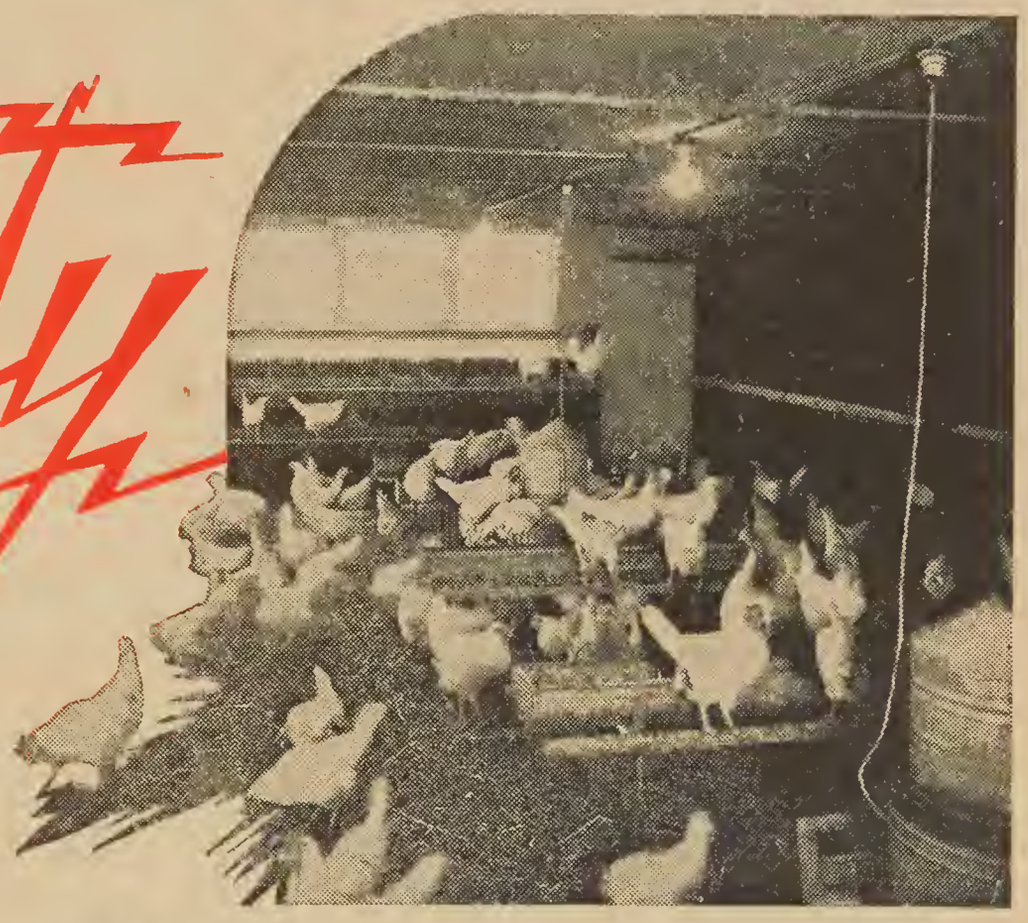
FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Electricity on a Poultry FARM



Ralph Nicklin

By RALPH NICKLIN, *Poultryman,*
NEWBURGH, N. Y.



A laying house equipped with electric lights and water warmers.

AT OUR poultry farm near Newburgh, in Orange County, New York, we produce eggs for market, do custom hatching and sell baby chicks. And to do this business we certainly do use electricity.

We have an electric incubator, hatch from trapnested and pedigreed stock, and raise about 4,000 baby chicks each year for the farm. This means that we have about 2,000 layers to care for through the laying season. Since we hire only one man to help during the spring months you can see how necessary it is to cut labor and have things convenient. This is done to a great extent with electricity.

Formerly we had an 1800-egg hot water incubator and in order to increase its capacity it would have been necessary to build a large cellar. We found that we could put a 20,000 egg electric incubator in the same space required by the old machine; thus we increased our capacity 10 times with no alterations in the building. The new machine is all electrically controlled. The temperature, ventilation and moisture are so accurate that we get much better hatches. This machine uses about 50 kilowatt hours per day which, at two cents per kilowatt hour, means just $1.00 per day to operate. This is a small fraction of a cent per chick so you can see the economy.

During the winter months we use lights on the layers and get about the same number of eggs each week throughout the year. This is very important as we need steady production to hold our egg customers. To do this, we start the lights on the pullets the first of October at 4 A. M. On the first of December, the time clock is set to 3 A. M. and left at that setting until February 1st, at which time we begin to cut them down 15 minutes each week so that on March 1st they come on at 4 A. M., where we leave them until May 1st.

We find that by leaving the lights on until May 1st we can avoid a spring molt. Then on August 15th these same hens get the lights again at 4 A. M., which we continue up to November 1st, getting better than 50 per cent egg production. This makes a long laying season and therefore means more profit.

As soon as the fall weather gets cold enough, we use electric water warmers and we find that the cost of electricity is about the same as hired labor to care for oil heaters. These electric heaters also eliminate the fire hazard.

We also have several electric brooders and have found them very satisfactory. I think that most people who get an electric brooder confuse its capacity with that of a coal brooder. With a coal brooder the chicks brood in a ring under the outside of the canopy, while with an electric brooder they must brood under the canopy. An electric brooder of the same size as a 500 chick coal brooder should not have more than 250 (*Turn to Page* 19)



Virginia Nicklin inspects some of the chicks hatched in dad's electric incubator.

Behind the Scenes in Washington, See Page 8.

The Governor asks that the Industry Cooperate to

Make the New Milk Law Work!

WE'RE WILLING TO DO OUR PART

IN approving the Rogers-Allen Milk Law just passed, Governor Lehman said: "This bill returns milk control to the milk industry where it belongs . . . .

"It places upon producers themselves the duty and responsibility of doing something to stabilize the industry and of devising machinery to assure the producer of a reasonable price for his milk.

"This bill does not permit the fixing of prices to consumers. *It does not give distributors control of the industry**. Control under this bill is kept with the producers . . .

"The bill permits collective bargaining between distributors and producers. It affords opportunity for the industry to demonstrate that it is again competent to manage its own affairs. It is, however, evident to me that successful operation under the bill will depend largely on the degree of cooperation that is given by producers and distributors alike. A spirit of *understanding** and of *fair dealing** will go a long way to improve conditions in the milk industry. A spirit of obstruction or of individual self-interest will render the bill largely ineffectual. I appeal to all producers and distributors to recognize their responsibility and to give evidence of their determination to preserve the stability of an industry which furnishes a livelihood to hundreds of thousands of our citizens."

• • •

Thoroughly in agreement with what the Governor says about the new Milk Law, the Members of the Dairymen's League stand ready and willing to cooperate with the other producer organizations in the production area of this market so that milk producers may demonstrate their capacity to handle the "milk problem." As producers of milk, we, too, believe that *this new milk law will work* if farmers and farm organizations will work together to make it work.

WE ARE WILLING TO DO OUR PART.



Wholehearted Co-operation

among all concerned, will make this New Milk Law work . . . will give the dairy farmer a fair return for his milk.

Governor Lehman emphasized this, saying: "It is evident to me that successful operation under the bill will depend largely on the degree of cooperation that is given by producers and distributors to recognize their responsibility and to give evidence of their determination to preserve the stability of an industry which furnishes a livelihood to hundreds of thousands of our citizens."

— • —

The members of the Dairymen's League do recognize their responsibility both to their fellow farmers and to the general welfare of the State under the rights granted to all farmers by this bill. They are ready and anxious to cooperate with all other producers to the end that this New Milk Law may work . . . that it may be made to result in a fair milk price to all farmers . . . and that control of the milk industry may remain in the hands of the farmers, working wholeheartedly together for greater fairness to all concerned.

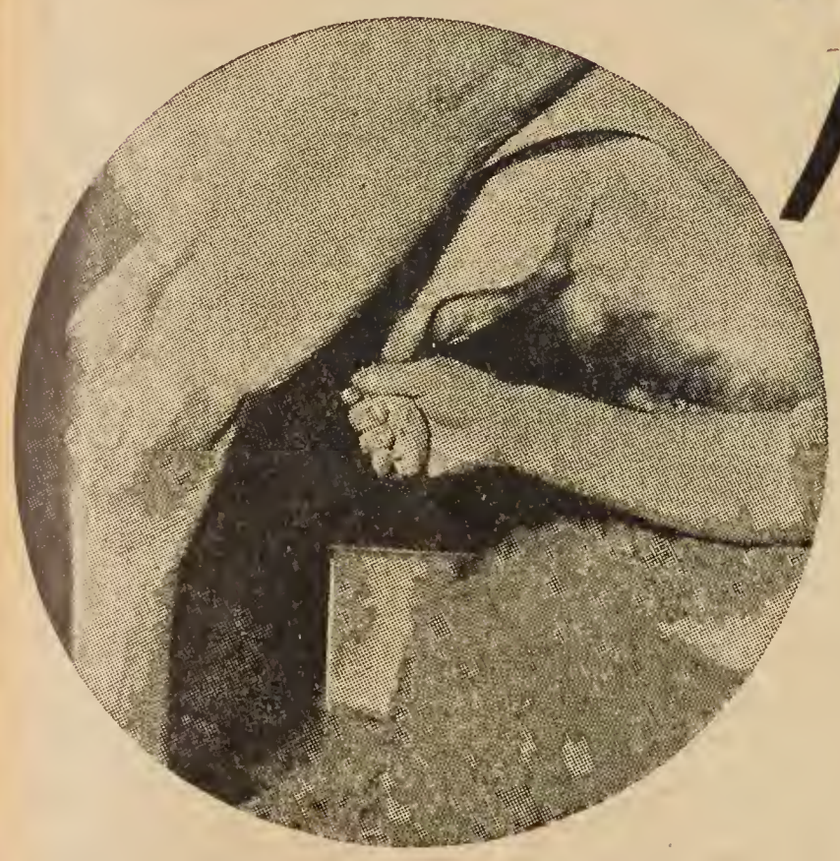
* The italics are ours.

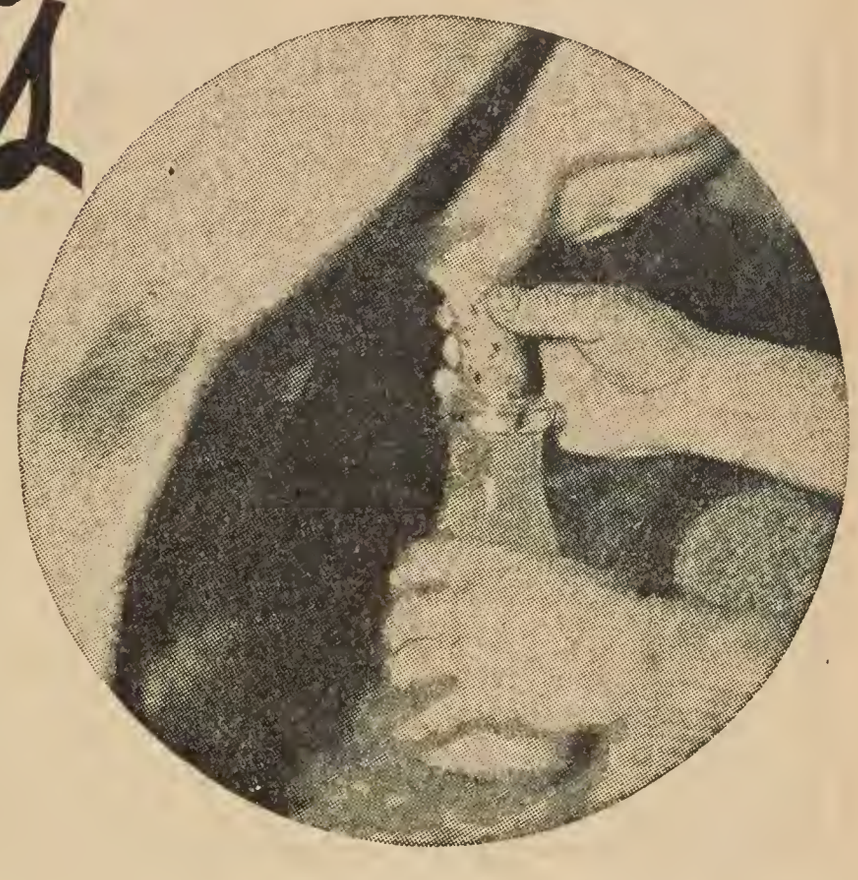
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

This same pledge of co-operation on our part applies to the Metropolitan District

How I Control Mastitis

An Interview with
EARL BECKWITH *by* H. L. COSLINE





Left — Using a strip cup to detect possible signs of mastitis. A fine wire screen holds thick milk if any is present.

Right — Mr. Beckwith dips the end of each teat in a chlorine solution as soon as the cow has been milked.

IF YOU knew that a certain neighbor had been successful in controlling mastitis in his herd, you would drop in to see how he did it. That is why I went to see Earl Beckwith, who owns a fine herd of Jerseys at Ludlowville, Tompkins County, N. Y. I asked questions by the dozen, all of which Mr. Beckwith answered from his experience, running over a period of twenty years. Boiled down to essentials, his program is about as follows:

Raising calves. With the exception of a few herd sires from blood tested, accredited herds, Mr. Beckwith has bought no additions to his herd for a good many years. Undoubtedly, frequent purchases of cows would have increased his disease control difficulties. He has a theory, which is supported by some evidence, that calves may acquire the infection from the milk of cows with bad cases of mastitis. He has been careful to see that calves did not get such milk. "I also follow the practice," he said, "of keeping calves in separate pens until they are well started. Calves running together often acquire the habit of sucking each other, which I think causes trouble."

Disinfecting. Mr. Beckwith continued: "Twice a day, after each cow is milked, I dip the end of each teat in a solution of chlorine, containing about 400 parts of chlorine to 1,000,000 parts of water. This is a very important step in the program. I use a commercial powder which I find very satisfactory. That solution is a little stronger than is sometimes recommended, but a chlorine solution loses strength and if I find that the teats are showing any roughness, I use glycerin on them."

Mr. Beckwith's herd is milked by hand. In machine milked herds, he feels that it is also very important after each cow is milked to dip the teat cups in a chlorine solution before you milk the next cow.

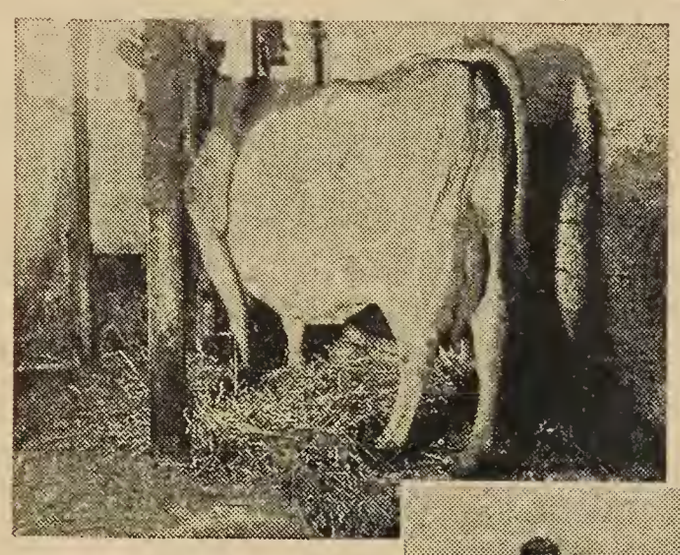
Once or twice a week the stable floor is disinfected, usually with creolin used according to manufacturer's directions. The floor is thoroughly drenched and a scrub brush used to be certain that application is thorough.

Strip cups. "I consider the use of a strip cup important," Mr. Beckwith said, "and the minute I find a suspicion of trouble, I use it religiously until we get the situation in hand. One reason for lack of success in handling mastitis is that many dairymen do not realize the trouble is present until the milk from some cow gets so thick that it will not go through the strainer." While there have been a couple of mild cases of mastitis during the last nine years, the trouble occurs so seldom that Mr. Beckwith does not find it necessary to use a strip cup on every cow at every milking.

Brom thymol blue. Also because his herd has so little trouble, Mr. Beckwith does not feel that it is essential to test daily with brom thymol blue, but here again the test is brought into use on the first hint of trouble. Said Mr. Beckwith, "It is necessary to use the brom thymol blue test with discretion because a fresh cow, or one in the later stages of lactation, may give a positive brom thymol blue test, even though other tests do not indicate that she has mastitis. I use it frequently just as a precaution. It is a valuable help in keeping a check on udder health.

"My own experience has shown that another simple way to detect the disease is to set a bottle of milk somewhere where the temperature runs around 100 degrees F. If the milk breaks up and wheys off within 12 hours, it is a pretty good indication of mastitis.

Bedding. "Where a barn is cold, liberal use of bedding is more important than it is where the barn is reasonably warm," said Mr. Beckwith. "We try to use a good quantity of bedding and to avoid possible chilling of the cow's udder. Still more important in my judgment is the matter of preventing injury. A bruised udder or a cut teat makes a cow susceptible to mastitis. Twenty years ago, I had quite a lot of trouble caused by one cow stepping on the teats of the cow next to her. I put in iron pipes between each animal and have had practically no trouble since. Occasionally I would find, too, that a cow would step on her own teats. I have been able to cut this damage down to a minimum by trimming the cow's feet before they get too long. We are very careful to milk gently and to strip cows out clean.



Plenty of bedding prevents chilling of udder, and the iron post makes it impossible for the next cow to step on her teats.



Earl Beckwith, his son, George, and one of his high producing Jerseys. George completed four years of vocational agriculture at Ludlowville High School a year ago and won the degree of Empire Farmer in the state organization of Future Farmers. This pasture has been fertilized and provides an abundance of feed.

Feeding. "While I recognize that feeding has no direct connection with mastitis, I do believe that heavy feeding of a ration exceptionally high in protein puts the cow in a condition that makes her susceptible to mastitis. We like to keep our cows in the herd a long time. I have had cows 15 and 16 years old that produced over 500 pounds of fat a year."

Herd management. "Suppose a man has a lot of mastitis in his herd," I asked. "What steps would you advise him to take?"

"All the things I have mentioned would help, but in addition to that he should, as soon as he can, dispose of the worst cases in the herd, as indicated by the brom thymol blue and other tests, and should put the cows most seriously affected at one end of the barn and milk them last."

"It sounds simple," I observed.

"It's not quite as simple as it sounds," was the reply. "But I do find that prevention is easier than cure. The steps I have outlined must be followed religiously week after week and year after year, but if the dairyman will do his part, the program will work."

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Now Up to Milk Producers

GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN is to be congratulated for signing the Rogers-Allen Bill, which gives cooperative organizations the right to work together in any milk market in New York State and fix milk prices.

As we have before stated, this bill will do nothing in itself. It will certainly work no miracles. Doing away with price fixing by the State places the responsibility for milk marketing back upon the milk industry. The Rogers-Allen Bill gives cooperatives something of a tool with which to accept and make good on that responsibility. The State has now done its part. It is up to the producers to see what they can do.

The milk industry will continue to have the assistance of State officials. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, has just issued a constructive statement inviting producers and distributors to work with him and the department in an honest, sincere effort to stabilize the milk industry as a whole, "so that the farmer, the dealer, and the consumer may continue to enjoy a supply of pure, wholesome milk at prices fair to all."

Milk Worth More Than All Grains Combined

THE value of dairy products produced in the United States in 1934 was $1,600,000,000. Poultry products for the same year sold for nearly $700,000,000, cotton $601,000,000, corn and all other grains $962,000,000. But wheat for that year was only about $440,500,000. Putting it another way, *the value of dairy products was about four times the value of wheat, and more than wheat, corn, and all other grains combined.* The value of dairy products was 2 2/3 times that of cotton.

Putting dairy and poultry products together they lead in value by far any other group of farm commodities produced in America. Dairying and poultry husbandry are the Northeast's two largest industries, comprising more than 60 per cent of our farm business. Yet when it comes to government schemes for helping farmers, or publicity in the newspapers, we hear comparatively little about the value of milk or poultry products, but wheat always makes the headlines, and it is the wheat and other grain farmer that nearly always gets the attention from the government. Maybe that is a good thing. The industry that learns to take care of itself instead of depending on outside help will in the end be in the best position.

When the Arms Play Out

THERE is nothing like a little experience to make one know how the other fellow feels. I have had trouble with rheumatism in the right arm this winter and spring, which makes me wonder what I would do if I had to depend entirely on that right arm to milk cows and do heavy farm lifting for a living. It certainly must be tragic for thousands of farmers as they get along into middle life to feel their physical powers declining, and to realize that they must continue for years to work just as hard as they ever did. I know many farmers who have continued to milk and worry along with hard labor for years when they were in no physical condition to do it. My hat is off to them!

Fortunately, some of the farm jobs are easier than they used to be. Such inventions as the milking machine have helped to take out some of the heavy hand work. For years, *American Agriculturist* has advocated putting feed and fertilizer in smaller sacks so that they could be handled without so much strain. Some progress has been made along this line. But there still is too much heavy lifting and hard work for many who have to do it.

Did You Ever Eat a Woodchuck?

WILLIAM Lyon Phelps, author and lecturer, says he has been having a lot of fun reading letters that he received after he made a public statement that he was the only living person who had ever eaten a woodchuck.

"One letter," says Professor Phelps, "said that the writer ate a small section of the hind leg of a woodchuck in 1888 and found that it was the same color and consistency of his father's old leather belt and tasted exactly like wild goats smell."

Well, I ate a part of a woodchuck once — but only once! I have remembered that peculiar taste ever since. Nevertheless, I cannot see why woodchucks should not be good to eat, more so than some other animals we do eat. They are clean, and live only on the best grasses, as every farmer knows to his sorrow. Perhaps it is because they are not prepared and cooked right. I have heard that removing the small kernels or glands found up under the foreleg will prevent the strong taste and make them really good.

With most of the things we eat anyway, it is a matter of the mind. If we have always been in the habit of eating them, we think they are all right. What about you? Did you ever eat a woodchuck?

Double Cross Corn a Comer

IT IS TO be hoped that you planted some double cross corn this year. Maybe it isn't too late yet. Professor R. G. Wiggans of Cornell has been testing 29-3 double cross corn for the past four years. During this time it has compared with West Branch Sweepstakes and with the later strain of Cornell 11, which are two best commercial varieties for silage under average New York State conditions. Comparisons were made on a basis of green weight, dry weight and dry shelled corn in the silage crop. The double cross beat every other variety.

Sauerkraut for Rheumatism

ONE of the things that grandma used to advise for rheumatism was plenty of sauerkraut. Grandma was right, for many physicians who have made a special study of rheumatism still advise eating sauerkraut or drinking sauerkraut juice.

If you want to try something good, get both sauerkraut and tomato juice at the store, or better still, take them out of your own cellar, mix the two half and half. That will give you a cocktail or an appetizer without alcohol but with plenty of health and good cheer. Then if you like it, plan to put up a big supply for next winter.

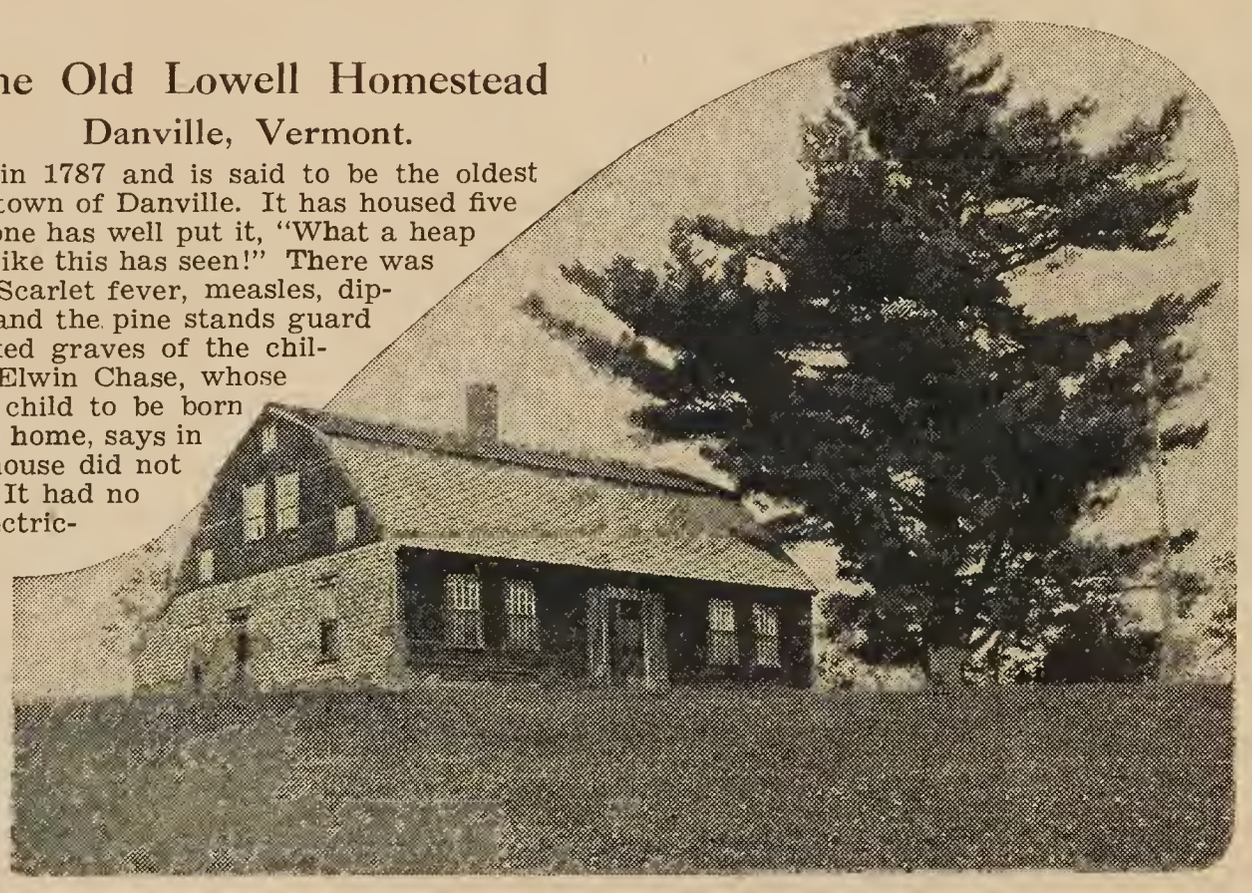
Eastman's Chestnut

FRIEND LeRoy Fess of the Buffalo Evening News staff, was telling me recently about a gentleman farmer near Buffalo who started up a purebred dairy farm and got a great kick out of it. One time he was producing so much butter he didn't know what to do with it, so he told his farm manager to put it up in pound packages and he would let the boys at the factory have it for cost. Whereupon the farm manager laughed long and heartily, for he had it figured out that on strict accounting basis, that butter cost just $4.53 a pound to produce.

Roy was also telling me about being on a trip with Professor Earl Flansburgh, county agent leader in New York State. On the trip they stopped off to visit Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Now, Earl's hobby is rock gardens, and everywhere he goes he collects plants for his garden. Some of the boys to whom Earl had been talking thought it was too bad he didn't have some rocks too, so when down in the cave each brought back his overcoat pockets filled with rocks. While Earl was in the dining car they opened his travelling bag and filled every available space with rocks—about thirty pounds of them. Arrived in Nashville, Tennessee, Earl waved away the proferred help of a porter to carry his bag and picked it up himself. The bag almost got away from him, but he took a fresh grip on it, carried it out of the train, along a long concourse, up a couple of flights of stairs, through the station and to the taxi landing. Later, in his hotel room, he opened his bag. Seeing the rocks, his only comment was: "I thought that bag was kinda heavy!"

The Old Lowell Homestead

Danville, Vermont.



This house was built in 1787 and is said to be the oldest house standing in the town of Danville. It has housed five generations. As someone has well put it, "What a heap of living an old house like this has seen!" There was trouble, too, aplenty. Scarlet fever, measles, diptheria took their toll, and the pine stands guard over the little unmarked graves of the children who died. Mrs. Elwin Chase, whose husband was the last child to be born within the walls of this home, says in her letter: "This old house did not have a coat of paint. It had no modern plumbing, electricity, or any other modern conveniences. Yet its families, with ten and twelve children, had something that people with all their modern aids to comfort do not have today, contentment and peace of mind."

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A SWING AROUND the Northeast

by E. R. EASTMAN

THE THIRD WEEK in May, I left Ithaca, attended a dairy meeting in Utica, gave a radio talk on George Markham's agricultural program over WGY in Schenectady, travelled from Schenectady to Springfield, Massachusetts, to attend a meeting of the New England representatives of *American Agriculturist* over the weekend, met with the directors of the Farm Credit Administration for District No. 1 at Springfield on Monday, then went with these directors to New Jersey to spend a day visiting New Jersey farms and farmers.

Always when I go on these trips I wish it were possible for all the readers of *American Agriculturist* to have the same privilege. After you had travelled more or less for the past twenty years, as I have, you would get tired of being away from home, tired of the physical part of travelling. But if you are like I am, you would enjoy the privilege of meeting farm folks in hundreds of different localities, and of studying the many problems with which farmers have to contend.

I always come back from these trips physically tired but mentally and spiritually refreshed, and with a new outlook which I hope makes us better able to edit a farm paper that will help you because we are close to the problems that are bothering you.

May Weather in the Northeast

I think with the exception of about a day and a half out of the week that I was gone from home, it rained and then it rained some more. Creeks and rivers were overrunning their banks, and hundreds of acres of good farm land were under water. I cannot understand why we seem to have so much more trouble with floods in recent years than we did even ten years ago. It would seem that it has to rain hard for only about ten or twelve hours before every little brook goes on a rampage. I wish some old-timer would tell me the reason. I know woods make some difference, but we have about as many woods as we had 25 years ago. However, the floods seem to be getting worse.



The Killifer deep tiller or mole drain at work in a New Jersey orchard. On this particular New Jersey soil there is a top soil of about 15 inches underlaid by a clay pan of a few inches, through which the water does not readily drain. Under this thin clay pan there is sand or gravel again. The mole drain is set to run about 22 inches deep and under the clay. Pulling it through more or less breaks up the clay and allows the top water to soak through. The deep tiller is a common drainage tool in England, but instead of going under the clay it goes through the clay pan dragging a ball behind, which packs the clay and makes a cylindrical drain which lasts over a considerable period of time. This tool greatly interested the Farm Credit directors on a visit to New Jersey because it seems to have possibilities for making a very inexpensive temporary drain.

Planting Is Late

As a result of the constant rains and cold weather, planting through a good deal of the Northeast has been badly delayed. Thousands of acres of oats were not yet sown on May 20. Sowing time is always a worrying time with the farmers anyway. A few short weeks determine the success or failure of the whole season, and the problem is sadly complicated when the wet weather continues for days on end.

Good Pastures and Meadows

However, the wet weather has had one good result. Thousands of dairymen came through to spring short of hay and all the rain brought pastures on early and fast. The other day in New Jersey we watched a small boy drive a herd of cows up the lane to the barn at milking time. How good it seems after the long winter to see the old farm lanes and the pastures green again with the cows coming home, as they have in the dairy country from time immemorial!

The rain, too, has done wonders for the meadows. Crop reporters indicated a poor hay crop early in the spring, but prospects have been vastly improved in recent weeks. Any meadow where the old stand or the new seeding was originally good, has a good chance of coming through with an excellent hay crop. One offset to the better pastures is the increase in milk during this surplus time, which will further complicate the already difficult milk marketing problem. However, as we pointed out last week, the surplus period will soon be over, and I for one believe that milk marketing conditions are going to improve.



Directors of the Farm Credit Administration for District No. 1 (New Jersey, New York and New England) on a visit to New Jersey farms. These men determine the loan policies for the Federal Land Bank, the Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation, and the Bank for Cooperatives. From left to right: David H. Agans, Three Bridges, N. J.; Everett L. Carr, Hope, Rhode Island; Ralph Graham, Boscawen, New Hampshire; E. R. Eastman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Porter, Syracuse, N. Y.; and Dean Carl E. Ladd, Ithaca, N. Y. Dean Arthur Deering of the Maine State College of Agriculture, was unable to be present.



First settled in 1617, New Jersey is one of America's oldest communities—here is an old-timer New Jersey church with its former members of long ago sleeping almost under the eaves.

Increase in Cultivated Crops

One of the things that a traveller across the Northeast is impressed with this spring is the increased amount of plowed land. It seems that some farmers have turned over almost all of their meadows.

Winter and July

I never get over being astonished when I travel from North to South across the Northeast at the difference in the season at the same time of year. Here in central and northern New York and northern New England on the 20th of May there are thousands of acres of spring grain still to be planted, with practically no corn and few potatoes in the ground. But go to Long Island or to central and southern New Jersey and here we find fields of corn, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, and other vegetable crops well up and in the cultivation stage, with marketing already started for asparagus and soon to begin with strawberries. (*Turn to Page* 11)



HENRY FORD was born and raised on a farm. He has always been deeply interested in the farmer's problems. Years ago, when he built his first low-priced truck, his knowledge of farm needs dictated many features of its design.

This first Ford truck brought about a complete change in farm hauling. It enabled the farmer to reach far-away markets, quickly and at low cost. Today, Henry Ford has found another way to cut farm hauling costs. Instead of building just one engine size and expecting it to do ALL types of farm hauling economically, Ford offers a choice of two V-8s. Every type in the Ford V-8 Truck and Commercial Car line is available with the improved 85-horsepower engine. In addition, those types used mostly for light hauling are available with the thrifty new 60-horsepower V-8.

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

MASSACHUSETTS GRANGES are jubilant over a great legislative victory, which will be of far-reaching importance in that state. For the second time a vote of the state legislature has been secured, after a hard fight, authorizing a referendum vote of the people on the question of substituting biennial legislative sessions in that state for the custom of annual sessions now prevailing. An estimated saving of well towards $1,000,000 a year will result from the change and it is confidently believed that a state-wide referendum will adopt the change by an overwhelming majority. For six years the State Grange has sponsored this undertaking, twice has led the way in securing 30,000 signatures to a referendum petition, and has mobilized its membership of 45,000 in a vigorous campaign of education, which has resulted in the present triumph.

* * *

WEBSTER GRANGE, No. 436, located in Monroe County, N. Y., celebrated its 57th anniversary May 1st. Its members had good reason to rejoice, having the distinction of being the largest subordinate Grange in the world, with a present membership roll of upwards of 1,000 Patrons, besides a Juvenile Grange of nearly one-fifth as many members. One charter member was present at the anniversary, a lady 88 years old, who looks back with impressive memories of the early beginnings of Webster Grange 57 years ago. The present Webster master is William Lieberman. A great deal of credit for the continuous success of this subordinate belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Woodhull, who have given unsparingly for years of time and energy for Grange upbuilding. Mr. Woodhull served the State Grange for a considerable period as Monroe County deputy.

* * *

THE CHURCH GRANGE service held at Storrs, Conn., on May 16 was perhaps the largest held in the United States this year. Between 2,000 and 2,500 Patrons came for the all-day occasion, representing nearly every township in Connecticut. National Master Louis J. Taber honored the occasion with his presence and the religious service of the morning was followed by a basket lunch at noon and an afternoon program for music and speaking.

* * *

AT GOLDEN JUBILEE anniversary of New Hampton Grange in northern New Hampshire a significant feature was the fact that the 1937 master, Frank W. Sanborn, was one of the charter members of New Hampton Grange 50 years ago and was the first assistant steward elected. As this year's master, he presided over the golden jubilee celebration program and in spite of advanced age carried through his part admirably and attested a Grange interest as keen as at any time during the entire half century.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS a lively drill team competition is under way, which will culminate at the State Grange session at Worcester in December. Beginning with local groups the contests will proceed through district get-togethers, and the district winners will then go to Worcester, the finals being a feature of the night before the opening of the annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange in

(*Continued on Page* 21)



A Taste of Maple Syrup for Edgar Guest

THESE young Vermonters, members of the United Church of Johnson, Vermont, believe that everyone should know the joys of tasting the good old-fashioned maple syrup that has made the Green Mountain State famous. So each year one of their number goes into the woods, gathers the sap, and makes the maple syrup. Then some well-known person is selected as the recipient of a sample, and the boys make the trip to his or her home.

The picture shows the boys, with their pastor, the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, who sponsors these trips, in the home of Edgar A. Guest, who was this year's choice. Other well known people to whom these young people have taken samples include Vice President John N. Garner, Former-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, and Mayor Houde of Montreal. They have twice been received at the White House, in 1932 by President Hoover and in 1935 by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The money for the trips is earned by the boys by doing chores around the village, working on farms, etc., and a different set of young folks goes each year.



ALL EYES ON SEPTEMBER

...Three Months from Now!

This is the year of years for the poultryman who looks ahead and plans for tomorrow. He sees the in-and-outers getting *out* of the poultry business. He sees others just drifting along —raising no chicks and making no plans. He knows there'll be a pullet and egg shortage in the fall—and what that'll do to egg prices! He knows, too, by every reliable indication, that lots of grain and lower feed costs are definitely on the way for this fall and winter.

The farseeing poultryman is going to cash in on that profitable spread between cheaper feed and higher eggs. He's going to have his pullets big and ready for heavy laying from September on. No bird starts laying profitably in September unless she's built to lay. That's a job for feed—not a feed that's made to sell at a price, but feed that's *known* to produce at a profit.

IN THE BAG!

A *building* feed is what you need from now till laying . . . feed that builds a bird inside as well as outside . . . feed that builds capacity, vitality and sustained laying strength into your birds. Purina Growing Mashes with Pur-a-tene will do that job best.

See the difference yourself, by bringing your pullets through on Purina Growena, the complete feed, or Purina Growing Chow, fed with grain. You'll be far ahead, both in eggs and egg money, after those Purina grown pullets reach the nests in September—laying early, laying often, laying big and better eggs. See your Purina Dealer today!

PURINA MILLS
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A FRIEND of mine tells about driving into his usual parking lot one morning to find everything changed around. Instead of the shambling, careless Old Bill who used to run the place, he found a smiling, well-groomed, eager young fellow who offered many special services.

"The place is under new management," explained the new attendant.

■ ■ ■ ■

SUDDENLY an idea occurred to my friend. Suppose his own business were under new management. What would the new manager do? Why couldn't the present manager do those same things?

The idea intrigued him. He started in at the office as though he were a new manager instead of an old one. His actions electrified his whole organization, with the result that things were accomplished that would have been impossible under the old management.

The idea spread to other business concerns. We've tried it all through our organization, with the result that many and many a job is being done with new management zeal and vigor by the old manager.

■ ■ ■ ■

I'D LIKE to suggest that you try running your farm under new management for the next week or two. You'll be surprised at how the new manager will quickly see things that need changing. Old, obsolete, money-losing methods will go. You'll get a heap of fun seeing how much better *you* can run that farm in 1937 than the old manager did.

And if you are a housewife, try running that home of yours under new management. See how faces will brighten as they notice the change. See how much more attractive your home will be to family and neighbors. See how much more it means to the new manager to get her home and her life out of the old ruts.

■ ■ ■ ■

TRY "Under New Management" on your job, whatever it is, just for a week. You'll never go back to the old.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board

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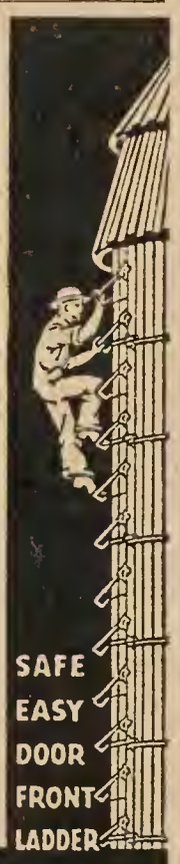
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UNADILLA SILOS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Behind the Scenes in WASHINGTON

By AMOS KIRBY

EDITOR'S NOTE: For several years, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace has asked the agricultural editors of America to come to Washington annually to review the work the government is doing for agriculture and to discuss plans for the future. This year we asked Amos Kirby of our editorial staff to represent *American Agriculturist* in this conference.

You will not want to miss Mr. Kirby's extremely interesting report of what he saw and heard in this conference. His report follows:

With the President. The militant and fighting attitude displayed by the President on his court reforms and relief problem as reported in Saturday's paper was not displayed at the farm press conference. Before the group, which included about 35 editors, he sat back in his chair and between puffs on his cigarette and his usual genial smiles, he assured us that he was going to get his court reforms. He said it with the same assurance that I would display in saying that I will be at the ball game today — just that easy.

We gleaned from him — and it was later expressed in the newspapers — that he is going ahead with his farm-labor program. Make mistakes? Sure. He expects to make them and expects to change laws to make them work. He recited experience of England in changing their laws annually.

The ever normal granary, crop insurance, and soil conservation are going to be continued. In fact he declared that all programs are going to be continued. He is strong for tenancy legislation and a balanced budget in 1938. When asked how, he replied that it was not necessary just now to announce how but that it was to be accomplished.

The AAA is still his pet. He assured us that it would be continued with some changes. He characterized the demand to drop the AAA, since agriculture is coming back, as a cry from Wall Street.

We went into the President's office just as Hopkins came out. We note by the papers that in the half hour that Hopkins was there, they spent a half billion public dollars.

Soil Conservation. The state soil conservation acts are being passed in rapid order. Sixteen states have already passed such laws and seven are pending. As I can see it, these state laws are being drafted at the suggestion of Washington so that they can reach out and expand their regimentation on agriculture. The soil conservation program as now conducted was given universal approval by the various delegates. They considered it the finest thing that had come out of the New Deal.

Flood Control. Among New Deal measures, greatest interest was centered on flood control. From what I could gain, flood control as now set up is to be in the hands of the war department, and agriculture is not going to have much to say. At the present time, many flood control projects are merely political gestures to win votes back home. Up to date about 160 flood control bills for special projects have been introduced in Congress.

Regimentation. This subject was not on the program, but it stuck out everywhere like a bulging hip pocket. Take for instance the poor devils who are being helped through resettlement or rehabilitation. They have 300,000 of those fellows tied down so tight that they can hardly take a breath unless the supervisor gives the word.

I was particularly impressed with the statement that this division was not asking for any additional funds to carry out their work, except for supervision, and that is to run for several years. Imagine, if you can, what votes are being herded together where 300,000 farms are being considered. They all vote and their relatives vote. It looks like a permanent back log that could swing a close election. This is my own idea, but to a dumb cluck it is very apparent.

Supreme Court. I talked with a lot of the fellows as to what farmers in their sections thought of the change in the Court.

One western editor was of the opinion that if the Supreme Court issue had been tied up with benefit payments, the farmers would be for a larger and more liberal court. Since the farm issue was not involved, they are not greatly interested.

An editor of a southern paper believes that southern farmers favored change but they wanted it carried through in the proper manner.

Another editor expressed it this way: If there were three choices on the ticket, some would vote "yes", some would vote "no", and the majority would vote "Don't give a damn".

Wallace Conference. Secretary Wallace devoted an hour and a half to discussion of major issues, in which a few of the boys took part. He talked balanced budget, soil conservation, farm income, etc. He was not in sympathy with a balanced budget, fearing the high taxes would be more than necessary at this time.

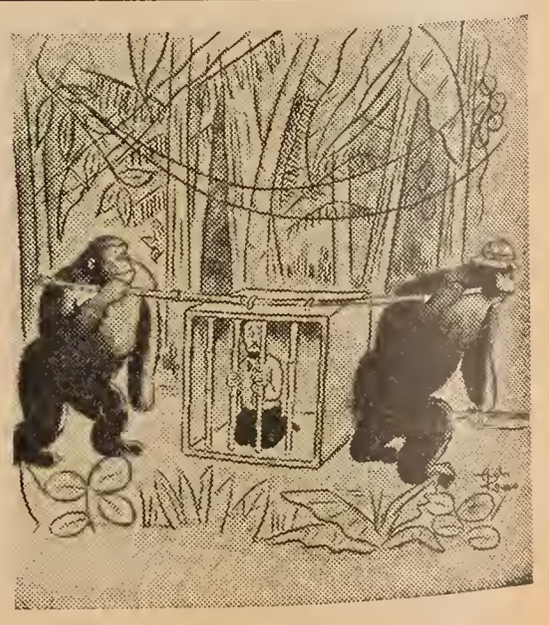
He was also concerned whether agriculture would fare as well as labor in the general shifts now taking place. He held out little encouragement for solving problem of farm tenancy, as only 20 million dollars would be available.

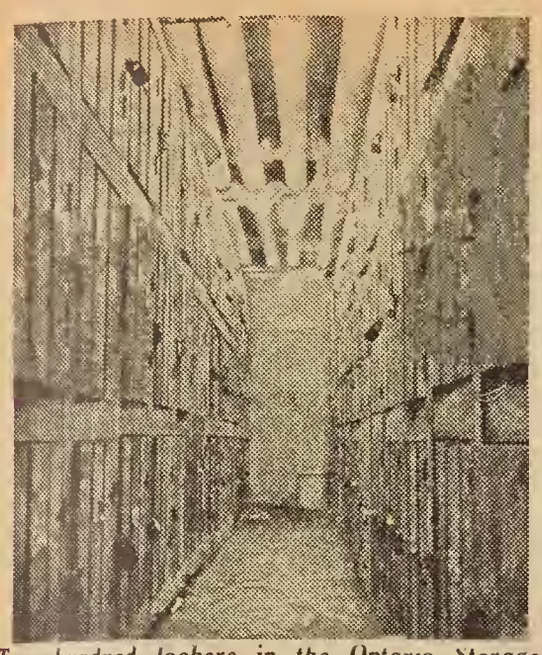
The ever normal granary is to be a difficult thing to handle and crop insurance will have to be started shortly if it is going to be put into effect for 1938.

In the conference on crop insurance, we were told that the Department has 15 people now working on this problem, when and if Congress makes the appropriation. There was one thing that impressed me in the Wallace conference and that was his statement that with an ever normal granary, we would be taking speculation out of farm crops and in the long run industry and business would be contributing the funds by which the benefit payments under soil conservation would be contributed by those with incomes.

The whole thought back of his ideas

(*Continued on Page* 23)





Two hundred lockers in the Ontario Storage Corporation provide space where farmers keep fruits, vegetables and meat at 15 degrees F. Note frost on pipes near ceiling.

Quick Freezing *for Home-Grown* PRODUCTS

FRESH strawberries for Christmas, corn on the cob for New Year's, fresh green peas for Easter, and fresh meat all the year around — and all these from your own farm garden. Does that sound like a dream? A few years ago, perhaps, but not now — that is if you live near Ontario, Wayne County, New York, or some other town where cold storage plants rent individual lockers to patrons.

For example, there is Frank Beneway, who runs an up-to-date fruit farm at Ontario. For the nominal sum of $2.00 a year, he rents from the Ontario Storage Corporation a box or locker 2' x 2' x 3'. He has his own key and has access to the box at any time, either to put food in or to take it out.

Food brought in to put in lockers is first put in the quick freezing room at a temperature about 10 degrees below zero, and then stored in lockers. The room where they are located is insulated with double cork siding and the temperature is kept at 15 degrees F.

To retain that attractive, fresh flavor, fruits have added to them one pound of sugar to each three or four pounds of fruit and are usually stored in glass containers. Fresh meat, which no longer must be smoked or cured for preservation, is cut into usable portions and wrapped in wax paper. This keeps the meat clean, preserves the juices and prevents pieces from freezing together.

At Ontario this idea was first tried out in 1932, not for profit primarily but as an accommodation to the customers and stockholders, many of whom are farmers. At present there are 200 lockers available.

There are at least three advantages to this locker method. First, there is the matter of convenience. No longer is it necessary for the housewife to can fruits and vegetables. There is an easier way and, what is perhaps more important, a better way so far as taste is concerned.

In the second place, there is the matter of economy. Some farmers have estimated that they make savings on their food bill of from $100 to $150 a year. There is the question of food saved, which otherwise would spoil, and the matter of extending the season for low-cost, home-grown products.

Less tangible but no less important is the question of health. Definite experiments have shown that the loss in vitamins from freezing such vegetables as peas, asparagus, and spinach is negligible and considerably less than where the product was canned.

Turn the Job of Cutting Grain Over to McCormick-Deering . .

the Best Name, the Biggest Buy in Binders



The McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder and Farmall Tractor making quick work of the harvest.

McCORMICK-DEERING —backed by more than a century of harvesting-machine experience—is always the best buy in binders. If you are using an old binder, one that's seen its best days, invest in a new McCormick-Deering. Get the benefits of its present-day efficiency—*so much greater than ever before.*

See the important features built into today's McCormick-Deering Binders—great strength without unnecessary weight, ball and roller bearings, light draft, floating-type elevator, large-capacity binding attachment with simplified knotter. The McCormick-Deering dealer will point them out. Horse binders come in 6, 7, and 8-ft. sizes; tractor binders in 8 and 10-ft. sizes. Place your order now—be fully prepared for fast work at harvest time.



In the face of substantially increased labor rates and increased cost of materials, we have kept McCormick-Deering Twine prices practically at last year's levels. LOW PRICES for McCormick-Deering quality, greater value than ever before. Give the McCormick-Deering dealer your order for McCormick-Deering Twine—protect yourself against any price change or shortage.

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8-9 WEEKS OLD, $4.00 EACH.
10 WEEKS EXTRAS $4.50 EACH.
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All orders large or small promptly attended to and carefully crated. You take no chances in ordering from us. We are in the business to furnish pigs landed at your place ready to feed and grow. Send in your order today and get some of these good pigs.

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JOHN J. SCANNELL,
RUSSELL ST. Tel. 0230 WOBURN, MASS.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs 6-7 weeks old ..... $4.50 ea.
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CHESTER and BERKSHIRE or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75; Chester Whites, 7 to 8 wks. old, $5.00. Will Ship C.O.D. or send money order.
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How to Kill POISON IVY

Other Crop and Garden Hints

SPRAYING poison ivy with 3 pounds of salt dissolved in a gallon of soapy water early in June is effective. It may be necessary to spray again later, as new shoots appear.

Another recommended spray is lubricating oil thinned with kerosene until it will spray easily. Either salt or oil spray will kill other plants and leave a bare spot of ground for some time if applied too liberally.

Learn to recognize poison ivy. It has three leaves and white berries. A simple remedy, if you have been exposed to poison ivy, is repeated washing with yellow laundry soap.

* * *

To Kill Ants

If ants are a pest in the garden, the easiest way to control them is the use of carbon disulphide. Punch holes about 5 or 6 inches deep and about 8 or 10 inches apart over the area infested and use from one to five teaspoons of carbon disulphide, according to the size of the hill. It is very inflammable so park your pipe while using it. It is a good idea to cover the hill with canvas to keep in the fumes, and leave it for about 24 hours.



* * *

Make Hay Without Sunshine

The Molasses Silage Educational Committee, Rochester, N. Y., has done an excellent job in bringing together the latest information on making silage from forage crops. The little pamphlet is well-illustrated and gives specific directions which can be easily followed. The title of the pamphlet is "How to Make Hay in the Rain."

Many silo manufacturers have copies and will be glad to send one without cost, or copy can be secured by sending 10 cents to the Molasses Silage Educational Committee at Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Cultivation of Potatoes

"Where ridging is necessary, it should be moderate, completed early in the life of the plant, and should remain undisturbed thereafter. The extreme type of ridging, high and peaked, should be avoided."

"Cultivation for either type of culture (level or ridged) should be shallow and for weed control only. It should cease at or before blossoming."

The above quotations are from Cornell Bulletin 662. If weeds are under control, resist that temptation to give the potatoes one last cultivation. Careful tests show that it will be more profitable to go fishing or picnicing.

A Swing Around the Northeast

(*Continued from Page* 5)

In New Jersey I saw my first alfalfa haying operation of the season. It makes one wonder sometimes if the fellow was right who described our north country as having only two seasons — winter and July.

Growing tomatoes for canneries is apparently increasing rapidly in New Jersey, and those great fields of tomatoes certainly look nice from the beginning to the end of the season. The plants are rowed both ways usually about 4 x 4 feet. Much of the crop is contracted for by some of the big canneries like Campbell's, Hurf, or Pritchard, who have their great factories nearby. The State average production of tomatoes is about 5 tons per acre, but one authority states that it takes 7 tons per acre for a farmer to break even, and a production of 10 tons really to make money. I am informed that one of the companies this year has contracted to pay the farmers $11 per ton for seconds and $19 per ton for firsts.

Farm Credit in the Right Way

Our Farm Credit directors visited several farms owned by the Springfield Federal Land Bank in New Jersey. At noon we were entertained at luncheon by the Moorestown Production Credit Association at Moorestown, New Jersey. This Production Credit Association was chartered in January, 1934, and serves farmers' short-term needs in the four counties of Burlington, Ocean, Camden and Gloucester. In these four counties this one local Production Credit Association has outstanding loans with its members of better than $250,000. A visit of our Board after lunch to the Association offices gave us an impression of the efficient way in which farmers are learning to conduct their business, and made us proud of our connection with an institution which is so apparently doing such a good job for agriculture. One of our most interesting visits was to the Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative at Glassboro. This large buying and selling farmers' organization does about three-quarters of a million dollars of business a year for its members and apparently does it in a businesslike way.

One gets the same impression meeting the local officers and workers of the Federal Land Bank in New Jersey. Farms owned by the bank are, because of the cooperative plan, really owned by the farmer borrowers of the bank. These farms in the possession of the bank are being exceptionally well managed in line with the best farm practices for the community in which they are.

Some parts of New Jersey have a real soil erosion problem. A light sandy soil is a joy to work compared to some of our heavy clay soils. But such soil needs plenty of humus and is easily run out. Once exhaust the fertility of these light soils on a slight slope of land — it does not have to be steep — so that grass will not catch well, and then you can pretty nearly kiss the value of that farm goodbye. The top soil immediately starts for the bottom of the slope and in one season it will gully and wash so as almost completely to finish the ruin.

I mention this erosion problem because I think there has been too much hullabaloo about soil erosion in the last two or three years. We have had the problem with us for generations. But I must admit that my point of view about it has changed some, for many of us in the Northeast know nothing of land that washes badly and cannot realize how great the problem is until we see some sections of the country that start to blow or to wash the minute they are plowed.

Well, this is rambling on like a letter to the home folks by a lonesome wanderer, but I cannot close without expressing the feeling that I always have after I get back from a visit with the folks who read *American Agriculturist*. When I stick too close to the office I find that I get pessimistic and downhearted about the outlook for agriculture, and I begin to feel that all the world and particularly farming is going to the bow-wows. Then I go out and talk with farmers, and I find that we who farm on paper are a darn sight more worried about agriculture than most of them who farm on the soil. The farmer grumbles and complains about the weather and over minor problems, but if he has been in the game for any length of time he knows in his heart that kings and presidents may come and go, that it may rain like blazes, that prices may for the time being be ruinously low, but in the end the farmer gets his chance to make good, his chance for a seed time and a harvest. There is never any chance, to be sure, to get rich in the game, but an opportunity, if he is the right sort, and can develop some philosophy, to get some real happiness, and that is a blamed sight more than many get who live in towns and have a lot more dollars.



The blackcaps in this backyard garden on the east shore of Cayuga Lake were mulched with straw a year ago. Early in the spring weeds were cleaned out and six inches of straw spread on the ground. Last summer's dry weather reduced the crop in many gardens but this mulch conserved moisture and the canes yielded an excellent crop and are making a vigorous growth now.

WHAT

Laboratory Protection

MEANS TO YOU

Safeguarding the purity of milk means that the farmer's milk market is being cultivated for continuous growth. Every dollar spent in guarding Sheffield Milk is a dollar devoted to protecting consumers. But, equally important, it is a dollar invested in building a larger demand for the milk that ranks with the world's best.

A satisfied customer is always the reward of reliance on science. Sheffield Farms spends $300,000 yearly to protect its milk supply. That is the cost of constant laboratory control and vigilant inspection service which assures the high standards required in the metropolitan market. Sheffield always works in co-operation with the farmers who produce the milk, and with health authorities who look to the consumer's betterment.

$300,000 a year is a small price to pay for an ever-increasing market for the milk which has public confidence.

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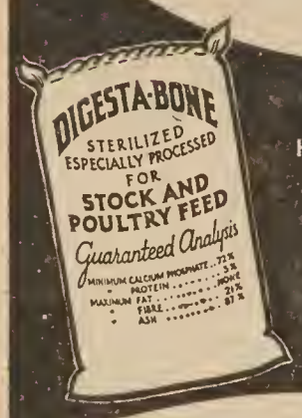
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when using single strand used barbed wire on driven stakes. Inexpensive controller unit electric fences entire farm—saves wire, posts and gates. New "Super-Activator" principle gives sting that holds the stock. Uses SAFE, 6 volt current—our current-mizer (patent app. for) makes ordinary dry cells last for many months.

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Try it on Your Farm Before Deciding
AGENTS—DEALERS Wanted.
Sensational low prices make sales easy. New plan shows how to GET YOURS FREE by helping to introduce. Territory being snapped up—be first in your locality. Write quick.

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YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Sick!

I AM NOT sick in body but I am sick of the whole mess we find our country in. I have been working on the state highway for about eight years and living on a little farm, trying to pay for it by hard work. Last fall I received a notice stating I was replaced by another man, by order of the Democratic County Chairman. I looked for another job for nearly three months, but as I am nearly 60 years old, no one seems to want to hire me. Also you have to be on relief to get a job here on any public work.

I finally applied for relief. After fooling around for nearly three months, they gave me $9.00 per week for eight of us in the family, to pay for farm payments, insurance, clothes, taxes and all, and if I could get a day's work, I was to let them know so they could take it out of my relief check. Then the relief inspector told me, when he was here, that maybe I should have been a little more discreet in how I voted.

—*Pennsylvania Reader.*

* * *

Hens for Maine

IN DRIVING through the fine old State of Maine, it dismays me to see so many of the nice, snug white farmhouses surrounded by fields that are not in use and with large farm buildings that are empty of livestock. There is a sudden ache that comes when I see the farm buildings caving in, or pass a deserted farm. Years ago, I am told, this was a substantial milk producing section, supplying Boston and Portland and other cities. There were also vegetable crops raised and shipped to the same markets.

Along the highways speeding cars bearing the State of Maine license plates carry the word "Vacationland." Truly it is a vacationland, but the vacation business does not last all year. Too, money made from the vacation business is living off the wealth produced somewhere else and is not actually creating wealth. I am not saying that the people of Maine should not aggressively go after this vacation business, but I do feel they are passing up a very profitable business, which is the point of my writing.

Several of my best friends in the State of Maine have fine homes and families, and they are real agricultural wealth producers in the state. They have a business on their farms which will fit into nearly every farm in the State of Maine. That business is the poultry business.

Boston is their principal market. Boston is the highest priced egg market in the United States and has been for several years. Boston and other eastern cities are great poultry meat eaters. Freight rates on grain have come down so that they are not at a disadvantage with the western producers who have grain nearby. Speedy express service and a multitude of truck lines give them access to the terminal markets in three to five hours.

In southern New Hampshire, at almost every turn in the road, you come upon a large poultry farm. The main unit in nearly every farm is a large barn that has been made over to accommodate poultry. Rather than standing as empty buildings and producing nothing, they are now echoing daily with the noisy cackle of hens and are producing wealth for the state. There is no reason under the sun why the State of Maine cannot duplicate what has been done in the southern half of New Hampshire.—*Meade Summers.*

* * *

One Way to Pick a Cow

WHILE looking over the pages of an old encyclopedia, published in 1833 and edited by Charles A. Goodrich, I found the following, which I thought might be of interest to your readers:

"The criteria of a beautiful cow, according to Mekinson, may be thus expressed:

'She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn,
She's clear in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
Straight and flat back with never a hump,
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail,
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within. —*Mrs. A. L. B., Maine.*

* * *

New Jersey Juniors Celebrate

THE YARDVILLE, New Jersey, Junior Dairy Club recently celebrated its 15th birthday with a rousing banquet meeting at Hamilton High School, just outside of Trenton. At the banquet, attended by 236 people, Prof. A. M. Hulbert, who recently completed 20 years of service as a 4-H club leader, was presented with a large cake. Also present was Dr. C. B. Smith, leader of agricultural extension work for the United States. Carl Schmidt, president of the club, was master of ceremonies. Following the banquet a play, written by present members and leaders with the help of Joseph Turpin, Marshall County 4-H club agent, was presented.

Through the years 67 boys and girls have been members of the organization and many of them are successful housewives, farmers, teachers, county agents, club agents and business men.—*E. J. P.*



This group helped to celebrate the Yardville Junior Dairy Club's 15th birthday. From left to right: Mrs. George Tindall, Jr.; Dr. C. B. Smith; Carl Schmidt; Ernest Simpson; Prof. A. M. Hulbert; Miss Lillian Tindall.

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1. Fancy yellow corn meal, ground each day at the mills from clean, sound, well-matured yellow corn. The entire kernel is used to provide the full energy, protein, and vitamin value of this leading grain for poultry.

2. Selected, heavy, low-fiber oats, to provide highest digestibility and palatability in the mash, ground fresh daily.

3. Wheat bran, clean and fresh from the flour mills, to give texture and bulk, as well as digestible protein, carbohydrates, and minerals.

4. Wheat flour middlings that contain more digestible nutrients than standard middlings or bran, and supplement the nutrients from other feeds in the mash.

5. Green, leafy, machine-dried alfalfa meal, low in fiber and rich in vitamins A and G. It provides protein and minerals, and is a uniform source of green food in the mash.

6. Soybean oil meal, fresh from the mills where the beans are cooked and oil extracted. It contributes vegetable protein of highest quality, plus needed energy-yielding nutrients.

7. Meatscraps containing at least 55% protein, selected from sources that use greatest care to preserve the maximum nutritive value of this valued source of animal protein and minerals.

8. Fish meal, selected from the most careful producers to insure highest feeding value. Its protein is a valuable supplement to the other proteins in the mash.

9. Dried skimmed milk to provide protein and minerals of highest quality and growth-promoting vitamin G.

10. Dried whey, another milk product, richer in minerals and vitamin G than dried skimmed milk.

11. Finely ground limestone, high in calcium, to supplement and balance the other minerals which are present in the feed.

12. Fine, granular salt, of table quality, to provide sodium and chlorine, and to aid digestion.

13. Manganese sulphate to balance the mineral content of the mash and aid in preventing slipped tendon (perosis) during the early rapid growth.

14. Cod liver oil, containing the essential vitamins A and D in concentrated and carefully measured quantity, evenly distributed.



A MASH is as good as the amount and quality of the ingredients that go into it. There are many reasons for the unexcelled results in pullet growth and development produced by G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash; but the 14 chief reasons for these results are the 14 carefully selected ingredients, mixed on a public formula that combines proved requirements for growing birds. The G.L.F. farmer-owned cooperative purchasing and mixing service brings this outstanding mash to poultrymen with economy and efficiency. That's why so many poultrymen use it.

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GONE WITH THE WIND



ROAD SURFACES ARE BOTHERSOME DUST CLOUDS

—unless . . .

Dust is bound on the road with moisture provided by Calcium Chloride Flakes. These thirsty flakes absorb several times their weight in moisture from the air and, by holding it in the road surface, keep roads dustless for months.

A truck with a spreader attached will dustproof many miles in a single day. Limited areas, such as farm driveways and short stretches of roadway in front of homes, can be made dustless by applying the Calcium Chloride with a shovel or hand-spreader.

Calcium Chloride dustproofing is clean and odorless, easy to apply, moderate in cost. There is no reason for enduring road dust all summer when it is so easy to prevent it. Remember that treatment with Calcium Chloride saves the road, keeps dust out of your home, and makes the road easier to maintain. Write for booklets on surface dustproofing and the modern method of road improvement, "Soil Stabilization with Calcium Chloride."



Calcium Chloride Dustless Road, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Calcium Chloride Association

The Columbia Alkali Corp., Barberton, Ohio
The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.
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CALCIUM CHLORIDE
MAKES ROADS DUSTLESS



ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING

The farmer's favorite for many years. Easy to put on and stays put—usually lasts belt's full life. Holds even the largest 8 to 12-inch belts. Recommended by Agricultural Schools, makers of belting and farm implements. Sold by hardware and implement stores. Insist on the genuine in "Handy Packages" or large Standard Boxes.

VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only. We do not sell cheap plants — Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originator's seed), Early Catskill Snowball (originator's seed), Improved Holland Erfurt. 1000-$4.00, 5000-$18.00, 10,000-$35.00, 20,000-$68.00, 500-$2.25, 200-$1.50, 100-$1.00. Cabbage, 1000-$2.00, 5000-$9.00, 10,000-$17.00, 20,000-$32.00, 50,000-$75.00, 500-$1.50, 300-$1.25, 100-$1.00. Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts, 1000-$2.50, 5000-$11.00, 10,000-$20.00, 500-$1.50, 300-$1.25, 100-$1.00. All plants ready. No business done on Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

TOMATO PLANTS, Marglobe and Baltimore, 75c 1000. We plant large acreage, pack well and ship promptly. White Bermuda onion plants 75c 1000. Cabbage plants, Copenhagen and Charleston, 60c 1000. Pepper plants, Ruby King and California Wonder, $2.00 1000 or 25c 100. Long Green hot pepper same price. Certified Porto Rico potato plants, $1.50 1000. We grow our plants and guarantee satisfaction.
QUITMAN PLANT CO., Quitman, Ga.

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PLANTS ALL LEADING VARIETIES

	100 postage prepaid	500 postage prepaid	1000 postage prepaid	1000 F.O.B.
Tomato	$0.55	$1.50	$2.00	$1.25
Cabbage	.50	1.35	1.80	1.25
Pepper	.60	2.00	3.50	2.50
Cauliflower	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
Sweet Potato	.50	2.00	3.50	3.00
Egg Plant	.75	3.00	5.00	4.00
Brussel Sprout	.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
Broccoli	.60	2.00	3.00	1.50
Collard	.50	1.35	1.80	1.00
Lettuce	.50	1.35	2.00	1.50
Beet	.50	1.50	2.00	1.50
Celery	.50	2.00	3.50	3.00

Ready June 20.

QUANTITY PRICES on lots of 5000 plants or more, shipment railway express. Cabbage $1.00 per 1000; Cauliflower $2.50 per 1000; Celery $2.50 per 1000.

FLOWERING PLANTS Zinnia, Aster, Marigold, Scarlet Sage, Calendula, Cosmos, Celosia, Snapdragon, Snow-on-the Mountain, Petunia, Phlox, Balsam, Strawflower 1c each postage prepaid.

Plants grown from selected seed stock, all plants carefully packed in Live Moss. We guarantee good delivery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SEEDS & PLANTS

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LARGEST GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY.

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER, Bliss Triumph, Early Ohio, Spaulding Rose, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, KATAHDIN, Smooth Rural, CHIPPEWA, Rural Russet, WARBA. Also SELECTED, ROGUED Grown from Certified Irish Cobbler, Bliss Triumph, Smooth and Russet Rural, Early Ohio. NEW VARIETIES CHIPPEWA, WARBA AND KATAHDIN are outstanding. We recommend their trial. Write for information and prices.
PORTER AND BONNEY, ELBA, NEW YORK.

VEGETABLE PLANTS— Set our Virginia grown plants for good results. Cabbage and Onion plants, all varieties, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Sweetpotato and Tomato Plants $1.75 thousand; 10,000, $15.00. Pepper and Eggplants $3.50 thousand. Early Snowball Cauliflower plants $3.00 thousand; 10,000, $25.00; 50,000, $100.00. We use Certified treated seeds, all grown on new land. First class, selected plants, delivered good condition guaranteed.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 200 tomatoes, 50 pepper, 25 cauliflowers, 25 egg plants, all $1.00 postpaid, any variety, moss packed.
PLANTERS PLANT CO., TYLER, TEXAS.

Northeastern Slants
ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Epoch Making Court Decisions*

PAST two weeks United States Supreme Court hit news headlines several times again. Just as Senate Judiciary Committee was about to vote on its report on whether or not it would favor President Roosevelt's court packing plan, Supreme Court Justice Willis Van Devanter sent his resignation to President and it was quickly accepted. A Conservative, Justice Van Devanter has voted many New Deal laws unconstitutional so New Dealers were glad to see him go. When resignation was received, President is reported to have said: "One down — five to go," meaning that he was still going to stick to his original proposition of getting a law allowing him to name six new justices to Court.

Justice Van Devanter was appointed to Supreme Court bench in 1911 and has rendered long and excellent service. He will retire on June 2 to his large stock farm in Maryland where, like so many other public men, he will carry out dream of spending last days on the land.

Running high is speculation as to whom President will appoint to succeed Justice Van Devanter. Whoever he is, he is expected, of course, to be a hundred per cent New Dealer.

Senate Committee Against Court Bill

Following almost immediately on Justice Van Devanter's resignation came Senate Judiciary Committee's report to Senate against President's court packing bill, following weeks of debate and listening to hundreds of arguments on both sides. Final vote was 10-8 against bill. Bill still may be brought before Senate for regular debate and action, but opinion now is that this bill can never pass. There may be some compromise by giving President appointment of a lesser number of judges than the six originally asked for, but even compromise now seems doubtful.

Court Upholds Social Security

Another poke in jaw was handed President's plan by decision of Supreme Court on May 24 upholding social security law. There are two important principles of this social security legislation. First provides for Federal old age pensions. Under this law, which does not apply to domestic help or agricultural workers, employer must pay a tax of 1 per cent and employee a tax of 1 per cent on the employee's wages, to Federal government during 1936. Each pays 2 per cent for 1937 and 3 per cent for 1938 and thereafter. In return for these taxes employee receives a pension on retirement age. One chief criticism of plan is that old age pension funds are not earmarked, there is nothing to prevent politicians diverting money to other purposes just as they now do gasoline taxes.

Under Federal unemployment insurance law employee must pay a tax of 1 per cent, beginning in 1937, and gradually increasing at the end of 12 years to 3 per cent. Intention is to use this money to take care of unemployed in hard times. Court upheld old age pensions 7-2, Federal unemployment insurance 5-4.

SLANT: Social security legislation was one of President Roosevelt and New Deal's measures. The Court approval again shows that there is no need of upsetting make-up of Supreme Court in order to give President what he wants. When the laws passed by Congress are constitutional, they are approved by Supreme Court. Otherwise they should not be approved.

Worthy motives support this social legislation. In practice, however, it may work to ruin thousands of small business concerns and defeat its own purpose by throwing thousands of employees out of work. There is a limit to taxation which any individual or business can stand, and we have about reached that limit.

Chain Store Tax Upheld

Still another important court decision which will affect every consumer upholds right of State of Louisiana to tax chain stores according to number of stores in whole system whether they were all within the State or not. A small chain pays a tax of only $10 per store, but a chain with more than 500 stores anywhere in or out of the State must pay $550 per store State taxes in Louisiana.

SLANT: Chain store tax, like all other taxes, will eventually come out of pockets of people themselves. Tax will be added to cost of commodities sold.

■ *Land Bank Finances 1300 Farms*

DURING past 20 months over 1300 Northeastern farms purchased by new owners were financed through the Federal Land Bank of Springfield on mortgages and contracts averaging $3000 each.

Half were sales from one farmer to another, with land bank furnishing part of capital on long-term amortized loans. Other half involved purchase of repossessed farms from the land bank itself.

Purchasers who have equipment, experience and working capital, as well as substantial equity in acquired property, are eligible for land bank financing up to 75% of real estate's appraised value. Loans include first mortgage on 33 or 20-year amortized plan at 4 or 4½% interest. Second mortgage at 5% may make up difference between first mortgage and 75% of appraised value. Neither loan requires renewals, since payments on principal amortize the debt by the time it runs out.

■ *More and More Labor Troubles*

LABOR and employers fight on, with every day bringing strike outbreaks with some new company. Most recent and serious is declaration of war and calling of strike on May 26 by Lewis' C.I.O. union against three large independent steel companies, including Republican Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, with a total on the payroll of some 80,000 employees.

Fight is on also between Ford Motor Company, with its 150,000 employees, and Lewis' organization. Ford's philosophy is summed up in this statement:

"We have always made a better bargain for our own men than an outsider could. We have never had to bargain against our own men and we don't expect to begin now."

Ford has always had particularly good relations with his men because he paid higher wages and provided good

working conditions. Union is trying to organize Ford employees on basis of a six-hour day and $8 a day minimum wage. May 26, employees loyal to Ford fell upon several C.I.O. organizers, beat them severely.

Owning all of Ford common stock himself, and therefore under no obligations to pay dividends to stockholders, Ford is in position completely to close his plants and defeat all labor demands if he so desires.

Meanwhile to Congress President Roosevelt sends special message asking for a minimum wage law and fixing maximum hours.

SLANT: Thus upheld by President Roosevelt and new Wagner Labor Act, labor's demands grow and grow, and newspaper headlines are filled with strikes and rumors of strikes. Where is it all going to end? Perhaps it can be hoped that with so much privilege now being given to labor, its leadership will after a time recognize its responsibility and learn to work more harmoniously with capital. Otherwise there can be nothing but trouble and distress for everyone concerned.

■ *Rockefeller Wrote Name in History*

DIED May 21 at his winter home in Florida, John D. Rockefeller, age 97. Thus endeth a most remarkable chapter of human history.

John D. Rockefeller was born on Michigan Hill, Richford, Tompkins County, New York. Living in the hills and valleys of Tompkins and Tioga counties are still many of his relatives, country folk who for the most part are just the finest there are.

John D. started his business life as a poor boy 16 years old in a produce commission house in Cleveland, Ohio. He had much native ability, which together with unlimited hard work and the determination to save, helped him to get ahead rapidly. Early was he impressed with way money earns money when saved and put at interest. At 18 he had saved $1,000, borrowed another $1,000, and opened a partnership commission business of his own. This flourished and with his savings he started in the oil business, later organized Standard Oil Company of Ohio, gradually took into company dozens of other oil companies, finally stabilizing and almost completely controlling oil business of entire country. Profits therefrom made John D. Rockefeller at one time probably richest man in world.

In building up such a great business, Rockefeller became bitterly criticized. Much of this criticism no doubt came from unsuccessful business competitors and a lot also from muck-racking writers who wrote critical articles about Rockefeller and his methods and sold them for a price to sensational magazines.

From early boyhood, Rockefeller was deeply religious. Always a regular church member, he gave great sums to promote the cause of true religion. At his funeral his favorite hymns were sung, hymns still sung and loved by his old neighbors and relatives back in his boyhood hills. Rockefeller's philosophy of life was shown by the way he has handled his money after he got it. He once said:

"I believe it to be every man's duty to get all he possibly can honestly and then to spend all that he possibly can."

At 57, John D. began to withdraw from active business and started giving his money away. He started various organizations for spending money for the benefit of mankind, including Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board, Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. These Rockefeller organizations have helped to elevate standard of living and happiness of mankind around the world and the vast business of using wealth for benefit of his fellow man has been continued for years by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

■ *Sitting on Top of World*

ON MAY 21 Soviet airplane flew back and forth over North Pole and then finding piece of smooth ice, landed and erected red flag of Soviet Russia. Leader of expedition was Professor Otto Schmidt. He and his followers set up tents, weather instruments, and a radio station, and set about preparing landing field for other planes to follow.

Object of expedition: to use Far North as aerial shortcut for air service between Moscow and San Francisco. Shortest distance between those two points is by way of North Pole.

Claiming that other explorers have not been as near Pole as this expedition, Russia now says that her flag and country are sovereign over top of world. United States disputing this, claims there is nothing but water and ice up there, therefore there can be no real sovereignty by any nation.

SLANT: Romantic indeed is long history of attempts to reach the Pole. Frequently object was to find northwest passage around our continent. It was not until 1919 that Robert E. Perry was successful in reaching Pole or thereabouts. In 1926 Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett flew over top of world without landing. Also Amundsen and Ellsworth in another expedition flew over Pole in 1936, and Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928. Soviet airplane is first to make landing, thereby making history.

■ *Wilted Eggs*

SPRING time is nesting time for both birds and hens. Result, there is always a spring surplus of eggs. No exception is this year. With the coming of hot weather lower production is expected, as usual. Summer, so say experts, is time when fresh eggs are highly perishable and must be kept at temperature never exceeding 45-50 degrees. Higher temperatures thin so-called thick white around yolk, weaken yolk itself and increase size of air cell. Like vegetables, eggs can wilt.

■ *Farm Bankruptcies Going Down*

DECREASE in bankruptcies among farmers of 15 per cent is reported for fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, as compared with preceding year. Largest number of bankruptcies occurred during depression in Central West states.

■ *Nails for Breakfast — Nothing for Dinner*

A RECENT post mortem on a dead cow in Nebraska showed that she had eaten six old nails, two staples, two barbed wire fence staples, two roofing nails, several tacks and other curious items of diet too numerous to mention.

SLANT: A newspaper man reporting story seemed surprised, but every dairyman knows that a deficiency in a cow's diet will often cause her to eat abnormal substances. Every large manufacturer of feed, also, uses some kind of magnetic device to take all metals such as pieces of wire and nails out of manufactured feed.

A Message from A. C. Palmer, President, Tioga Mills, Inc.



You should find out about

The MIRACLE of SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS

Minerals of the soil must be in colloidal form for growing every kind of crop.

Continual cropping has robbed our soils of these essential mineral colloids resulting in smaller crops of poorer quality. Only through the use of mineral colloids can this condition be overcome.

To plant seeds right with mineral colloids will give them a quicker start. You can dip roots in a solution of the colloids when transplanting plants and reduce wilting and can side dress or broadcast on growing crops. THERE IS NO BURNING, just more vigorous and healthy growth and a bigger and better crop.

SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS furnish the plant food your soil lacks. If you could use carloads you would make no mistake in ordering at once, but we want you to know from your own experience what SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS will do on *your* land and for *your* crops.

We can furnish you these SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS blended to meet the requirements of the soil in north eastern states by Dr. Charles Northen, the outstanding authority on soil building and mineral colloids.

Here is our offer:

Send $2 for 100 lbs. of SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS (or more at the same rate) and a free copy of the story of Dr. Northen and his work written by Rex Beach.

SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS are non-toxic and will not burn plants, roots or seeds.

The trial bag will show you all this and the better crops of better quality you can grow and it costs you only $2.00 delivered, we pay the freight.

After you have seen the wonderful results buy your future requirements from your local dealer who will give you special quantity prices.

TIOGA MILLS, Inc.

WAVERLY, N. Y.

Distributor for Colloidal Products of America, Inc.

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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
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For Sale: FARQUHAR-HEIM TRACTION POTATO DUSTER, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP. A. W. WASSON, NINEVEH, N. Y.

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Handles Your Hay Fork With Quick Action—Perfect Control. Unloads 3 times faster—saves man and team. Capacity 1200 lbs. direct pull. Thousands in use. Write for folder and prices.

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New LIGHTNING PROTECTION By WEST DODD

Write Today for full information about the new invisible *West Dodd System* of lightning protection for your home, barns, outbuildings and silos. Approved by U.S. Government and National Fire Underwriters. Costs but little and that cost often pays for itself in lower insurance rates. Made by the pioneers and largest manufacturers of lightning protection equipment.

WEST DODD LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CORP.
GOSHEN, INDIANA
PIONEER AND WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

WESTERN New York's third regional Apple Blossom Festival is now a matter of history, credited with being the "best ever." Based on the number of bands, floats, counties and communities participating, it hung up a record. Last year 22 communities participated in the festival; this year 74.

The committee had emphasized the dual purpose of the festival as: "To make the people of Western New York regional-minded and conscious of their own agricultural empire; to help in giving the region and its products wider public notice beyond the region." At the festival Raymond Cooper, master of the State Grange, said "It was wonderful."

Many Leaders Cooperated

Festival was organized by a committee representing farm and civic organizations in eight counties, of which Gifford Morgan of Brockport was general chairman and your humble scribe his assistant. Chief wheelhorse was General Secretary J. F. Bonner, past master of Riga Grange. In each county a county committee was formed, including many of the best known farm and home leaders.

Particular interest centered in fact that Livingston County, 11th hour entrant, took first prize of $75 for its float showing use of apples. Second prize of $50 went to Monroe County and special prizes of $25 to Orleans County, Wayne County, Genesee County and Churchville. Judges were Edward S. Foster, secretary of State Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. Cooper; Dr. A. L. Brown, director of State Fair; Webster J. Birdsall, director of Bureau of Markets; and Harold S. Bishop, Rochester portrait painter.

Nine Queens Honored

This year, instead of one queen, there were nine queens. As coronation ceremonies opened Miss Leefa Brigden, 1936 Apple Blossom Queen, was seated on her throne and was joined by Queen Elizabeth DeGolycr of the Wyoming County Maple Festival. Then seven queens selected at preliminary festival events in Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario and Livingston counties were seated. From among seven county queens, Dr. Victor Nef, Swiss consul-general in the United States, was invited to select one to be "queen of queens."

He was instructed by master of ceremonies, Rev. Edgar Smith, to kiss the lucky girl. In full dress diplomatic uniform, the Consul-General proceeded to kiss all the candidates. "They are so charming and gracious I cannot make a choice," he said, thereupon inviting them to draw lots. Miss Crystal Kelly, queen of Niagara County, and representative of Lockport Grange, drew the lucky card.

She was escorted to throne by C. P. Norgord, assistant commissioner of agriculture and markets, and crown was placed upon her head by Brig.-General Walter C. Short, United States Army.

Many School Bands Play

During the coronation, music was rendered by a 100 piece band from Ontario, Williamson, Sodus, North Rose and Wolcott high schools. In the parade preceding coronation, 24 school bands marched by reviewing stand. Escort of honor was a detachment from 28th United States Infantry, including band, field music, color guard and rifle company.

All of this is cited to indicate that festival was colorful and spectacular, "putting our agricultural interests on a pedestal in the public eye," as Roy A. Porter, Genesee County festival chairman, remarked. In the evening guests of honor and farm leaders were entertained at a "country dinner" given by Riga Grange at Churchville.

So much interest and enthusiasm was displayed in affair this year that future success of event seems assured. Festival was sponsored financially by a group of public-spirited individuals and firms, so that all events were entirely free to public. Already plans are being aired for a greater "festival of agriculture" next spring, with city and country cooperating to glorify nature's products and man's interest in them.

* * *

Picking Grange Convention City

This week members of executive committee of State Grange are visiting several cities which seek next December's annual meeting of the State Grange. In advance of annual visitation, no indication of a choice has been mentioned. Committee will check facilities for meetings and accommodations for members and probably announce its decision in June.

National Grange will meet next November in Harrisburg. It is expected New York will contribute at least a thousand members to the seventh degree class.

* * *

Parrott Home from Africa

Back from several months travel through Africa. Dr. P. J. Parrott, vice-director of Geneva Experiment Station, looks up the "Dark Continent" as a land of industry and agriculture, rather than of mystery and hunting grounds. He visited many places seldom seen by tourists and was interested chiefly in agriculture and entomology of the country. For months after leaving Cape Colony and heading north he was out of touch with home and many things which have happened here during past few months were news to him when he arrived at Cairo. He found South Africa's agricultural and marketing methods interesting and highly efficient, and believes the continent has a great agricultural future.

* * *

Potato Control Again

Informed circles indicate there is a move on foot to revive some form of AAA control for potatoes. It may be remembered that Potato Act of 1935 provided for such control and was being put into effect when AAA program was held illegal by Supreme Court. State quotas had been determined and tax stamps had been printed.

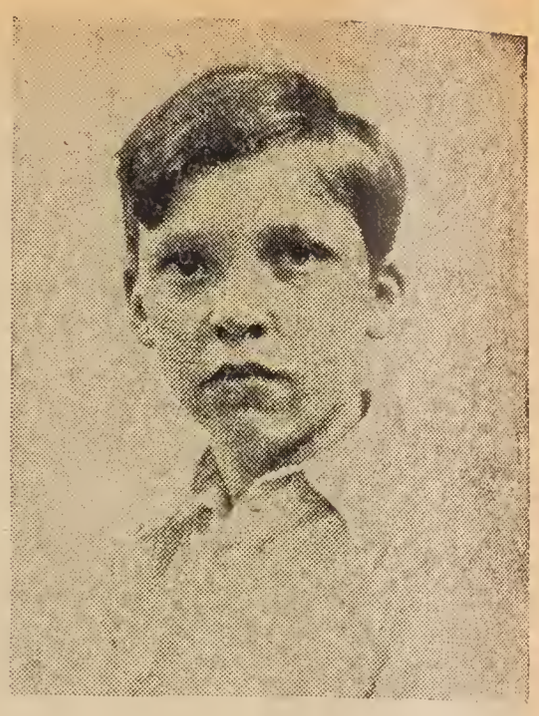
This year there are increased plantings and increased yields of potatoes in early states, with some indications of larger plantings in intermediate and late states. Past season has been a fairly good one for potato growers and natural result is that farmers are planting more. This gives those who favor crop control an excuse to revive issue. New York State was against old control plan, but practically all other potato states favored it.

Of course, potato act was not as bad as plowing a crop under, because it provided for control after harvest through issuing tax-exempt stamps for allowed quotas. If a man's quota was 900 bushels and he wished to sell an extra amount he could buy tax stamps at 45 cents per bushel. Guess how many "bootleggers" would try to beat the tax?

New York Must Perk Up

In meantime, Maine and Idaho are going forward with marketing and advertising plans. This means competition will be greater than ever, if crop is a large one. State of consumer buying power will be important. In this state a potato improvement plan is going forward, but it is a long, slow process. If there is a large crop of spuds, greatest obstacle New York growers will face is complete lack of any marketing plan.

There has been considerable discussion during past winter that something might be developed. It is time now to begin to make plans. Six months from now may be too late.



If anybody knows the whereabouts of George Erkila, we would appreciate that information. The last his guardian heard of him was that he got into a truck at Central Square, N. Y., May 19. Truck was headed east. The boy was wearing red jacket, black pants, and black oxford shoes. His hair is brown, eyes, brown; height 5' 4"; weight, 115 pounds; age, 15.

Bills Now Law

A NUMBER of bills explained on this page in the May 22 issue have received Governor's signature and are now law.

Most important, perhaps, is **Rogers-Allen Bill.** In his memorandum on this bill, Governor Lehman said, in part: "The bill is strongly urged by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. It is approved, I believe, by the majority of the producers of the state.

"The bill permits collective bargaining between distributors and producers. It affords opportunity for the industry to demonstrate that it is again competent to manage its own affairs. It is, however, evident to me that successful operation of the bill will depend largely on the degree of cooperation that is given to producers and distributors alike."

The McElroy-Young Bill was vetoed by the Governor. In memorandum accompanying veto, he said: "Producers could join or not as they saw fit. There is obviously no way of determining how many . . . . would actually ally themselves with this organization. The directors, regardless of the number of producers they represent, would . . . . have full powers to fix the price for milk. This price would thereupon become binding, not only upon the members of the organization but upon every person engaged in the entire industry.

"The state . . . . would be charged with the responsibility of enforcing the price structure without having had the authority to determine its reasonableness or fairness."

Also signed by the Governor were:

Compulsory Dealers' Audit. Appropriates $50,000 for state audit of dealers' cooperatives.

Milk Inspection Bill. After July 1 no person can import milk into state from another state without consent of state commissioner of health. Before such consent can be given, commissioner of health must have made inspection of dairies and require importer to meet sanitary standards for New York milk producers.

Milk Advertising Bill. Provides tax of ¾ cent per cwt., half paid by dealers and half by dairymen, to provide fund for advertising milk under state supervision.

Chickens Cross Road at Own Risk. Law requiring that motorists stop and report hitting of animals to owner was amended by excepting chickens.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JUNE 7
12:35—"June Comes to the Apple Orchard," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"New York's Ten Greatest Governors," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8
12:35—"New Developments in Milk Marketing," Prof. M. C. Bond.
12:45—"Guests — Paying and Otherwise," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9
12:35—"Farm Electrification Tomorrow," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Tales of the Iroquois," Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10
12:35—"Dollars on Your Doorstep," A. L. Shepherd.
12:45—"News from the Jersey Ranks," E. P. Reineke.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11
12:35—"The Big Cheese," William McDonough.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Mabel Milhan.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "As You Like It," Chittendon County, Vt., 4-H Clubs.
12:45—"Green Pastures for Next January," Z. W. Craine.

MONDAY, JUNE 14
12:35—"More Summer Eggs," Prof. L. M. Hurd.
12:45—"Your State Museum," Dr. C. C. Adams.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15
12:35—"Collecting the Berries," J. H. Putnam.
12:45—"A Clinic for Canners," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16
12:35—"Fine Hay for Fine Cows," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) "Patriotism," Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17
12:35—"An Ounce of Fire Prevention," G. O. Oleson.
12:45—"Hero Worship — Its Possibilities," Elmer Yetton.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Annete T. Herr.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "First Impressions," Sylvia Wilson.
12:45—Leon H. Claus, County Agent, St. Lawrence County.

Here are First Doughnut Contest Winners

FIRST Grange to hold its Doughnut Contest was Richville Grange, of St. Lawrence County, with Mrs. Herbert Overacker taking first prize. Following close on the heels of Richville Grange were nineteen others. This is a complete list of winners to date:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Hiawatha	Minnie Stanlon
Allegany	Belmont	Sara Corbin
	Canaseraga	Mrs. George Perry
	Hallsport	Gertrude Stout
Chautauqua	Dewittville	Minnie E. Hermanson
	Sinclairville	Mrs. Grace Marz
Cortland	Homer	Mrs. Fred Bartlett
Erie	Hamburg	Mrs. Anna Meyer
Essex	Moriah	Pearl H. Beebe
Niagara	Gasport	Mrs. Floyd Cothran
	Newfane	Emily E. Zimmerman
Orange	Chester	Mrs. Eunice Wilkin
Schuyler	Olive Branch	Mrs. Rose Russell
Steuben	Freeman	Mrs. Bessie Nichols
	Merchantsville	Rhode F. Harrison
St. Lawrence	Kendrew	Mabel G. Childs
	Richville	Mrs. Herbert Overacker
Ulster	Homowack	Mrs. Maggie Anderson
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. Wilbur McDougall
Wyoming	Bliss	Mrs. Alice Closser.

Juding by the number of requests for additional score cards that are coming in, this fifth annual Grange-*American Agriculturist* contest is going to be the biggest and most popular one so far. Evidently Grange women like to make doughnuts, and we bet they are good ones!

The Subordinate Grange winners listed above are now eligible to take part in the Pomona contests which will come later in the season. Those who carry off first prize in their Pomona contest will be among the 55 Pomona winners who will compete in the State Doughnut Contest next December.

Watch our columns for the list of Pomona and State Contest prizes, which we expect to announce in an early issue.

Any Subordinate Chairman who needs more score cards can get them by writing to the Doughnut Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Two Ideas of Prices

By LELAND SPENCER

BEFORE we proceed further with our discussion of the different ways of setting milk prices, it seems advisable to consider what is the purpose of the price of milk or the price of any other commodity. This question is an important one because there has developed much difference of opinion on the subject, and because the wise choice of a method of setting milk prices depends upon what we are aiming at.



Leland Spencer

Before the recent severe depression, there was not much dissent from the thought that **price is the monetary figure at which the supply of a product and the demand for it will approximately balance, so that all of the product offered for sale will find a buyer, and everyone who wishes to buy at that figure will be supplied.** In a few industries, there had been efforts to regulate prices by private control of supply. Leaders of fluid milk cooperatives in some of the larger markets also sought to obtain prices more satisfactory to members by controlling surplus milk.

For a time these efforts, in conjunction with a brisk demand, stimulated by high industrial prosperity and restricted supply due to a down-trend of the cow cycle, were successful. For several years between 1925 and 1929, milk prices were held somewhat above the normal level in relation to other prices. Eventually milk production responded to these favorable prices, and unfortunately the swelling tide of milk supply coincided with the drastic curtailment of demand during the depression.

Thus the idea of regulating prices by private control of supply had gained some headway before the depression. The acute distress among farmers and other groups of people resulting from the terrific deflation of 1929-33 gave a great stimulus to the thought that prices need not be accepted as the inexorable result of demand matched against uncontrolled supply. This new idea, **from the producers' viewpoint, is that the price of a product is the rate of remuneration needed to support a proper standard of living. From the consumers' viewpoint, it is the rate he can afford to pay for the product, considering his actual purchasing power and the cost of all goods and services required for a proper standard of living for his family.**

Space permits here only the comment that practical application of this new idea of price would require the active participation of government and would bring the conflict between producer and consumer interests into sharper focus.

Milk Production

May 1 federal government report stated that total milk production for country was only one per cent below a year earlier. Total number of milk cows was estimated at 2 per cent fewer than a year earlier, but production per cow was one per cent higher.

Picture in Northeast was somewhat different. Since first of year, estimate is that milk production in January was 12 per cent higher than a year ago, February 8 per cent, March 11 per cent, April 9 per cent. Receipts at city markets have been high and responsible, in a large measure, for slight reductions in milk prices to producers below those of a year ago.

In New York State, feeding of grain per 100 pounds of milk produced, on May 1, was lowest during 7 years records were kept. About the middle of May, average wholesale price of feedstuffs was 169.9 (1935-36 equals 100). A year ago index stood at 97.6. Feed prices during April were at highest level since 1930. Imports of corn during April and first week of May averaged close to 30,000 tons a week. From September through April, imports of corn were 1,433,000 tons compared to 451,000 tons a year ago. Average date of going on pasture in New York was May 19, at which time nearly a third of the cows were reported as being below average in condition and only 3.1 per cent as above average for the date.

Poultry

Reports from U. S. hatcheries during April show 7.8 per cent fewer chicks hatched and hatcheries reported 54.4 per cent fewer advance orders for May or later delivery.

On May 1, there were about .6.8 per cent fewer young chicks on farms than there were in 1936. Total production of eggs on May 1 is about 6 per cent greater than a year ago and just slightly below the five year average for May 1.

It is discouraging business reporting New York State egg-feed ratio, which has been soaring to new heights and in recent weeks has been hovering around 11 and 12, meaning that it takes better than 11 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, according to figures supplied by the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Poultry Unloaders Surrender

Faced with alternative of idleness at theoretical return of $52 a car or working at $41 a car, striking poultry unloaders in New York City decided to work. To review history, certain aspects of live poultry handling in New York City have often been termed a "racket." When 1935 Congress amended Packers' and Stockyards Act to include handling of live poultry, first step of Department of Agriculture was to license handlers and receivers; second to reduce unloading charges. Several attempts to enforce reduction failed but latest order, effective May 1, was reinforced by instructions to ship no poultry by freight to arrive in New York after that date.

Immediate result was boost in truck receipts and of freight receipts at Newark. Congestion of trucks in West Washington Market in New York City was worse than usual, if that is possible, but so much poultry came in by truck that boom in price expected by some did not materialize.

Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on winning this fight. Result should be cheaper poultry to consumer, therefore heavier consumption, and indirectly better returns to nearby poultrymen who ship by truck. Another important benefit may be notice to labor leaders not to push advantage too hard.

And Now Streamline Turkeys!

The 1937 model turkey will be smaller, fatter, less bony and closer-to-the-ground. Reason: Tendency of city populations toward small families living in kitchenette apartments having small stoves, has given rise to big demand for turkeys possessing least possible framework. So national bird is taking leaf from book of automobile designers.

Western producers in last few years have recognized this demand, and now a group of New York State turkey growers, in St. Lawrence County, are taking up idea. Two methods for changing turkey lines are used: First, selection for breeding of female birds which are built about right for city ovens; second, cross-breeding of Narragansett and Bronze large fowls with Bourbon Red and White Holland, small types. Majority of St. Lawrence growers say they will use method No. 1.

Potatoes

Market has been in healthy condition during last two weeks. Shipments have been heavy, demand strong, prices firm, although slightly lower, and consumption touching what looks like new high levels. Past week has witnessed three days when shipments have exceeded 900 cars per day, with one of more than one thousand cars.

Demand for both old and new potatoes has been satisfactory. There are few potatoes on track and shipments are moving into consuming channels as fast as loaded.

Price situation is considered satisfactory. Old potato market has strengthened and indications point to fair prices throughout balance of season. On new potatoes, outlook is not so certain for first week in June, as indications point to heavy receipts in terminal markets. This situation is due to Memorial Day coming on Monday, causing markets to lose one day. Heavy diggings from South are likely to flood markets over holiday and prices may weaken until surplus is moved into consuming channels.

Outlook for new potatoes is not as encouraging as two weeks ago. Yields in South Carolina are light, many fields yielding 10 to 15 barrels to acre. Frosts have hit nearly all fields. North Carolina is considered in excellent condition, while heavy rains on April 26, caused 10 to 15 per cent injury to Eastern Shore crop.

While new crop acreage is heavy, yields are not running as high as expected and although diggings are heavy, there is possibility of good demand for remainder of old crop potatoes in late states. Potato consumption is running ahead of last year. At present time old potato shipments are nearly 9,000 cars ahead of last year and new potato shipments are about 3,000 cars ahead.—*Amos Kirby.*

Agricultural Conservation News

June 15 has been set as dead line for filling out work sheets for the 1937 agricultural conservation program in New York State. This means that those who expect early payments must fill out work sheets by that date. For some time after June 15, the time of those in charge of the program will be put on checking those who have completed their approved practices. However, about September 1, a short sign-up period will be provided for those who were unable to fill out work sheets earlier.

The June 15 dead line does not mean that men who have already filled out work sheets must complete all their approved practices by that date. For example, pasture improvement, planting trees and some other practices can well be done next fall.

There are two recent changes in approved practices for New York State. The first one is the addition of sweet clover to the list of legumes for seeding. The same procedure applying to the seeding of alfalfa, red clover and alsike applies to seeding of sweet clover. A payment of $1.25 per acre will be made for seeding 12 pounds of hulled sweet clover seed per acre.

Second change will interest grape growers. Where originally it was necessary to seed down unproductive vineyards removed, it is now allowable to seed equal areas of other land on the same farm.

Prices

On April 15, index of prices of farm products for New York was 117, which represents a steady rise since January and is highest April index since 1930, when it stood at 142. In New York State only farm products with index less than 100, that is whose price was less than it was before the war, were hay with an index of 82, and horses with an index of 94. For United States, index was 130, highest since 1930.

Maple Sugar

Final report for New York State shows a light maple sugar production of 643,000 gallons of syrup and 291,000 pounds of sugar for New York. Production last year was 740,000 gallons of syrup and 232,000 pounds of sugar. Average price reported by producers was $1.52 a gallon for syrup, compared to $1.40 a year ago; 27 cents a pound for sugar, compared with 26 cents a year ago.

Crop of 10 northern states, expressed in terms of sugar, was 21,486,000 pounds, compared with 20,209,000 a year ago and 28,720,000 pounds in 1934.

Southern Peach Crop Short

The first Georgia peaches came to New York City recently. Georgia crop this year is expected to be smallest in twenty years, with exception of 1932. May 1 estimate was 2,340,000 bushels; last year, 5,589,000. Expected crop in 10 southern peach states is forecast as 9,963,000 bushels; last year, 13,711,000; average for 1928-32, 14,581,000 bushels.

Chain Store Tax Constitutional

While not immediately affected, farmers have big interest in recent favorable Supreme Court decision on Louisiana law taxing chain stores. In fighting thing through to Supreme Court a chain store executive was quoted as stating that if law is constitutional, the era of the national chain is over." Chain stores have been heavy buyers of farm produce.

The law, written by late Huey Long, put a graduated tax on chain stores, based on number of stores operated by the chain in the entire United States. For example, a chain having over 500 stores *in the entire United States* has to pay $550 tax for every store located in Louisiana. For other states to pass similar laws, one chain would have to pay a total store tax, exclusive of other taxes, of over 8 million dollars a year.

Supreme Court declared law constitutional by margin of 4 to 3.

Reported by farm machinery manufacturers is gain of sales in farm equipment of from 30 to 50 per cent this year over last. During depression farmers worried along with old wornout machines. Almost first of their increased cash went to stock up with better tools.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

Plows

The J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., has just published a profusely illustrated catalogue called "Case Centennial Tractor Plow." This plow was built to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the building of the Grand Detour Plow by Leonard Andrus in 1837. Write to the company for your copy.

* * *

Dessert

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, will send without charge a 36 page booklet "49 Delightful Ways to Serve Karo." If dad has lost his sweet tooth, the kids still have theirs. Send for it.

* * *

Electric Hired Girls

Westinghouse, Rural Electrification Dept., East Pittsburgh, Pa., will send free booklet. "Switch on Low Cost Power." For your convenience you will find coupon on page 13, May 22 issue of *American Agriculturist.*

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Above prices for each 100 chicks. Add 50c to price for orders of less than 100 chicks.
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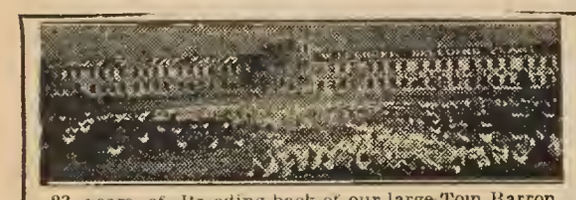
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Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Reputation

By J. C. HUTTAR

Good name in man or woman, dear my Lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash;
'Tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

—SHAKESPEARE.

IN THE last issue I discussed the place which farmers' cooperative marketing organizations are taking in the new line up in the business of selling eggs. Without taking a slam at the competitors which cooperatives have, I was trying to bring out their importance and power.


J. C. Huttar

There has been a certain amount of sacrifice of time and money in order to build up the cooperative system which now serves the egg producer in the Northeast. Now I fear that its success may be taken for granted and many producers feel that they can seek other markets, using their cooperative organization as the lever to pry out a good price. Indifference kills more good institutions than any form of antagonism.

Cooperative Standards

This same "taking for granted" idea might be applied to the work of the cooperatives themselves. One of the biggest jobs before any northeastern cooperative has been to establish a reputation on which producers could cash in. Almost without exception this has been accomplished by the thirty northeastern cooperatives. I can see some signs that, here and there, an organization is becoming indifferent to the value of this reputation.

Here in New York, at one time or another, we see the eggs of most of these cooperatives. I hear the appraisals which buyers make of these various organizations, and they cannot be ignored because the buyers are the fellows who put up the money. There is a growing inclination on the part of New York City's bigger egg buyers to deal directly with cooperative organizations either in the country or in the city. I also believe that many of them are hoping for the success of these cooperatives. They feel that it will cut down the risk they are taking in buying Nearby eggs. This is because the cooperatives have been very careful in keeping up to their standards in building up a fine reputation.

When I hear of instances where this reputation has been abused I try to check up. I did so this morning and I found the buyer was right. One of the auction associations which I had always held in high esteem had sent this buyer quite a large shipment of eggs on his bid and the few cases which I examined were not up to the standard on which they had been sold. This buyer said it had happened before and, if it happens again, he will quit buying from that particular auction.

Temptation

Unfortunately our product lends itself too well to deception. The shell hides a multitude of sins. The product itself is perishable but does not show it on the outside. It is almost impossible to have the buyer so inspect any given lot of eggs that he is absolutely sure of what he is getting. A seller can very easily fix up a sample and deliver a different product. Good name, therefore, and reputation are so valuable that no organization that sets itself up to represent the interests of producers can afford to trifle with them.

A Member's Duty

I have heard the managers of several cooperatives say that they had to slacken up on their inspection because of pressure from the producers, especially when eggs become a little scarce. There are always private dealers who are willing to pay a little extra at this time because they know they can turn the eggs over at a ready profit. Sometimes they will offer better returns than the producer can get through his own organization. If, at such a time, a producer's eggs are dropped a grade by the inspection of his organization the chances are good that the producer will take one of these private offers. When we stop to think of it we will all agree that this is a short-sighted policy, yet we can't escape the practical situation. The producer must get all he can to pay his feed bills and that is a trick in itself now-a-days.

Organization Expenses Must Be Met

The cooperative organization has a certain number of minimum costs and must get a certain revenue to cover handling costs, otherwise it must eventually close up. The managers of the cooperatives, therefore, may be tempted to do things they shouldn't in order to hold producers. It would be fine if there were just a little bit more money in egg production so that this pressure for income, both on the producer and the cooperative, would not be so keen. Most producers would like to be far-sighted in their farm policy, but it is pretty tough to pass up a better return even if one knows it isn't the best thing to do in the long run.

We have to think about these things, however, because most producers will probably be in the chicken business for five to ten years at least and if we don't face the problem now we will have to at some later time.

For ultimate success it is the member's duty then to do all he can to market fine quality, well-graded eggs and to be as fair as possible with his organization when top prices are not realized.

What of the Future for Chickens?

Fortunately or unfortunately, according to your point of view, not one but a whole flock of problems face the poultryman. As long as this situation exists poultry keeping can well be rated as a hazardous or more or less speculative enterprise. While many will be going along smoothly and enjoying as much prosperity as is the lot of any farmer, others will be having such difficulties that the total number of eggs produced will not be more than can easily and profitably be sold. But when the more serious of poultry problems have been solved, as they surely will be, then we won't need so many poultry keepers. The same will come to be true of the poultry business as seems to be true of industrial enterprises. Fewer people are producing more while more people are consuming less. That brings up another problem quite outside of the field of poultry husbandry. Perhaps the displaced poultrymen will become statesmen who will solve that problem.

—*L. E. W.*

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Turning Hens on Pasture

By L. E. WEAVER

ABOUT a year ago I discussed the practice of forcing the yearling hens into a spring or summer molt in order to get them in shape to give an uninterrupted supply of large fall eggs. There have been enough tests of this practice and reports on results that it can safely be stated that it is NOT a profitable proposition as a rule. The reasons given seem good and sufficient, but I don't want to go into that here. I want to tell you of our plan for handling some hens that are molting, and our reasons for doing so.



L. E. Weaver

We have been culling our yearlings, and have sold off perhaps a third of them. We have left in the flock quite a number that are not laying, but which I am confident are not culls. I believe that when these have completed the molt into which they have gone they will resume production and be profitable layers in late summer and fall; more profitable, probably, than the same number of pullets would be, because their eggs will be much larger. I do not know why these birds have started to molt. I do know that they dropped their feathers suddenly. They are what we call "rapid molters." That is the reason I rate them as good producers. We used to think that it is a question of the *time* a hen molts. The later the molt the better the layer. Today we feel that a better indication of quality is the *way* the bird molts.

So here we are with a lot of good hens in a voluntary spring molt. Surely we are not taking a foolish chance if we hang on to them, although with the present price of feed that will cost a lot of money.

Good Range is a Cost-Cutter

Our plan is to put the hens in a range shelter and locate the shelter where there is an abundance of green grass. Perhaps in a month or a little more the grazing will be getting thin in that spot. By that time we will have quit cutting asparagus and the shelter will be moved to the edge of the asparagus patch. Thus we don't exactly kill two birds with one stone, but we recondition a flock of hens and at the same time rid the asparagus patch of a lot of young weeds and some quack grass. This plan worked fine three years ago with growing pullets, and I am sure it will again.

We figure that the birds will get sufficient nourishment from the tender forage to cut down their appetites for quite so much high-priced mash. That reasoning is based on several facts. I am sure that I have mentioned Dr. Johnstone-Wallace's statement to the effect that short tender grass contains a higher percentage of protein than the average growing mash. That is one fact. Another is that where hens on a good green range have been compared with hens on bare range or in confinement, they layed more eggs and at a lower cost.

Bare Yard is No Range

Some tests of range versus confinement have resulted in favor of confinement. I think the explanation of these seeming contradictions lies in the size of flocks. If we were to turn out our thousand or more hens they would soon devour every green thing in sight. Then for a long distance the house would be surrounded by bare yards. That could by no means be called keeping the hens on a good range. But most of our readers have a small or medium-sized flock on a good-sized farm. Such, it seems to me, can possibly cut the feed bill by allowing the laying flock to run at large all, or a part of each day.

Dark Colored Yolks

One difficulty in this plan is that too much green feed makes very dark-colored yolks. That is serious only for those who are sending eggs to New York City. Local consumers as a rule do not object to the highly-colored yolks. Some like them better because they give more color to their cakes.

This matter of putting mature stock on range simmers down in my mind to about this. The commercial man with several hundred layers might better forget about range, except perhaps for reconditioning some spring-molted birds. Even then he will do well to cull out and market all but the most promising individuals. The farm flock can profitably be let out on range provided it is a good range, and provided the eggs are not marketed in New York City.

In an early issue I will discuss some new slants on range for growing stock.

Electricity on a Poultry Farm

(*Continued from Page* 1)

chicks put under it. You will find that by putting this number under a brooder, the chicks will grow more uniformly and you will have a much better lot of pullets in the fall. We have found that quality is more important than numbers so it is better not to overload your brooding capacity.

About three years ago we found that our flock had outgrown our water system. This was a small 250-gallon pump operating at 20-40 pounds average. When we watered the chickens, the water would not run in the kitchen. We had a never failing spring about 500 feet from the house so we dug it out and lined it with tile. Then we installed a 400-gallon pump with the pressure at 60 pounds. Since the chickens require 400 gallons per day it took two hours to water them with the old pump. With the new system we do it in one hour.

There are many other uses for electricity on a poultry farm, such as egg candlers, egg graders and electric egg cleaners. In the house, my wife uses it for cooking, refrigeration, washing and for many small appliances including the radio. Our bill for all the electricity we use except the incubator is about $20.00 per month. Where can you buy so much convenience for so little? I would rather give up the poultry business than try to run it without electricity.



"Willie Owl! How dare you kiss me right out here in the dark where everybody can see us?"

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
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Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927. 26 years shipping highest Quality Chicks. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our Catalogue. It's free.
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6 Early Maturity
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Hubbard Farms
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CHICKS Legnorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production —make profits sure.
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Get our folder and Prices at once.
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LEGHORN CHICKS
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Information and catalog on request.
E. M. Herrington
Picton, - - Ontario.

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Prices effective May 15th	100	500	1000
Grade AA ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
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N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00
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N. H. Reds, Wh. Minorcas, W. Giants	7.50	37.50	75.
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Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.

All Breeders tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar.
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Electric Hatched (Hatches every Mon. & Thur.)

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Large Type English S. C. White Leg.	$6.00	$30.00	$60
S. C. Barred & White Rocks	6.50	32.50	65
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	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65
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Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
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ELECTRIC HATCHED

	100	500	1000
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
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JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

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Below—To estimate material for a slip cover start at the floor in center back, measure up over the back and down across the center of the seat to the floor at center front. For arm measurement start at floor at side center, up over the arm and down to the seat. Double this amount to include both arms. Allow a 3" to 4" tuck-away between back and seat and a 2" to 3" tuck-away between side arm and seat. Measure a cushion completely over the top center, front and back boxings and bottom as shown in illustration. For a pleated flounce to finish 5½" wide cut a 7-inch width; this includes a ½" double hem at bottom and ½" seam allowance at top. Twice the circumference of the chair at point where flounce is to join gives total number of inches needed in flounce length. Then divide this total (in inches) by the width of material. In this way you get the number of strips needed, then multiply the number of strips by 7 inches to get the number of inches of material (yardage) required. For a gathered ruffle, multiply circumference of chair by 1¾ instead of two.

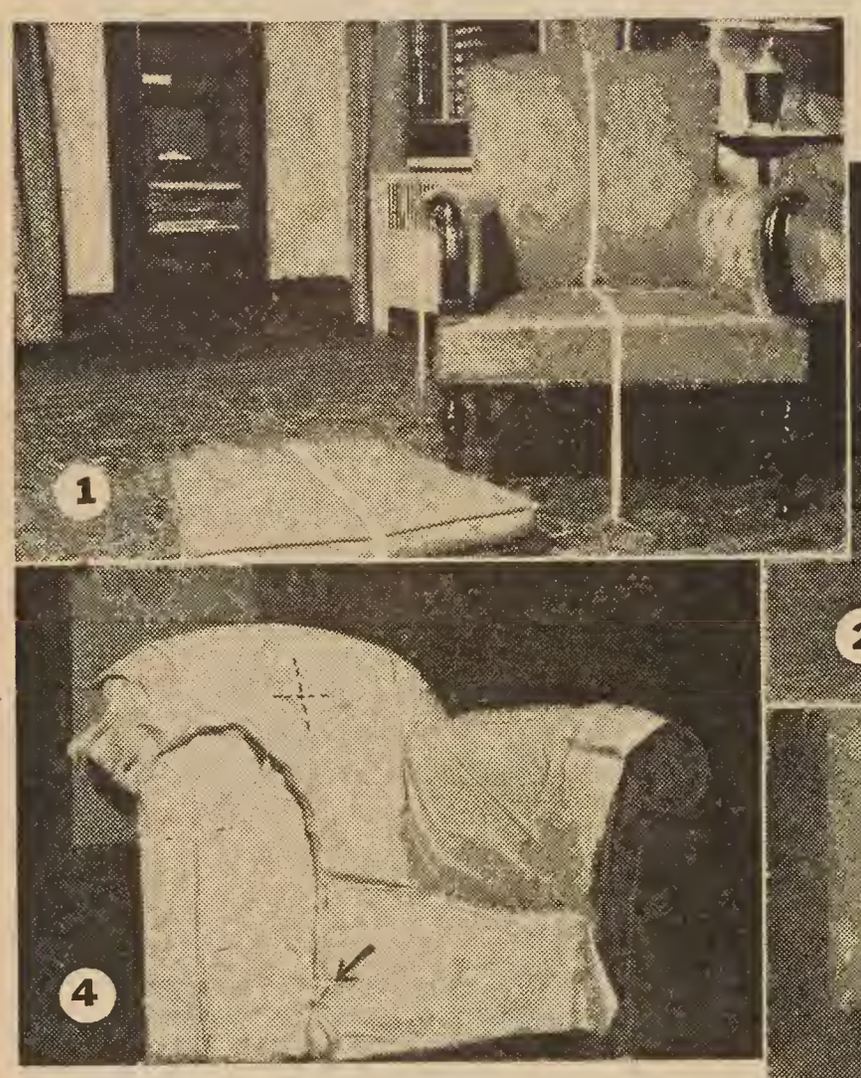
New Clothes for Old Chairs

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

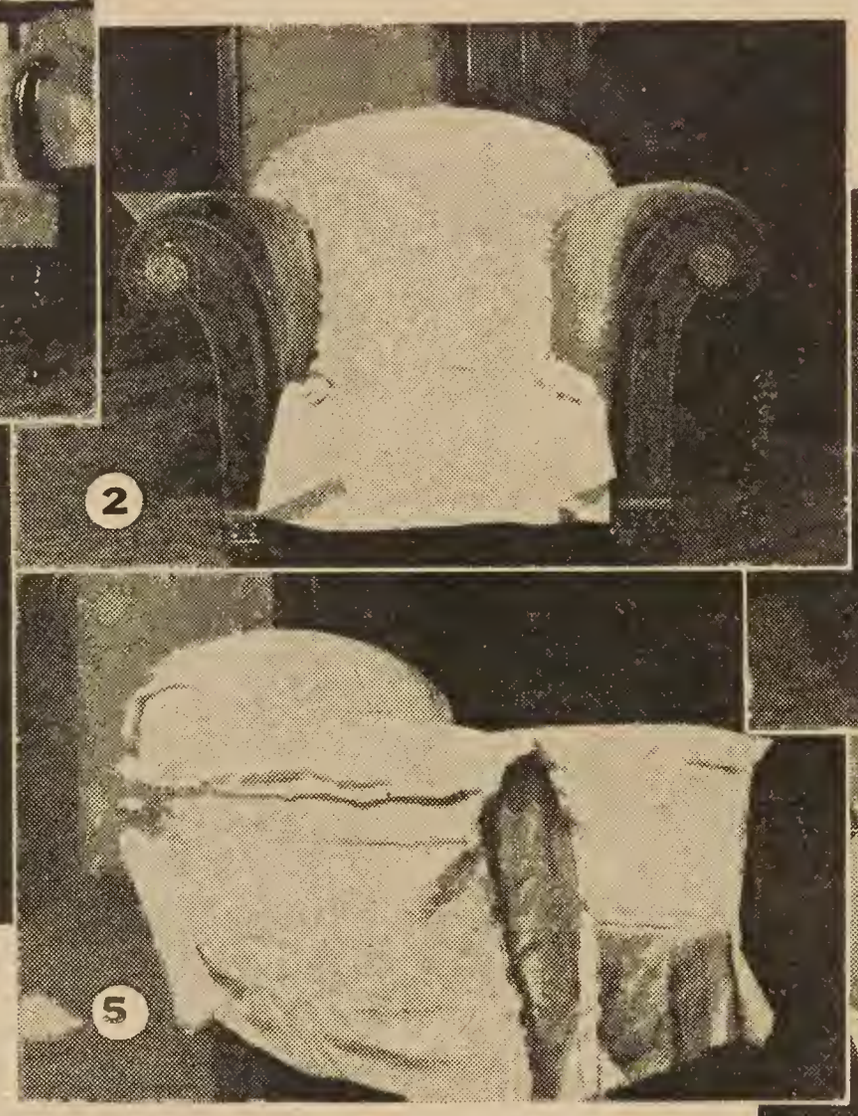


This light-colored, glazed chintz slipcover for a bedroom chair has a corded finish at top of pleated flounce. The hard edge of chair front does not require the extra tuck allowance required by chairs having a spring edge front.

Below — Cushion removed, take a length of material and start at seam at top of chair, allowing about 1½" extra length for pin-fitting there. Fit snugly over the back, tucking in at side arms; make 4" tuck-away where seat joins back and 2" to 3" tuck-away where it joins side arms. Length should reach 1½" below bottom of chair frame. Pin in darts over rounding surfaces such as those shown at top sides of chair. Covers are fitted wrong side out.

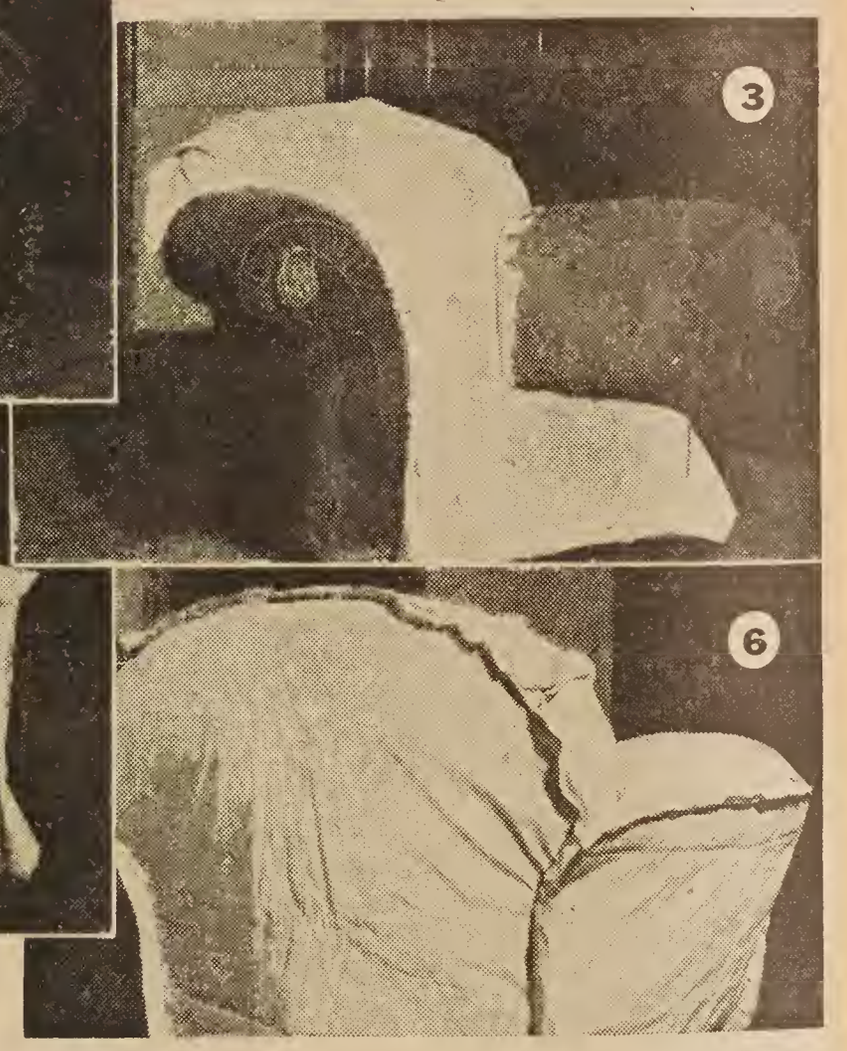


Pin-fit a piece of material to top of side arm, being very careful to establish a good line where it joins the back. If arm rounds toward front, dart out fullness to make it fit smoothly. Take another piece of material for front of arm and fit it according to construction lines of chair; keeping grain of material straight is highly important. Notice marks showing lengthwise and crosswise grains in illustration. The arrow indicates the extra tuck-away at side for chairs having a spring edge front in addition to a spring cushion. This must be left loose for 2½" to 3" so as to leave the seat portion free from the side; otherwise it would tear out immediately upon using. The chair in illustration number 1, which has a hard front edge, would not get this extra allowance.



Then fit the outside arm and join it to inside arm piece at edge of the roll of the arm. Join it also to front arm piece, following construction line of chair.

Below — Establish the very important seam line where side arm is to join the back. Slash material there until back portion lies smoothly.



Back is fitted last and also follows construction lines of chair. All seam lines are marked or traced, leaving a placket or two plackets if desired, at sides of back. Before finishing these be sure to see if cover slips over easily. See instructions for seam finishes.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In order to reduce the making of a slip cover to the simplest possible terms for the readers of the *American Agriculturist*, the Household Editor asked a professional decorator, F. Earl Mueller of Riverhead, to model a slip cover in unbleached muslin and allow her to take photographs of each step as he progressed. As a result, we have the working photographs numbered in order of the progressive stages to be followed. We hope that they will give you confidence when you use this means of freshening up the old furniture.

SLIP COVERS hide a multitude of sins. An old, ugly or shabby sofa or chair can be made quite respectable, in fact a real addition to the decorative scheme of a room, by the wise use of a well-fitted slip cover.

Slip-cover material should be chosen with the whole room in mind. If possible, one- or two-yard samples should be tried to see if color and pattern harmonize with the wallpaper, draperies, and rugs. If there is already much figured surface in the room, a plain or jaspe material is best for the slip cover. Or if the background is plain, there is an excellent opportunity to introduce a bright spot by using figured material.

A small, figured chintz or cretonne in the lighter shades is suitable for bedroom use, whereas richer shades and more conventional patterns are better for the living room. Dining room and breakfast nook could use waterproof gingham or percale.

If material having a large medallion is chosen, ten per cent extra must be allowed for placing a medallion in the center of each main piece of the chair.

As a rule, plain colors show wrinkles more easily than figured; if plain is used, it should be of the heavier and more firmly woven material such as denim, galatea, rep or upholsterer's sateen. Cretonne, crash, hand-blocked linen and cotton damask will retain their newness longer than gingham, percale or chintz. When choosing materials, look to see how much sizing is present. Hold it up to the light and see how closely woven the threads are; if a lot of starch has been used to fill flimsy material, it will muss easily and will have no "body" left after it is washed. It takes time and care to make a slipcover and the material ought to be worth the effort. The better grades of glazed chintz are firmly woven, but need dry cleaning when soiled, as washing causes glazed chintz to lose its gloss. Cretonne still holds its own among the favorites for slip covers, as it may be had in varying prices and patterns suitable for almost any pocketbook. Whatever is used should be both sunfast and tubfast.

For plain material, about 6 yards of 50" material are used for a large chair, or 9 yards of 36" material. An average size sofa may require 19 yards of 36" material or 13 yards of 50" material. However since pieces of furniture vary,

each one should be measured, in order to estimate what it needs.

The large club chair in the illustrations herewith was chosen because it offers most of the problems that one has to meet in making any type of slip cover. A wing chair simply means more seams but the principles involved are practically the same. When chair legs are ugly, the slip cover should be extended to within 1" of the floor to hide them.

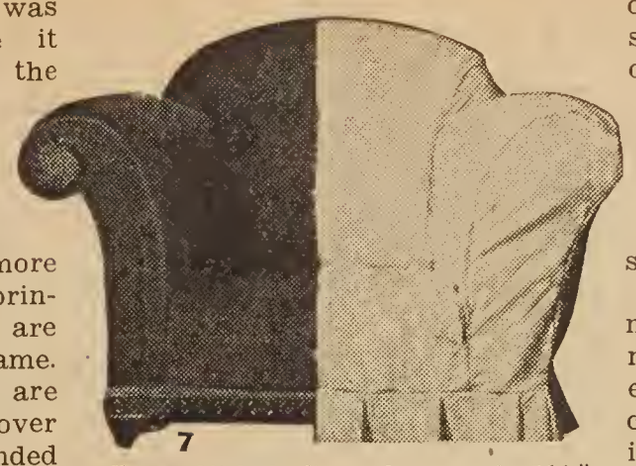
Seams follow the construction lines of the chair. A ½ inch seam allowance is usually left when trimming, after pinfitting the cover. Seams may be finished in four ways:

1 — Plain. This is the weakest finish as it has only one row of stitching.

2 — French seamed with seams outside. (This has two rows of stitching and is a simple much-used finish). Allow ¾ inch for the seam when trimming off material, as it is the 2nd row of stitching which should follow the original seam lines.

3 — Seams bound with tape or bias binding in matching or contrasting shade.

4 — With cord, moss fringe or other novelty seam finishes. Plain or figured chintz-covered cord is available by the yard in many colors. Also cable cord can be had by the yard. Cut strips 1⅛ inches wide to cover it.



7

To establish the line at bottom, trim 5½" from floor. Then when flounce is joined with a ½" seam, the slip cover should hang 1" from floor all around.



8

For the cushion, fit a piece smoothly over top, keeping lengthwise grain of material true from center back to center front. Mark seam lines at edges of cushion and cut top and bottom alike, allowing ½" for seams. Boxing for edges of cushion may be made from pieces cut off from top and bottom. However, it is important to have boxing on front edge run with same grain as top. Cut boxing as wide as cushion is thick; plus one inch seam allowance (½ inch on each edge). Leave entire back open plus about 2" from both back corners for a placket. Close with slide, glove or dress snap fasteners.

If cording is used, stitch it along the seam line of one of the pieces to be joined together. (No cording is necessary around the chair seat, as chair cushion is corded both top and bottom.) If one piece to be joined happens to be the pleated flounce, it should previously be prepared in this way: Hem ½" wide using broad hemming foot if you have one; measure box pleats 3" wide on the face and 2" between pleats, with pleats overlapping ¾" in the back; press pleats in and stitch across top to hold in position. Then stitch cording to the flounces and finally stitch both to the main body of the slip cover. There is a cording foot on most machines which is a great time saver.

It seems hardly necessary to add that stitching should follow seam lines accurately, and that pressing — or the lack of it — makes all the difference in the world!



A finished slip-cover, showing side placket. Placket is made high enough so that cover slips on easily.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 6*)

that city, whose dates are December 14, 15 and 16.

* * *

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE two finely trained degree and drill teams have been organized for some time among the office employees of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company at Keene, and the work these teams do among the Granges of their vicinity has won high praise. On April 24 the combined teams hired a special car on the Boston and Maine Railroad, made a trip of 300 miles to Bangor, Maine, and conferred their degrees, before an audience of 1500 Maine Patrons, on a class of nearly 100 initiates gathered from several Pine Tree State Granges. The work was pronounced about the finest ever seen in Maine. The Granite State Grange folks made the trip enthusiastically and did it between working weeks, consequently lost no time from the duties of their busy office at Keene.

* * *

MANY GRANGES throughout New England and the Northeast are sponsoring Boy Scout troops and find this an admirable form of practical community service. Under Grange auspices not only is the troop organized and officered, but the Grange hall is given free as a meeting-place for the boys and quite often the Grange contributes liberally toward the purchase of equipment, uniforms, etc. A similar movement for the sponsoring of Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls is gaining headway in Grange circles, such projects in all cases supplementing the maintenance of Juvenile Granges, of which there are nearly 1200 in the United States at the present time.



"And did your sis let him kiss her?"
"Let him? She had to help him!"



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"Long Sweetening"

By C. A. STEPHENS

AT THE old squire's farm in Maine, when a boy was dilatory at his work we used to say that he was "slower than cold molasses"—which is slow indeed. That was in the days when unrefined, black molasses from the West Indies was the everyday sweetening throughout New England. It came in hogsheads from Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad, and was sold by the gallon—usually at forty cents a gallon.

It was rank, black stuff, even in molasses sweetcake, and the girls often made wry faces over it. It was called "long sweetening," to distinguish it from sugar, which was "short sweetening." On a cold winter morning it was very "long" indeed. In zero weather we had to hang the molasses jug before the fireplace in order to get it to run at all. Short sweetening came in hard white loaves from the "sugar house" in Portland.

Yet one pleasant memory of boyhood still clings to those old-fashioned molasses hogsheads. When the storekeeper had sold all of the molasses that came in a hogshead, there still remained a considerable residue of brown sugar at the bottom. It was not easy to get the sticky stuff out, and to save himself trouble with it the storekeeper often sold it, hogshead and all, to some farmer for seventy-five cents, or perhaps a dollar. The purchaser would haul the hogshead home, saw it in half, and scrape out the sugar for family use. The two halves of the hogshead made good water tubs for cattle.

Buying such hogsheads, however, was something of a gamble. It was not easy to guess from the weight how much more sugar molasses remained in them, for some of the hogsheads were heavier than others. But the old squire had given Addison and me a valuable hint about buying them. The hogsheads came with certain marks or brands on them that indicated at what sugar plantation in Cuba they were filled.

At that time the old gentleman was in the business of manufacturing and shipping red-oak shooks and hoops for hogsheads in bundles to the West Indies; he owned an interest in a schooner that made voyages to and fro, taking out shooks and other materials from Portland, and bringing home molasses and brown sugar. In that way the old squire had learned something about the brands on the hogsheads.

One particular mark, he knew, was the brand of a plantation near Cienfuegos. A wealthy Spaniard named Fuentes owned the plantation, and an American named Henshaw managed it. The old squire knew Senor Fuentes to be an honorable man who made good, clean molasses, quite different from the product of certain other plantations, where the slaves boiled the crushed cane and filled the hogsheads in a manner filthy beyond description. The slaves on the sugar plantations were nearly all wild negroes brought from the African coast in slave ships; but on Senor Fuentes' plantation the poor creatures were well fed, well clad and well cared for. For many years the old squire made a point of buying any empty hogsheads that bore Senor Fuentes' brand, or the brands of one or two other well-managed plantations that he knew about. It was an economical way of laying in a stock of brown sugar for winter use at his lumber and shook camps up in the great woods.

The process was first to boil the residue of molasses and sugar in a large kettle, and then to add a gallon of milk to help raise the scum. By removing the scum as the kettle boiled, most of the impurities could be taken out and a fairly clean sugar obtained—often at a cost of less than a cent a pound.

When we young people began to attend the academy in the village, six miles or more from home, we boarded ourselves for a part of each week at a house the old squire owned there. We resorted several times to the old squire's method of laying in a stock of sugar, which we used for food and for making candy for evening jollifications.

In one of those old hogsheads we made a strange discovery.

One afternoon three classmates, Bronson, Chaplin, Hiram Sewall and Anson Coburn, attracted by the prospect of sweets in the near future, came hilariously to help Addison and me haul a hogshead from the store where we had bought it for a dollar. We had not been able to find a hogshead with one of the familiar brands, but hoped that the one we had bought would not disappoint us. We put it on a wagon that we had borrowed for an hour and drew it home by hand through the village street, amid loud acclamations from the bystanders.

Theodora and Ellen had borrowed a large brass kettle in which to boil and cleanse the brown sugar. Lucia Scribner, Caroline Wells, Frances Millett and several other girls came in to help them. It was a merry gathering.

We had first to saw the hogshead in two, and it required knack to keep the sawdust out of the sugar. After many strategic turnings, we sawed the cask apart and got the two halves into the kitchen. Everyone crowded round expectantly. There seemed to be a considerable amount of sugar and thick syrup.

"Guess you got your money's worth," Bronson remarked.

With two pint dippers, Theodora and Frances began to dip it out into the kettle, while Ellen kindled a fire for boiling it. At the bottom of one of the half tubs sugar had settled in a thick, stiff layer. The girls scraped it up with large spoons. There was very little dirt in the sugar—in fact, only a few bits of sugar-cane pulp; but by and by Frances' spoon encountered something that resembled a wad of stained, sodden cloth.

"Now, what can that be?" she exclaimed.

She took it to the kitchen sink and washed it, while we all made various humorous conjectures as to what it was. When rinsed off, it proved to be a little bag of coarse cloth, tied with a tiny strip of the outside glaze of a cane stalk. There were small, hard things inside the bag. With the rest of us looking on curiously, Addison untied the strip of cane.

When he shook out into his hand the contents of the little bag, we gasped in astonishment. There were two quaint gold rings of antique workmanship, in one of which were set three tarnished, pitted pearls; a pendant, consisting of a pearl cross on a gold background; and another smaller pendant ornament that may have been part of a jewel for the ear.

We gazed wonderingly first at that odd little assemblage of trinkets and then at one another.

"Now, how do you suppose those things got into this molasses hogshead?" Anson cried.

"Some one dropped them in there," said Bronson.

"Or tied them up in that little bag and hid them in there," said Hiram.

The girls rubbed the rings, neither of which was quite round, and tried them on their fingers. We passed the trinkets from one to another, and, with many exclamations of surprise and wonder, examined our strange find.

The next day we showed the trinkets to the students at the academy and to many other persons. Our preceptor, Mr. Kennard, thought they were of mediæval workmanship, and was much interested in them. So, too, was the old squire when we showed them to him at home a few days later. The old gentleman drove to the village to examine the brand on the hogshead.

The brand consisted of two crosses, a cipher turned on its side, and the letter "u" over an "m." From what plantation the molasses had come the old squire was unable to say; but as we were anxious to clear the matter up and to return the trinkets to their owner if possible, he wrote to Henshaw, the superintendent of Senor Fuentes' plantation. He described the brand and asked him to find out from what plantation the hogshead had come. He explained that we had found certain jewels in it, which we wished to return to their rightful owner. Three months passed without word from Henshaw, and we began to think that we should get no reply. Meanwhile, we kept the jewels in a little case at the academy, where a great many people came to look at them. Bronson wrote an account of our strange find for the local newspaper.

AT LAST a letter came from Henshaw. It contained not a little interesting information—sadly darkened, however, by the shadow of a tragedy.

The brand on our hogshead, he wrote, was that of a large plantation near Matanzas, which was owned by a Spanish family named Alvarez. They lived in a fine house near the *ingenio* (cane mill). Henshaw had learned that a year and a half before, a black woman, one of the plantation slaves, who came to the house to wash the floors, had been given a hundred lashes with a heavy whip for purloining gold trinkets from a case of curiosities that belonged to Senora Alvarez. Another family servant had seen her take the jewels.

When questioned, the woman had declared that, finding herself suspected, she had dropped the little bag in which she had tied up the jewels into the bunghole of a certain empty hogshead—one of a tier ready to be filled with molasses. Search failed to disclose the missing trinkets, however, and, believing she was telling falsehoods, Alvarez had her whipped again. The beating was so severe that she died from the effects of it.

It seemed almost incredible to us that a woman servant should have been whipped to death for an offense like that; yet we were assured by those who knew that the punishment was quite in keeping with the terrible customs of those dark old days of human slavery.

We put the jewels into a small casket, which we intrusted to Captain Knowles of the schooner in which the old squire owned an interest. The captain was to hand them to Henshaw, who would return them to Senor Alvarez. We hoped that the sight of the trinkets, thus strangely returned, might make him more merciful to his erring black people in future.

The casket probably reached Alvarez safe, but no word in regard to it ever came back to us.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Your Pal

When you feel that the world has let you down flat,
When a boy needs a friend, and a good one at that,
Then there's no one so willing, so glad to help out,
As that stubby-tailed dog with the cold little snout.

When a "fella's" in trouble, and others will doubt,
And there's no one at all to help a guy out,
Just hunt up your pup, and tell him what's bad,
And to share in your troubles, there's no one so glad.

He's so willing, so helpful, so glad to obey,
He'd give to his master his life any day.
But are you as willing, as kind, and as true,
As loyal to him as he is to you?

—*Wilna Edgecombe,*
R. 4, Biddeford, Maine.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WE hardly git the first warm day 'till Jane Mirandy hollers: "Say, I hear a fly a-buzzin' round, so you git up from off the ground where you are sleepin' 'neath the tree and git the screens put on for me. Them screens ain't doin' any good out in the shed behind the wood, I want 'em washed and put up right, with each one fittin' good and tight, so not a fly or skeeter can git in to bite me on the pan. Them flies just wipe their dirty feet on all my taters and my meat; no wonder you are sore and stiff, you'd feel a whole lot better if we'd keep them flies shut out, by jing, instead of eatin' germs they bring."

Says I, "You think you've got me scared, but this time I am all prepared, I'm vaccinated for the pip and typhoid fever, any thrip that tried to poison me will soon inform himself that I'm immune. I ain't afraid of any germs or streptococcusses or worms, my carcass is so tough that they will take one bite and pine away. I pity any germlet that thinks off of me he can git fat, I've got my blood all doctored so that when he takes one bite he'll go and kill himself by suicide before he dines from off my hide. When I have got my restin' done I'll put them screens on just for fun and just to keep you more content, but I don't scare, not worth a cent!"

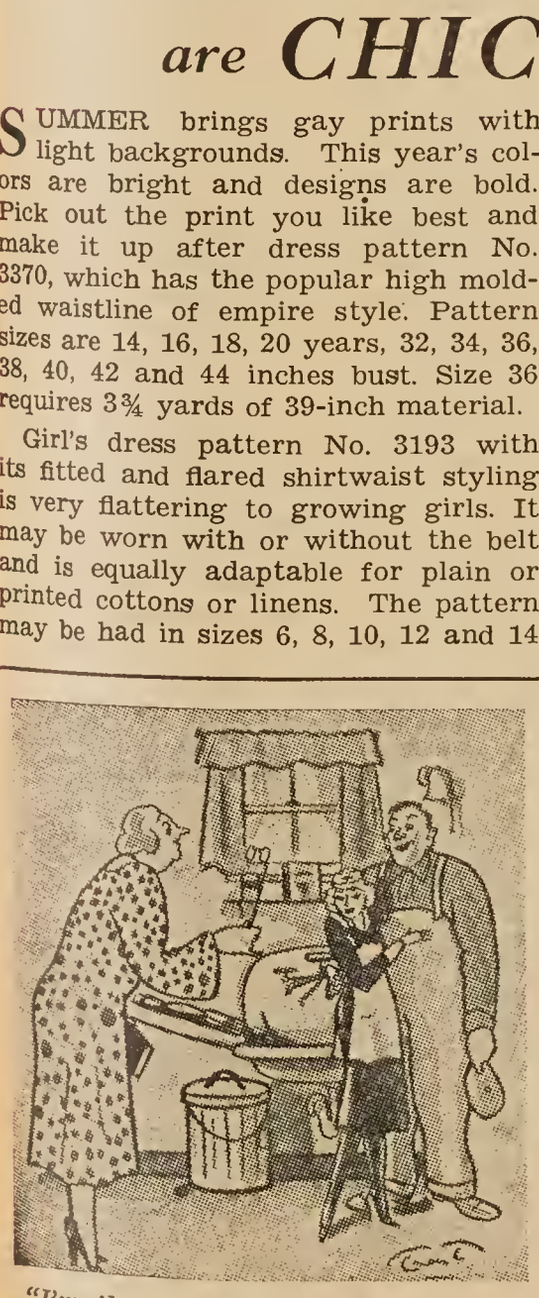


Empire and Princess Lines are CHIC

SUMMER brings gay prints with light backgrounds. This year's colors are bright and designs are bold. Pick out the print you like best and make it up after dress pattern No. 3370, which has the popular high molded waistline of empire style. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

Girl's dress pattern No. 3193 with its fitted and flared shirtwaist styling is very flattering to growing girls. It may be worn with or without the belt and is equally adaptable for plain or printed cottons or linens. The pattern may be had in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with 5¼ yards of binding.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of the new Summer Fashion Catalog.



"I'm the garbage man, Madam, and I'm going to take your little Mary!"—JUDGE.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keeping Cut Flowers Fresh

BY FOLLOWING certain common-sense rules I can keep many flowers fresh for about a week, others for about 3 days. Practically all flowers should be cut in the morning while still crisp and fresh.

Other helpful tricks besides cutting flowers early in the morning are: plunge them into deep container of cool water immediately after cutting; cut a bit off the ends of stems once a day; change the water daily; keep flowers in a deep container, out of a draft or direct sunshine, and in as cool a place as possible. Give the stem a slanting cut with a sharp knife so that the stem does not rest flat upon the bottom of the vase; a large amount of water is much superior to a small amount in a vase; furthermore there should be free circulation of water about the base of the stems. Cool water is best, even if you have to drop in an ice cube two or three times a day.

Charring or burning the ends of certain stems before putting into water helps to keep them fresh, notably wisteria, hydrangea, and poinsetta. With several others, the cut ends of the stems need to be immersed in hot water about a minute. These are heliotrope, dahlias, hollyhocks, mignonette, poppies and most shrubs. Shield the flowers with the hand so that the steam from the hot water does not blacken them.

Floating the whole flower in water is recommended for waterlily, cyclamen, forget-me-not, heliotrope, pansy, poppy, primrose and violet. These may be floated immediately after being gathered and if one wishes to go to the trouble, they may be taken from the vase and floated overnight before being restored to the vase in the morning.

Another excellent way of keeping flowers fresh is to take the bowl or vase every night to the kitchen sink and cover the whole arrangement with wet newspapers, taking care that no weight rests on the blossom.

Some flowers tend to foul the water more quickly than others and therefore should have all leaves removed except above water. Aster, calendula, celosia, chrysanthemum, forget-me-not, helianthus, hollyhock, hyacinth, marigold, mignonette, snapdragon, stock, wallflower, and zinnia belong on this list. Max Schling, well known florist, says, "Chrysanthemums, snap dragons and the like should have two leaves out of every three above water removed." Since chrysanthemum has a woody stem and does not "drink" up water readily, mashing or splitting finely the cut end helps to remedy this defect.

Experiments have not proved that chemicals, often recommended, do any real good in keeping flowers fresh. However, tests made at Cornell show that flowers kept in copper containers stay fresh from 1 to 3 days longer.

The stage of development determines when the blossom should be cut. A snapdragon should have about 1/3 of the flowers open at the base of the spike; the aster should have a group of petals in the center of the flower not yet fully developed; chrysanthemums should be cut in full blossom, also artemesia and astilbe; calendula should be only half opened, lilies before the buds fully open, peonies when the bud begins to show color. Peonies should then be placed in a dark cool place for about 2 or 3 days to develop slowly.

In warm weather, many flowers need a sort of hardening period after cutting. Deep containers set on the cellar floor are best for this purpose. Treat in this way browallia, buddleia, calendula, cosmos, forget-me-not, heliotrope, phlox and mignonette. It is also good practice to wrap the upper part with wet newspapers; this helps to make good straight stems. However, avoid spotting delicate flowers with water. The wet newspapers do no harm. Tulips and other soft stem flowers particularly benefit from this treatment.

Poppies should be cut the night before they bloom or just when they are beginning to shed their green hat. Dahlias and other daisylike flowers should be cut when they are almost fully opened. Rose growers say that the more single a rose is, the tighter it may be when cut. The more double the rose, the farther open it must be.

Gladiolus should be cut when the lowest floret is in full blossom, and can be kept best when picked in the early afternoon rather than in the morning.

Behind the Scenes in Washington

(*Continued from Page* 8)

was that more and more taxes and government income must come from industry and business. In other words the administration is going to milk the cow of business to equalize opportunities. Maybe I missed his objective, but that was what I gathered.

Remarks. Minnesota is for the ever normal granary but against crop insurance. Editor from that state says that this was the finest conference ever held.

Things are looking better for the southern poultryman.

Tobacco farmer is not interested in crop insurance, as they never had a crop that was 75 per cent of a complete failure. Tobacco is weather proof.

West is more interested in rain than in Congress. West is tired looking, has thin cattle, skinny pigs and empty corn cribs.

Some Ohio farmers have been carried off their feet by the evangelism of Ed O'Neal of the AFBF. Ohio is not so hot for the New Deal.

From what I could gather, there was a different approach to things this year. One year ago, folks came down interested in all of New Deal ideas and concerned with what they were to get from the various programs. This year, they sat on the sidelines, listened, and formed their own opinions. If there were any great hurrah's for the New Deal, I failed to hear them. Maybe I missed a part of the show.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

SALMON SALAD

For one of those main supper dishes that can be prepared ahead and left covered in the refrigerator, this seems to be one good answer:

- 1 lb. can salmon
- 4 boiled potatoes
- 2 dill pickles, chopped fine
- ¼ cup chopped olives
- ½ cup chopped celery
- 1 onion cut fine
- 1½ cups finely chopped white cabbage
- 6 hard cooked eggs coarsely chopped
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Mayonnaise to moisten

Mix thoroughly, putting eggs in last. Let stand for a few hours before serving on lettuce leaves.

All-time GOODNESS in



EVERY package of Kre-mel is guaranteed to be pure, rich and wholesome — good to eat and good for you. Kre-mel contains Dextrose, the food-energy sugar, thus making this delicious dessert even more important in food value.

Your grocer has Kre-mel in four tempting flavors. We suggest you try all four — the cost is so little — and serve lots of Kre-mel goodness to the family.

5¢ Per Package

4 FLAVORS

Chocolate **Vanillin**
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(pie filling)

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Young Sons
are now available by our great
Carnation Inka Invincible
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
Write today to
ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM
Marcy Klock R. D. 2 Fort Plains, N. Y.

Holsteins FOR SALE : From Accredited and Negative Herd
Bulls ready for service. Bull calves. Heifer calves. 10 first calf heifers due to freshen within 45 days. Sire—Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132—he has 10 1000 lb. sisters. Dams all have herd improvement records. Write your wants or what is better, make us a visit, see for yourself. Prices right.
LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. Banks, Owner New Berlin, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative
Elco Farms
OFFER
Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst
almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.
This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.
MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

MIDDLETON FARMS
PHONE WATERTOWN 3041 J
BLACK RIVER, N.Y.
Holstein Cattle
of known transmitting ability proven on our Farm. Sons and daughters of our high testing herd sire for sale. Average test 3.83 of all daughters.
CALL AND SEE THEM PRODUCE.

Holsteins
BRED FOR TYPE AND TEST.
Are in Jefferson County. When in need of good cattle write
G. K. STOODLEY, *Sec'y.*, Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Association, Adams Center, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Ellkay Farms :: **Holstein-Friesian Cattle** Accredited and Bloodtested
Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat. Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

Tryon Heads Ayrshire Breeders

An important action taken at recent annual meeting of Ayrshire breeders was increase of transfer fees. New cost is $2.00 for members who apply within the customary 90 day period, and $3.00 for non-members and delinquent members. Additional revenue will be used for promotion, particularly for stimulating sales of cattle and Ayrshire milk.

Secretary Conklin reported that 1936 registrations were highest of any previous normal year. Leading states for 1936 Ayrshire business were New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio.

No breed has higher percentage of cows on test than Ayrshires, reported Cuthbert Nairn. During eleven years that herd test has been in effect, average production per cow tested increased 2200 pounds of milk and 50 pounds of fat.

Reelected as president was Arthur H. Tryon of Port Chester, N. Y. New directors include Elias Sellers, Norristown, Pa.; Cuthbert Nairn, Douglassville, Pa.; J. Kendall Lynes, Plainfield, Iowa; C. M. Rodriguez, Cropseyville, N. Y.

* * *

Good Herds

For month of April, three New York herds in dairy herd improvement associations averaged better than 50 pounds of butterfat. Herds are owned by Owen D. Young, Herkimer County; Victor Strong, Tioga County; C. F. Briddon, Orange County.

During 1936, 43,103 cows in DHI associations in New York State averaged to produce 8,101 pounds of milk and 310 pounds butterfat. Every year for the past 15, average production of cows tested in New York has increased, while average production of all cows in state shows little change.

* * *

Bulls to Virginia. Bethel Farms reports the sale of two bulls to Canterbury Farms, Warrenton, Va. Bethel Enchanter, April 26, 1936, was sired by Boxer of Briarcliff by the noted Briarcliff Protestor and out of an Enchantress Erica daughter of Barbara's Ensign. He is a bull of much promise, short legged, deep, compact with a very masculine head. He was being developed for next season's show herd.

The other bull, A Miss Burgess, calved June 22, is by Bar Marshall 2nd of Strathmore by the International Grand Champion bull, Revolution 100th. His dam is by Burgessmere by the International Grand Champion bull, Eileenmere 15th. This Revolution-Eileenmere cross has produced cattle of real merit. This young bull backed by International Grand Champions on both sides of his pedigree should develop into a real herd bull.

Mr. R. G. Waltz, County Agent, Norristown, Montgomery County, Penna. with his 4-H Committee also selected 16 head of steers to be distributed in that county for club work in 1937. The calves will be exhibited at the 1938 Harrisburg Show.

* * *

Milking Derby. With cash prizes amounting to $300, as well as several silver trophies, the New England Ayrshire Club has announced its intentions of sponsoring a Milking Derby at the 1937 Eastern States Exposition. This contest, which is patterned somewhat along the same lines as the London Dairy Show, has been devised to bring to the attention of the visitors at the Exposition the deep milking qualities of the Ayrshire breed. The contest is open to all registered Ayrshire cows and awards will be determined on combined credits for production and conformation.

The contest opens with a dry milking at 8:00 P. M. on Sunday, September 19th, and closes at 8:00 P. M. on Tuesday, September 21st. All entries will be scored for conformation by the official judge of the show and his ratings together with the credits for production will determine the winner.

Secretary W. A. Kyle of the New England Ayrshire Club has made the announcements of this contest in ample time so as to permit breeders to plan well in advance and have their entries in top form for this event.

* * *

Maine Has Proven Sire. Harold J. Shaw of Sanford has the first living herd sire in Maine, proven by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, through a scientific comparison of unselected daughters of the sire and their dams.

A comparison of the records of the progeny of this registered Holstein bull, Ormsby Direct, shows that production of 32 tested daughters was 260 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of fat more than their dams.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

June 25	82nd Earlville Sale. Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.

Guernseys

June 5	New York Guernsey Sale. State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 7	Griffith Farms Dispersal Sale. State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 9	Sagamore Farm Auction. Stamford, Conn.
Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Jerseys

June 5	Imported Sale. R. O. Gubelman, Lamington Jerseys. Far Hills, N. J.
June 7	Auction. Buttonwood Farm. Pipersville, Pa.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.

Coming Events

June 5	Tri-county Field Day. Gwynllan Farm. Gwynedd Valley, Pa.
June 10	Strawberry Day. Mt. Carmel Experimental Farm, Hamden, Conn.
June 16-18	New England Institute of Cooperation. Orono, Maine.
June 16-23	National 4-H Club Camp. Washington, D.C.
June 17	Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Annual Meeting. Syracuse, N. Y.
June 19	New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
June 21-26	Annual meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Ames, Iowa.
June 29	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day. Dr. B. E. Chapman Farm, Broadalbin, N. Y.
June 30	Central New York Ayrshire Picnic. D. C. Hudson Farm, Fulton, N. Y.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 27-30	Farm and Homo Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. State College, Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.

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From our HEAVY PRODUCING, HIGH testing, PLEASING to the eye FEMALES. We can please you in QUALITY and our prices are REASONABLE.
QUONQUONT STOCK FARM WHATELY, MASS.
"Where Quality Prevails"

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECORD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Holliston, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys
BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TOP NOTCH" REG. COWS TO OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
J. EARL SCOTT, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Wychmere Farm
GUERNSEYS Accredited Negative
FOR SALE — 2 YEARLING BULLS. Have D.H.I.A. records on three direct dams.
Richard Bauch, Mgr. Ontario, N. Y.

For Sale-- TWO VERY PROMISING PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, BORN JULY, 1936, OUT OF HIGH RECORD DAMS AND FROM PROVEN SIRE. PRICE REASONABLE.
MRS. P. H. KNECHTEL
Gypsumview Stock Farm
SO. ALABAMA, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE R.D. 1, BASOM, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED
to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.
T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N. Y.

HARTNETT FARMS
Ayrshires
FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accredited—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
C. J. HARTNETT, TRUXTON, NEW YORK

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys
We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.
We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.
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Good auto roads all the way.
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THREE COWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.
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ROY L. BIELBY & SON
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To reduce number, offer six cows, four young bulls and one two year old bull. Priced to sell. Accredited and blood tested.
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Picnic, Saturday, June 19,
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CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1889.
BEST VARIETIES. REASONABLE. FREE PRICE LIST.
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104 Acres General Purpose Farm

Rich, well drained loam, good buildings, double house, steam heat, 2 bathrooms, electricity available. Spring water pumped to house and barn. Attractive location, beautiful yard, central school with buses — low tax rate — reasonable price.

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Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
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Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
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CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
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Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

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The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. O.
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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
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Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
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RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



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Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

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HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.
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Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland

for 1936. Winning 3-year old Pen laid 651 Eggs; 690.6 Points per Hen. 1st and 2nd Pen, 2-year old Hens. Highest Pen, W. New York. 3-year sweep in Leghorns at Storrs.

AT 1937 VINELAND
Hen Contest, Kauder Leghorns lead to date in 4-year old Pens, 3-year old Pens and 2-year old Pens.

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Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.
BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I RECALL mentioning on this page a few months ago that I was interested in expanding my farming operations. Since then I have been so busy carrying out the idea that I am afraid I have failed to keep the readers of "Kernels, Screenings, & Chaff" abreast of developments.

I started out with what seemed to be three sound reasons for expansion:

(1) For the first time in years, it looked as though I might have time to give personal supervision to my farming.

(2) My oldest son was out of college, married, and ready to begin his life's work. I have a theory that it develops a young man to have plenty to do.

(3) I felt last winter that the long-pull outlook for northeastern agriculture was pretty fair.

How We Expanded

Whatever expansion plans I had in mind when I mentioned them have been exceeded by what we have actually done in increasing the scope of our farming operations. Possibly we have expanded too much, but, if we have, we have left a few back doors open through which we can retreat without too much confusion. Putting our expansion plans into operation has kept us all exceedingly busy — in fact, it didn't leave me time to write this page for the preceding issue of this paper.

Sunnygables Operation

We have enlarged our operations at Sunnygables by leasing two adjacent farms and part of a third. These leases add approximately 175 acres to the 365 in our Sunnygables farm. They give us, therefore, something over 500 acres of woodland, pasture, and tillable fields of which about 150 acres are in woods and 200 acres are in permanent pasture.

Coy Glen Farms

We have leased two other farms about a mile and a half from Sunnygables. These farms are adjacent to each other, and together comprise about 175 acres of land of which around 100 acres are tillable, the balance being in woodland and permanent pasture. This Coy Glen farm property is on very early land, land which can be worked very soon after a hard rain.

Larchmont Farm

We have bought a 215 acre farm, 190 acres of which are tillable, 9 miles from the Coy Glen farm. This is one of the better known farms in Tompkins County and, while it is now a bit run down, has been during the preceding two generations one of the most productive farms in the county. When we add the 215 acres in this farm to the 175 in the Coy Glen farms and the 525 in the Sunnygables operation, we have something over 900 acres of land of which over 500 are tillable.

Arrangement of Personnel

One reason for buying the Larchmont farm was to get a house for Howard. He will presently move up to it and make it his headquarters. We do not contemplate keeping any hired man on this farm. We plan to use it as a sort of back log for the Coy Glen and Sunnygables operations. About a third of it will be put into pasture and the balance of it will be used to grow hay, grain, and bedding, part of which will be hauled by truck to Coy Glen and Sunnygables.

We leased the Coy Glen farms because they are splendidly adapted to the growing of corn and because we wanted a farm with warm, well drained land to use as a pullet range. We will not keep any mature hens on this farm, but do plan to raise all of our pullets on it. This farm is in charge of Martin Sine. Martin plans, in addition to doing the farming, to turn out from 2500 to 3000 pullets a year which will go into the laying houses at Sunnygables and possibly at Larchmont. In addition, he should raise a good many hundred bushels of corn and some alfalfa and clover hay. At Sunnygables, Jake Emmick is resident operator. Jake has recently taken over the care of the laying hens and is doing splendidly with them.

The set-up described above puts a resident manager on each farm—Howard at Larchmont, Martin at Coy Glen, and Jake at Sunnygables. This is as far as we shall go, however, in assigning definite responsibility. ***Otherwise everything is pooled—live stock, horses, farm machinery, and effort.*** At the head of the pool is Henry Heslop and his helper, Charlie. While most of Hank's work will be at Sunnygables, he is not resident there and has an equal interest in the progress on all of the farms.

The Factor of Elevation

In putting the three farms — Sunnygables, Coy Glen, and Larchmont — into one operation, I was lead into the combination more by the difference in elevation and, therefore, the time at which the land is ready to be worked and crops to be harvested than by any other consideration. There is a variation of close to 900 feet between Sunnygables and Larchmont. Our theory is that this difference in elevation will enable us to do our work at Sunnygables and Coy Glen before it is necessary to do it at Larchmont. In this way, we hope to utilize one set of machinery to the fullest possible advantage.

Rubber Tired Tractor

The only important item of farm machinery which we have added to our inventory in carrying out our expansion has been a rubber tired tractor. The particular tractor we have has a road speed of better than 30 miles an hour, so that it is easy to move it from one farm to another. Hank gets around with a pick-up truck equipped with a stock rack. We hire any heavy trucking we need to have done. Probably this winter we shall develop some sort of a trailer to use in transporting farm machinery from one farm to another.

Division of Responsibility

While I have been very careful in working out the set-up which I have described to keep all of the men both in a position and in a frame of mind where, in addition to carrying certain fixed responsibilities due to their location, they are willing to work anywhere at any time and do anything, we have arrived at the following general division of responsibilities:

(1) Howard will do all the tractor and power work on all farms.

(2) Martin will raise all pullets and broilers and fryers.

(3) Jake and Howard will take care of the layers and attend to marketing the eggs.

(4) Hank will be responsible for the sheep, hogs, and beef cattle, particularly for marketing the output.

(5) I will do the purchasing.

Because we have bought a new tractor, we shall cut down our horses to one good team for each farm. We may continue to keep a few riding horses around for fun.

Question of a Dairy

Our expansion has left us short of live stock. We are now carrying 150 ewes, between 40 and 50 Angus breeding cows, about 1200 hens, a half dozen colts, and some family dairy cows.

We plan, as rapidly as possible, to expand the ewe flock to 250, carry around 60 head of Angus breeders, and increase our laying flocks, which we let down because of unfavorable conditions this winter, to a full strength of from 2500 to 3000 birds.

If we do this, we will still have the room and the feed to carry 15 or 20 milkers at Sunnygables and the young stock on one of the other farms. We are trying to make up our minds whether or not to put on this dairy. Personally, I am inclined to believe it will be a good move. I like the outlook for the dairy industry now better than I have at any time during the last two or three years. There seems to be a buyers' market on good cows. The real reasons why we hesitate about putting in the dairy are Bang abortion and mastitis. Another big reason is that a dairy means another full time man, and I don't like the looks of the farm help situation.

Crop Policy

It interests me to see how much our policies in the operations which I have just described have been determined by the administration. For example, for years we have always bought our grain (barley, wheat, and corn). Now we shall raise it. This means that the Mid-west (it has been the Argentine this winter) loses a good cash customer. Also, because of liberal conservation payments, we shall raise a lot of clover and alfalfa. This we shall feed to beef cattle and sheep in competition with the Midwest. Finally, because of the uncertain and unsatisfactory supply of farm labor, we shall do a maximum amount of work with machinery and a minimum with hand labor. As a result, the farms which we are operating, at least during the next few years, will support perhaps a half dozen fewer rural families than they have been accustomed to support in preceding generations. Whether these adjustments are sound for us or for the country, I have no way of knowing. At any rate, they are taking place and taking place directly as a result of this country's agricultural policies.

* * *

Phosphoric Acid Silage

I think I have reported that we filled a few feet of our silo last fall with soy beans treated with prosphoric acid. The rest of the silo was filled with soy beans treated with molasses.

Partly because some of the fellows at the New York State College of Agriculture are interested in having farmers get more experience with phosphoric acid silage, and partly because we really liked the silage made with phosphoric acid better than the molasses treated silage, we are going way out on a limb this year and putting up a lot of phosphoric acid treated soy bean silage.

We have 25 acres of soy beans already in the ground. These are mostly the Dunfield variety, though we did run in three or four acres of Manchus to try them out in comparison. When the beans are ready to harvest, we plan to cut them with a mowing machine equipped with a windrower, pick them up with a hay loader, and chop and blow them into our silo. As the beans go through the chopper, we will let a gallon and a quarter of 68 per cent phosphoric acid drip on each ton. Now it sounds almost fantastic, but the experts tell us that this phosphorus will go right on through the animals which eat the silage and back on the land by way of the manure spreader.

They say that if a cow eats 40 pounds of phosphoric acid ensilage a day, her manure will carry as much phosphorus as if it had been treated with a pound of 16 per cent superphosphate. If the experts are right, and they seem to prove their case with figures, I can see where I shall cut down very much in the future on purchases of superphosphate by buying my phosphorus in the form of phosphoric acid. Then I'll use the phosphoric acid, first, to preserve silage, and second, to build up the plant food content of the soils on the farm.

I wonder, if I do this, if there isn't some way that I can collect conservation payments for the phosphorus I thus apply to my land. At least, I think I shall make the effort.

Incidentally, if the muggy, rainy weather we are now enjoying keeps on into next week, we are going to start cutting our alfalfa and blowing it right into the silo. We shall treat it with phosphoric acid at the same rate recommended for soy beans, namely one and a quarter gallons to the ton. I have an idea, if we can get our alfalfa right off, that there is moisture enough in the ground to put out a second cutting immediately, even though we run into dry weather later.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

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Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Commission and Expenses

The following is a report from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets on a transaction with a well established firm in New York City. We asked the Department to check on this because our subscriber was not satisfied with the returns. The report speaks for itself. Neither we nor anyone else can get more money for our subscriber but we do want to point out that the expenses and commission have absorbed more than one-half of the price for which the cabbage was sold.

200 bags red cabbage

50 @ .50	$25.00		
65 @ .60	39.00		
85 @ .55	46.75	110.75	
Cartage	36.00		
Storage	15.25		
Commission 10%	11.08		62.33
			$48.42

If reliable commission houses cannot do better than that, we predict tough times ahead for the commission method of selling. Newer methods of selling already being followed, and rapidly growing are country auctions where the buyer competes for the produce, where it goes to the highest bidder, and is sold for cash; regional markets like the one at Menands, Buffalo, and the ones being built in Syracuse and Newburgh; and selling according to grade with Government shipping point inspection so that the buyer knows what he is getting and therefore has no opportunity to kick on quality.

* * *

Promises vs. Results

In November, I answered an ad in a magazine that read like this:

"Crocheters and tatters wanted—send stamp for particulars—Mrs. C. Brundage, Whitney, Kansas."

In five days I received a reply stating that she would send a finished article and thread for a try-out, for which I would have to send $1.00 for enrollment fee. I did, and in 2 weeks received my try-out. I was to make one doily, return it to her, and if accepted, I was to get $2.00 per dozen for them. I made the doily, returned it, and waited and waited. In two weeks I got the doily back, saying it was too coarse, and to crochet tighter. I did, returned it to her and again waited, then received a letter saying my try-out was accepted and to send six doilies to her. In two weeks I got them back saying the work was no good, and that I could do them over.

Now I took these doilies to several ladies who are authorities on crocheting and they told me the work was perfect, even better than the sample sent me. I returned the doilies to her, asking her to please pay me for them, or return my dollar deposit. I have never had a word from her, nor seen my doilies. It has been about five weeks now. These doilies were worth much more than she was going to pay me for them, but I thought it was a chance to make some extra money. It takes two hours to make one, and you get only $1.00 for six.

This letter is rather typical of a good many received. These work-at-home schemes sound fairly attractive, but there are so many "if's" and "and's," that the worker seldom gets any cash.

* * *

Ambiguous

"We agree to refund the operator his money if dissatisfied."

The above statement appeared in a contract sent us by a subscriber who purchased a cigarette vending machine. Our subscriber claims misrepresentation and wants his money back. The company says "our contract does not state that if the operator is dissatisfied we are to refund his money. The contract says we agree to refund the operator his money if we are dissatisfied with him."

Further, the company says that the man who sold our subscriber the machine says that he did not misrepresent it. The letter to the subscriber says: "If you can show us in any way where our representative has misrepresented to you, we will be glad to refund your money." No statement is made as to how our subscriber is to do the "showing". The company seems to believe that the agent is telling the truth and our subscriber is lying, though subscriber has sworn statement of three men who heard transaction.

* * *

Baby Chick Racket

In the May 8th issue we referred to the shipping of baby chicks to imaginary poultrymen, then asking the postmaster to sell them to the highest bidder. From Connecticut comes a report that several shipments of chicks sent into the state that way were given the blood test for pullorum and that one lot showed 33 1/3 per cent reaction; another lot showed over 60 per cent reactors. Inasmuch as northeastern states have spent millions of dollars in attempts to eradicate pullorum disease, poultrymen should avoid buying such chicks and poultry organizations and postal authorities can well take steps necessary to stamp out this vicious practice.

* * *

Government Jobs

Thousands of young men and women living on farms are studying correspondence courses, believing that the result will be a government civil service job. My guess is that a very large number of them will be disappointed.

In the first place, reports we get on *some* correspondence schools that are sending agents around the country indicate that they are none too reliable. In the second place, even agents of reliable schools often promise too much. No school can guarantee anyone a government job. Third, and perhaps most important, everyone cannot work for the government. We still need a few folks on private jobs to pay taxes.

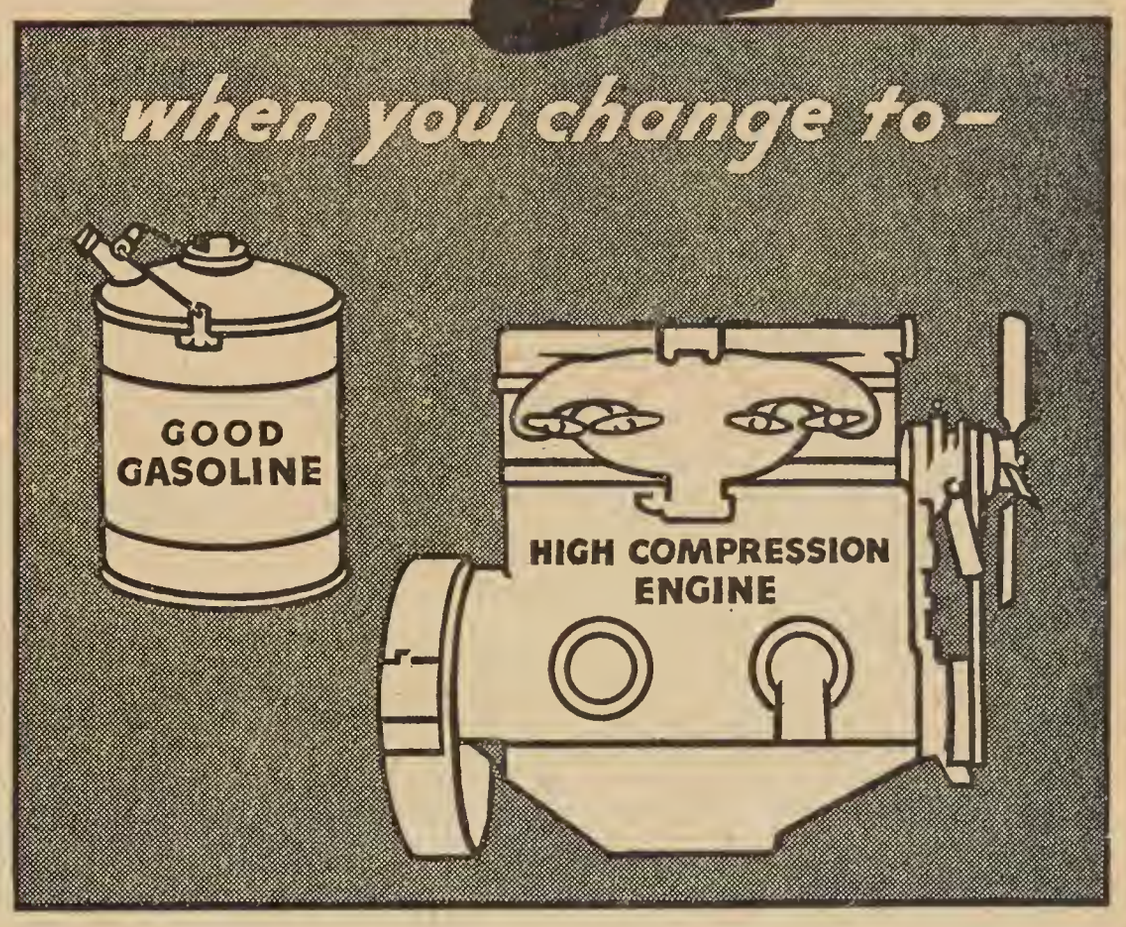
I suggest that young people who are considering correspondence courses find out if the school has a good reputation, be certain that they have the money to pay for the course, and that they satisfy themselves that the course will be worth the money and effort, even if they should fail to get a government job.

* * *

Chain Advertising

A number of subscribers tell us that they have not received their seeds from S. W. Pike—Seedsman, to whom they are sending ten cents plus six postal cards addressed to friends.

TRACTOR POWER GOES UP



DO YOU want your tractor to pull three plows instead of two? Or get more work done in the same time? Or run at higher speeds? Or pull more implements? Then here's how to add the power to do it:

1 *Fill the tank with regular grade gasoline, instead of low-grade tractor fuels. Then you can set the manifold to the "cold" position, and the cool mixture of air and gasoline will give more power than the hot mixture that must be used to vaporize low-grade fuels.*

2 *You can increase power from regular gasoline still further by high compressioning your engine. High compression gets more power out of every gallon of good gasoline, because of increased engine efficiency.*

For high compressioning tractors, most tractor companies make high compression, or "altitude," pistons or cylinder heads for installation in present equipment.

When you buy a new **tractor,** specify a high compression **engine** for use with good, **regular-grade** gasoline.

Thousands of high compression tractors are now in use, and there probably are some in your neighborhood. Ask your friends about the extra power and economy of good gasoline and high compression.

With good gasoline in the **tank,** and a high compression engine under the hood, you discover oil dilution has disappeared. Your motor runs cooler. You don't have the nuisance of pulling the radiator curtain up and down. Your tractor runs in higher gears—gets work done faster. Never again will you want to run a tractor that doesn't use good gasoline in a high compression engine. Ask your tractor dealer or write your manufacturer today. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

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FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

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MORE PLEASURE . . . *why* *They Satisfy*

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JUNE 19, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Have MAINE POTATO GROWERS a FUTURE?

By Winthrop C. Libby

Department of Agronomy, Maine State College of Agriculture.

POTATOES are grown in every state of the United States, yet over 50 per cent of the total annual potato crop is grown in seven states. These seven states — Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Idaho — are the major surplus late-producing sections of the country; they grow more than consumers in those states eat.

Many interesting changes in production have occurred during the past 35 years in these seven major late states. Table I shows by 5-year periods the production of each state expressed as a percentage of the total U. S. production for the same period. Note that both Maine and Idaho have increased in importance during these 35 years. For the period 1910-15 Maine produced 5.2 per cent of the total production of the United States, which percentage has gradually increased to about 12 per cent for the past five years. The rate of increase in Idaho has been as rapid.

Decreased Production in New York

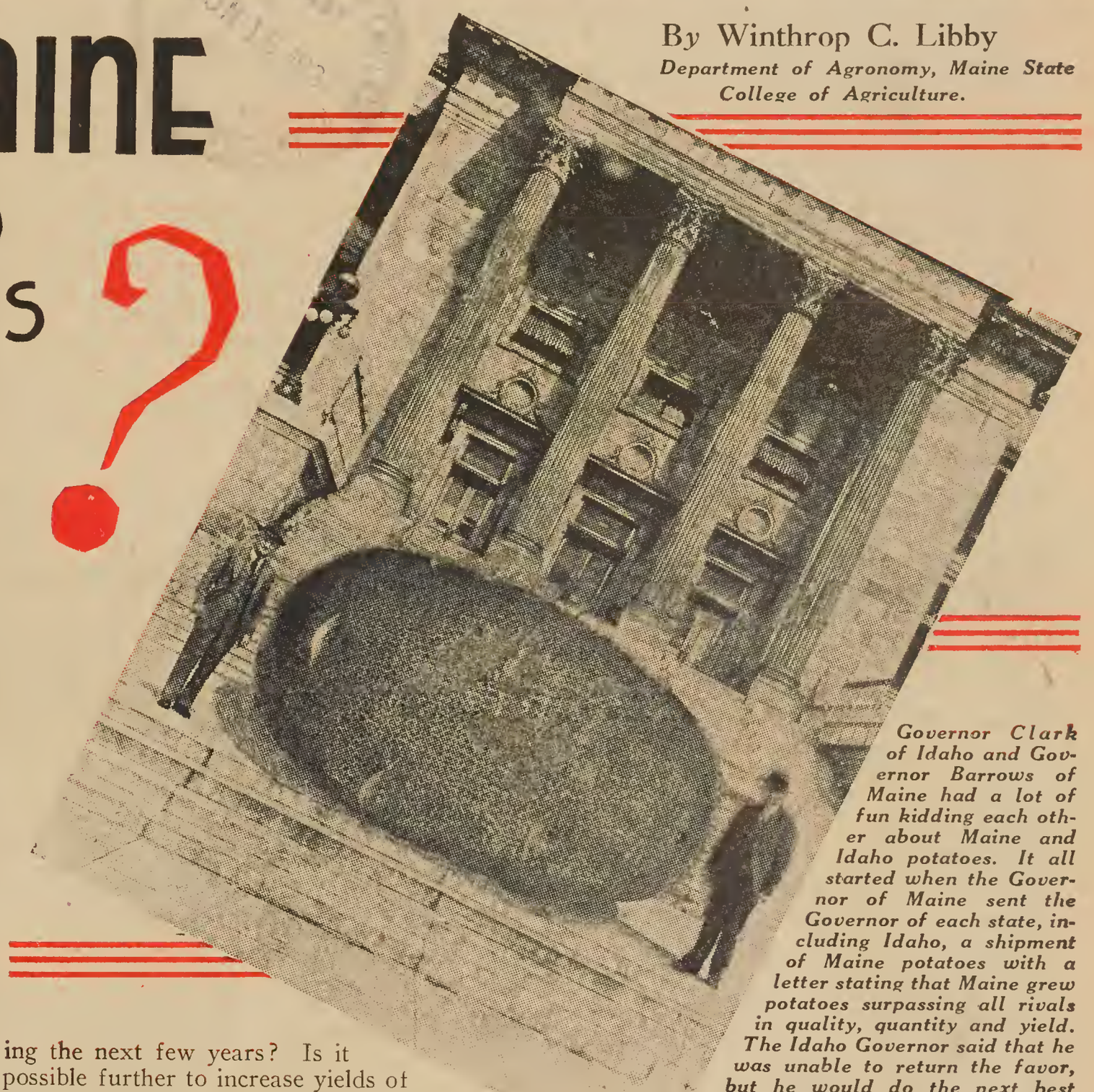
During this same 35-year period the production of these seven states in relation to total U. S. production did not materially change. Decreased production has taken place in some of the states. New York has dropped from 12 to about 8 per cent of the U. S. production, Michigan has reduced production noticeably, while Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have remained relatively constant or have increased slightly.

Insofar as these seven states are concerned, Maine leads in total production, producing about 45 million bushels annually, but is sixth in order of acreage with approximately 168,000 acres. This is a major reason why production in Maine has steadily increased.

These figures are history; they form the background for this discussion. What will happen in the future is an entirely different proposition. Will Maine increase her acreage of potatoes during the next few years? Is it possible further to increase yields of potatoes in Maine? Can Maine hope to increase her production and still sell potatoes at a profit? It is impossible completely to answer these questions but some light can be thrown on the subject.

Increase Depends on Money

Maine will not increase her production over a period of years unless the producers can make money by so doing. During the recent "lean" years following 1929 when the potato industry of Maine was in an extremely critical condition, the solution most frequently advocated to strengthen a (*Turn to Page 23*)



Governor Clark of Idaho and Governor Barrows of Maine had a lot of fun kidding each other about Maine and Idaho potatoes. It all started when the Governor of Maine sent the Governor of each state, including Idaho, a shipment of Maine potatoes with a letter stating that Maine grew potatoes surpassing all rivals in quality, quantity and yield. The Idaho Governor said that he was unable to return the favor, but he would do the next best thing and send one of his highway department trucks to haul this one Idaho potato to the State capitol, where he would have this picture taken, with himself on one side and his commissioner of agriculture on the other. Then he sent a copy of the picture to Governor Barrows of Maine with this comment:

"This potato was grown on the old Paul Bunyan homestead in the southeastern part of the State. My intention was to send this potato to the Governor of Maine as a return gift but found it impractical because of inadequate transportation facilities. In the days when Paul Bunyan was working his 10,000 acre homestead here his crew of men dug potatoes like this by dynamiting and then hauled them to market on skids behind Paul's big blue ox. Our agricultural department here in Idaho is now experimenting on raising smaller potatoes for the average-sized family, and we have succeeded in this effort to a point where our smallest potatoes are now only a little larger than the Maine product."

We print the picture by courtesy of Mr. Austin Anson, Secretary-Manager of the Idaho Shippers Traffic Association.

TABLE NO. 1

POTATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED LATE STATES IN RELATION TO TOTAL U. S. PRODUCTION

Period	Ave. Annual Production in U. S. (millions bu.)	PER CENT OF TOTAL UNITED STATES PRODUCTION							Total 7 Surplus Late
		Maine	New York	Penn.	Mich.	Wisc.	Minn.	Idaho	
1901-05	286.1	5.2	12.2	7.3	10.3	7.9	5.8	.7	49.4
1906-10	342.4	7.0	12.0	6.6	9.8	7.9	6.3	1.0	50.8
1911-15	349.3	8.6	10.3	6.9	8.1	9.7	9.4	1.5	54.5
1916-20	336.3	6.9	10.2	7.1	7.6	8.5	8.4	2.2	50.9
1921-25	358.3	9.3	9.1	6.1	8.2	7.7	10.0	3.6	54.0
1926-30	358.2	11.4	7.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	8.4	5.6	51.7
1931-35	379.3	11.9	8.4	7.1	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.3	54.7

Milk Co-ops Organize Under Rogers-Allen Law—See Page 15.

FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES SAVE YOU MONEY



YOU SAVE in fuel costs. Tests made by leading agricultural colleges prove that Firestone Ground Grip Tires save up to 25% in fuel.

YOU SAVE in time. Ground Grip Tires enable you to drive your tractor faster with greater comfort and efficiency. You save up to 25% in time.

YOU SAVE by reducing breakage and repairs. Ground Grip Tires cushion tractors and farm implements reducing jolts and jars.

YOU SAVE by doing better work. Ground Grip Tires will not pack the soil and do not injure plants.

YOU SAVE with Firestone Patented Construction Features. *Gum-Dipping* saturates and coats every cotton fiber in every cord in every ply, counteracting internal friction and heat and providing the extra strength necessary to stand the tremendous stresses and strains of traction pulling. *The patented construction of Two Extra Layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the Tread* binds the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit. *The patented tread design* with deep cut, rugged bars is self-cleaning, providing greatest traction and drawbar pull.

YOU SAVE with the Firestone Cut-Down and Change-Over Wheel Program. By this plan your present implement wheels can be cut down and flat steel rims of uniform diameter welded to the ends of the spokes. Then by use of Firestone demountable rims the tires can be taken off one machine and put on another. You need only a few sets of tires to put all your farm implements on Ground Grip Tires.

YOU SAVE in buying NOW as tire prices are advancing. The price of crude rubber has gone up 110% and cotton more than 25% during the past two years. Call on your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer — Tire Dealer or Auto Supply and Service Store today.

THE GREATEST TIRE EVER MADE TO SELL AT THESE LOW PRICES

DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE ON THIN WORN TIRES

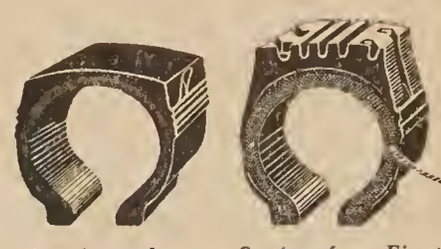
Protect yourself and your family from the danger of driving on thin worn tires which may cause a serious accident.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

THAT a million more were injured?

THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?



Section of smooth worn tire which is more susceptible to punctures, blowouts and skidding.

Section of new Firestone Tire. Note protection against skidding, punctures and blowouts.

Come in, examine a cross-section cut from a Firestone Standard Tire. See for yourself how much extra value you get in the deep-cut, non-skid tread. You will agree that never before have you seen so much quality, so much built-in mileage and so much safety at so little cost. The Firestone Standard Tire is made safer from blowouts with the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. The wider, flatter tread with more rubber on the road gives longer mileage and greater protection against skidding. Firestone can give you all these extra values because Firestone Standard Tires are built in such large quantities that great savings are made in production.



Don't drive another day on thin worn tires that are dangerous and may cause an accident. Join the Firestone *Save A Life* Campaign today by equipping your car with Firestone Standard Tires —*First Grade Quality at Low Cost.*

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Available in cool fiber and attractive new materials





AUTO RADIOS
Firestone Stewart-Warner with 6 All-Metal tubes, Sound Diffusion, 8" dynamic speaker. Dash mountings for all cars.

BATTERIES
Power and dependability. Longer life.





GARDEN HOSE
Durable, weather resisting all-rubber hose. Will not kink. Gives long, dependable service.

BRAKE LINING
Special construction eliminates fading and chatter. Gives longer service. For cars, trucks, buses.



Firestone

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Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE CONNECTICUT State Grange has just presented to the State Agricultural College at Storrs a beautiful memorial shelter. It was dedicated at the state-wide Sunday Church-Grange service by National Master Louis J. Taber. State Master Frank H. Peet represented the Connecticut State Grange. The acceptance was made by President Jorgensen of the State College.

The shelter is made entirely of stone gathered from every town in the state of Connecticut, and with one stone from every one of the other 47 states in the Union, the laborious task of collection having been accomplished by A. P. Marsh of New Britain, a very enthusiastic Connecticut Patron of Husbandry.

* * *

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange and for several years State Secretary of Agriculture, who was the victim of a serious automobile accident several months ago, has so far recovered as to be able to get about with the assistance of a cane and expects before long to be quite himself again. Mr. McSparran was for many years one of the most active Keystone State Grange and farm leaders, and he is greatly beloved by all the rural people of his state.

* * *

IN A NEW Juvenile Grange just organized at Bedford, New Hampshire, five of the officers, the master, overseer, secretary, gate keeper and lady assistant steward, are all great-grandchildren of the second master of the subordinate Grange and grandchildren of two 50-year members who are still active in their Grange relationship. For 62 years members of the same family have been very active in promoting Grange interest in Bedford and vicinity.

* * *

HUNDREDS of New York State Grange members have received Silver Star certificates in their home Granges since January 1st, signifying 25 years of continuous membership and activity in the Order. The total number of such certificates issued by the National Grange is nearly 60,000 and the greater part of all the subordinates in the Empire State have one or more such certificate holders.

* * *

THE NEWEST Grange hall in the state of Connecticut is the proud possession of Farmill River subordinate, located at Shelton near the Long Island coast. The members have been working hard for years to accomplish the dream of a home of their own, and the recent formal dedication exercises brought out a large and enthusiastic Grange audience.

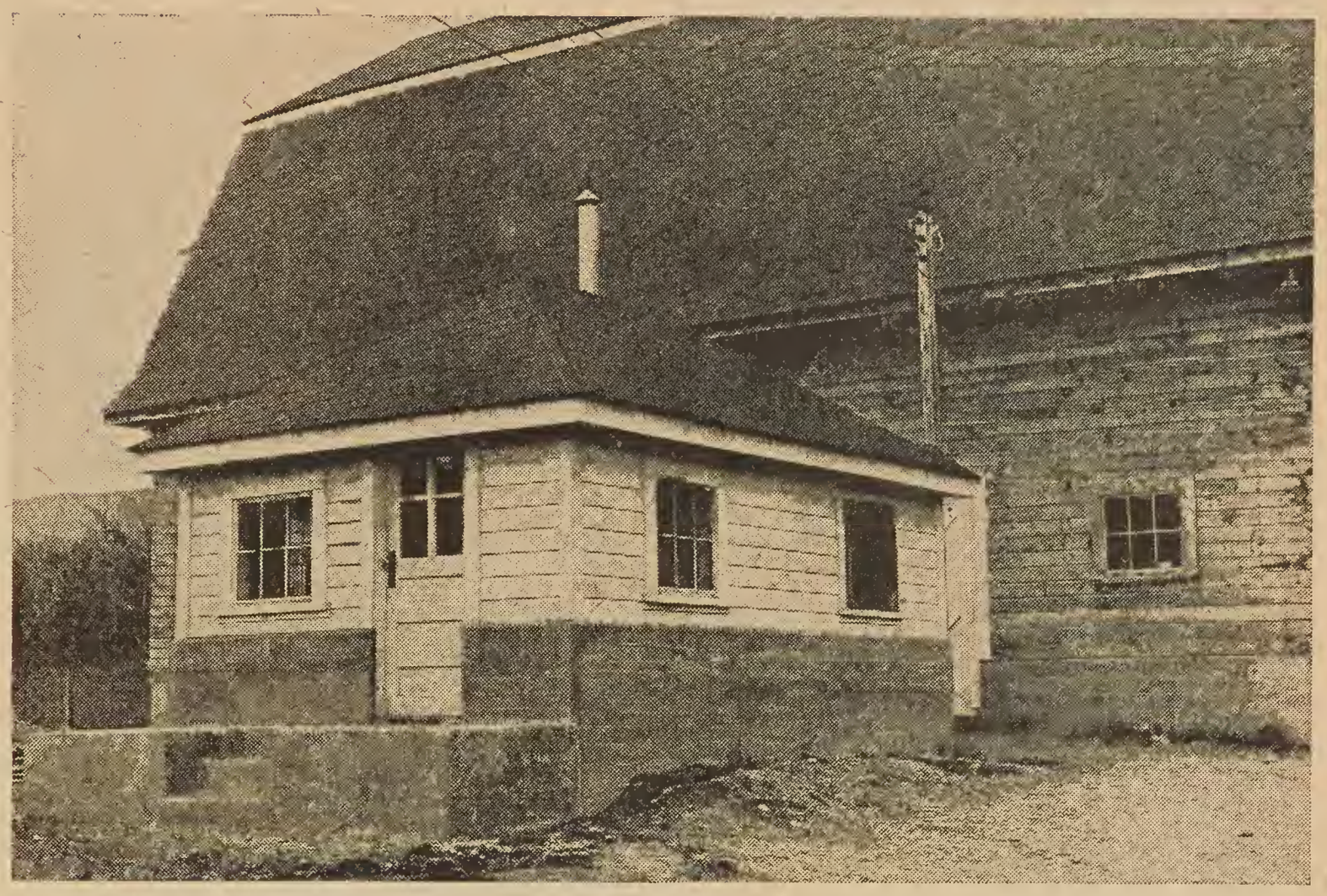
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QUITE a novelty in Grange activity in Maine was the arrangement of a "blind run" by Excelsior Grange near Portland, when a fleet of 20 automobiles, bearing almost 100 curious Patrons, started out on an evening's "visit" recently, with no idea of their destination, but confidently following the master and lecturer, who led the parade. The terminal point proved to be a distant Grange hall, where the surprised guests were heartily received, a fine program entertained them, and ample refreshments sent them all homeward rejoicing.

Mr. Hale Builds a Milk House

by W. C. HARRINGTON

Extension Agricultural Engineer,
Massachusetts State College,
Amherst, Massachusetts.



Read the story on this page telling why Mr. Hale thinks this milk house is ideal. Be sure to note the handy loading platform in front.

"PLAN well before you build" is the advice of Mr. W. F. Hale, "and building well should be a part of your plan." Mr. Hale's dairy farm is in Bartonsville, Vermont, near Bellows Falls and the Connecticut River. Naturally, Mr. Hale is a member of the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery. This cooperative has around 1400 members shipping into Boston, and because they ship into Boston, the milk and dairies are subject to rigid inspection.

The picture shows Mr. Hale's new milk house. His first was constructed on his father's farm about three years ago and was an excellent milk house, but Mr. Hale thought he could build a second one even better. The improvements are a second room to house a hot water heater, a sterilizer, and a wash sink. Incidentally, an electric pump was installed there also. Asked why he installed such equipment, Mr. Hale replied that the only way to have high quality milk is with clean cows, clean hands, and clean utensils and the only way to get utensils clean is to have plenty of hot water and use it. Washing utensils in the kitchen not only doubled the work, but this method was never satisfactory. As an additional precaution, an approved sterilizer was installed.

The milk house is completely electrified. Electricity is used to pump well water for cooling the milk which flows over the aerator, to pump the brine from the cooling tank to the lower half of the aerator, to light both rooms, and to operate the refrigerating machine, the hot water heater, and the sterilizer.

Answering a question as to the necessity of an aerator for a wholesale dairyman, Mr. Hale said he had several reasons for including it. First, he believes that quick cooling to a low temperature is necessary to have a low bacteria count. Second, he uses cold well water for quickly precooling the milk before storing it in the tank. Third, due to precooling, he makes a net saving both on electric current and wear and tear of the refrigerating machine. Fourth, he can remain in bed an hour longer each morning as he saves from an hour to an hour and half on the cooling time.

One of the many conveniences included in the design is the concrete loading platform, which Mr. Hale says saves from twenty to thirty minutes, as the truckman will drive right up to the platform and take the milk directly from the tank. This procedure eliminates the necessity of "horsing" six "forties" down to the road and lifting them up to a raised platform where they may remain in the hot sun for a long period of time.

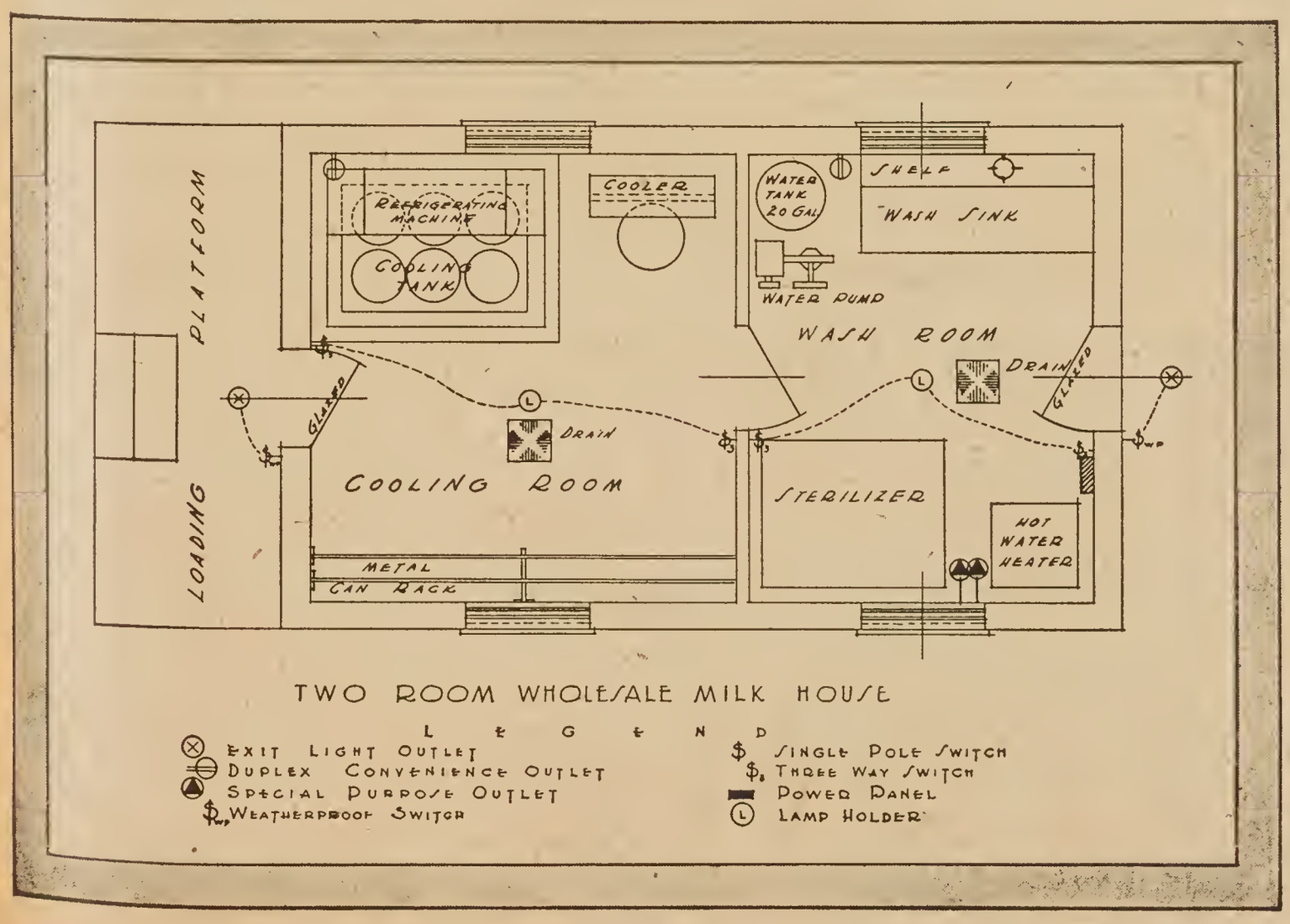
Ventilation has been provided by a small flue extending through the roof. The floors are concrete, sloped to a drain of ample size. These drains were dug and all connections made before the floor was placed. Several windows were provided to admit ample light. Six-light sash were chosen so as not to interfere with the wall space.

Mr. Hale planned and constructed his milk house, purchasing and installing all of the necessary equipment.

Including a nominal amount for farm labor, the cost account totals approximately as follows:

Two-room milk house, including wiring, loading platform, ventilators and minor miscellaneous items.		$609.00
Equipment:		
Refrigerating machine	$360.00	
Insulated tank, materials only..	55.00	
Aerator and brine pump	60.00	
Sterilizer, electric	360.00	
Hot water heater, electric	96.00	
Water pump and tank, electric	60.00	991.00
TOTAL COST		$1600.00

Mr. Hale owns and manages a farm with a herd of 20 cows, but he still seems to have some spare time after his chores are finished. He says it is largely due to the use of labor-saving equipment and a convenient arrangement of buildings. Jokingly, I asked him what he did for relaxation and recreation, and his answer was that he built a new barn which he had just finished except for painting. The foundation was laid three years ago, the structure erected the following year, and the "insides" added the last year. "This year," he said, "I hope to paint it." The barn measures 36 feet wide by 50 feet long, and cost in round figures a hundred dollars a foot. It will accommodate 20 cows in stanchions, and has in addition two pens and a large feed room in one corner. It holds 60 tons of hay or about 3 tons to a cow.



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Says Hard Roads Cause Floods

IN THE last issue of *American Agriculturist* I raised the question of why we seem to have so many more floods in the last few years than we had even twenty years ago. Everyone has noticed that a comparatively moderate rain seems to turn every little creek into a raging torrent a very short time after the rain starts. Why is that so? Forests helped to hold back the moisture, but we have about as many trees now as we have had for a long time.

To this question of what causes floods in recent years C. G. Rooks of Sidney, New York, writes a very interesting, and to me a very logical, answer:

"Dear Mr. Eastman:

"One reason for our floods is 'better roads.' To build a good road, it must be well drained, i. e. ditches, culverts, etc., and also 'paved', meaning it sheds water. Take the amount of water that will run off a roof, multiply a thousand times, and you can see the effect of concrete, macadam roads shedding water to side ditches, to rush to nearest culvert, blend in with added flow from water caught on side of hill by ditches, and you have the main reason why streams feel the effect of rainfall more and more.

"If you wished to draw the rainfall from the hills etc., you would build ditches. If you wished to prevent water from seeping into the ground, a good concrete or macadam tarred highway would be pretty good.

"Take the increasing thousands of miles of roads (even dirt roads that have ditches drain water quicker than virgin forest) and you have the main reason for bigger and better floods over the entire country, from same amount of rainfall.

"When I refer to paved roads, I also have in mind the miles of new streets in towns and cities, connected to new sewers to rush water to streams. Also water from roofs of new and old houses connected to new sewers."

If it is true that good roads help to cause modern floods, what can we do about it?

Hen Fingers

YOU remember several issues ago that Rym Berry said his wife had success with flowers and vegetables because she had "green fingers," meaning that she had that last little touch of care and thoughtfulness that means the difference between success and failure in making plants thrive. Thousands of farm women have "green fingers" in growing vegetables and flowers and, in particular, in making geraniums bloom in the windows in the wintertime.

Now, according to one of our poultry editors, Professor Lee Weaver, H. H. Alp, extension poultryman in Illinois, says that to succeed with hens you must have "hen fingers" or be "hen conscious." "So often," says Mr. Alp, "we hear the question, 'Why don't my hens do better when I have done everything I have ever heard of for them?' The answer is, you probably don't have 'hen fingers'."

Mr. Alp goes on to say: "How many times daily does the man of the farm go near the hen house? Who gets out to the house to see that the flock has water at sunrise and at sunset? Who fixes the broken windows, doors, a leaky roof, or makes the additional feed hopper if one is necessary? Who keeps the litter clean, droppings board clean, and the windows adjusted to suit weather conditions? What happens to the evening feeding when errands in town delay the return to the farm long past the regular feeding hour?"

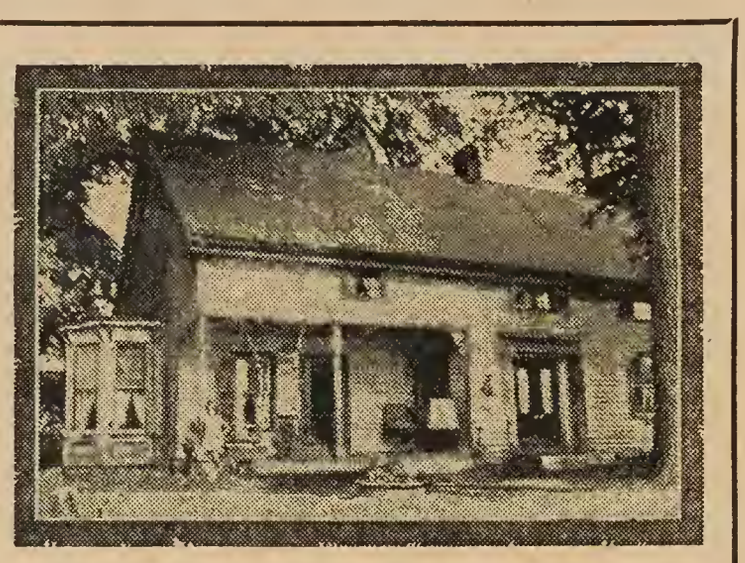
The answers to these questions tell whether or not you are "hen conscious," and determine your success as a poultryman.

As with "green fingers" for flowers, "hen fingers" for poultry, so it is with cows. Every dairyman knows that the man who really likes cows and loves to take care of them is the one who will give that last bit of attention which determines his success as a dairyman. And come to think of it, the same principle applies to any job. If you don't like it, the chances are you will not be much of a success. But if you do like your work, it will reward you not only financially but in other finer compensations that make for happiness. In a word, everything responds to love.

Hey, There, You Women Folks!

A YEAR or so ago I saw a woman in a train seat in front of me reading the household page of a newspaper. Gathering my courage or my nerve, I leaned over and asked her what she liked best in the way of household or home information in any publication.

She said: "That's easy. Women are always



Mrs. George Hatter of Stillwater, New York, sends this picture of another interesting old house. It was built, says Mrs. Hatter, in 1732, and was used as a hospital at the Battle of Saratoga. This house has been in the Ensign family since it was built, and contains some of the same floors and doors that were in it when wounded soldiers of the Revolution suffered there. Think of the years that have come and gone, the water over the dam, the history that has been made, some actually within its walls, since this house was built!

asking themselves two questions, and always finding it hard to answer them. The first is, what am I going to get for dinner? The other is, what are my children and myself going to wear? Any magazine or paper that builds its household department around practical answers to these two questions will help and please most of us women."

I brought that answer home, talked it over with our staff, and since that time we have never made plans for the household department for a single issue of *American Agriculturist* without having tried to answer one or both of the above questions in some practical form. How well we are succeeding we must leave to you. But look back over recent issues — we hope you have saved them — and note how the household department is filled every time with interesting and practical food and clothing suggestions and other material that bears upon the everyday problems of the farm home. We boil down this material and try to save your time by giving you what you want when you want it.

Recognizing, too, that a farm woman must get some fun and happiness out of life, we try to fill the whole paper with inspirational articles on flowers and other subjects that help you to live as well as make a living.

What bothers us is to know whether or not we are hitting the mark. A letter giving your criticisms and suggestions would be much appreciated.

Tent Caterpillars a Nasty Pest

SOME of my friends laugh at me because they think I am too much concerned over the terrible infestation of tent caterpillars during the last three years. The nasty, crawling things ruin my enjoyment of country life, and I know that there must be thousands of others who feel the same way.

Fortunately, these pests do not often attack good trees, although after cleaning up the leaves on the tree where they are, they leave and attack any vegetation. They have ruined several beautiful rose bushes for me this spring.

Each year I have hoped that these worms would largely disappear, but they seem to be getting worse, and I believe that authorities and private individuals must take more notice of this pest. Methods of control include cutting wild cherry and old worthless apple trees. In some cases spraying with a solution of arsenate of lead will kill the worms, if you can reach all the limbs where they are. One of the best ways to get rid of them is to get the young people and their organizations, like the 4-H clubs and Boy Scouts, busy collecting and destroying the egg clusters in the winter time.

Restoring the Apples of His Boyhood

"As a diversion, and for the good of future descendents, I have been trimming and grafting a natural fruit orchard with such varieties as Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Pound Sweet, Pumpkin, Tolman's Sweet, Chenango County Strawberry, and three kinds of pears."—E. P. Tobey, Chenango, Co., N. Y.

DOES not that list of fine old varieties just make your mouth water? Efforts like this to restore and maintain the good eating apples that our fathers knew are very worthy indeed, for after all, in spite of the commercial necessity for growing modern varieties, we should save some of the old favorites for the sake of good living and the happiness that comes from it.

My only reservation about trying to restore the family apple orchard is that the trees must be given care, such as spraying, that was not necessary in our fathers' time. Otherwise these trees will not only become worthless, but will harbor insect and disease pests that will menace every good nearby fruit orchard. A good example is the apple tree worms or tent caterpillars so prevalent in some sections this spring. They live over and breed on old half-dead apple trees and wild cherries.

Eastman's Chestnut

MY FRIEND, Professor Bob Hinman of Cornell, known to animal husbandry men everywhere, tells a good story about a farmer who had a sick cow. He was not in the habit of employing a veterinarian, but finally decided to have one as a last resort.

The cow doctor looked the animal over, took her temperature, and finally scratching his head said: "I can't find a thing the matter with this brute, unless perhaps she's lousy."

"Darn nonsense," snorted the farmer, "that ain't possible! She ain't been near the house all winter!"

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Something NEW *at State Fair*

by E. R. EASTMAN



Margaret Farley of Goshen, New York, with her Brown Swiss cow, State Fair 1936. What fairs like that of New York State and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, do for the young people of the farms of the Northeast, can never be measured in mere dollars.



LEFT: *Rubbing shoulders with old friends whom you may not have seen before in years is the best of reasons for going to the Fair. BUT IT IS NOT THE ONLY REASON. The new buildings now being erected at the New York State Fair and to be used for the first time this year, will make possible a farm and industrial exposition which will not be excelled anywhere.*

THREE splendid new buildings are being constructed on the New York State Fair Ground this summer as the result of the determination and work of Governor Lehman, the State Legislature, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Industrial Exhibit Authority (which has the direct responsibility). They will be completed in time for the Fair this year, with the result that visitors to the Fair will be astonished and pleased with these efforts to make this one of the most interesting Expositions in the United States. The new buildings are a horticultural building, a farm implement and machinery building, and a pure foods exhibit building. Funds for their construction have been borrowed at low interest from the government, on terms which will make it possible to repay the loans out of income produced by the Exposition itself in coming years.

When you go to State Fair this fall, the first big improvement that you will notice on entering the grounds is that the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, formerly used for exhibits of fruit and vegetables, has been restored to the purpose for which it was originally intended. It will show wonderful developments in industry and the liberal arts. In this one building alone, visitors to the Fair will get a liberal education in the most interesting and pleasant way in the world. Thousands of people are sure to take advantage of this opportunity, for most people who come to State Fair are interested not only in exhibits of products of the State's agriculture, but also in the industrial progress that is being made in this machine age.





LEFT: *Art Higgs, Floyd Cothrin, George Nieman, and George Silsby, prize-winning quartet of the Gasport Grange, Niagara County, in the Grange Singing Contest at the New York State Fair. This intensely interesting contest is a climax to local Grange singing contests held previously all over the State. It is worth the price of the Fair ticket alone.* AT THE RIGHT: *Governor and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman and Lieutenant-Governor Bray (rear) studying floral exhibits at the New York State Fair. Without the interest and support of Governor Lehman, the three great new buildings which you will see at the Fair this year would not have been possible.*

To the new *Horticultural Building* (something that fruit, vegetable and flower growers have worked for for years) will come the wonderful exhibits of these products which farm folks of New York and adjoining States know so well how to grow.

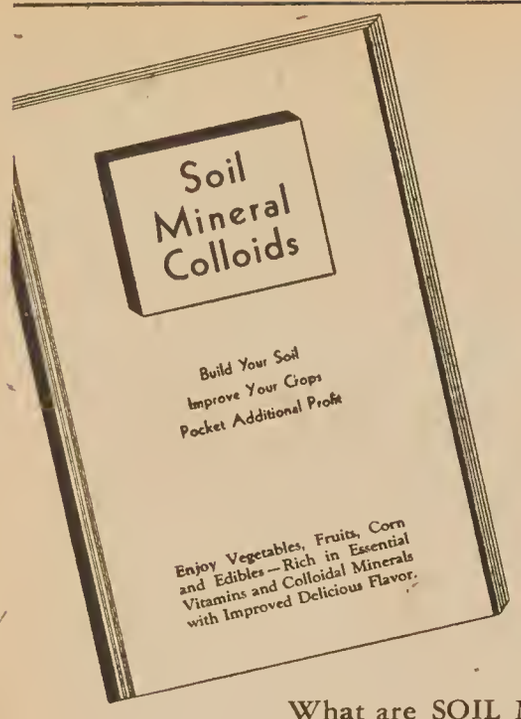
Balancing the Women's Building, erected a few years ago at the western end of Empire State Court, visitors this year will find the new *Pure Foods Exhibit Building*. Here exhibited will be old and new products of the pure and wholesome foods of the State and nation's agriculture in their newest and most attractive forms and packages. Any woman interested in food—and what woman isn't—will not want to miss this new addition to the State's Exposition.

Possibly most interesting of all, certainly so to those mechanically minded, will be the new *Farm Implement and Machinery Building*, covering 2½ acres of ground and filled with hundreds of implements and machines that make modern home-making and agriculture possible. Heretofore, as many of you know, farm machinery manufacturers have had to house their exhibits in unsatisfactory tents scattered over the Fair grounds. This was bad both for the exhibitors and for the folks who wanted to see the exhibits. That now will be a thing of the past. Arrangement of the building will be such that sliding doors will make it possible (practically) to have an outdoor Exposition, with only a roof over it in good weather, while in bad weather the doors can be closed. Under the plan of the Industrial Exhibit Authority, machinery manufacturers can, if they wish, have year-round storage in this building, without additional cost, and may use their exhibit space as sales rooms during any month of the year. Just to give you a small idea of what you can see in the way of farm implements and machines, I am listing on this page the names of some of those who at this early date have already taken space.

It is the ideal of those of us interested in this New York State Fair and Exposition to make it one of the most outstanding, interesting, and worthwhile expositions of its (*Turn to Page* 15)

SOME 1937 EXHIBITS IN THE NEW FARM IMPLEMENT AND MACHINERY BUILDING AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR

J. I. Case Company
360 W. Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill.
c/o Merwin T. Farley
317 Rugvy Road, Syracuse, New York.
Cleveland Tractor Company
19300 Euclid Aven. Cleveland, Ohio.
Clay Equipment Corp.
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George D. Case Co. Inc.
901 South Avenue, Horseheads, N. Y.
John Deere Plow Co.
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Dellinger Mfg. Co.
Lancaster, Pa.
Eureka Mower Co.
Noyes St., Utica, N. Y.
Carl H. Frink
Clayton, N. Y.
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.
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Grange Silo Co.
Red Creek, N. Y.
Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc.
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Harder Silo Co.
Cobleskill, N. Y.
International Harvester Co.
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Ireland Machine & Foundry Co.
Norwich, N. Y.
James Mfg. Co.
Elmira, N. Y.
Le Roy Plow Co.
Le Roy, N. Y.
Massey-Harris Company
Batavia, N. Y.
Marietta Concrete Corp.
Westview P. O. Box 356, Marietta, Ohio.
Maine Steel, Inc.
South Portland, Me.
New Idea, Inc.
124 Dickerson St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co.
13 Verona St., Rochester, N. Y.
Papec Machine Co.
Shortsville, N. Y.
Rite-Way Products Co.
3735 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Rib-Stone Concrete Corp.
E. Main Road, Le Roy, N. Y.
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
Springfield, Ohio.
Shaw Mfg. Co.
668 N. Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio.
Sherman & Sheppard, Inc.
34th St. & 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Standard Engine Company of N. Y.
140 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
Unadilla Silo Company
Unadilla, N. Y.
Walsh-Holyoke Steam Boiler Works
110 Appleton St., Holyoke, Mass.
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1001 Irving Ave., Ridgewood, Queens, L. I., N. Y.
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What are SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS?
How do they produce *bigger* and *better* crops?
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How do they *increase* your farm profits by reducing wilting when transplanting, increasing seed germination and faster growth?
How do they return you *more* profit by increasing the size, appearance and the carrying quality of your fruit and produce?
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You'll find the answers to these questions and many more in the booklet—"SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS".
Soil authorities have sought for years to find an economical way to increase the colloidal minerals in the soil. SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS *are the answer!!* It means *increased* profits for you—so send for your free copy of the booklet *today.*

Make a Test!

While tremendous results are derived by giving plants a better start with SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS, their effect on growing plants is even *more* wonderful!! Take a small portion of your land now in crops and apply a side dressing of SOIL MINERAL COLLOIDS then, at maturity, see how *superior* they are compared with the rest of your crops.
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Duck Pond, Glen Cove, Long Island, for 61 years the home of E. V. Titus. The farm, which was originally 239 acres, was purchased by Mr. Titus' grandfather in 1829.

Right: Mr. Titus and a chair which is over 100 years old. For years Mr. Titus was Transportation Director of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. His excellent work and his genial personality have made him thousands of friends all over the Empire State.

Interesting FOLKS *and* PLACES



Morse Salisbury. For 8 years he has been chief of the radio service for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is heard regularly on the National Farm and Home Hour at 12:30 P. M., E.S.T. Most of our readers have heard his voice but few have seen him.



Ira G. Payne of East Schodack, Rensselaer County, New York, who, at the 69th annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, was elected director of that organization. He owns a herd of 50 outstanding Jerseys.



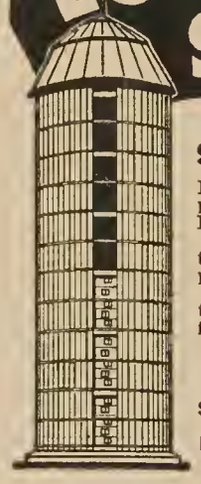
From left to right, Rev. C. S. Emerson, L. C. Williams and Nelson Demorest. Mr. Demorest, who will be 90 in August and is the last Civil War veteran in the Town of Middlesex, Yates County, New York, marched in the Memorial Day parade. Rev. Emerson was chairman of the day when exercises were held at the town hall. For over 40 years, Mr. Williams, sage of Middlesex Valley, has read the soldiers' records at the Memorial Day exercises.

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IF YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT YOUR POLICY IS TO RUN OUT SOON, RENEW IT RIGHT AWAY WITH AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AGENT OR DIRECT TO
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D/S Made by the pioneers and largest manufacturers of lightning protection equipment.
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PIONEER AND WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER

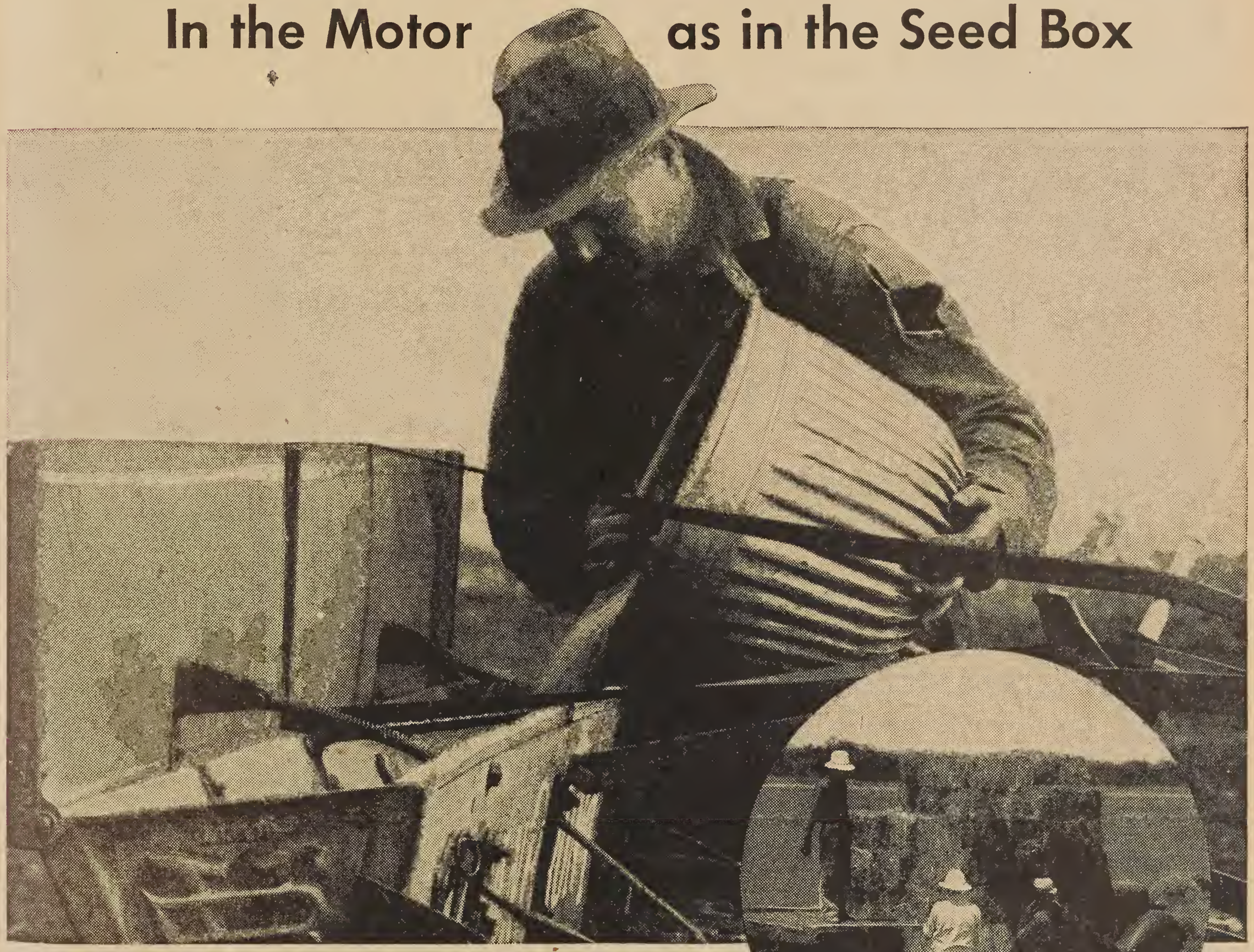
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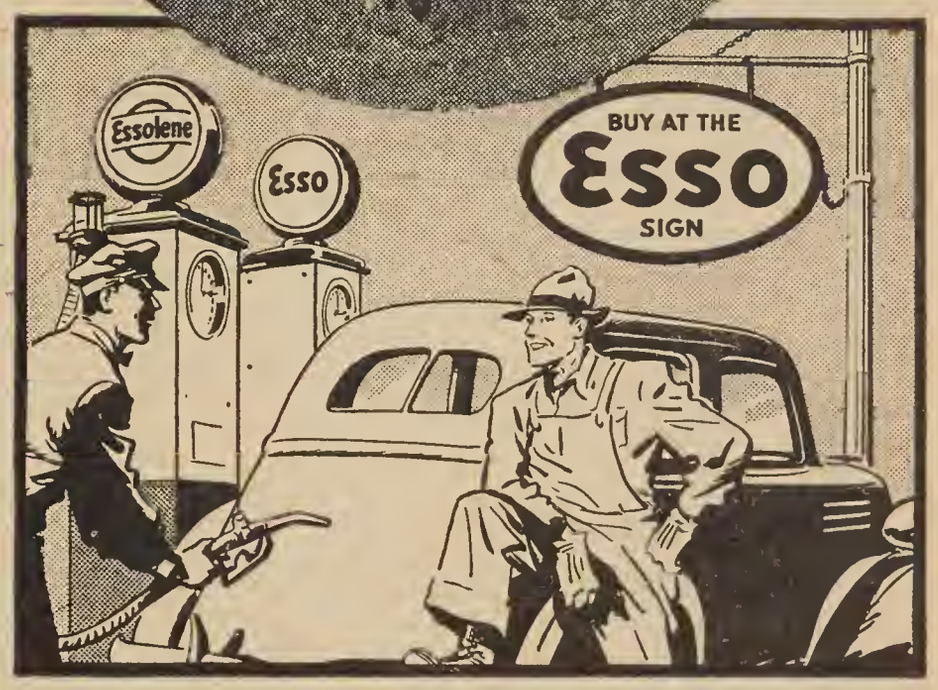
In the Motor as in the Seed Box



THIS year when good seed was scarce, thousands of wise farmers bought certified seed to insure high germination and to avoid raising a crop of weeds. They have found it pays to know where seed comes from.

What the "Certified" mark means to seeds, the Esso sign means to petroleum products. The Esso sign is the mark of the leading oil organization in the world. It represents a company whose products have been preferred by farmers for several generations. It stands for thrifty, dependable motor fuels and lubricants that give you your lowest cost per acre.

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Land mostly level, highly cultivated, 15 acres wood, 140 tillable; modern well-arranged barn 40x90, drinking cups, silo; excellent 12-room residence, home orchard, near advantages. House alone worth the price, $8000 and if taken soon 3 good horses, 17 choice cows, prize bull, 8 young stock, nearly-new equipment, 30 acres hay, 42 acres corn, oats, etc., included; terms. Write for new bargain list.
J. H. Tobin, STROUT AGENCY, 19 Main Street, Cortland, N. Y. (Phone: 261-M)

Tractor Farm, Growing Crops
130 Acres on hard road, short drive to city; 125 acres level fields, 80 ton hay cut, springs in pasture, fruit, wood; good 7-room house, electricity and furnace, 56 ft. barn with silo, buildings insured $5800; low price $5000 includes good team, 10 cows, 8 young stock, poultry, tractor and attachments, full farm tools and crops; part down. New bargain list.
S. R. Matthews, STROUT AGENCY, 58 Moyer St., Canajoharie, N. Y. (Phone: 313-R)

304 Acres, $5100 Income
Big-money farm, tip-top shape; 13-room residence, 2 baths, electricity, heat, 6-room house, 113-ft. Grade-A barn; heavy-cropping fields, valuable wood, on hard road; $14,000 including 38 cows, 10 heifers, bull, 4 horses, tractor, machinery, crops; terms to be arranged; picture page 48 Free catalog 1000 bargains.
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Lovely Home and Fine Farm
Sacrificed because owner cannot carry on longer; 110 acres in section of good farms, near hard road, easy drive city; 5 acres new alfalfa seeding, 40 acres crop land, 20 hay, 20 timberlot; stream, fruit, splendid 10-room house, good barns, silo; nice views, fine maple shade; bldgs. insured $6300, price now $3300 including crops; part cash. WALTER S. HOLMES, STROUT AGENCY, R.F.D. No. 2, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

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VEGETABLE PLANTS— Set our Virginia grown plants for good results. Cabbage and Onion plants, all varieties, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Sweetpotato plants, $1.50 thousand; 10,000, $12.50. Tomato Plants, $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00. Pepper and Eggplants, $3.50 thousand. Early Snowball Cauliflower plants, $2.50 thousand; 10,000, $20.00; 50,000, $75.00. We use Certified treated seeds, all grown on new land. First class, selected plants, delivered good condition guaranteed.
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VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only —Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originator's seed), Early Catskill Snowball, Improved Holland Erfurt, 1000-$4.00, 5000-$18.00, 10,000-$35.00, 20,000-$68.00. Cabbage, 1000-$2.00, 5000-$9.00, 20,000-$32.00, 50,000-$75.00. Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts, 1000-$2.50. All plants ready. No business done on Sunday.
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Cabbage Plants— Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, Copenhagen Market, Red and Savoy—field grown $1.00 per 1000 — $8.50 per 10,000. Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts; Tomato Plants, all kinds, $1.50 per 1000. Peppers and Egg Plants, best kinds, $3.00 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

PLANTS ALL LEADING VARIETIES

	100 postage prepaid	500 postage prepaid	1000 postage prepaid	1000 F.O.B.
Tomato	$0.55	$1.50	$2.00	$1.25
Cabbage	.50	1.35	1.80	1.25
Pepper	.60	2.00	3.50	2.50
Cauliflower	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
Sweet Potato	.50	2.00	3.50	3.00
Egg Plant	.75	3.00	5.00	4.00
Brussel Sprout	.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
Broccoli	.60	2.00	3.00	1.50
Collard	.50	1.35	1.80	1.00
Lettuce	.50	1.35	2.00	1.50
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Ready June 20.

QUANTITY PRICES on lots of 5000 plants or more, shipment railway express. Cabbage $1.00 per 1000; Cauliflower $2.50 per 1000; Celery $2.50 per 1000.

FLOWERING PLANTS Zinnia, Aster, Marigold, Scarlet Sage, Calendula, Cosmos, Celosia, Snapdragon, Snow-on-the Mountain, Petunia, Phlox, Balsam, Strawflower 1c each postage prepaid.

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LARGEST GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Backs C. D.

I THINK C. D. of New York is right. He has specifically stated the correct way to "kick in the head" years of cooperative effort.

Our farm leaders, farm organizations and farm papers have stressed the fact that the higher prices that the individual farmer receives for his product are due to the efforts of the *organized* farmers. So it is with the dairymen. An individual may receive a higher price for his product, but he should remember that his *organized* brother dairyman has helped make that price possible..

The real farm leaders are men and women who know about agriculture through scientific research, study and actual experience. As long as they are studying and trying to better farming conditions, every farmer should help. Criticism is of the greatest help in rectifying mistakes or conditions, but unless there be *constructive* criticism, better that there be no criticism.

One should study the marketing of milk from all sides — that of the producer; the consumer; the dealer; the size of the market, that is, the *volume* of milk sold; the classifications in which it is sold, whether as fluid milk direct to the consumer; as fluid milk to the wholesaler; as cream, butter, cheese, ice-cream or what not. Transportation, also, enters into the marketing, to make more efficient handling which reduces the expense, and so many other things enter into the picture it is impossible to mention them here.

Dairymen need to study, think, investigate, compare policies rather than prices, because theirs is one of the largest businesses in the country. Join a milk cooperative, the bigger the better for efficiency, and then be a good cooperator.—*Mrs. T. J. N., New York.*

* * *

Suspicion

HERE is evidence that C. D. is right. In my neighborhood there are several markets for milk that can be reached readily. When one market gets short of milk that dealer pays a few cents more than the rest. Then we have a meeting and start our milk to his plant. When he gets over-supplied, we flop again. We are always looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

There is a farm leader here who has personal contact with bigger leaders higher up. His own neighbors won't believe him. All he says is looked upon with suspicion. A whispered falsehood is snatched at and believed over and over again, even though each story in its turn has been shown up for what it is.

At a meeting a few weeks ago, a lot of questions were voted on. Every question that had to do with cooperation got an emphatic "No," even to the extent of seeing to it that no cooperative was started around that plant because cooperatives require officers and officers get our money.

But why say more? I am personally acquainted with men who are living examples of each and every one of those seven rules and the result is too evident to need mentioning.

A story came out in a farm paper that $1.69 was the price received at a cooperative plant near here. It was shown to a friend of mine whose milk had been delivered to that plant. He had actually endorsed and cashed a check for nearly $.50 per hundred above the figure in the paper yet he promptly swallowed the bait and cancelled his contract. (Name and address if you want it). C. D. is right.

—*M. B. G., Vermont.*

* * *

A Few Notes on Milk

THE internal secretion from the thyroid and other endocrines passes into the milk. In fact, as Lorand has stated, "As most constituents of the blood enter the milk, it is not too daring, perhaps, to say that drinking milk is in a measure, drinking blood. Evidently blood contains all the internal secretions of the ductless glands, as well as most valuable ferments; hence the rational prevention and treatment of old age would consist in drinking blood. If we cannot drink blood, let us drink milk, the most valuable food there is." But the chemical constituents of cow's milk depend on its own intake of essential minerals.

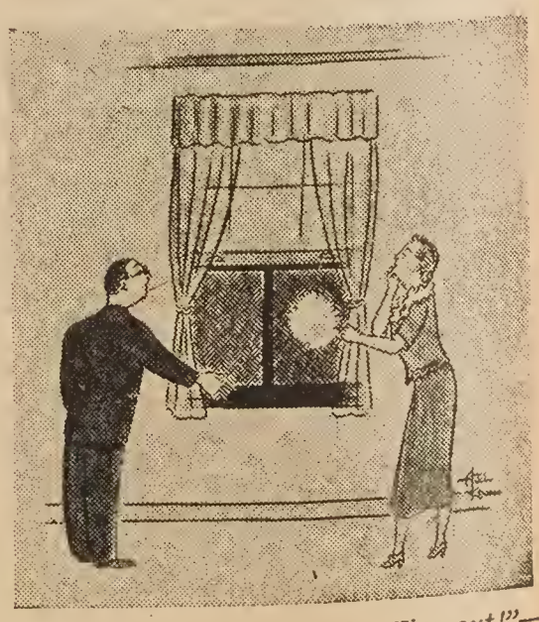
Not only has Bang (1897) shown that the internal secretion from the thyroid gland passes into the milk, but evidence is considerable to indicate that the first milk (colostrum), which Maurer and Diez (1926) and others have shown to contain large amounts of iodine, is especially rich in antibodies against various bacteria. Hesse, in 1894, used raw milk to kill cholera organisms. And Hemp (1907) used raw milk from cattle and showed that it killed the bacilli of typhoid fever. Welch recorded, long ago, the fact that a newborn child receives immunizing substances from its mother's milk.

Modi (1932) found that milk injections are beneficial in arthritis, eye diseases, and nephritis, all of which are treated with success by iodine or thyroid extract, as well.

One reason for emphasizing the value of milk from iodized cattle is the fact that many mothers are unable to nurse their babies. So important is the iodine in colostrum, and so significant in prenatal development is the iodine content of foods ingested by the mother, that we note how Cassoute showed that cretinism does not develop as long as the infant is nursed. Iodine-rich cow's milk would also protect against cretinism.

Perhaps milk may be the natural vehicle for essential minerals. This writer believes that the "vitamins" are *vital minerals,* plus essential fatty acids, amino acids, and carbohydrates. Properly constituted milk will stabilize the endocrine glands of the consumers and prevent many diseases.

—*F. E. Chidester.*



"I had to do it to let the flies out!"— JUDGE.



In 1936, winner of the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest at State Fair was Joe Miller of Erie County. Fred Morris, assistant county agent leader, presented him with his medal and $50. Perhaps you will be the winner next September.



Get Ready for Horseshoe Contest

OF COURSE there will be a horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair at Syracuse in September! Why not, when everyone connected with it cooperates perfectly in holding the contest and when everyone who takes part in it gets so much fun from it? Started 14 years ago, the interest of State Fair visitors has increased steadily, particularly since bleachers have been provided and since almost without exception, the contestants at the Fair have thrown more ringers each year.

In a few days farm bureau agents in all counties will receive a copy of the rules governing this contest and a copy of the rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association. A county contest to determine who will go to Syracuse will be conducted in each county under the direction of the county farm bureau.

Last year a few counties were not represented. If your county was among these and you would like to have a contest this year, take the matter up with the county agent and arrange with him to have a county elimination contest some time this summer.

To Help You Win

Here are a few suggestions that may help you to win the medal:

Lay the court out correctly. Measure the distances accurately, set the pegs according to directions, and fill in around the pegs with clay. If you do this, the shoes will stay where they drop. You will have those conditions at Syracuse, so you better practice under the same conditions. Every year some contestants have been sliding their shoes in on gravel all summer, only to find that they just won't slide when they get to the Fair.

As soon as we get names of county winners, they will receive full instructions regarding the Syracuse contest and two tickets which will admit them to the fair grounds for the two days of the contest. The State Fair will pay transportation of contestants to and from the Fair at a rate which should cover your expenses, but does not pay for room and meals. If a contestant fills out expense blanks promptly at Syracuse, he should receive expense check before he leaves the Fair.

Contestants at Syracuse must be members of the State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, membership in which costs 50 cents a year. Non-members may join just before the contest at Syracuse. Mr. D. D. Cottrell of North Cohocton will again be in charge of the contest, assisted by Dr. H. H. Turner of Syracuse.

If you would like to have a copy of the rules governing the contest, we will be glad to send one as long as the supply lasts. Everything is all set and now it is up to you, so get out the horseshoes and sharpen up your aim.

Soil Mineral Colloids

SOILS, like human beings, must contain many chemicals in available form for quick use by the plant, if plants are to thrive. Every grower knows that the plant foods most likely to be missing in our soils are phosphorus, nitrogen, and potash. So he supplies these missing elements. But sometimes when the farmer knows that his soil contains plenty of phosphorus, nitrogen and potash his plants still refuse to grow. Why?

Scientists are learning that there are other elements that may be missing, and that often when these are supplied amazing results are secured. There is some interest now in a product called Soil Mineral Colloids. Colloids may be either minerals or proteins, quickly soluble in water, and with the property of remaining a long time in suspension, that is, they don't settle and are very easily and quickly available in this finely divided condition for plant use.

There is enough interest in colloids so that they are being tried in many farm localities throughout the United States. One advantage is that they are easy of application. They never burn plants no matter how much are used. They can be sowed with the crop, roots of transplanted plants can be soaked in a solution of them, or they can be put along the rows after the crop is planted or any time early in the season. It is not too late to try these colloids as a top-dressing or with cultivated crops this season. Then, if results justify, you will be ready for larger use next year.

GOODYEAR SMACKS RISING TIRE PRICES WITH SENSATIONAL NEW "R-1"



World's Biggest Tire-Maker Hits Value Bull's-Eye with Great New Tire for Millions of Car-Owners

YOU'VE been reading about soaring costs for weeks: labor—production costs—materials. Up, up, up go prices of almost everything you buy!

Months ago, Goodyear saw this coming—and tackled the problem with the resourcefulness and enterprise that made Goodyear the greatest rubber company in the world.

And today Goodyear meets the challenge of rising costs—right on the nose—with a big, handsome, tough, thrifty new tire AT THE PRICE YOU'RE USED TO PAYING: the sensational new "R-1"!

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THE PERFECT YEAR-ROUND BELT

GOODYEAR KLINGTITE BELTS *hug the pulleys, grip tight in any weather, minimum slip and stretch—no breaking-in necessary! Both endless and roll lots.*

MORE TRACTION—MORE PULL

GOODYEAR ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRES *give you 50% more traction! 100% more shoulder tread! 48% more rubber! 30% more draw-bar pull, proved in farm tests!*





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GOODYEAR BATTERIES' *new improved construction provides ample reserve power for all accessories, plus pep for all emergencies. Five styles, at prices for every purse.*



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GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

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This is just one example of Sheffield progress. But this one item helped to reduce transportation costs, and improve the handling of milk into the New York metropolitan market.

Sheffield is on the lookout, constantly, to make dairy farming a more profitable business. Sheffield inspectors are able to go directly to the source of production troubles—to help farmers improve quality and output of herds, and assist them in producing better milk.

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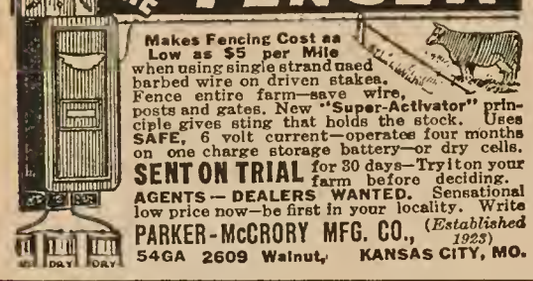


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WOOL IS HIGHER. For best price write and ship to LIVINGSTON'S, Lancaster, Pa.

GET *this silo at* TODAY'S PRICE!



If you'll need a silo next fall or a year later, now is the time to order it.

The cost of lumber, steel and labor has gone up and is going higher. Our prices are still the same but *subject to change without notice.* Order now and you get present low prices, taking delivery when you want it.

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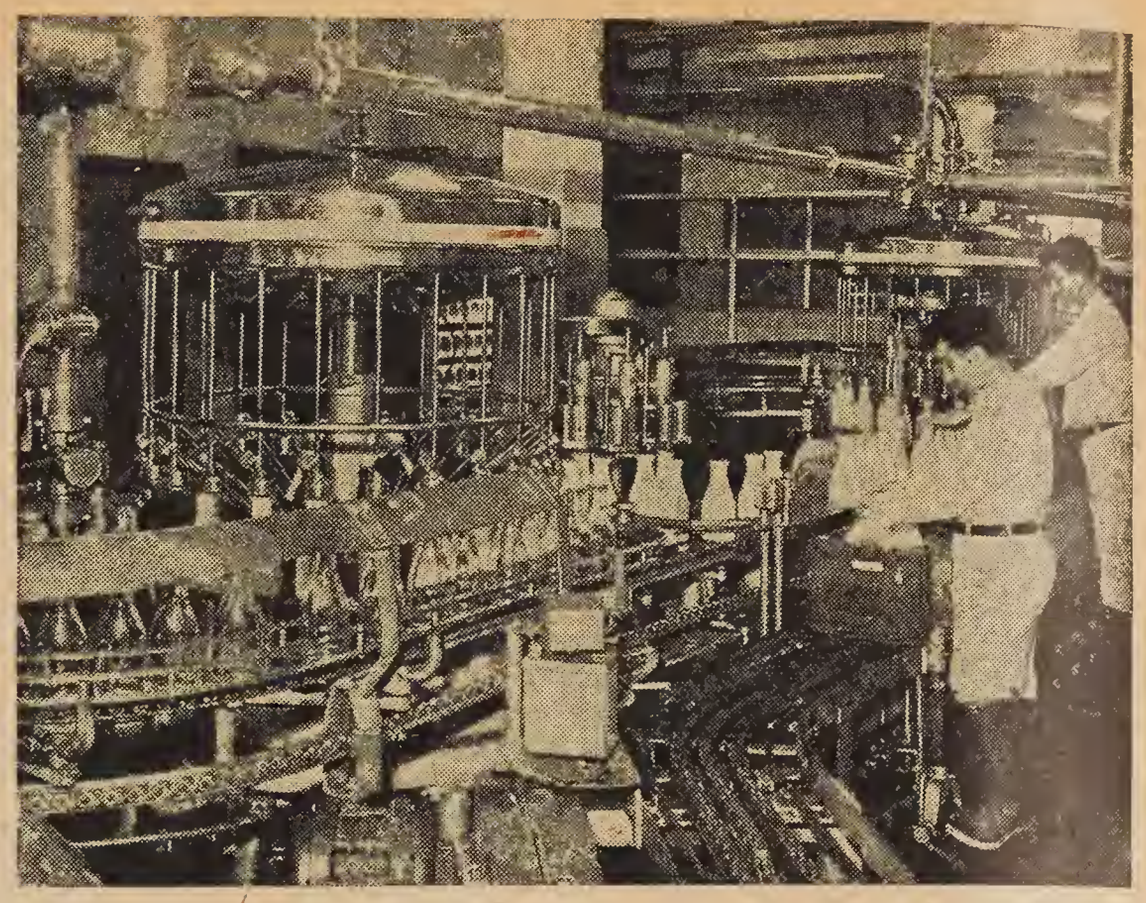
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Where MILK Goes 'Round and 'Round

By CHARLES DICKINSON *

THIRTEEN tons of milk roll along in a silver colored tank, riding behind a shiny cab and motor. And that's a lot of milk. Thirteen tons of steel or lead or coal would not surprise me at all, but thirteen tons of milk — think how many people are represented as consumers of just one tank truck load of milk. Twelve thousand quarts in one load — enough to supply a small city of fifteen to twenty thousand people. And from fifteen to twenty of these tank trucks are unloaded every day at each one of the many large pasteurizing plants in the metropolitan area.

A truck backs on to the unloading platform, which is part of a huge set of scales. The gross weight is recorded and, after removing a cover on the top of the tank, an agitator that looks like an outboard motor is lowered into the milk to mix it thoroughly. A sample is then taken to the laboratory where a record is kept of each truck load showing the butterfat, bacterial, and acid content. The valves at the bottom rear of the tank are then connected to the flexible pipes which start the milk on its trip 'round and 'round. Electric pumps force the milk from the tank truck through sanitary pipes to glass lined storage tanks on the top floor of the building. During warm weather, the milk must be cooled before going to the storage tanks and series of cooling units are arranged in such a way that the milk flows through these units before going to the storage tanks. When the truck is emptied, the tare weight is recorded so that the exact weight of the milk it held can be determined.

When the rest of the big city is sleeping, or dancing, or going to midnight shows, the pasteurizing plants are preparing for the "merry-go-round" of milk. Everything is in order from top to bottom of the three story building. White tiled walls and red tiled floors are as clean as a bright June sky. The men are ready; someone touches a switch; the valves of the storage tanks are opened and the milk starts moving — moving from those tanks right to Mrs. Norton's doorstep. The milk flows by gravity from the storage tanks to the regeneratives, where the cold milk is warmed to about ninety degrees by the hot milk coming through these same regeneratives from the pasteurizers. The warmed raw milk is then filtered and passes on through heaters which bring the temperature to 143 degrees. From the heater the milk flows to the holding tanks. These tanks are operated in series and the filling and discharging pipes and valves are controlled by a timing device which keeps a continuous flow of milk going through the holding vats at a speed which keeps every quart of milk at a temperature of 143 degrees for exactly thirty minutes. Now the milk is ready to go back to the regeneratives and we can look more closely at a unique device which is just one of the many money savers that have been developed in the dairy industry.

In a room entirely surrounded by heavy plate glass, there is a device which looks like a huge sheet of chromium-plated corrugated cardboard, standing in a chromium-plated trough. This is the "regenerative". Hot milk from the pasteurizer holding tanks flows in a steady sheet over the outside, while cold milk from the raw milk storage tanks flows through the inside coils. The temperature of the pasteurized milk is lowered and the temperature of the cold raw milk is raised by this process and the old scheme of killing two birds with one stone is put into practice.

From the trough at the bottom of the regenerative the milk is forced by air pressure through cooler units that lower the temperature to about thirty-five degrees, at which temperature it is held in thermos-type storage tanks. But it isn't held here long, for downstairs the bottle washing machines are busy keeping a continuous line of shiny, sterilized bottles travelling on the conveyor to the bottling machines. Here again it's hard to keep from getting ahead of our story. Before the pasteurized milk can be bottled, we must have bottles. So let's go out to the unloading platform where wagons and trucks have unloaded the cases of empty bottles collected on the morning routes. Automatic conveyors are in motion and the cases of empties are placed on these conveyors that travel past the bottle-washing machines.

* *This is Number Four of a Series of Articles on Milk Marketing.*

The man who places the bottles in the washing machine handles one hundred and twenty bottles per minute, and yet each bottle remains in the machine about sixteen minutes. As the operator takes the dirty bottles, two in each hand, from the cases and puts them in the holding cups of the washing machine, the empty cases travel on past him to a "tunnel" through which the cases travel and receive a bath.

A machine washes the bottles first through five different tanks of alkali solution, then a complete bath and brushing of the outsides of the bottles, and finally several rinsings which include a water spray in which each bottle is inverted over a nozzle. The bottles are scoured by water under high pressure from these nozzles. After the bottles are given a last rinsing with a chlorine solution, they are air dried and automatically placed right side up on the conveyor which takes them directly to the filling machines.

Now we have clean, sterilized bottles coming to the bottling machines, and washed cases travelling from the opposite direction to the bottling machines. The empty bottles march right into the claws of the filling machine which grabs them and starts a dizzy merry-go-round, filling the bottles all the while and passing the filled bottles on to a belt which takes them to the capper where dated label-caps are automatically put on while the bottles again go merrily 'round and 'round. In the case of hooded bottles, still another machine gives the filled, capped bottles another circus ride while the hoods are dropped over the tops of the bottles and a piece of wire is electrically welded to hold each hood in place. From the capper or hood-welding machines, the bottles come on a travelling belt to meet the empty cases arriving on the case conveyor. Here three men put the full bottles of milk into the empty cases just as fast as they arrive from the capping machines. Those three men have a tough job and if you don't believe it, try picking up from eighty to one hundred and twenty full quart bottles of milk every minute, turning them upside down for a final inspection and putting them in cases. That means these men are lifting from two hundred and forty to three hundred and six pounds every minute — or from seven to eleven tons of milk bottles every hour. Try it once, if it sounds easy.

The filled cases travel on to the storage rooms and loading platforms. Here the conveyors are arranged so that the filled cases can be sent in almost any direction. Morris has his truck backed up to the platform and right now the cases are travelling right to Morris' truck.



"I'll practice here where the water is shallow."

Even the Youngsters are FARMALL Boosters.

PHIL SHEPARD says he is the Youngest Farmall Owner. Is He?

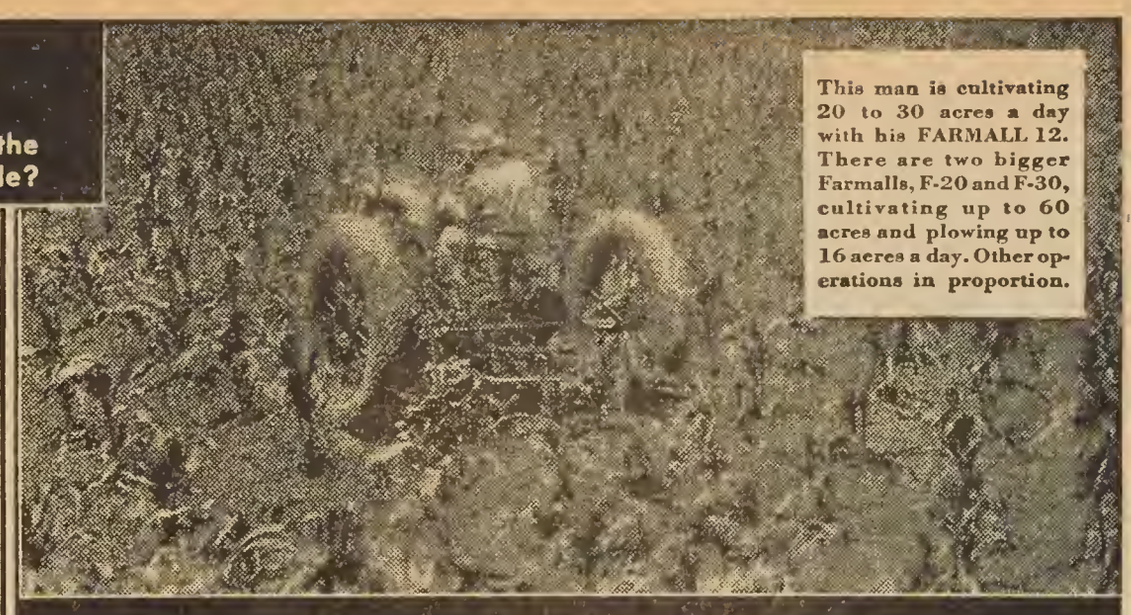


INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Gentlemen: I was reading in the farm papers about Russell Bredlow, Jr., and his tractor. I am younger than he. I have a Farmall 12. I am 12 years old. I got my tractor on my birthday, March 25, 1935. I have driven a tractor ever since I was 9 years old. My brother has a larger Farmall which is the oldest in the township. He is 15. Last year I helped my daddy put in 80 acres of corn. I did the disking and harrowing, and he followed up with the planter. I have two uncles who have an F-20 and one has a McCormick-Deering 10-20 also.

"A Good Farmall Booster,"
PHIL SHEPARD,
R. F. D. No. 1, Chillicothe, Ill.
c/o Flavel E. Shepard.





This man is cultivating 20 to 30 acres a day with his FARMALL 12. There are two bigger Farmalls, F-20 and F-30, cultivating up to 60 acres and plowing up to 16 acres a day. Other operations in proportion.

FARMALL 12... the *Modern* Way to Farm

for Any Man with Work for Two or More Horses

FARMALL farmers farm not only for profit but for pleasure. They work the easier, modern way to get the most out of every season and to save time for other things. The Farmall 12 may well be called the most useful tractor in the world. It is not only useful on hundreds of thousands of farms, small and large, but useful in *so many ways* on *any* farm. The Farmall 12 and the long line of Quick-Attachable machines built for this tractor provide a complete system of Farmall farming applying to all crops and all operations.

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At Left: Cutting a 7-ft. swath with the FARMALL 12 mower — 20 to 33 acres a day. Larger Farmalls cut 50 to 60 acres a day. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the long line of Quick-Attachable machines and the new tool-bar implements made for the FARMALL 12. On many of its jobs, this tractor operates on less than a gallon of fuel an hour. With the kerosene-distillate attachment, it uses the lower-priced fuels with unexcelled efficiency.

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ABSORBINE WILL RELIEVE THAT SPRAIN!



Horses like Absorbine—they *know* how fast it relieves inflamed tendons, swollen knees, ankles and bruised muscles and strains—takes away the pain—lets them work during treatment. Won't blister or remove hair. Economical because a little goes so far. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists.
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All orders carefully crated and filled with pigs that will please you.
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PIGS FOR SALE
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Pigs 6-7 weeks old ---------- $3.75 each
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Collies— Shep $5 — rat dogs $2 — cow-farm-rat dogs $1. MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

CATTLE

500 CHOICE HEREFORD STEERS 300 LBS. UP. T.B. tested. Truck or carloads. Your sort. Buy direct from owner. Also heifers.
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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *House Passes Relief Bill*

TUSSLE developed between President Roosevelt and House of Representatives over Relief Appropriation Bill, which calls on Congress to give President another blank check for 1½ billions of dollars. One group in House, which was against giving President free hand in spending huge sum now that emergency is past, was for earmarking about one-third of appropriation for roads, flood control, and Public Works Administration. Said Alabama Representative Starnes, leader of House revolt: "We do not want to see Federal money devoted to building up of State and city political machines."

Administration succeeded in getting its way, however, by promising everybody everything in way of funds for special projects. So spending is again to be at discretion of President, final House vote being 323 to 44. Bill is now before Senate.

House did make one change in bill which should help to correct present ridiculous situation. It passed an amendment to bill, forbidding keeping anyone on relief who refuses to take a private job offered him at the same or better pay.

SLANT: Everybody knows that relief is getting to be one of most popular rackets in this country, but Representative McReynolds of Tennessee tells a good story to prove it. He says that not long ago, two old colored women down his way went to get relief. Coming out of the relief station with their grocery baskets filled, one was heard to say to the other: "Ah jes' cain't reconcile dat mah pore husband is daid. He would have enjoyed dis heah relief so much."

■ *Hot Summer For Congress*

AFTER months of stalling around, Congress is settling down to spending summer in Washington. President's program for session has on it seven important legislative questions which are still to be acted upon. They include:

1. President's Court Reform Bill, which calls for packing of Supreme Court with 6 more Justices (5 now that Justice Van Devanter has resigned).
2. Slum clearance and low-cost housing.
3. Farm Tenancy, which aims to help tenant farmers to buy land through government financing.
4. National Planning, with creation of 7 "TVA'S", or regional planning and power authorities, to study and recommend control of water and soil resources, and production and distribution of public power.
5. Tax legislation to plug loopholes which allow people in upper brackets of income taxes to avoid or evade full payment of taxes.
6. Reorganization of executive branch of government.
7. President's recommendation for new NRA to establish minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

Senate Test of Court Reform Bill

Senate Judiciary Committee's unfavorable report on Court Reform Bill may soon reach Senate floor. Although general belief is that plan will be indefinitely postponed or dropped, President continues to press for it. While pleased with recent favorable decisions of Court, he says he does not want to trust the future to 5-4 decisions, and that he does not feel safe about what Court may do to other New Deal acts. He gave the idea that he will continue to press for action on his plan until all doubt as to constitutionality of all New Deal laws is removed, either by string of favorable decisions or by a packed Court.

SLANT: Justice Van Devanter's resignation from Supreme Court gives President chance to appoint a liberal Justice to bench. This will change 5-4 favorable decisions to 6-3, which should be enough to satisfy anyone. If President is not satisfied, it would seem that he is planning legislation of such doubtful constitutionality that it could only be stomached by a completely subservient Supreme Court of his own choosing.

■ *Steel War*

BLOODSHED, besieged factories, food smuggling and other signs of warfare mark stiff labor battle now being fought between C. I. O. (John L. Lewis' powerful Committee on Industrial Organization) and three steel companies—Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Inland Steel, and Republic Steel.



John L. Lewis, America's "strike king". Mr. Lewis is guiding spirit of powerful C.I.O. which is now fighting to organize steel workers.

Two companies have kept plants running, manned by workers who refused to strike. To protect them from strikers, men have had to be housed day and night in plants. Strikers picketing plants tried to starve out workers by blocking food for them, so companies attempted to send food through the mail. Post office refused to deliver packages, saying they were "irregular." In some plants, food was carried to workers by means of airplanes, which were shot at by snipers. Recently at South Chicago, Illinois, eight pickets were killed and others wounded in riot with police.

Sole bone of contention is refusal of steel companies to make written contracts. Wages, hours, and working conditions do not figure in fight, as these are same or better than those of companies with union agreements. Leading spirit on side of companies is farm-born Tom M. Girdler, President of Republic Steel Company. He has declared that rather than deal with labor leaders, he will quit business and go back to his apple orchard. However, both Mr. Girdler and strike leaders agreed to confer together at joint conference called by Ohio's Governor Davey.

While battle rages, new depression threatens steel producing area which was just beginning to feel prosperity once more. Retail dealers report sharp drop in installment payments on cars, radios, and refrigerators. Railroads serving section are having to lay off hundreds of men.

■ *Shades of Blue Eagle*

RESTORATION of old NRA, declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court, is seen in President's new proposal for Federal regulation of hours and wages. Bill embodying President's wishes has been introduced by Senator Black and Representative Connery.

New plan seeks to set up powerful 5-member Labor Standards Board, charged with duty of establishing and maintaining standards for wages and hours. It aims at outlawing "oppressive" labor practices, and would exclude from interstate commerce goods produced by children under 16 or in factories violating other standards set up by the Board. Unlike old NRA, which dealt with both labor conditions and trade practices in practically all business, new bill relates only to labor in interstate business or to business directly affecting interstate commerce.

Though terms of proposed law touch only part of workers, its principles are far-reaching and vast power is delegated to proposed Labor Standards Board. Union leaders are not whole-heartedly for new bill, because they do not want government to control labor.

SLANT: Farmers and their organizations also will look with suspicion on this proposed new NRA, not for what it actually plans to do at present but what it may force on nation later. Should this bill become law, it is within bounds of possibility that eventually even farm laborers will be under thumb of Federal government with respect to hours and wages, thus increasing production costs.

■ *Wheat Gets a Drink*

PRACTICALLY insuring a bumper spring wheat crop, "million dollar storm" was name given widespread rain in western United States wheat area on June 4 and 5. Good news to wheat growers, it likewise has happy sound to northern dairymen and poultrymen. For some months predictions of good prospects for milk and eggs next fall have been hedged with a big "IF", the possibility that Mother Nature might dish out another dry year. She threatened, but relented.

Favorable, too, is weather in corn belt. Moisture conditions are characterized as best in several years. Thought to be an all-time record, Argentine in one recent week shipped 6,948,000 bushels of corn to North America. Much of it will be eaten by northeastern cows and hens. Looks now like Argentine will have to hunt other markets next year.

Rain helped business, too. Farm implement dealers report business booming. Railroads look ahead to increased freight, and flour mills to more business. Even merchants figure, with good reason, that more crops and more work will mean more business for them.

SLANT: If favorable weather results in bumper crops of wheat and corn, look for new agitation for government crop control.

■ *Government Payroll Growing*

THERE are nearly 1½ million regular Federal government employees today — one out of every 80 citizens on Uncle Sam's payroll. This would seem enough to run any government, but along comes Senator Byrd of Virginia with statement that Federal employees are being added to government payroll at rate of 100 a day!

Federal Treasury ended first 11 months of this fiscal year with deficit of about 2¼ billions of dollars. Spending campaign continues despite President Roosevelt's plea for economy. Congress has got the habit and it's a hard one to break.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Farm Real Estate Values are Sound

Demand and prices for farm real estate in Northeast continue at steady pace with no tendency toward inflation or speculation, although farm income has staged strong comeback since depths of depression, according to president E. H. Thomson of Springfield land bank.

Although corporation values, as reflected by stock market prices, have climbed as much as 100% from 1933, farm values show less rise. Figures by U. S. Department of Agriculture show New Jersey and New Hampshire values up 4% in past two years; Maine and Connecticut up 3; New York and Rhode Island up 2; while Vermont and Massachusetts rose one. None are as high as 1920 or 1925.

Big Co-op Get-Together

Practical problems of northeastern farmers' co-ops will be basis for two-day conference of co-op leaders at Springfield, Mass., June 29 and 30, under auspices of Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Charles W. Holman of National Cooperative Council, Washington, and J. A. Coulter, treasurer of Dairymen's League, will discuss dairy situation, one of principal topics.

Other speakers are Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, S. D. Sanders, cooperative bank commissioner, Washington, and Charles M. Gardner of National Grange. Second annual session of its kind, this conference will include leaders of all farmers' co-ops and mutual insurance companies throughout New England, New York and New Jersey.

■ *Farm News*

Cows. Milk production in New York milk shed seems to have passed its peak and guess is that shrinkage from now on will be more rapid than usual. Pastures are good but feeding costs discourage heavy feeding. In New York, supply and demand have been in fair balance for the season.

New Jersey editor of *American Agriculturist,* Amos Kirby, who has recently been in five states—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and

New York — reported June 8 that milk production had dropped 12 to 15 per cent in last 10 days. Cows, he says, are losing flesh.

Hens. Hatcheries reported 6 to 9 per cent fewer advance orders for chicks on June 1 than a year ago. For the entire country, 28 per cent fewer salable chicks were hatched during May, New England showing biggest decrease — 62 per cent, and the Middle Atlantic States showing decrease of 31 per cent. Some hatcheries have closed for the season.

SLANT: Looks like short egg supply and good prices next winter.

Biggest northeastern poultry meeting of year is summer meeting of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council at New Brunswick, N. J., August 18 and 19. On 16th and 17th, officials and directors of cooperative associations handling poultry products will hold a two-day conference.

SLANT: NEPPCO, as it is popularly known, has accomplished real results. Deserves support of all northeastern poultrymen.

Marketing Agreement. On June 3, President signed marketing agreement act of 1937. When Supreme Court labeled AAA unconstitutional, there was confusion concerning inclusion of section on marketing agreements. New law removes that confusion. Marketing agreement is a voluntary contract between handlers of a particular commodity and Secretary of Agriculture. Perhaps biggest example in Northeast was Boston Milk Marketing Agreement, which many New England dairymen believed increased returns to milk producer.

■ *More Trouble in Europe*

SPANISH "little world war" took sudden turn for worse during past fortnight. Fleet of Spanish loyalist planes dropped bombs on German battleship, killing 23 German soldiers. Battleship was doing police duty in Spanish waters, as part of "Hands off Spain" committee's international patrol to cut off Spain from further outside help. Attacking planes claimed battleship fired at them, but Germans deny this.

Germany immediately paid back Spaniards. She sent squadron of warships to Almeria, Spain, shelled it unmercifully for half an hour, wrecking city and killing and injuring its innocent inhabitants. Both Germany and Italy have quit "Hands Off Spain" committee until they get guarantees that their warships will not be attacked while on patrol duty.

Great Britain has been working hard to patch up affair and get Germany and Italy back into non-intervention committee. British propose plan of safety zones in Spanish waters, with consultation between Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy (the four nations taking part in sea patrol of Spain) in event of another attack like recent one. Germany and Italy are against consulting; they want to be free to settle their own scores immediately. Said German Air Minister Goering: "When German blood has flowed, it cannot be made good with ink."

Inside Spain, war fury is unabated. Fiercest fighting continues around Bilbao, northern Spanish seaport.

■ *Sun's Light Blotted Out*

ON JUNE 8th, certain parts of world witnessed one of nature's most spectacular and impressive shows — total eclipse of the sun. To see it and learn what they could from it, scientists journeyed from all over world to South Pacific Ocean and Peru, where phenomenon was clearly visible for from 3 to 7 minutes.

Native Indians in Peruvian mountains were frightened to see sun's light blotted out, some fearing sun would be lost forever. As soon as moon's shadow passed and light returned, they rang church bells in gratitude.

SLANT: Science has made it possible for modern man to predict to the second these total eclipses, but anyone who has seen one can sympathize with Peruvian Indians who didn't know what it was all about. To our primitive ancestors, total eclipse must have seemed like end of world.

■ *Handful of Men Remain At North Pole*

FOUR MEN and a dog are housekeeping at North Pole, and will pass a whole year there. Russians are they, part of expedition which flew over Pole on May 21st and then landed on an ice floe. After installing comfortable camp, consisting of radio station, windmill, and a warm hut made of eiderdown canvas, all but four flew back home.

Men left at Pole are to make valuable scientific observations. Already, they are making more assured weather forecasts possible by sending data four times daily to Weather Bureau at Moscow, from where it is being distributed over whole world. To considerable degree, weather is made in polar regions.



—Thomas @ Associated Newspapers.

WELL, LOOK WHO IS HERE!

■ *Army Worms Coming Maybe*

MARCHING as to war this year is host of tree army worms, which may do a lot of damage before season is over. Their presence already has been noted in Southwest, and they may be expected in East where wet spring is providing ideal conditions for this pest.

Last outbreak of army worm was in 1914 and covered most of United States. Feeding close to the ground, on grass or young grain, army worms are often not very noticeable until they have made inroads upon grass. The caterpillar is striped and greenish in color, about 1½ inch long. It prefers grasses and grasslike grain, including small grain and corn. Sometimes it attacks alfalfa.

■ *How to Reduce Car Accidents*

AUTOMOBILES murdered 26 per cent more people during first quarter of 1937 than they did in same period in 1936.

One way, says Arthur W. Brandt, New York State Highway Commissioner, to stop crazy drivers is to build narrowest, crookedest, roughest roads possible. Other points in Commissioner Brandt's suggestions for safer driving are:

1. Removal to city of all road-side taverns and inns.

2. Policing of all roadstands to "prevent anyone who has had a drink from driving a car."

3. Periodic sanity tests for drivers, "to determine why a person, perfectly sane otherwise, immediately goes crazy when he gets behind the wheel of an automobile."

Good Books to Read

The Stone Field, *Martha Ostenso*

This is the story of "Jo" Porte, whose family works a modest "brush" farm, once part of the vast estate of the Hilyards, whose wealth is fast vanishing. Jo is a contemporary of the third generation of the Hilyards and falls in love with Roy Hilyard, the eldest son. The history of this romance is the story of the Stone Field, and through it all runs a pride in the soil and those who work it. — Dodd, Mead & Company, N. Y. $2.50.

The Abingdon Party Book, *Ethel Owen*

The answer to the hostess's problem of "something different" in the way of parties. Here are many suggestions, and sketches and illustrations throughout make clear the various ideas.—The Abingdon Press, New York, $1.00.

Good Movies to See

Wake Up and Live

Famous radio feud between Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie is carried on in this picture, full of smart dialogue, lilting tunes and variety entertainment.

Way Out West

Trials and tribulations of two tramps traveling the road, their mistake in delivering valuable property to wrong person and their comic efforts to retrieve it, form the basis of farcical story filled with comic nonsense and clever pantomine. Featuring Laurel and Hardy.

The Good Old Soak

Diverting little comedy of family life, with Wallace Beery, Janet Beecher, Una Merkel and Eric Linden.

Fifty Roads to Town

Good light entertainment for the family. Featuring Don Ameche, Ann Sothern, Slim Summerville.

Overflowing milk pails



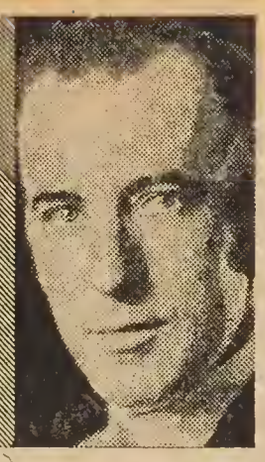
Spring is the season of overflowing milk pails. Every pound of this huge supply has to find an outlet. Months of planning must precede high production and months of selling must follow so that cash for the spring milk crop can flow back to the producer in an uninterrupted stream.

To help this along, Borden advertising and selling effort are aggressively pushing every opportunity to find and develop new markets for milk and milk products. Borden research is dedicated to increasing the usefulness of the nation's basic food.

In flush season and out, salesmanship and research are the twin forces that keep milk moving from farm to household.

Borden's 1857 — Borden — ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
1937 FOR 80 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN MILK

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

"GOD HELPS those who help themselves!

"You cannot expect the Creator to save the dairy industry if farmers fight among themselves."

So Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of Greece Community Church and chaplain of State Grange, said at a "Dairymen's Go-to-Church" service in the Methodist Church at Berkshire, Tioga County. Farm organizations of county participated.

Mr. Dean made direct reference to the Rogers-Allen milk law. "I am not aware of all of its technical details," he said, "and I am aware of the fact that it may not be the perfect milk law. I do believe, however, that it offers to dairymen an opportunity to work together for their own good. To me it seems the proper thing for dairymen of all shades of affiliation is to make the most of the law. If experience shows it needs changes and improvements they can come later.

"The dairy industry in New York State has lost a lot because farmers have been fighting among themselves. It can gain a lot if they will put an equal amount of energy and interest in cooperating. Just keep in mind that cooperation can solve a lot of problems; don't let anyone tell you differently."

* * *

Cherry Growers Organize

Five cents a pound is goal of growers of red sour cherries in Western New York, one of three or four principal cherry sections in country. For first time in years there is little carryover in frozen and canned stocks. Prices to growers have not been good in several years. Before the depression, in days of cold-pack boom, prices of six cents and upward were common. Then they dropped all the way to one and one-half cents.

Two years ago prices averaged two to two and one-half cents and last year most of crop moved at three cents. This season opened with processors uncertain, some offering four and some four and one-half cents. In each of Lake Ontario fruit counties committees were organized to study situation. A general committee was organized with Elmer Butts of Sodus as chairman and Frank Beneway of Ontario as secretary. This group said preliminary reports indicated total yield might be as low as 60 per cent of a normal crop.

Great question among New York cherry men centers around what will happen in Michigan. Any change in crop conditions in that state will have an important bearing on New York prices. Also, conditions affecting processing or marketing of Michigan crop may have effect here.

* * *

Exit Commission

There is no weeping because the New York State Perishable Fruit and Vegetable Commission has made its exit. Governor disapproved a bill extending life of commission and appropriating $20,000. He said its functions properly could be carried on by existing state agencies at Albany and Cornell. He pointed out that commission had been in existence more than four years and had expended $55,000. "Temporary commissions should not be permitted to continue indefinitely," he wrote.

Score in behalf of commission is about zero. When it was proposed by Senator McCall, New York Democrat, there was friendly interest among growers. Arguments in its favor were that it would solve problem of how to advertise and market state fruit. A majority of its members were named in Senate and Assembly, Governor naming two members. One of his first appointees, Walter R. Clarke of Milton, resigned after a few months. He had been secretary of commission. Apparently he was not in sympathy with certain methods or policies of the chairman. From that time on, growers frankly were skeptical that commission would amount to much.

Has Record of Failure

For three years commission introduced bills at Albany and they were lost. It did succeed in having its life extended, with appropriations. A year ago it decided vegetable industry ought to be investigated and had its name changed to include that industry.

My advice: Old Joint Fruit Committee of Horticultural Society and Farm Bureau Federation a decade ago did more for industry in two years than commission possibly could do. Committee was composed of growers responsible directly to growers. Its expenses were a few hundred dollars, but its work still returns big dividends. I think it time for Joint Fruit Committee to be revived to survey scene and its needs.

* * *

Backing for Institute

James G. Case of Sodus, Howard Reitz of Coldwater, Percy Morgan of Lewiston and Grant Hitchings of Nedrow have been elected as Western New York directors for New York and New England Apple Institute. A fifth is to be named from Orleans County. With present pledges at one cent per bushel totalling near $12,000, it is expected at least $15,000 will be raised this season in support of institute.

So far as one can gather at this season, there is going to be a large crop of apples and of most other fruits. This applies not only to New York but to all fruit sections. Appreciation of this, as well as record of institute in promoting sale of apples, should be reason enough for all growers affiliating.

* * *

Standardized Containers

Hearings on Docket No. 6 of Freight Container Bureau, American Association of Railroads, concluded this week. Docket included a list of standardized package and loading rules for fruits and vegetables. Railroads are revising these items in preparation for new schedule of freight tariffs. Bureaus Tariff 2 already is in effect in Central West. Tariff 1, which will cover Pacific States, is in last stages of preparation. Tariff 3, which will apply to East, is described as "well advanced."

Important thing for growers and shippers to know about these tariffs is that they will provide penalty charges when produce is packed in other than containers approved by the bureau. In the one zone where new rules are in effect, 20 per cent of freight rates is added on non-standard containers. At hearing in Rochester, A. P. Kivlin, assistant chief engineer of bureau, said provisions would be made to allow a "few experimental carloads" of new types of packages. Samuel Fraser of International Apple Association pointed out that eastern apple box is in a state of flux and eastern growers were not ready for too much restriction.

When Mr. Kivlin said bureau had been organized to reduce claims, Mr. Fraser pointed out that railroads did not reveal basis upon which claims are paid. "We don't know whether they are for damages due to use of present packages or whether they are rebates to certain shippers," he charged. Mr. Kivlin had mentioned claims based upon improper packages but was unable to shed any light on amount of claims based upon packages in use.



They drank milk at dairymen's go-to-church service at Berkshire, Tioga County. Read Skeff's notes for details.

Seated, from left to right: Rev. J. A. Hammond, pastor, Berkshire; Rev. Fred E. Dean, chaplain, State Grange; Rev. Wm. Heappes, pastor, Berkshire.

Standing, from left to right: Herman Porter, director, Dairymen's League; Alver Satterly, president, Berkshire local of League; George Duff, agricultural writer; Daniel Dean, potato grower; A. R. Blanchard, farm bureau manager, Tioga County.

THEIR DOUGHNUTS are *Tops!*

More Prize Winners in Grange Doughnut Contest



This 20-year-old girl carried off first prize in New Lebanon Grange doughnut contest. She is Miss Dorothy Chittenden, of New Lebanon. Besides being a first-class doughnut maker, Dorothy is active in all Grange work and President of her community's 4-H Club.

DOUGHNUTS, or friedcakes if you'd rather call them that, are pretty plentiful around the State right now. Grange women are busy making them for Subordinate Grange Doughnut contests, held as part of the big State Doughnut Contest sponsored jointly by *American Agriculturist* and State Grange.

Although the contest has been under way only one month, over 100 Granges have already tested their members' skill. Here are names of first-prize winners sent in since our last issue:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Alfred	Mrs. Bernice Luce
Broome	Deposit	Mrs. H. J. Atwood
Chautauqua	Centralia	Mrs. Leo James
	Chautauqua	Mrs. Harold Sweatman
	Sherman	Clara Casselman
	Union	Mrs. Winfield Sutton
Chenango	Coventry	Margaret L. Fletcher
	Sherburne	Mrs. Evan L. Wilcox
Clinton	Mooers	Mrs. Susie F. Parks
Columbia	New Lebanon	Miss Dorothy Chittenden
Delaware	Bloomville	Mrs. Leon Burdick
	Utsayantha	Mrs. William Beach
Dutchess	Arthursburg	Mrs. Fred B. Pulling
	Stanford	Mrs. Frank M. Barton
Essex	Ausable Valley	Elizabeth Ellsbury
	Reber	Gladys Maloney
Genesee	Corfu	Mrs. Wilbur Steiner
Greene	Echo	Mrs. Oscar Yeomans
	Greene Valley	Mrs. Edith Lucas
Herkimer	North Star	Mrs. Earl Brondstatter
Jefferson	Champion	Mrs. Bertha Wardell
	Kirkland	Bertha Handschuh
Lewis	Turin	Mrs. Lulu Adams
Livingston	Avon	Mrs. Clarence C. House
	Dansville	Mrs. John Forsythe
	Geneseo	Mrs. John Clarke
	Scottsburg	Mrs. John Putney
Montgomery	Mapletown	Mrs. Arthur Marble
	Otsquago	Ethel Lighthall
Niagara	Lockport	Mrs. J. Ward Gregory
Ontario	Hopewell	Mrs. J. R. Wooden
Orange	Hamptonburgh	Vertrees L. Ackerly
Otsego	Fly Creek Valley	Mrs. W. J. Ainslie
	Oneonta	Mrs. Lee H. Gonser
	Pierstown	May Wedderspoon
	Richfield	Mrs. Clarence Gage
Oswego	Mexico	Hattie Sharpe
Putnam	Mahopac	Ruth Cole
Rensselaer	East Greenbush	Mrs. Jennie Giachetta
	Taconic Valley	Mable Cleverley
Saratoga	Stillwater	Laura B. Putnam
Schuyler	Searsburg	Vera Baines
Schenectady	Glenville	Mrs. E. H. Grupe
Steuben	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Claude Jewell
	Savona	Mrs. Thomas Faucett
St. Lawrence	Hermon	Mrs. Frank Cook
	Lisbon	Mrs. Bert Nelson
	Macomb	Mildred Drummond
	Madrid	Mrs. Leslie E. Joyce
	Norfolk	Mrs. Francis L. Borrman
	St. Lawrence	Mrs. Herbert E. Fuller
Sullivan	Midland	Mrs. Laura Hill
	Shandelee	Mrs. Martha Westfall
Tioga	Acme	Mrs. Ralph West
Ulster	Highland	Mrs. Mabel Schneider
Wayne	Wolcott	Myrtle Lash

Pomona Prizes

We expect to publish in our next issue a complete list of prizes to be awarded to Pomona and State winners; also, more pictures of Subordinate Grange contest winners. Watch for these!



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JUNE 21

12:35—"Healthy Herds Make Larger Profits," George Pringle.
12:45—"The Oral Hygenist at Work in a Central School," Charlotte Letts.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

12:35—"A Pre-view of Fruit Prospects," S. R. Shapley.
12:45—"Dining Alfresco," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23

12:35—"Putting Pressure on Your Water System," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk). Arch D. Anderson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24

12:35—"Keeping Pullets Up to Scratch," M. E. Thompson.
12:45—(Farm Equipment Manufacturers).

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—"The Women's Corner," Aldena Langford.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "At Home Abroad," Rockland County 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, JUNE 28

12:35—"Quality, Not Quantity, the Keynote for Roughage," G. W. Salisbury.
12:45—"The WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred Crumb.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29

12:35—"When Summer Comes to the Dairy," C. W. Gerig.
12:45—"A Midsummer Day's Diet," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30

12:35—"Apples in a Class by Themselves," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), "The King is Dead — Long Live the King," Halsey B. Knapp.

THURSDAY, JULY 1

12:30—"A Campaign in the Apple Orchard," J. A. McKee.
12:45—Future Farmers' broadcast.

FRIDAY, JULY 2

12:30—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Harriet Haynes.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 3

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Mapping Out the Summer," Melby Brady.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Federal Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Mass.

Milk Co-ops Organize Under Rogers-Allen Law

ON May 29, representatives of 29 of New York's dairy co-ops met in Utica to organize under provisions of the Rogers-Allen Law. The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., is name of the new organization. On June 8 another meeting was held to complete the organization. Homer H. Rolfe of Ogdensburg was elected chairman of the first meeting and served the later meeting as chairman, in the capacity of president of the new organization.

On May 29 a Charter of Incorporation was approved unanimously at the morning session. This charter provides for the formation of a "co-operative non-stock dairy corporation for the mutual help of its members, not conducted for profit, for the purpose of assisting its members by performing services connected with the production, manufacture, preservation, drying, canning, storing, handling, utilization, marketing, or sale of dairy products produced by the members of the constituent corporations which in turn are to be members of (the) corporation.

"To act as a producers' bargaining agency with all the functions, powers, and duties, expressed or implied, in or under the provisions of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1937 (Rogers-Allen Law).

"To act as a common or joint marketing agency of the members of said corporation."

At the afternoon session discussion centered on By-Laws of the newly formed corporation. A committee appointed at a meeting in Utica on May 14 (see *American Agriculturist* of May 22, page 14, "Dairying Not Going to the Dogs") had drafted a set of By-Laws and with a few minor changes and amendments, these were approved.

A Board of Directors of fifteen members was elected. Upon adjournment of the meeting of delegates, Board of Directors met to organize. Homer Rolfe was elected president, Leon Chapin vice-president, J. C. Treat secretary, and H. H. Evans treasurer of new corporation. These officers, with E. H. Skillman of Smithville Flats, make up the Executive Committee. Members of Board of Directors are: E. H. Skillman, Smithville Flats; Harold H. Evans, Hamilton; J. C. Treat, Honeoye Falls; Ralph M. Norton, Boonville; Lynn Maynard, Philadelphia; F. H. Childs, Amsterdam; Warren Davey, Coventry; George A. Fitch, Lowville; Joseph R. Humphrey, Holland Patent; A. C. Bardin, West Winfield; Alfred J. Williams, Franklinville; Homer H. Rolfe, Ogdensburg; Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn; J. A. Coulter, Watertown; Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor.

On June 8 the same group met to complete the organization of the Bargaining Agency and to pass on amendments to the charter and by-laws in order to comply with legal requirements. Following the business session, sixteen co-operatives signed the by-laws and become affiliated as members of the Bargaining Agency. Delegates present representing other co-ops signified their intention and willingness to sign the by-laws and become members, but were prevented from doing so either because they lacked contracts with their members or because their Board of Directors had not yet met to sanction this membership in the Bargaining Agency.

Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State, was called upon to give his views of the bargaining set-up and he said, in part, that the governor and the legislature had indicated their support of this Agency and that every good citizen in New York State was anxious to see this new organization succeed. He went on to state that a great deal of work was necessary in order to acquaint farmers with the possibilities of the Bargaining Agency and that it was up to the group present to go out and inform the farmers in their territories of what was being done. With their whole-hearted support, he felt that all the dairymen shipping milk to the metropolitan market could be brought together for the benefit of themselves and New York State's great dairy industry.

The organization of this new co-operative corporation is the first step in a move that will have far reaching effect upon New York's two billion dollar dairy industry. At these organization meetings, delegates were present representing more than half of New York State's milk producers. The sincere desire of the delegates to work together for the common good of all milk producers was apparent from the start. The dairy farmers now have the *means* to work together for the betterment of the dairy industry.

It was pointed out by several of the delegates that nothing could be done by the Bargaining Agency in the way of setting prices or stabilizing the milk market until a very large majority of all producers shipping milk to the metropolitan market were members of the Bargaining Agency through their own co-ops.

Price Fixing and Production Control

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN a recent article, I called attention to a new school of thought along the lines that milk prices should be set so as to yield the farmers enough income to support a proper standard of living. Nobody can quarrel with this reasonable humanitarian objective. How to accomplish this desirable result is a real problem.



Leland Spencer

It may mean little to say that this idea of price is contrary to, or at least different from the principles of economics which have been generally accepted in the past. The generally accepted idea has been that the purpose of price is to maintain a proper balance between uncontrolled supply and demand, whether or not this price yields what we consider a proper standard of living. This latter philosophy of price, as applied to fluid milk, was lost sight of by many, and consciously put aside by others, when price fixing by public authorities was adopted in New York and other states, and by the federal government, a few years ago. The undisputed aim of price fixing was arbitrarily to lift the returns for milk so as to relieve the economic distress of dairymen.

This seeming violation of the best-known law of competitive economics was justified as a temporary expedient in 1933. For a time, it was possible to lift milk prices arbitrarily above the competitive level because most elements of the industry were disposed to cooperate, and because, as usual, production or supply did not respond at once to the encouragement offered by the higher prices. However, without effective means of restricting the production or supply of milk, the margin between the competitive level of prices and actual returns to dairymen gradually lessened during the four years of price fixing by the state.

Without doubt, the surplus of milk in recent months has been greater because the favorable results of price fixing during 1933-1936 encouraged farmers to raise more heifers and add more cows to their herds. In other words, dairymen of the New York milk shed are now paying back some of the extra money they received for milk during the first years of price fixing. It cannot be otherwise, unless effective control of milk production for the market is applied. Practical effective means of production control have not yet been developed, nor can they be without great effort over a considerable period of time. Further, it may be seriously doubted whether such control would be good public policy or acceptable to the dairy farmers of the milk shed.

It is true that supplies of milk and cream for New York and other markets have been restricted to some extent by sanitary requirements, base ratings, and refusal of plant operators to take on new producers. From 1925 to 1930, New York farmers received considerably more for cream because of requirements enforced by the New York City Department of Health. By restricting supplies also, the tariff has increased the farmers' income from butter and all dairy products. However, it is a far cry from such special means of limiting supplies to complete control of milk production for any market.

The point I wish to make is that arbitrary lifting of returns for milk, through price fixing by public authority or otherwise, is impossible without complete and effective control of production; and even if such control were desired, it is only to be found "at the end of a long hard row."

Old Potatoes About Done

Potato deal has definitely swung to the southern crop as old supplies approach vanishing point. New potatoes now constitute bulk of supply and for first time in years old potatoes are retailing in market at higher prices than new potatoes.

New potato deal is not starting off under as favorable a condition as had been expected. Prices for early potatoes were high and digging has been rushed with result that markets have become over-supplied and prices have dropped to very low levels. Prices are so low in Alabama that Government has entered deal and purchased 200 cars for relief. Open market touched low of 70 cents per bushel. Eastern Shore and Carolinas are facing serious drought. Situation is such that drought or rains will throw yields one way or the other. Crop now is at critical stage and growers alarmed over outlook. Another week of drought would cut yields by possibly 3,000 cars, while rains might step up total tonnage by same amount. Drought means higher prices; rain, possibly continued low prices. —*Amos Kirby.*

Milk Prices

Sheffield Producers. As previously announced, base price to Sheffield Producers for May milk was $1.50 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. For June milk, Sheffield price will be $1.40. Last year price for June milk was $1.58½.

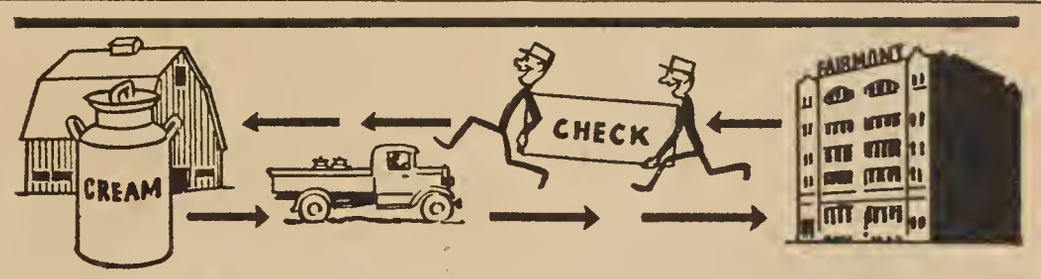
Dairymen's League. Dairymen's League members will get an average return of $1.44 for 3.5, Grade B milk, delivered during May. This includes an average plus differential of 15 cents a hundredweight. Price is 14 cents below April price of $1.58. Net pool May price for non-volume plants is $1.29, which is 10 cents below net pool price for non-volume plants in May 1936, which was $1.39.

Something New at State Fair

(*Continued from Page* 5)

kind in the world. We have heretofore been handicapped because of housing conditions, but that situation is now conquered, because we have had confidence enough in the agriculture and industry of this State and nation to borrow and set up an exposition plant with over four million dollars in permanent construction. Whether that confidence in our agriculture and in industry is justified or not depends upon you, the citizens of this State and section.

You can help both by exhibits and attendance. It should be an honor to grow and exhibit products for the New York State Fair. Premiums are liberal. There is a chance for everybody who makes a real effort to obtain some kind of a premium. But more than that, one who struggles for an ideal product gains something in education and satisfaction that cannot be measured in any material thing like a premium. So I hope that you are making your plans now to take a personal interest in the exhibits at the New York State Fair. More than this, I hope you are planning now to set aside Fair week, September 5-11, to take your family to the Fair. Come for not one day but several, in order to give yourselves not only a vacation, which I know every farm family needs, but also to seize the opportunity which the Fair offers to resell yourself on the agriculture of this great State and section in which we are privileged to live.



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	"A" Mating	"AA" Mating	"AAA" Mating
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S. C. Brown Leghorns			
White & Barred Rocks	6.25	7.00	8.00
White Wy., S.C., Bl. Minorcas			
New Hampshires, R. I. Reds	6.25	7.00	8.00
Buff Orpingtons			
White & Black Giants	7.25	7.75	8.50

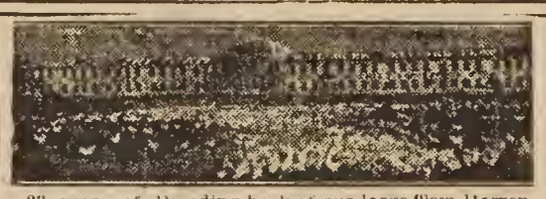
Above prices for each 100 chicks. Add 50c to price for orders of less than 100 chicks.
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LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS	6.50	32.50	65.00
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Only $6.00 PER 100 for White Leghorns
20th CENTURY CHICKS
Why gamble when you can get 20th Century Chicks at such low prices. SEXED chicks, pullets or cockerels, at lowest prices in all 18 breeds. Get Free catalog and money saving price list today. 20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.



23 years of Breeding back of our large Tom Barron White Leghorns. We have 4000 old breeding hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks from these large hens at $8. per 100. We hatch from our own eggs only.
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Box A, PORT TREVORTON, PA.



HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS	100	500	1000
	$6.00	$30.00	$60.
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.

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We specialize in Sexed Chicks. Our sexers are good. Our prices are in line at all times, and we usually have some unequaled bargains.

WRITE FOR ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES AND BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE.

ATZ'S MAMMOTH HATCHERIES - Box 18, HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Summer Notes

By J. C. HUTTAR

EVERY once in a while I hear someone say "Eggs are cheap in summer because they're so plentiful but in winter they are scarce and high."

That situation is gradually being reversed. In September fresh eggs are now generally scarcer and higher in price than in December. In August they are scarcer and higher than in January, and July shows the same differences compared to February. This is especially true of very fine quality eggs. It is true that poor eggs, even though they are "so-called" fresh, are in ample supply in the summer, but they must compete in price with April and May stored eggs which look pretty nice in July and August. That isn't true in the winter. The best storage eggs are gone by October.



J. C. Huttar

To take advantage of the good prices in the summer, therefore, the eggs must be good. Producers must guard their market eggs against intense heat.

Summer Markets

Another thing that changes in the summer is the routine of eggs from the farm. Many of the eggs which are shipped to New York or other large wholesale markets from September until July are sent direct to summer resorts in July and August. This is just one of the things which egg buyers here in New York have learned and one reason why they feel Nearbys are not reliable. Some buyers will make it a business to get other eggs even when they will admit that Nearbys are a better buy. That's because they know they can get the other eggs at all times whether production is low or high and regardless of whether summer resorts are open or closed. When conditions in the business of producing eggs get a little better and you don't have to get every possible half cent out of the eggs to keep the feed bills paid, it will be well to remember that it pays best the year 'round to ship to New York. This is especially true if you have to ship there most of the year.

Washing Eggs

It is not a good idea to soak market eggs in water in any month in the year, but to do it in the hot weather is very bad. It's the quickest way to spoil a good reputation.

Of course, I know that some eggs are dirty when produced and gathered. I've produced enough eggs and tried enough schemes to avoid this to know that some of the eggs will be stained or dirty in spite of everything. I also know that these eggs must be cleaned before they are marketed. But there are several ways to "skin a cat." A small knife will remove a lot of the dirt quickly. The rest can be removed with a slightly damp cloth and some cleanser.

This washing problem is not too serious when you realize that there aren't so many people actually soaking eggs any more. But it is still bad enough for those that are washed. Then we must never forget that they are Nearbys, too, and will be mixed in with the unwashed ones. This just adds to the buyer's uncertainty in buying Nearbys.

Summer Prices

Every poultryman who has had the nerve and the money to hang onto his hens this long is probably scanning the horizon anxiously for signs of higher egg prices and lower feed costs. I'm no feed man, so I guess I better skip that side of it right away. It's tough enough to try to figure out what is going to happen in your own business.

In the immediate future there doesn't appear much likelihood of change. The U. S. Government is now buying Western eggs to keep prices from going lower and egg consumption isn't heavy enough to force the price higher. The best white egg trade can now draw its supplies from the Pacific Coast as well as the East coast and some from the Middlewest. For three months most of the eggs from the West Coast have gone into cold storage. Now, however, the cooperatives and others who handle these eggs are anxious to move them into consumption.

Summer prices will be controlled by summer consumption. It looks as if production will be the same or a little heavier than a year ago. If prices are to be as good, consumption must improve. We all hope that retail prices are kept in line with wholesale values in order to accomplish this.

Control of pullorum disease in poultry is discussed in Cornell leaflet 337-A. For a copy, write to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.



Spots are being taken off these eggs by emery cloth attached to a rubber sponge. If eggs are too spotted to respond to this treatment, a damp cloth and scouring powder are the next step. If eggs are so dirty that they must be soaked, use them up at home. If shipped to market, they deteriorate rapidly and hurt the reputation of all Nearby eggs.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Henyard Notes

By L. E. WEAVER

Lawn Clippings for Hens

WE HAVE a large lawn and it usually falls to my lot to mow it. This spring with all the rain it has been a real job. It grows too fast. Of late I have been mowing it in sections and then raking up the grass with a lawn sweep and giving about a half bushel a day to the hens. It may be all imagination, but it seems to me that the hens have become more alert and active, more keen for their feed. Professor Hurd of Cornell, in discussing ways of keeping up production during hot weather, states that "The daily feeding of small amounts of fresh green food stimulates consumption of feed." It is too early to know if this is going to result in more eggs, but I am expecting it will.



L. E. Weaver

Perhaps Johnny Huttar, across the page, will jump on me for suggesting lawn clippings for hens. I know it will put more color into the yolks of the eggs. I am sure that *in small quantities* of clippings there is not enough extra coloring matter to do any damage to egg prices, and I am quite sure even a little fresh green grass will do the birds a lot of good. The point is, just don't overdo it. Be moderate.

* * *

Skimmilk a Great Aid

Milk is an appetizer. By that I mean that with milk in the ration hens eat more grain and more mash. They lay more eggs and they keep in better trim. If one can buy it by the can, it is usually cheapest to give liquid skimmilk. Ten quarts a day to a hundred hens is the usual recommendation. Lacking liquid milk one has two other choices—the condensed or paste form and dried milk. The latter may be mixed in water to make a satisfactory liquid milk. Feed the paste form as it comes from the barrel. The hens will not eat it dry. I have tried them out on it. Recently I heard of a new commercial product that sounds very good to me. It is called "green buttermilk" and is a mixture of paste buttermilk and dehydrated green feed. Sometime soon I am going to discuss some interesting results of experiments with dehydrated grass for hens.

* * *

Broody Hens

The geneticists say that a hen inherits the urge to become an incubator. They rather suspect that surrounding conditions may have some influence in causing the broody genes to take effect. Warm weather for instance. At any rate, if a hen has not received from her parents the genes for broodiness she will never go broody no matter what her surroundings may be. But if she *has* inherited them, she still might not go broody as long as conditions were not favorable. Ordinarily one gene is enough to produce a given result. For instance the type of the comb or the color of the feathers may depend upon a single gene being present. With broodiness it is different. Two genes are required, and they are not alike. One strain of birds may be saturated with the No. 1 type of gene for broodiness yet the birds will not go broody. Another strain may be non-broody yet carry the No. 2 type of gene. When the two strains are crossed the offspring may carry both of these "complementary" genes and then there will be plenty of broodiness. This is the explanation of the increase of broodiness in crossbreds.

At this time of the year broody hens may become an increased problem. The solution is to shut up the hen the first night she stays on the nest. Give her an airy, slatted or wire-bottomed coop, feed her well with moist mash, give her plenty of water. She will soon be over her broodiness and back into laying.

* * *

Pullorum Disease is Still with Us

Between July 1935 and June 1936, the Veterinary College at Cornell examined sick or dead chickens from 2370 farms. There were 7400 birds. In chicks under 3 months of age pullorum disease was by all odds the most frequently found. It was present on 321 farms. Its closest rival was coccidiosis, but both the acute and chronic forms together only came to 88 farms. That is really surprising, and inexcusable too. It is not surprising to find range paralysis for we don't know the real cause of this trouble, and so we can't give very good directions for control. But we do know the whole story about pullorum. We know how to keep away from it a hundred per cent. Every spring the poultry papers over and over repeat the story of pullorum-clean chicks, yet people will go ahead and take a chance. I can't work up a great deal of sympathy for them when they have to take their losses in dead chicks and runty pullets.

* * *

Poultry Disease Work to Have Enlarged Quarters at Cornell

Foundations are nearly completed for a new building for the Veterinary College at Cornell. It was a pleasure to learn from Dr. W. A. Hagan, dean of the college, that in this new building the first floor is to be given over largely to poultry disease work. A large, well-lighted, tile-floored laboratory will be used for diagnostic work. Smaller laboratories will provide space for the preparation of vaccines and so on.

Poultrymen who, in the past, have brought sick birds to the Veterinary College and have carried them up three flights of stairs, and then may have had to stand around while they waited for their turn to come, will appreciate these new quarters no less than will the doctors themselves. There will be no long climb. The waiting may be done in a pleasant room with chairs and perhaps the latest copy of *Life*.

It is indeed gratifying to note such recognition of the growing importance of poultry in this state.



"Somebody give me a light."

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. 26 years shipping highest Quality Chicks. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our Catalogue. It's free.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn



BUY JUNE CHICKS — Autumn Egg Prices Higher
Supplies of poultry and eggs this winter will be 12% to 15% below normal. Prices to consumers will be higher. The far-sighted farmer will be sure to get June chicks this year. Feed will be plentiful in summer. Prepare for winter demand. Kerr Quality Chicks are blood-tested. Strain developed in 29 years of breeding.
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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for new 1937 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.50	12.50	25.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From large size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks from bloodtested, free range healthy, vigorous selected stock. At $7.00 per 100, $33.50 per 500, $65.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
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MAPES POULTRY FARM
CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production—make profits sure.
RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.
Get our folder and Prices at once.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns — CAN SHIP AT ONCE. CASH OR C.O.D. 1937 CIRCULAR FREE.

100% live del. post paid.	100	500	1000
Grade AA English Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

H. Mix $5.50. All free range 2 & 3 yr. old Blood-Tested Breeders. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS
Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds $7.-100; H. Mix $5.50. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 Cat. with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.			

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

KELLERVILLE NEW LOW PRICES.
Large Type Leg. & B. Rocks, $6. N. H. & R. I. Reds, $6.50; Parent Stock Bloodtested. 28 years hatching experience.
W. A. LAUVER, Box C, McAlisterville, Pa.



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Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.50	32.50	65
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70

Heavy Mixed, $5.50 per 100; Light Mixed, $5.00 per 100. All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. & carefully selected. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct or write for catalog giving full details of our breeders.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Mln.	7.00	35.00	70

Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or COD. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
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Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Baby Chicks Reduction in Price!
BABY CHICKS.... $8. PER 100
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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters.
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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. These calves are from some of our great producing cows. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lb., butterfat 482.7 lb., 3.5 test.
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Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst
almost all white, ready for service.
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This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.
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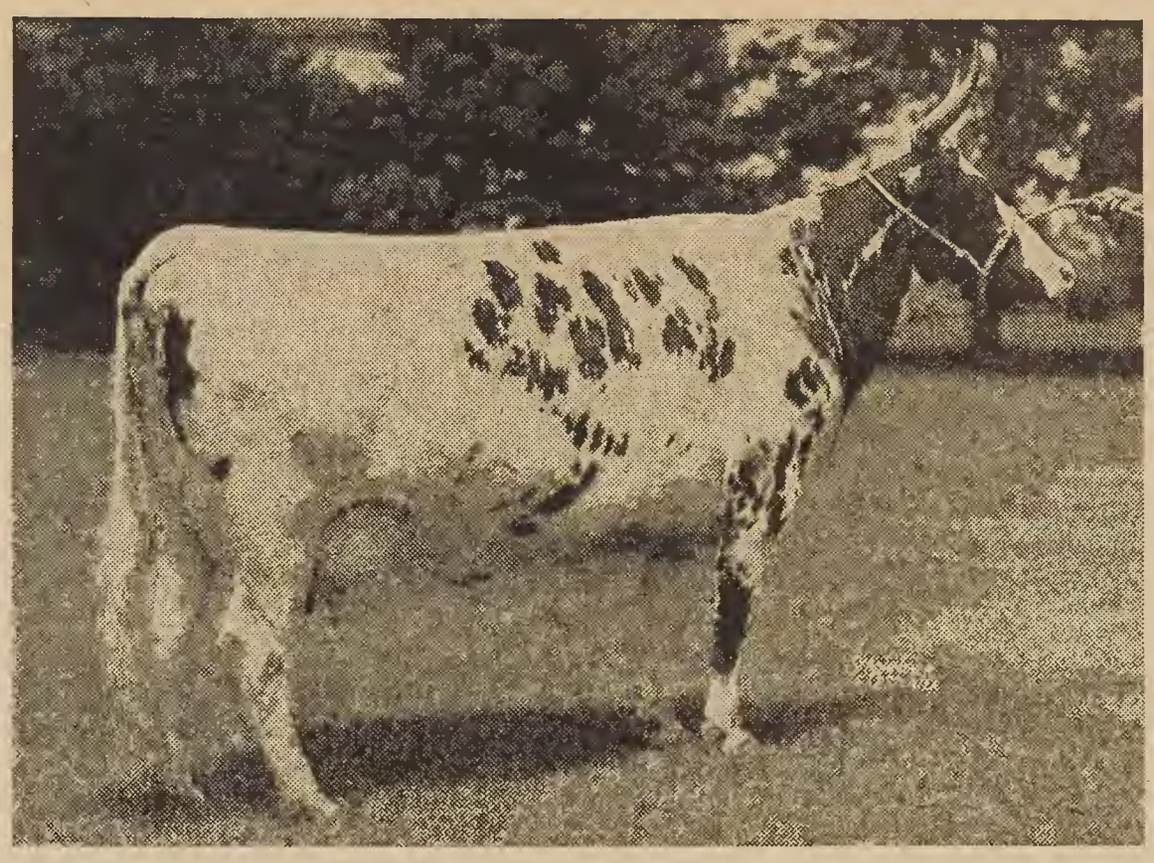
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HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, BORN DEC. 15, 1936
Proven sire, 5 daughters excelled dams by 702 lb. milk, 30 lb. fat.
Proven G-sire 10 daughters excelled dams by 1766 lb. milk, 56 lb. fat.
Dam CTA record at 4 yrs. 13178 lb. milk, 435 lb. fat.
G-Dam CTA record 17942 lb. milk, 586 lb. fat.
A richly bred bull of Carnation breeding.
Fine individual, light in color.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

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Carnation Inka Ormsby Perfection, most famous Carnation bred bull ever used in an Eastern Herd. His sire, Matador Segis Ormsby, has more daughters above 1,000 lbs. butter than any sire in the history of this or any breed, including the new world record combined milk and butter producer.
His dam is the highest testing (4.7%) 1,000 lb. butter cow in yearly work in the world.
CALVES FROM THIS SIRE NOW FOR SALE.
ELLIOTT SPRINGSTEAD, Cobleskill, N. Y

Herd Sire Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782
His Sire has 23 daughters that average 15150 lbs. milk, 560 lbs. Fat, test 3.7%, Class C, at average age of 3½ years. Dam has 18477 lbs. milk, 711.6 lbs. fat, test 3.9%, Class C.
Bull calves from high record C.T.A. Dams.
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Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, ELMIRA, N. Y.

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat.
Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLDDD TESTED.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.



Ash Grove War Lass, an outstanding daughter of Ash Grove Man O' War, that was purchased for $530 by Ralph E. Lewis of Mooers, New York, at the recent New York Federation Clubs Sale.

Barnyard Gossip

Recent Ayrshire Sales

New England Ayrshire Sale. Forty-two animals averaged $171.07 at recent New England Ayrshire Sale. Top price was brought by a five year old cow, Bois de la Roche Ruby 11th, and her three weeks old heifer calf. J. W. Alsop of Wood Ford Farm paid $650 for her.

Prior to sale, cattle were classified and judged by Jack Lindsay of Lippitt Farm, Rhode Island, who gave championship to cow which later topped sale.

Sale committee was: J. J. Anderson, Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.; R. S. Sagendorph, Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass.; and Cornell A. Green, Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt.; together with W. A. Kyle, secretary of the club.

Strathglass-Strathaven Sale. Mrs. E. R. Fritsche of Douglassville, Pa., paid $525 for Greenan Aida 4th at recent Strathglass-Strathaven sale, which was top price. Eleven imported heifers, selected in Scotland by John Cochrane, were a feature and brought average of $382. Among heavy buyers were Charles Rodriguez of Vista Grande Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y.; Maurice Benson, Lebanon, N. H.; Dr. N. B. Steward, Laurel, Maryland.

New York Ayrshire Federation Sale. At Ash Grove Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., an average price of close to $200 a head was realized. Nine cows in milk, over two years old, averaged close to $300; 12 bred heifers, $197.91; 6 open heifers, $140; 5 heifer calves, $130; 2 bulls, $133.

Top price was $530, paid by Ralph Lewis of Mooers, N. Y., for five year old cow Ash Grove War Lass. (See picture). Second high animal was Ash Grove Ultra Spot. She went to Strathaven Farms, Goshen, N. Y., for $425. Heavy buyers were L. A. Wollaver, Mohawk, N. Y.; L. L. Grow, representing Colonel Teall of Little Falls, N. Y. Committee in charge of sale was Lyle Arnold, Canandaigua; Robert Squires, Massena; C. B. Musgrove, Gloversville; John Cochrane and James Cochrane, Bath, N. Y.

* * *

Jersey Club President

Senator Perry B. Gaines of Carrolton, Ky., was elected president of The American Jersey Cattle Club at 69th annual meeting of members of this national organization of Jersey cattle breeders held at Springfield, Mass., June 2, and attended by Jerseymen from all over the country.

Lewis W. Morley, executive secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City, reported an increase of 5 per cent in membership of Club over preceding fiscal year, with total membership largest in history of Club.

* * *

Summer Sheep Day

Attention of New York State sheep breeders is called to the Cornell Summer Sheep Day, to be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, June 26. Included in the program will be a report of experimental and extension sheep work at the university, an exhibit of internal parasites of sheep with a discussion of their control by Dr. D. W. Baker of the Veterinary College, and a trip to the sheep farm in the afternoon. On the latter trip a sheep dipping and drenching demonstration will be given. Prof. John Barron will discuss pastures and pasture management and those attending will have an opportunity to see various temporary forage crop plots maintained by the university.

Visitors can bring their own lunch and eat at tables which will be provided in the stock judging pavilion, or they may secure it at the various cafeterias on the campus.

It is expected that the Shropshire Breeders' Association will hold a short business meeting some time during the day.

$25.00 - HEIFERS - $25.00
Holstein-Friesian
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Sired by "Royal Creator," his dam 1108 lbs. yearly Butter Record. Also maternal brothers to "Dunloggin Elnora," National Champion Show Cow.
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PARTNERS WANTED
to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.
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Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited — Negative
Bulls one month to serviceable age from HIGH RECORD Advanced Register dams. Sons and Grandsons of May Royal's Holliston, 53 A.R. daughters and grandsons of Langwater Valor, 46 A.R. daughters. Prices reasonable.
Also a few choice heifer calves.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

-- FOR SALE --
Ultra Monarch of Vallyvu, 163674
U.S.D.A. Proved Sire, 305 day records, 2 time milking 17 daughters average 408 lbs. fat. Best daughter produced 585.6 lbs. fat as senior 2 yr. old, and 4 daughters produced over 400 lbs. fat as 2 yr. olds. Good service condition, easily handled. Complete pedigree and price on request.
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BARGAINS ON SUPERBLY BRED BULL CALVES UP TO FOUR MONTHS OLD. WILL LET OUT ON LEASE PLAN IF DESIRED.
WE USUALLY HAVE AVAILABLE A FEW "TDP NOTCH" REG. CDWS TD OFFER.
Accredited and Approved Bangs Free Herd No. 360.
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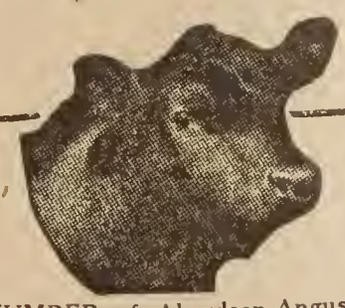
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Have D.H.I.A. records on three direct dams.
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FOR SALE — ALL AGES — 16 HEAD
2 YR. OLDS DUE IN MAY.
Accredited—Blood Tested. $150.00 per head—for lot.
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AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
DUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
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We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.
We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.
Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
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FOR SALE—
Five Head of Jerseys
THREE CDWS AND TWO YEARLINGS. ALSO HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
1 yearling bull, 4 young bred cows, 2 yearling heifers.
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Born Aug. 1, '33. Now giving 45 lbs. daily with 2nd calf. Sire, Royal Dairyman No. 1525650, who is out of Brookside Hester No. 1061561, record 17984.5 lbs. milk and 627.2 fat, who is maternal sister to Butter Girl, 20325.8 milk. Also a few females, all ages. Herd clean T.B and Bang. If interested come or write.
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Northern New York and Canadian
COWS
Also 1st cutting Alfalfa, Oat Straw, and Timothy and Clover mixed.
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60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.
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You are cordially invited
TO INSPECT OUR SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PUREBRED PERCHERON FILLIES AND MARES IN FOAL WHICH ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, MARCH 10, 1937.
FUERST STOCK FARM
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20 Registered Percherons

All ages. Sons or Daughters of Laet, Carnival, Kontact M. and other good sires. Show and Breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write or come.
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MATCHED PAIR BLUE ROAN GELDING, 7 AND 8 YEARS OLD. SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKEN. WEIGH 2800 LBS.
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IDEAL FOR FARM WORK.
We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old
PUREBRED STALLION
Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.
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All grades mixed hay and alfalfa. Delivered by truck or carload.
Write or telephone your needs.
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Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.
DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

June 25	82nd Earlville Sale. Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.

Coming Events

June 19	New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
June 21-26	Annual meeting American Institute of Cooperation. Ames, Iowa.
June 26	Cornell Summer Sheep Day. Ithaca, N. Y.
June 27-29	New York State 4-H Club Congress. Ithaca, New York.
June 29	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day. Dr. B. E. Chapman Farm, Broadalbin, N. Y.
June 30	Central New York Ayrshire Picnic. D. C. Hudson Farm, Fulton, N. Y.
June 30-July 2	New York State annual conference of teachers of agriculture. Ithaca, N. Y.
July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 14	Summer meeting Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Venice Center, N. Y.
Aug. 14-17	10th Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School. Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. Connecticut State College. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.

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Registered DORSET and SHROPSHIRE RAMS $20 EACH

Shipped on approval.
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Levanna, New York.

PROLIFIC, EASY FEEDING, QUICK GROWING
O. I. C.'s
Best of breeding. Pure bred pigs $10.00 each, either sex; unrelated pairs $20.00.
Registered in buyer's name free of charge.
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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

TRIANGLE FARMS Sells Purebred **Berkshires**
AT FARMERS' PRICES.
SERVICE BOARS, BRED SOWS FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.
TRIANGLE FARMS,
Rock Stream, New York.

CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL
-- SEED POTATOES --
Bred for high yield for 23 years.
Yield in 1936—406 bu. per acre.
THE CROSS FARM
Fayetteville, New York

Culver's Seeds

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALSIKE. YOU CAN NOT BUY BETTER ADAPTED, HARDIER SEEDS THAN OURS. GROWN IN THE FINGER LAKES REGION.
ALTON L. CULVER,
R. D. Trumansburg, New York
WAREHOUSE — MECKLENBURG, N. Y.

104 Acres General Purpose Farm

Rich, well drained loam, good buildings, double house, steam heat, 2 bathrooms, electricity available. Spring water pumped to house and barn. Attractive location, beautiful yard, central school with buses — low tax rate — reasonable price.
G. LEWIS COLLINS,
Aurora, New York.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.
Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Adirondack Farm
TURKEYS
Bronze, Narragansett and White Holland; the baby beef type. The size that satisfies the retail trade. Prize winners at 1936 Poultry Industries Exposition. Write for prices.
HARRY M. COVELL, Haviland Road, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Wanted: 600 to 1200 W. Leghorn Pullets

aged 6 weeks or more.
E. B. HAWKINS,
Lake Ronkonkoma, New York.

CERTIFIED Leghorns

BREEDING UP TO 355 EGGS.
During the past 18 years we have had more birds Certified than any other poultryman in New York State.
FARLEY PORTER Sodus, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Breeding Cockerels
Hatching Eggs
EGG & APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS.
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

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Breeding Plant
Pullorum Free and Proven.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog sent on request.
Duane Young, Mgr. **Exeter, N. H.**

Increase EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.
REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.
Spring Brook Poultry Farm
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MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 **Middletown, N. Y.**

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices
DEROY TAYLOR
Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
Leghorns
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
All males are pedigree hatched from our own trap nest hens.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
Special discount for early orders.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
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RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS
96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS *and* New Hampshires

Started Pullets and pedigree cockerels.
The Rogers Farms - Bergen, N. Y.

Barred Rocks New Hampshires

HIGH PRODUCTION — LARGE EGG SIZE.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR MAY AND JUNE.
THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP in Life-Time Records
Vineland Hen Contest, 1936. Highest Pens to date of 4-year old Hens, 3-year old Hens and 2-year old Hens. Proven high speed production and Long Laying Life.
3-YEAR SWEEP IN LEGHORNS AT STORRS
Egg Contest, 1934-35-36. Av. 288 Eggs; 300 Points per Hen per year.
PEDIGREED COCKERELS from 250-348 Egg Dams. Hatching Eggs. Reasonable Prices.
Send for Free Catalog and Bulletin, Today.
Highest Pen at W. New York 1936. Average 283 Eggs; 296 Points per Hen. Average Livability all Pens, 90.7%.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

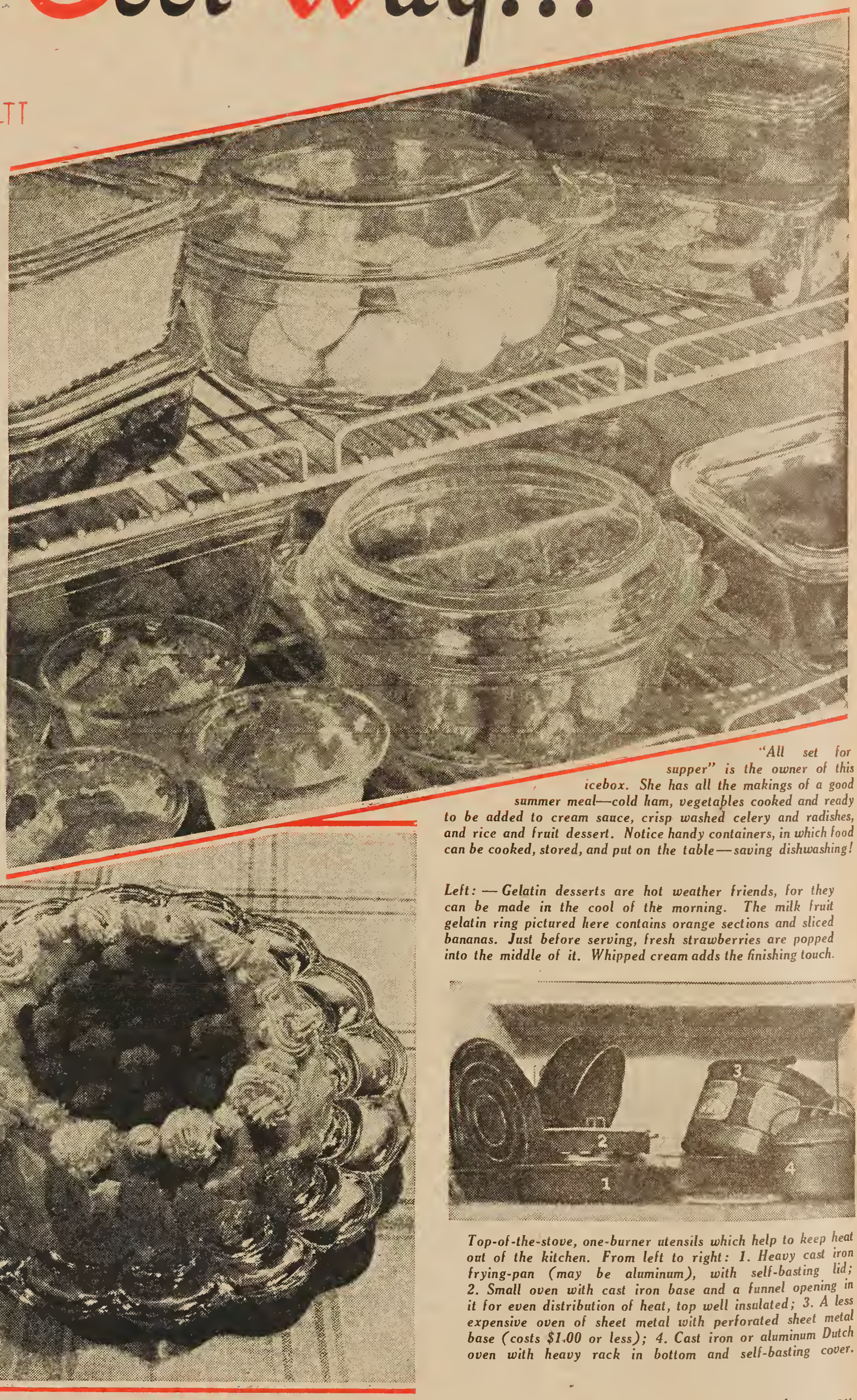
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U. S. R. O. P.
Pure Hanson Breeding Flock in the East. The strain famous for large birds, number of eggs and egg quality.
Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method. Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.
BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

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P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Cook the Cool Way...

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



"All set for supper" is the owner of this icebox. She has all the makings of a good summer meal—cold ham, vegetables cooked and ready to be added to cream sauce, crisp washed celery and radishes, and rice and fruit dessert. Notice handy containers, in which food can be cooked, stored, and put on the table—saving dishwashing!

Left: — Gelatin desserts are hot weather friends, for they can be made in the cool of the morning. The milk fruit gelatin ring pictured here contains orange sections and sliced bananas. Just before serving, fresh strawberries are popped into the middle of it. Whipped cream adds the finishing touch.

PLAN MEALS ahead, take advantage of cool hours or cool days for the hot jobs, and equip to keep food sweet — these are the A B C's of keeping the family fed with the least effort when real summer gets here.

In early morning before rooms are heated from the sun's rays, quantities of stuff that may be kept over 2 or 3 days can be prepared and kept cool, ready for use. On this list I should place cookie dough, especially the icebox kind which can be rolled in a damp cloth and sliced thinly for quick baking. This gives fresh cookies on a few moments' notice. The other alternative is to bake quantities of some cookie which you know will keep well, and store them in well covered stone jars or tin boxes. The trouble with this is that hot, moist weather softens crisp cookies and tends to make soft ones mold; hence it is better to have cookie dough on hand ready for quick baking.

Another help is to keep on hand a quantity of piecrust mixture which needs only the water added to complete it for rolling and baking.

Still another way to save one kitchen operation is to line pie tins with dough, slip them into wide paper bags and keep them either in the refrigerator or on the coolest cellar shelf until wanted next day. It is then a matter of a few minutes to fill them and bake them. Or the pie shells may be baked lightly and kept in this way for a day or two, using them for such pies as require baked shells. The second baking will crisp up the shell again. For an emergency pie crust, line the tin with graham cracker crumbs mixed with melted butter and patted smoothly.

Another saving of operations is to prepare enough salad greens for a day or two and keep them crisp either in the crisping pan of the mechanical refrigerator or in a tightly covered tin pail kept in the coolest place available. For the latter method sprinkle the greens lightly with water.

Salad dressings or the "makings" ought to be within a moment's reach always. If it is a homemade dressing, either boiled, mayonnaise, or French, it can be made by the pint or quart and used as needed. If this product is purchased, large families will find it profitable to buy it in the half or one gallon jar size. If there is a tendency on the part of the family to tire of salad dressings, vary them as often as possible. As a matter of fact, health is just as well served if the raw salad is eaten plain with salt or other seasoning to make it palatable. The main appeal in salads is their coldness and crispness as well as their color and flavor.

Vastly important in this business of making summer meals easy are handy food containers and good storage facilities. If a refrigerator is not available, then a substitute of some sort can usually be improvised to keep butter firm, milk cool and salad greens crisp. It may not be more than a cool spring or a cool cellar — either would be a big help.

Plenty of shelving, drawer space and adequate work tables make a big difference in handling the quantities of fresh vegetables and fruits which usually come through the kitchen in summertime. With the many kinds of storage containers now on the market, refrigerators and pantry shelves can be much more efficient than ever before. Refrigerator pans may be all glass or enamel with glass covers, making it easy to see at a glance what a pan contains. It is an even greater work saver if the same pan can be used in the oven (allowing it to warm up to room temperature before putting it in the oven, of course). Storing food in the refrigerator is an art, as space must be saved and yet free circulation of air maintained.

For the cooling drinks which are both wholesome and appealing during hot weather, you simply cannot have too much canned fruit juice on hand. This gives a wonderful opportunity to make use of culls as well as the good product among the berries and fruits. Do try to have a goodly percentage of tart juices—they add something to the drink which sweeter and heavier juices lack.

Much as we like cool foods in warm weather, every meal should have at least one hot dish. If one has even a two-burner oil or gas stove, or an electric grill, this problem can be met nicely. One of the many small ovens for baking on top of the stove, whether the fuel be gas, electricity, kerosene or oil, can be used; (*Turn to Page 22*)

Top-of-the-stove, one-burner utensils which help to keep heat out of the kitchen. From left to right: 1. Heavy cast iron frying-pan (may be aluminum), with self-basting lid; 2. Small oven with cast iron base and a funnel opening in it for even distribution of heat, top well insulated; 3. A less expensive oven of sheet metal with perforated sheet metal base (costs $1.00 or less); 4. Cast iron or aluminum Dutch oven with heavy rack in bottom and self-basting cover.



30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yards of 35-inch contrasting for belt and bows, and 8¼ yards of ribbon.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agri*culturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for copy of the new Summer Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

"Dear Aunt Janet:

I have several kinds of narcissus; all do well except a semi-double, cream white one, medium late, which *will blight* nearly every year. I have tried acid and non-acid soils.

FARMER'S WIFE."

FIRST of all I cannot qualify as a plant doctor, but until you can find out from a plant pathologist actually what is the matter with your bulbs, I offer these practical remedies.

The double varieties of daffodils are more sensitive than the singles to manure. Therefore, if you are using manure in your bulb bed, the bed should be dug deeply about 15" to 18", lined about 6" deep with well-rotted manure, then covered about 6" with top soil. On this, the larger narcissus (daffodil) bulbs may be spaced; this brings them about 6" below the surface. Medium sized varieties should be planted 3" to 4" deep, while the little jonquils, scillas, grape hyacinths and similar sizes belong about 2" below the surface. Good top soil is used to finish filling the bed.

On most soils, bonemeal, about ½ lb. per 25 sq. ft., is a good fertilizer for bulbs. It is worked into the top 2" of soil after the bulbs are planted. Leafmold is excellent to work into any soil where bulbs are used, whether the soil is sandy or clay.

If you are positive that manure or fertilizer is not the trouble with your bulbs, then send several of the bulbs with foliage to the department of floriculture and ask them to determine if the bulbs are diseased. In your particular state the address is: Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Durham, New Hampshire.

If your bulbs are diseased. the best thing to do is to get rid of them altogether and start with an entirely new stock; this would probably be cheaper in the long run than going to the necessary process to cure the disease, unless your bulbs number hundreds.

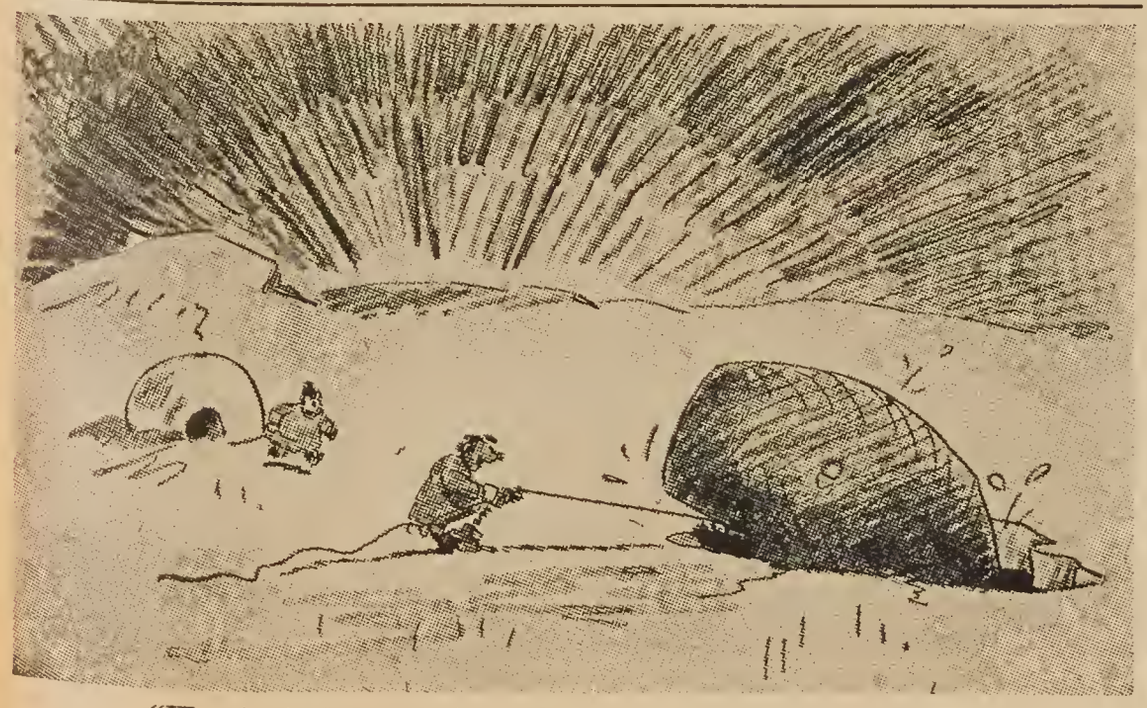
If you feel that the soil itself harbors disease it could be drenched with a mixture of one part of formaldehyde to 50 parts of water. This should be allowed to dry out thoroughly before any planting is done.

For ordinary blight of perennials, spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a control.

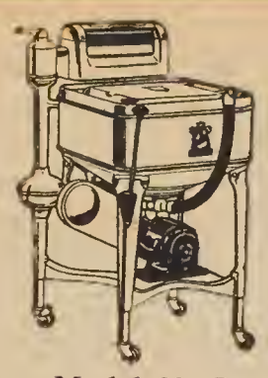
DRESSES that "Do Things" for Your FIGURE

THE fitted basque and flowing skirt minimize waist and hips, thus flattering the figure. Dress pattern No. 2558 is ideal for the mature woman who must be careful of her lines, and yet wants to use the best of the season's style points. It may be interpreted in sheer or medium weight fabric. Sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4⅜ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of ruffling.

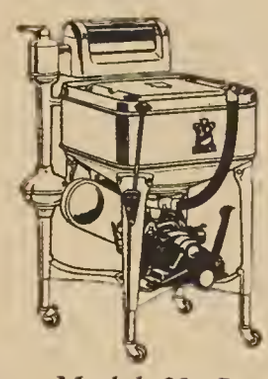
Dress pattern No. 3081 is a charming example of the basque dress for youthful figures. The pattern is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years,



"Wow! And I was just about to go on relief!"—JUDGE.



New Model 32. Powered with Electric Motor.



New Model 33. Powered with Gasoline Multi-Motor.

INTERCHANGEABLE POWER

The Gasoline Multi-Motor, an engine built by Maytag for washer power and for a woman to operate, may be replaced any time with an electric motor by removing only four bolts.

New EXCELLENCE IN A FARM WASHER BY Maytag

• This new, improved Maytag has the famous, square, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub and other features that won world leadership—plus all the latest developments of the great Maytag factory. A finer washer, a better value than ever. A million farm homes now enjoy Maytag helpfulness.

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for
ALL FINE LAUNDERING

Cherries and Berries

Make the Most of Them

BESIDES enjoying cherries and berries in every possible way while they are fresh, extend the pleasure throughout the year by "juicing" them for delicious drinks as well as by making them into jams and jellies.

To make a fruit syrup of any of these products, gently boil 2 cups of sugar with 2 cups of water for 15 minutes, then add two cups of strained fruit juice, cover the syrup and simmer it for 15 minutes longer. Pour the syrup into clean, hot jars or bottles, seal and store in a cool dark place. Juices left over from canning fruits and berries also should be sealed and kept for beverages.

A few tablespoons of fruit syrup mixed with a glass of ice cold milk or water makes a refreshing drink in a few minutes. The sweeter juices are given more character if mixed with a tart juice such as currant, rhubarb, gooseberry or with fresh lemon juice.

A special method for making rhubarb juice is as follows:

Cut rhubarb in small pieces, barely cover with water and simmer until very soft. Strain through jelly bag. Add 1 cup sugar to each quart of juice, bring slowly to boiling point, skim, pour into clean, hot glass jars and seal. This is an excellent and cheap foundation for a fruit drink for a large party.

Berry Jams

The same method may be used for making jam of all berries, with the exception of strawberries which have a larger quantity of water than other berries. Wash and crush the berries, add cold water to about ¼th the depth of the fruit and boil for 5 minutes. Measure into the preserving kettle and add two-thirds as much sugar by measure. Stir the mixture over heat until sugar has dissolved and mixture begins to boil. Boil rapidly until thick and fruit is clear. Watch carefully to avoid burning. Pour into clean, hot jars and seal, or into clean hot glasses to be covered when cold with hot paraffin. If glasses are used, the mixture should be cooked until jelly-like.

Strawberry Jam

1 lb. strawberries weighed after hulling — 1 lb. sugar

Wash berries, remove hulls and blemishes. Put into a bowl and crush with a wooden spoon. Add sugar, stir carefully and slowly until dissolved. Boil rapidly until clear and thick, or to 220° F. by the sugar thermometer. Seal or cover with hot paraffin.

Old-fashioned Shortcake

2 tablespoons sugar for cake
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
5 tablespoons shortening
1 egg
3½ cups strawberries
2 tablespoons butter
½ pint whipping cream
¾ cup sugar for berries

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and the 2 tablespoons of sugar together. Cut in the shortening and add beaten egg and milk. Into a well greased layer cake pan put ½ the dough and spread it with butter. Cover with the rest of the dough and bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes. Meanwhile, hull, wash and crush the berries, add the ¾ cup sugar and let stand while cake is baking. Take cake out of oven and split carefully. Put crushed berries on bottom layer, put top layer in place and cover with berries. Cover with whipped sweetened cream with a few whole strawberries on top for garnish. Fresh blackberries or stewed cherries or rhubarb may be used instead of the strawberries.



Doubtless such a shortcake is fine, but we prefer the old-fashioned kind that covers a whole platter. Aunt Janet tells you how to make it.

Berry or Cherry Pudding

1 cup of prepared fruit
1½ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk
1 egg
¼ cup shortening

Sift flour and baking powder together. Cream shortening, blend in sugar, salt and beaten egg. Add flour and milk alternately. Place fruit in bottom of a greased baking dish and pour the pudding batter over it. Bake in moderate oven for about 30 minutes. Serve with hard sauce, whipped cream, or fruit sauce.

A quick variation of this rule is to use stewed or canned fruit, sweetened to taste, dot over with butter and cover with a soft dough made from one of the prepared biscuit flours available on the market. A top-of-the-stove baking arrangement is a further time saver.

Fruit Cobbler

1 quart stewed or canned berries or fruit
Biscuit dough
1½ tablespoons butter
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves

Line a small bread pan to the top edges with biscuit dough, rolled ¼" thick. Fill the dough shell with berries or fruit from which the juice has been drained. Dot with the butter and cover with the sugar. Cover the top with dough, pinching together at the edges and allowing a 2" square opening in the center. Bake in a hot oven for ½ hour. Serve with a sauce made of the left-over juice thickened with 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Sweeten to taste and flavor with lemon juice.

Raspberry Whip

1 cup fresh raspberries — White of 1 egg (unbeaten)
⅔ cup sugar

Wash fruit and drain thoroughly. Place all ingredients in a large bowl and beat with a rotary beater for 7 to 8 minutes. Serve in sherbet glasses topped with 3 fresh berries. Success depends upon having no water in the fruit. Any dry, easily crushed fruit, may be used instead of raspberries.

Strawberry Delight

1 cup sugar
¼ cup water
1 egg white
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 pint of double whipping cream

Boil sugar and water until it spins a thread. Remove from fire and add slowly to stiffly beaten egg white and continue to beat until thick. Add vanilla and the stiffly beaten cream. Place in a mold and let stand two hours or place in the mechanical refrigerator. Fill baked pie or tart shells half full of lightly sweetened berries and fill with the above mixture. Serve at once.

Empty cream puff shells offer another container for berries and topping.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

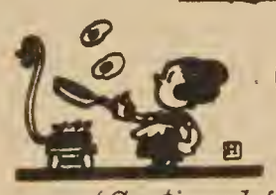
MARYLAND CHICKEN

TRY THIS Maryland Chicken recipe on your family or friends and they will never let you forget it:

Clean and divide chicken into about 12 pieces, splitting breast and back. Dip into flour seasoned with salt and pepper, then into egg beaten with 2 tablespoons water, and then into sifted bread crumbs.

Cut salt pork into tiny cubes and fry out the fat, or use drippings. When hot, put in the chicken and let it cook slowly for about an hour, turning often to cook the chicken evenly all over. *It must be cooked slowly,* else it will be dry.

When chicken is done, add to the 3 tablespoons fat in the pan 2 tablespoons flour. Blend fat and flour and then add 2 cups cream, not milk, but cream. Stir this in gradually. Season. Serve with corn fritters.



Cook the Cool Way

(*Continued from Page* 20)

also, there are new electric roasters which hold quite a meal if necessary. Prices on these top-of-the-stove arrangements vary from $1 or less to many dollars.

Another thrifty utensil good to use in hot weather is a heavy iron skillet fitted with a heavy iron self-basting lid. This serves for cooking pot roast, stews, or other dishes requiring long slow cooking on top of the stove. It also is excellent as a chicken fryer.

With one burner to cook a hot dish and with a burner to heat water, there is no need to fire up the large range for the light meal of the day, nor perhaps for breakfast.

As for the meals themselves, it is better to have a definite pattern in mind, and vary the details of the pattern as the season permits.

For instance, the pattern for breakfast could be:

1. Fruit, fresh or cooked, or something which takes the place of fruit such as melon or fruit juice.
2. Cereal or other "filler". In many farm families, potatoes serve this purpose. Cereals, especially those using the whole grain, are highly desirable.
3. Eggs or meat.
4. Bread, as toast, rolls, muffins, biscuits or fancy breakfast breads.
5. A beverage — coffee or tea for adults; milk for children.

Dinner

1. A hearty dish: meat or meat substitute.
2. Two vegetables other than potatoes (one may be a salad).
3. Dessert: pudding, pie, fruit or melon, ice or ice cream.
4. Beverage: tea, milk, coffee, or fruit juice.

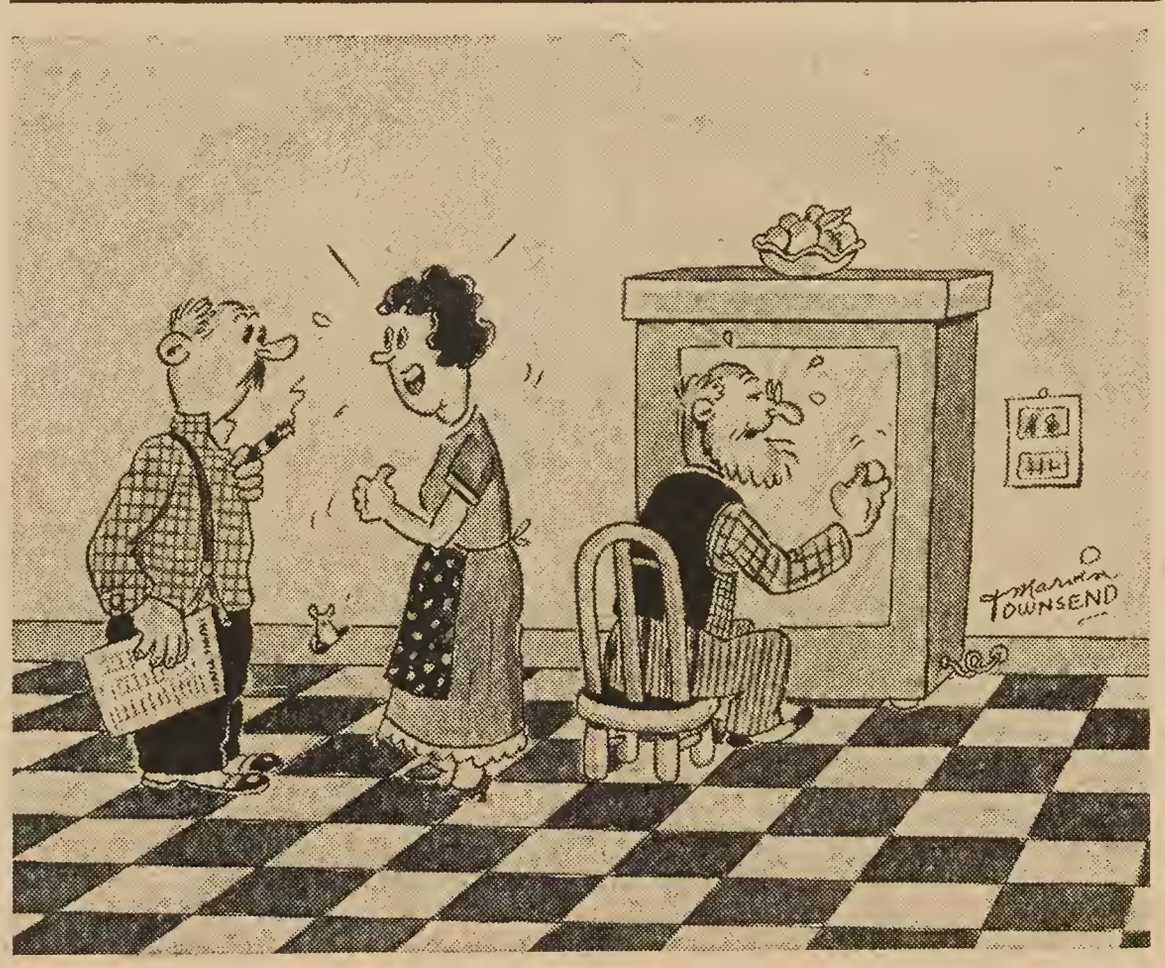
Supper or Lunch

1. Hot dish: baked beans, scalloped eggs, potatoes with cheese, cheese and macaroni, or similar dishes which can be partially prepared in the early morning and cooked for supper.
2. Salad: vegetable, fruit, or salad greens.
3. Dessert: something simple, such as stewed or jellied fruit and cookies, sponge cake, junket or other milk puddings which may be served cold.

Bread and butter are taken as a matter of course for all meals, also, milk for the children, and for all the grown-ups who know what is good for 'em!

It is good management to plan to bake two or three times a week and avoid having the range heated for long periods every day. Specialize on foods which are good the second day as well as the first. Make stirred dishes in quantity in order to avoid standing over the hot stove unnecessarily. White sauce, if kept cold, can be used for two or even three days, ready for scalloped dishes such as scalloped eggs and vegetable dishes of all sorts. This is a good way to use up leftover cold vegetables and odds and ends of meat. Also, keep on hand grated bread crumbs and cheese to help make meal preparation as quick and easy as possible.

If a cold meat is used for supper, a hot vegetable and a salad are excellent accompaniments. Or if a hot vegetable is lacking, a hot bread cooked on top of the stove and hot drink will offset the other cold portions of the meal.



"Pa's getting near-sighted. He's trying to tune in Amos 'n Andy over the ice box."

Have Maine Potato Growers a Future ?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

thoroughly disrupted potato industry was to reduce the acreage. While some individuals might adjust acreage with profit, wholesale acreage reductions are not believed to be to the best interests of the state. Rather Maine must look and is looking to reductions in her production and marketing costs. Some farmers are able to produce potatoes at per unit costs below the average and to maintain yields per acre at high levels. Insofar as this can be done by the majority of Maine potato producers the future of the industry will be one of slow expansion. Anyone can make money producing potatoes when prices are $2.50 or so per hundred, but the enduring producing sections must be able to produce and sell potatoes at prices considerably lower than this and still make a profit.

What Profits Depend On

Following are several factors that will influence the profitableness and consequently the future of the Maine potato industry:

A. Production Factors
   1. Better varieties and strains
   2. Soil fertility
   3. Commercial fertilizers
   4. Disease and insect control.

B. Cooperative Action
   1. Cooperative purchase of productive goods
   2. Credit
   3. Marketing.

C. Marketing

Varieties in Order of Importance

At the present time the common commercial varieties of potatoes grown in Maine are:

1. Green Mountain
2. Irish Cobblers
3. Spaulding Rose
4. Katahdin
5. Bliss Triumph
6. Chippewa.

While no figures are available, these varieties are listed in what is believed to be descending order of importance at the present time. All varieties except Katahdin and Chippewa have been grown for years. These two were developed from crosses made in 1923 at Presque Isle, Maine, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Both varieties show a high degree of resistance to mild mosaic, and are distinctly superior to many varieties as commercial possibilities. They indicate what may be expected in the future from plant breeders. Effort is being constantly directed in an attempt to develop varieties that are distinctly better than existing varieties in maturity, yield, resistance towards diseases, cooking quality, or other factors.

Blight Causes 8% Loss

In Maine, late blight is an important factor in potato diseases. Over the past five years, Maine's annual loss from this disease averaged 3¾ million bushels or 8% of the total potato crop.

Some day a blight resistant or immune variety of potatoes will be developed. This would mean not only a direct saving of millions of bushels of potatoes but also a large reduction in production costs through decreases in number of spray applications. Spraying could not be entirely eliminated since numerous insect pests would have to be controlled. In Maine the control of the flea beetle and the Colorado potato beetle would still involve spraying. In other potato sections insect control, especially of leaf hoppers, is probably even more of a factor than in Maine.

Plant breeders may develop varieties sometime in the future that will show varying degrees of resistance to different virus diseases, common scab, various insects, drouth, freezing injury, etc. Any breeding program, however, must of a necessity be based on long time planning; no immediate results can be expected.

Organic Material Problem

Maine potato growers have gradually appreciated the need for increasing the general level of soil fertility through more intelligent soil management. Without a great deal additional cost, potato yields on many farms could be materially increased by judicious systems of fertility maintenance. Other than the supply of plant nutrients, the supply of organic material in the soil is most important in Maine. Frequent additions of organic material to the soil either as green or animal manures are needed. No one green manuring crop can possibly satisfy all soil conditions or individual cropping systems. Yield tests at the Maine Experiment Station have unquestionably shown that organic material increases potato yields over and above the amount of nutrients added in such material. It seems to be largely a question of improvement of physical conditions of the soil. As far as specific green manuring crops are concerned the possibilities of a good many different crops have been investigated. Some have been found suitable and others rejected. Investigations will continue in an attempt to find those particular green manuring crops best suited to Maine conditions.

Commercial Fertilizers Largest Expense

Cash outlay for fertilizers is the single largest annual expense which the Maine potato producer must meet. Consequently any increase in the efficiency of fertilizer usage means a rather large net saving and furnishes a real opportunity for reducing production costs per bushel. In general it can be said that reasonably intelligent use is being made of commercial fertilizers. Most commercial fertilizers on the market include the essential ingredients in such forms as have been shown by research to be the most effective in potato production. There are, however, still opportunities for improving fertilization practices with the view of cutting per unit costs. For example, the past few years has seen greater use being made of concentrated fertilizers. Concentrated fertilizers give yields equal to single strength mixtures and yet cost considerably less on a per acre basis. Too, fertilizer placement is important as influencing the effectiveness of fertilizers. Finally the payment of cash for fertilizer, even if money must be borrowed, is important. Time payments for fertilizers involve interest rates considerably higher than current interest rates from any recognized loaning agency.

Disease and Insect Control Problems

Table 2 shows losses due to plant diseases of potatoes in Maine from 1931-1935 inclusive. These figures are issued by the Division of Mycology and Disease Survey of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although one could justifiably raise some questions as to the accuracy of these estimates, they are unquestionably the best statistics of this nature available.

The plant diseases listed in descending order of seriousness are: (1) late blight, (2) rhizoctonia, (3) mosaic, (4) leaf roll, (5) common scab, and (6) blackleg. These diseases in the aggregate mean annual losses of approximately 25% of the total crop produced in the state. This annual levy of an estimated eleven million bushels exacted by disease organisms is a serious proposition in terms of actual dollars lost. Control measures for each of these diseases have been devised which if properly applied give reasonable control.

TABLE NO. 2

LOSSES OF POTATOES FROM PLANT DISEASES

Maine — 1931-35 Incl.

Disease	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Ave. 1931-35	Inclusive % Total Crop
			THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS				
Mosaic	—	1,812	469	1,324	2,760	1,273	2.83
Leaf Roll	—	604	939	993	1,656	838.4	1.87
Late blight	3,836	9,058	939	662	4,416	3,782.2	8.41
Rhizoctonia	—	1,812	2,112	4,966	4,416	2,661.2	5.92
Blackleg	—	604	469	662	1,104	567.8	1.26
Fusarium Wilt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tip burn and hopper burn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Early blight	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scab	—	—	—	1,342	2,208	706.4	1.57
All Diseases	3,836	19,929	4,928	9,931	16,560	11,036.8	24.56

The farmer who watches his soil acidity, uses good certified or foundation seed, treats his seed with corrosive sublimate or acid mercury, and follows a careful spraying program is able to keep the prevalence of these diseases at a minimum. The chief reason for the apparent failure of these control measures (as indicated by estimated potato losses) is the failure of the average farmer properly to understand and apply the best principles of control that have been worked out. Continued research will tend toward improvement of control measures insofar as effectiveness is concerned, and possibly simplify methods so that the producer is assured of a higher degree of control. Any fundamentally new control measures for these diseases, other than contributions of plant breeders, are not likely to be developed in the immediate future. Rather the state must look to a better application by growers of the already existing control measures.

The chief insects that are troublesome to the Maine potato crop are: (1) flea beetle, (2) Colorado potato beetle, (3) aphid, and (4) wireworm. There are a number of other insects that are of minor importance. Here again, as in the case of plant diseases, improvement in control of insects would be possible through more careful application of existing control measures. The result should be an increase in the production of U. S. No. 1's without any material cost increases.

Cooperative Action

The entire field of producer cooperation seems to offer some real possibilities for strengthening the potato industry of Maine. The ultimate aims of cooperative action should be (1) cooperative purchasing of productive goods, (2) production credit for members, and (3) marketing of the potato crop.

It is conceivable that a cooperative organization could make group purchases of fertilizers, seed, spray materials, sacks, barrels, and disinfectants, and other productive goods. While cash savings might not be particularly large because of recent legislation, these goods could probably be obtained on a specification basis thus insuring the procuring of materials that are best suited to the productive requirements of a particular locality.

Credit a Big Factor

The potato industry of Maine is generally in some need of seasonal production credit. The meeting of members' credit needs would seem to fall within the province of a cooperative organization. The development of the Florida cooperative potato organization along these lines shows what can be done with meeting credit needs.

Cooperative marketing activities are justified when they serve as a means of increasing net returns to the members either through supplying more satisfactory market outlets, improvement in quality of produce, orderly marketing or through other means.

Growth of cooperation must of a necessity be slow. A cooperative to be lasting and to serve a useful function must be built slowly and carefully. Any attempt to build a cooperative organization over night would probably be as disastrous as the ill-advised attempt in Aroostook County a number of years ago. On the other hand, it is questionable if the present organization, Maine Potato Growers, Inc., will have any great influence on the industry of the state until its volume and tonnage is increased. Inasmuch as this cooperative has been carefully planned and its growth healthy, it is expected that this organization may eventually exert a much larger influence on the entire potato program of the state.

Marketing Problems Not Solved

Maine, due to her surplus production and geographical location, is confronted with problems faced by no other producing area of the East. Of all the potatoes annually produced in Maine, approximately 84% will move into consumptive channels outside of the state. How can these be disposed most effectively against competition from areas more favorably situated? Can transportation costs be reduced? What

(*Continued on Page* 25)



One of the most interesting farm sights in the world are the potato fields of Aroostook county in the growing season. Aroostook county is a regular empire in itself. You can stand almost anywhere on its beautiful rolling farm lands and see hundreds of acres of potatoes stretching away in every direction. This county grows 135,000 acres of potatoes, about one-tenth of the world's potato crop, with an average yield of 240 bushels — three times the national average.

Catherine Blows the Horn

By C. A. STEPHENS

ONE WARM day in August we were sitting at the table alone, — the Old Squire, Grandmother Ruth and I, — taking our midday meal rather quietly, when a horn was heard sounding over in the direction of the Edwards farm.

"I do believe that's Catherine!" Grandmother exclaimed. "Listen! See if she blows twice more." We listened intently, the Old Squire cupping his hand to his best ear; and, true enough, a moment later, we heard it again, and then a third time. "Something's wrong over there!" the old lady cried, starting up. "Run, run!" This was to me. "And Joseph, you follow as fast as you can,"—this to the Old Squire,—"and I'll come after. I'm afraid it's fire, now everything is so dry!"

This was after I was the only one of us young folks left at home at the old farm. Addison and Theodora had now been gone for several years. More recently, too, Cousin Ellen had left for her new home in Dakota, and Cousin Halstead had gone off in one of his discontented periods four years previously; we had heard he was in Texas and had made a hasty marriage out that way. He never wrote home.

Equal or greater changes, too, had occurred over at the Edwards farm, where we had had such good times with Kate and Tom. Jotham Edwards, their father, had died, leaving the family in very straightened circumstances; and Tom was now far away in the East, at Baku, where he had married the daughter of a rich Parsee merchant, who could be induced neither to come to America herself nor to allow Tom to come. His folks and indeed all his old friends in Maine had about given Tom up for lost.

Added to their other misfortunes, Mrs. Edwards had of late become an invalid from chronic rheumatism, unable to take a step without the aid of two crutches. It had come about therefore, that our bright young playmate, Catherine, whose early ambition it had been to become a chemist and pharmacist, was obliged to return home and take up the burden of life there with no one to help her. And she did it, saying very little.

Catherine went on with the old farm for three years, working hard, meeting with constant discouragements, and with little hope ahead. Everyone thought that her lot was a hard one. Grandmother Ruth in particular felt much constant concern and sympathy for her. The old lady often took her way across the fields, "to see what Catherine was doing," and help her with good advice. The telephone had not yet connected country homesteads. Almost anything might happen at a remote farmhouse, and no one would be the wiser until some neighbor chanced to call. Grandmother and Catherine had therefore agreed on an alarm signal for sudden emergencies: the dinner horn — one long blast, followed closely by two shorter ones. Unless the wind were blowing hard, some one over at our house would be pretty sure to hear it.

Snatching my hat, I sped along the path across the fields at top speed. Half a mile is soon covered, if you run well. Over by the line wall, between the Old Squire's place and the Edwards farm, I met Catherine, horn in hand. She was coming to summon us, in case we had not heard the horn. We were both much out of breath. "Don't be too much alarmed, but I've got a caller," were her first words.

"Why, who is it?" I exclaimed.

"I don't know! He hasn't told his name! I never saw a worse-looking man; and I've got him shut up in the ice house — if he hasn't broken out."

Hurriedly she explained a little further, as we hastened through the Edwards orchard. Catherine, it appeared, had been making cheese in the kitchen when a shadow darkened the open doorway behind her, and, turning, she saw a big, ugly, very dirty tramp leering in—the kind of human derelict that was frequently prowling about at that time.

"Well, what do you want here?" Catherine exclaimed, considerably startled.

"Gimme somethin' to eat, can't ye?" the fellow growled. The tone of voice, his looks and everything about him were menacing.

To feed him was the safest thing to do, and Catherine said, "Very well. Sit down there on the doorstep. I will fetch you something." She stepped into the pantry and loaded a plate with such eatables as were at hand. While she was doing so the vagrant entered the kitchen. "Thought I'd come in and take a cheer," he said, looking about with a grin, and seated himself by the table.

"I didn't like to frighten mother by beating a retreat to the sitting-room," Catherine said when describing the affair afterwards. "I knew she couldn't help me. There was no one who could. So I set the plate on the table before him, and went on with my cheese-making, pretending to show no concern. The fellow ate and ate, then asked for more. I gave him another heaped-up plateful.

" 'Can't yer gimme a drink?' he grumbled after a while.

"I poured him a glass of water.

" 'Aw, gimme a drink o' whiskey,' he growled. 'I know you got some put away somewhere!'

" 'No,' I said, 'I have no whiskey.'

" 'You git me a drink!" he roared, striking his dirty fist on the table.

"I knew then I was going to have trouble," Catherine said. "I didn't dare run out through the sitting-room and leave mother there. But an idea had struck me. I had two lemons in the house. 'I have no whiskey,' I repeated. 'But I will make you a glass of good cold lemonade,' and I got the lemons. He grinned at that, and I proceeded to cut them in halves. 'The water I have in the house is too warm,' I said. 'We need ice for it. There's plenty in the ice house. I will show you where it is. Take this basin and get a small piece, while I squeeze the lemons.'

"He took the basin, leering suspiciously. But I led the way out to the ice house and opened the door. It is a double door, you know, and has double-boarded walls. 'You will find a shovel and a hatchet in there,' I told him and turned back toward the house. 'Dig out a cake of the ice and chip off a piece,' I said over my shoulder.

"He stood a moment, looking after me, then went inside and took up the shovel. As soon as I heard him digging away at the sawdust on the ice, I dashed back, swung the door to and put the bar against it. He sprang for the door, cursing me; but I had him barred in there and knew that with nothing but the shovel and hatchet he could not get out, for some minutes at least. Then I ran to get the horn and locked the house door, so that, if he broke out, he could not get to mother at once."

In our race to the rescue Catherine had kept ahead of me; and on reaching the front of the house she ran to glance in at the window. "Mother's there in her chair, all right!" she whispered thankfully. "He hasn't got out yet!" she added, as we turned the corner in sight of the ice house. For we heard sounds inside, sounds of hatchet blows and splintering wood. The vagabond had hacked a hole through the door, and as we appeared a big, red, dirty hand was thrust through it, feeling for the bar outside. Catherine darted forward and held the bar in the sockets. The prisoner cursed her savagely. I picked up the ice axe which stood by the door. "May as well let him out," I said.

"Oh, but he is a great, strong beast!" Catherine whispered.

Clearly she distrusted my physical ability to deal with him. To be frank, I distrusted it myself; but a young man must never seem to show the white feather under such circumstances. "I'll attend to him," I said.

"But wait, wait!" Catherine cried. "There's the Old Squire coming through the orchard. Wait till he gets here!"

Sure enough, the old gentleman was approaching at a sturdy trot, looking this way and that for smoke or other signs of trouble. "What's the matter?" he cried, seeing us at the ice house. Not many words were required to make him aware of the situation.

"Oh, a tramp!" he said. "That's it then."

"And a big, ugly one!" Catherine exclaimed, whereupon the Old Squire picked up the ice tongs.

"Well, we may as well let the fellow out," he said.

That was always the drawback under which we labored with tramps in the country. In the city or its suburbs a policeman can be summoned to take such fellows in charge. But with us the arm of the law was too far off to be of any immediate assistance. A drive of seven miles had to be taken to reach a deputy sheriff, who — in our case — was a person not especially valiant in an emergency. Practically, we had to deal with tramps as best we could.

But Catherine still hesitated. "I'm afraid he will attack you," she whispered.

Just then Grandmother Ruth came round the corner of the house; she had made good time for one of her years and weight, but was breathing hard. Seeing us armed at the ice-house door, she drew near softly. "Not a lucivee? Not a bear?" she cried, incredulously.

"No, Gram, it's a tramp," I said. "Catherine thinks he's dangerous."

The old lady seized a garden rake that stood against the fence a few steps away. "Let the scamp out!" she exclaimed. "I'll comb his head for him!"

Catherine pulled away the bar. The door swung back, and there stood the vagrant, glaring out at us, hatchet in hand; a ragged, brawny fellow, above middle height, apparently not much more than thirty years old, dirty, blotched, repulsive.

The Old Squire looked him over with stern disfavor. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself!" he exclaimed. "A great, strong, healthy man like you, sneaking about, frightening women-folks! Haven't

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the things that Nature made so we can't linger in the shade, is weeds, they grow while we're asleep, we have to work hard if we'd keep the crops from bein' choked to death. I hoe 'till I am out of breath, I chop them weeds, and turn my back and they come poppin' up, alack! I think I've killed them dead, and then they all come back to life again. They grow in cold and grow in heat, the morning glories choke the wheat, no matter what the weather is them weeds keep growin' fine, gee whiz. I cultivate from morn 'till night and still the cornfield is a sight, the pigeon grass clogs up the rows, and though a feller ups and goes and works himself up in a sweat, them weeds keep growin' better yet.

A useful crop we have to plant; unless we fertilize we can't expect that crop to do so good, unless we test the seed we should just git a half a stand or so with missing hills in ev'ry row. We save the seed and care for it so it ain't frosted the least bit, and yet with all the care we take, we're lucky half a crop to make. No bit of care them weed seeds get, they winter in the cold and wet, you'd think that nary seed would sprout the grief they suffer, layin' out. But does it hurt 'em? Not a bit, in spring them weeds are feelin' fit, and on the farm it's just a race, with weeds most allus in first place. So I doubt if it pays to try, the frost will kill them bye and bye, why git a backache hoein' when them weeds will just grow up again?

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Brook

'Twas such a saucy little brook,
That babbled on its way;
It swished along the shady nook,
Through evening shade in May.

It had upon its mossy bank
Some violets blue and white;
And from its sparkling waters drank
The nimble deer at night.

Above it in a maple tree,
A woodthrush gaily sang;
His sweet and throbbing melody,
Across the woodland rang.

It gurgled and it laughed with glee
As merrily on it went;
Nor did it stop to list to me,
As o'er its bank I bent.

—*Julia Jillson,*
South Pomfret, Vt.

you any shame left in you?"

The hobo's teeth bared in an ugly grin; but he cast a venomous look at Catherine. "I'll pay ye fer that!" he muttered. The Old Squire bade him come out and take himself off. It was the best we could do. I doubt whether we could have overpowered him, with a view to putting him under arrest. As it was, I half expected we should have a scuffle. But he came out and mogged off up the lane to the highway. There he turned and hooted back at us.

We were so much afraid the fellow would come back to wreak revenge on Catherine—that Grandmother Ruth and the Old Squire remained with her and her mother throughout the day, while I hastened home to send off our hired man to notify the sheriff and request him to look after the vagabond. The sheriff, however, was not found; he had gone on a visit in an adjoining county.

Toward evening the Old Squire came home to ask about the sheriff, but Grandmother Ruth remained. Nothing further had been seen of the tramp. It seemed likely that he had left the vicinity; but the Old Squire had misgivings and shortly after dark went over to the Edwards farm again, while I looked after matters at home. With a dangerous vagabond in the vicinity we felt the necessity of watchfulness. During the evening our neighbor, Willis Murch, called; and a little later he also went over to the Edwards place — to help watch.

There is, however, some doubt as to how well they watched. It had been a hot day, and no doubt they were all fatigued. Willis admitted to me afterward that he had lain down on a settee, just outside the house door, and fallen into a drowse — and when a watcher owns up to a "drowse" one may be pretty sure it was a snooze! At least, that was what I told Willis. The others were indoors. About two in the morning they were all wakened by a mighty crackling and altogether too much light for a moonless night.

The whole back side of the large old barn was ablaze! Clearly, the tramp had set it.

The fire had already gained too great headway to be put out. Fortunately, the barn stood at a distance of fifty yards or more from the house and was not connected with it by ells or sheds.

Almost nothing was saved from it. The farming tools were burned, as well as all that season's hay. The insurance on it was not more than four hundred dollars. With the means at her command, it was not practicable for Catherine to rebuild and go on farming; and for a while it looked as if the old place would have to be deserted.

But what at first sight seemed a crushing disaster has proved a blessing in disguise to hard-worked Catherine. She thought the matter over and at length, with a sigh of relief, I think, decided to sell off their dairy herd, make a few necessary changes and turn her attention wholly to herb gathering and herb culture — a far easier and more congenial occupation for her. Considered as a business, it was wholly a new venture. But she has succeeded remarkably with it.



A long stretch in jail.

Have Maine Potato Growers a Future?

(*Continued from Page* 23)

do consumers desire insofar as quality of potatoes is concerned? What are the possibilities for marketing potatoes in consumer sized packages? Can surplus production be advantageously utilized in by-product factories? How can declining consumptive rates be checked? Will a marketing agreement work in Maine? Can fraudulent trade practices by receivers of potatoes be stopped?

These questions and others like them have been raised time and again by producers and shippers in Maine. Everyone has ideas on these subjects, but no one has positive answers. While surmises unquestionably have a place as a means of stimulating constructive thought they will be avoided in this discussion. Maine is taking a certain amount of constructive action in an attempt to solve some of these problems.

Branding Law Helps

In 1935 a branding law went into effect which stipulated that potatoes moving from Maine be branded as to grade. This move was an attempt to meet a just criticism from the trade as to the variability of the quality of Maine shipments. While this law has by no means solved all marketing problems, it has probably made the quality of Maine's shipments more uniform. The number of shipping points inspections in Maine have increased enormously, and the shippers are becoming more grade conscious. With the cooperation of federal authorities in terminal markets, it is likely that improvement will continue.

To Advertise Maine Potatoes

This past winter the state legislature passed a bill imposing a tax of one cent on each 165 pounds of potatoes produced. Conservatively this tax should yield an annual income of about $100,000. These funds are to be used for basic research and advertising. The bill requires that not over 20% of the total annual income from this tax shall be used for basic production and marketing investigations. With a maximum of $20,000 available for such studies it is possible that some progress can be made in finding answers to some of the more pressing problems. The Maine Legislature is to be congratulated on recognizing the importance of research as a means of developing an essential background for an advertising program. It is believed that the advertising of Maine potatoes will have a tendency to increase consumption of all potatoes. Here is where the greatest benefits seem to lie — increasing or at least maintaining consumption of potatoes. Disregarding the advantages of a varied diet, the increase in the production of certain fresh vegetables has been made at the expense of the potato. Advertising, not only in Maine but in other sections of the country, is an encouraging movement in the right direction.

Maine Future Tied Up with Other States

The future of the Maine potato industry is not a purely state proposition. It is recognized that the growth of a particular production area is undeniably connected with the growth of the entire industry on a nation-wide basis. Certain sections may have special problems, but these are overshadowed by the larger problems of concern to all producing areas of the country. Progress and growth over a period of years is possible only insofar as the entire industry makes progress and growth. There should be an alignment of interests and research in a cooperative effort to develop a sound production and marketing program for all production areas of the United States.

FACTS ABOUT MOBILOIL MILLIONS OF FARMERS LEARNED LAST SUMMER



Weather Can't Hurt this Profit

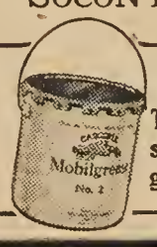
Mobiloil proves match for heavy loads... film-cracking heat. Result: A sure saving on upkeep that increases your profits!

DO YOU KNOW the smell of a hot-running tractor engine . . . and the costly repair bills that result? Mobiloil can help you end that this summer!

Why? *Because Socony-Vacuum's famous Clearosol Process rids Mobiloil of trouble-causing impurities present in ordinary oils!* That makes Mobiloil the finest farm oil money can buy. It's never the cause of sticky valves, gummed rings. It cuts repair and upkeep costs to the bone!

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SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.



SAVE WITH MOBILGREASE No. 2

The all-purpose farm grease that won't wash out, squeeze out or harden! It lasts far longer than ordinary greases—cuts down wear and operating expenses.

MOBILOIL

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MOTOR OIL

SOCONY-VACUUM

GARGOYLE Mobiloil

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT SEEMS to me that certain adjustments are taking place in the Northeast to which all of us who live on farms may well give our attention.

Buildings More Valuable

In this country we are right at the beginning of one of those recurring periods when we do a lot of building. During such periods we usually have prosperity in the cities, and a certain amount of this prosperity is reflected in the demand for fresh eggs, fresh milk, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables; in other words, the crops of the Northeast.

Already housing shortages are showing up in most cities and towns. During the last few years, people have become much more aware of the advantages of living on a farm. Here in the Northeast, at least, hard roads, improved automobiles, the extension of electrical service, and the development of bus lines have made it more and more convenient to live in the country.

The logical conclusion to draw from this situation is that buildings on farms which are anywhere from twenty to thirty miles from cities or towns, regardless of the quality of the farm land, will increase in value. *In fact, this increase in the value of farm buildings is already apparent.*

More Idle Farm Land

As more and more families which are supported by jobs in town move to farms, there is going to be more and more idle farm land. *The average city dweller who moves to a farm is better off if he forgets all about the land except enough for a garden.* Some families have to find this out from experience. I observe, however, that more and more of the families which move from cities to farms do so fully determined before they move not to do any farming. *The high cost of the 'means for farming' any reasonably sized farm and the scarcity of farm help make this decision a very wise one.* Now who is going to work the farms on which live city men who are only interested in the use of the farm house? I have been sure for a number of years that such land eventually would be worked by competent and experienced farmers who control the 'means for farming' and who know how to use these means effectively.

My judgment is that such farmers will be able to pick up more and more idle land, that they will not have to pay much for its use, and that because of rubber tired farm equipment, it will not be necessary for these parcels of land to be adjacent to each other in order for an experienced farmer to farm them.

Changes in Farm Equipment

If farmers who control the 'means for farming', and who know how to use these means effectively, do develop the technique of working several farms not necessarily adjacent to each other, I look for them to shift over their farm equipment to larger units, and I expect to see much of the relatively expensive small horse-drawn pieces of farm equipment eventually go out of the picture.

While I am on the subject of horse-drawn equipment, I wonder what percentage of the original poles which the readers of this page bought in their horse-drawn machinery is still intact. I have asked this question of several farmers I know, and the answers run to the effect that from 50 to 75 per cent of the poles have been broken and have been replaced with good solid home-grown oak and ash. There may be a point here for an alert manufacturer of farm machinery.

Changes in Farm Practice

I think we are already farther along with several fundamental changes in farm practice in the Northeast than we appreciate. The most important change that has come about is in our attitude toward pastures. Both our respect for what a good pasture can produce and our care of these pastures will be on the up-grade for several years. Farmers who farm several farms are going to do a lot of pasture developing on the farms which they lease in order to get as much as possible off such farms and cultivate only the more accessible and better lying fields.

The next big change in farm practice, which I believe is already under way, is in our method of making hay. The artificial drying of hay and the storing of hay without drying it are two problems which every farmer who handles much of the crop reflects upon a good many times in an average season.

I am inclined to believe that artificial drying, except for commercial purposes, is 'out' so far as the average farmer in the Northeast is concerned. Instead of artificial drying, various techniques for storing green hay in silos will be developed very rapidly in the next few years, and the practice of thus storing such green hay will follow closely on the heels of the development of the methods.

Case in Point

While I am writing this, a thunder shower has come up. At Sunnygables we have alfalfa that has been down a week. My next neighbor has a big field that has been out just as long. It is now thoroughly drenched. As soon as the shower is over, however, we will start drawing green alfalfa. *We've got a lot to learn about storing and handling green hay, but on the average farm this method of storing gives more promise than any form of artificial drying with which I am as yet familiar.*

Price Prospects

Before I close I again want to point out that I believe there are two forces beginning to be effective which will tend to improve the prosperity of northeastern agriculture.

One is basic and all important: The gold on which our money is based is beginning to lose value, which in turn means that our money is losing value and, therefore, that the price level for all things will tend to remain steady or advance. *The only thing that can upset this prospect will be for Congress to grant the President authority to lower the price of gold, or to do it itself. I don't think Congress will do this.*

The other force, which is going to make a market for northeastern eggs, poultry, fresh milk, and fresh fruits and vegetables, is the increase in employment that is coming about with the increase in building.

Fly in the Ointment

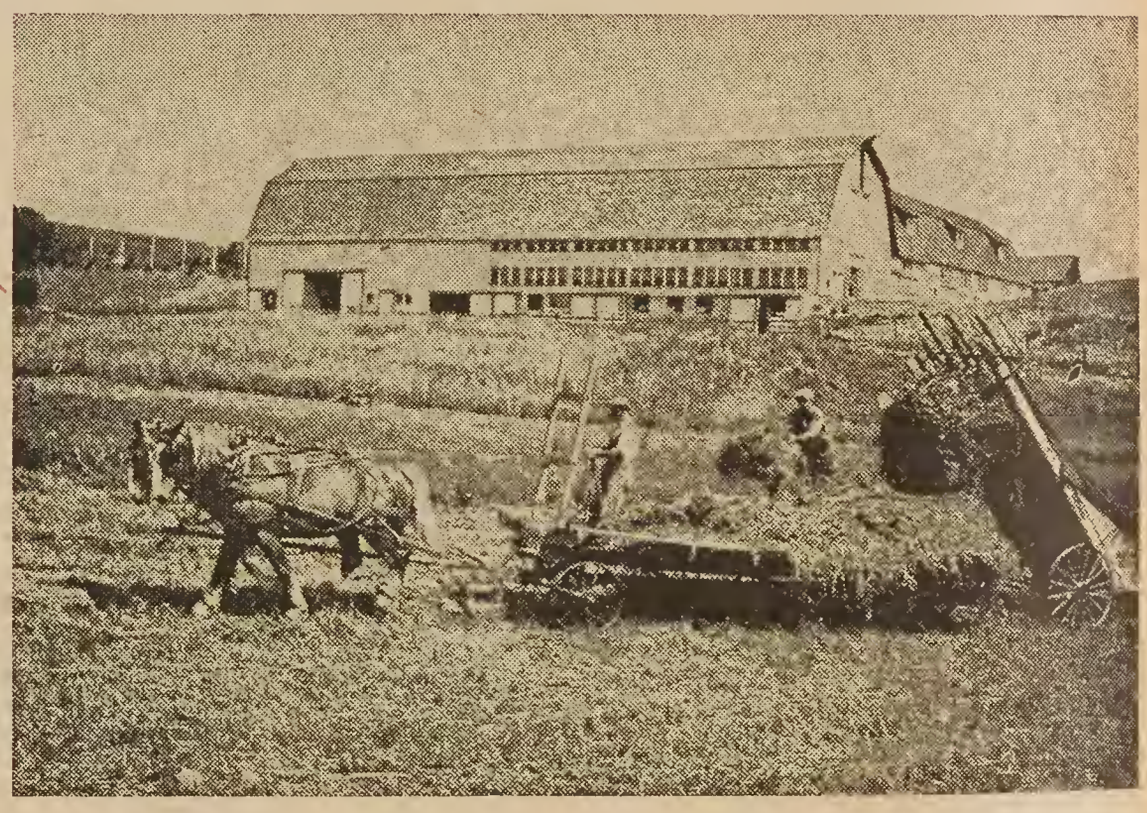
The big handicap in the Northeast in taking advantage of any improved business conditions is going to be the scarcity, inefficiency, and high price of farm labor. Many farmers reading this will nod their heads at this point, because they are already right up against these conditions.

As I see it, there is no solution for this situation except through the use of power and the development of methods of farm management which use a minimum of labor. It may help, however, to take a good hired man into partnership.



Above — In handling green alfalfa, mixed hay, and soybeans, we find the use of the continuous windrower attachment for the mowing machine a really great labor saver. Contrary to our expectations it does not seem to increase the draft of the mowing machine materially.

Below — We use a hay loader to pick up the windrows of green alfalfa. It doesn't take long to get on a load of a couple of tons. It works very satisfactorily and despite our very stony land picks up very few stones. In the background of the picture you get a view of the south and east sides of the barns at Sunny Gables. The horse in the foreground is a four-year-old gelding which we believe is going to make a satisfactory mate to a mare we have been trying to match up for a couple of years.



* * *

Impression Lasts

I think I have told you that this winter we ran our herd of Angus cows in an exercise pasture which was fenced with an electric fence. Apparently they made a few contacts with this fence, because they are now the most thoroughly fence-broken lot of cattle I have ever seen. They used to walk up to a wire fence, lean on it, crawl through it, or, if sufficiently excited, go right over it. Now they keep a respectful distance.

I was talking about this with Jake the other day, and he said he thought the cattle were showing good judgment. Then he related that he had stepped into the brook with the charged wire in his hand and described the terrible kick it gave him. Jake's experience, plus some accounts I have read about children being badly shocked, has raised in my mind the whole question of the safety of electric fences. We have turned ours off as a consequence, but the cows don't know it!

As a trainer, however, there is no doubt but that it is in a class by itself in teaching an animal respect for a wire fence.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Took Note Instead of Action

My car was hit by another car. The driver acknowledged responsibility, and admitted he did not have a license and was driving while intoxicated. To keep out of court he promised to pay $175 damages, and gave me a thirty-day note signed by him and his wife. Before the note was due, they sold everything and moved to California.

IN THIS case and in many others, a note is a very unsatisfactory document. The driver of the car has left the State, and the lawful recourse is to sue for the amount of the note. Even though a judgment is secured, its value will depend on whether or not there is property against which it can be levied. The driver of the car took advantage of our subscriber's generosity. In a similar case the best procedure is to have the driver arrested. That, of course, does not assure that damages will be paid, but the moral effect on the driver is good and often helps to get a settlement.

* * *

More Heirs Than Money

Federal government is out gunning for crooks who profit in the old estate swindle. Usual plan is to contact folks with money and convince them that they are entitled to a share in a big estate of someone who died without heirs.

Recently six out of seven men indicted were convicted in Philadelphia because they were involved in the notorious Jacob Baker estate swindle. Baker estate is only one. There are many others whose promoters follow approximately the same technique.

* * *

"Too Many Frogs, If —"

Fred Orsinger of the U. S. Fisheries Bureau believes he knows something about frogs and is concerned over advertisements which might be interpreted as indicating that raising frogs is a profitable venture. He says: "Amateurs should be warned that making money with frogs is a tough proposition. Do not accept statistics on how rapidly they raise families. I have taken some of these figures and worked them out. If they were true, the world in ten years would be covered with a layer of frogs five feet deep."

* * *

No Authority

Is the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation collecting money through a Mr. Streeter of Plattsburg, New York?

The Warm Springs Foundation has advised that Streeter has no authority to collect money in their behalf. It appears that he is selling a birthday and coin mailing card. It would seem a fair assumption that he plans to profit from it and to interest buyers with the idea that part of the money is going to the Foundation.

Recent Claims Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Gerald M. Kidd, Perrysburg (refund on an oil burner)	$ 9.00
James E. Noble, Savannah (adjustment for damages to pump)	15.00
Harriet D. Long, Waterloo (refund on mail order)	5.72
George W. Chapman, Ontario (returns for produce sold)	43.72
W. E. Prudom, Red Creek (returns for hay sold)	12.62
Frank Smithgall, Corfu (balance received on account)	12.75
Paul McCormick, Andover (returns for eggs sold)	60.00
Charles P. Carter, Bridgehampton (compensation for injuries)	67.83
Earle Crofoot, Hannibal (adjustment on mail order)	9.12
A. T. Snow, Trumansburg (balance received for produce)	40.38
C. O. Young, Hartwick (protested check made good)	5.00
Mrs. C. N. Alger, Youngs (compensation claim settled)	78.00
Mrs. Wm. White, Lisbon (refund on mail order)	3.50
Wm. P. Gentner, Springville (gasoline tax refunded)	71.13
Adam H. Stout, Averill Park (adjustment on account)	5.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Edson Shieve, Millerton (part payment on account)	25.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Herbert E. Wells, Walpole (protested check made good)	32.50
MAINE	
Clarence Archer, Crouseville (part payment on account)	2.00
Mrs. H. M. Kelley, Clinton (payment for goods sold)	1.44
NEW JERSEY	
Chester A. Bryan, Hampton (part settlement on account)	40.59
Piell Brothers, Pittstown (refund on mail order)	9.86
TOTAL	$555.16

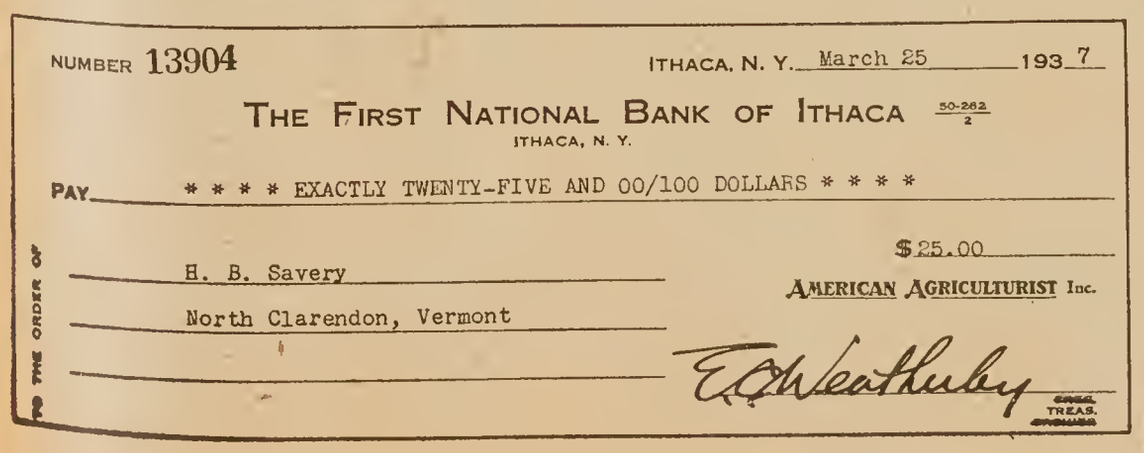
Reward Check Follows Prompt Action

ON MARCH 3rd of this year, Charles Hall of Boston, claiming to be A. J. Henry, a member of the circulation staff of the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, secured a 15 months' subscription from Harris B. Savery of North Clarendon, Vermont, and a check for $4.00 in payment of same. The subscription was given and paid for in good faith, and only the fact that the agent acted offensively at the home of neighbor, made Mr. Savery suspicious. Upon calling the Herald office, Mr. Savery found that this man had no connection with them.

The next day, Mr. Savery, accompanied by two men from the Herald office, located Mr. Hall and took him to the office of the state attorney, where he was placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Municipal Judge Christopher A. Webber of Rutland, the next week, he was sentenced to serve from two to three months in Rutland County jail.

Because he was the one instrumental in catching this swindler, because the fraud was committed on his property where a Service Bureau sign was posted, and because the man received a sentence of more than 30 days in jail, our subscriber, Harris B. Savery, was sent a reward check for $25.00 by the *American Agriculturist*. Then, too, he has kept hundreds of other neighbors from being defrauded by the same man. Keep your *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign posted in a prominent place as a warning to crooks and swindlers.



NUMBER 13904 ITHACA, N. Y. March 25 193 7

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you can spare the money to pay the premium on your policy much better than your family can spare the things this insurance would provide for them?

INDEMNITIES PAID

Anna Abendroth, Binghamton, N. Y. Struck by auto—cut scalp	$ 30.00
Gwondolyn Banker, R. 2, Ovid, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. clavicle	20.00
Homer Chapin, Brier Hill, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. lumbar region	20.00
Frank Slivonik, Jr., Calverton, L. I. Auto accident—inj. scalp	20.00
Evans Griffing, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. Auto accident—inj. leg and knee	27.14
Joe Droscoski, Est., Southold, L. I. Auto collision—mortuary	1000.00
Stanley Southworth, Morristown, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. collarbone and ribs	20.00
Mrs. Regina Granger, 72 Gilbert St., LeRoy, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. neck and back	60.00
James Kinsey, Main St., Bloomville, N. Y. Struck by auto—injuries	7.50
Joseph Cicero, Leicester, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. humerus and ribs	130.00
William Snyder, Gilboa, N. Y. Auto collision—cut leg	60.00
Ransom Thilk, R. 2, Newfane, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerations	14.28
Alex Anderson, R. 1, Delhi, N. Y. Truck struck tree—cont. ribs, thigh, cuts	30.00
Helen H. VanMarter, Genoa, N. Y. Auto accident—cut head	10.00
Mabel Tucker, Deposit, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. humerus	110.00
Glenn Rowe, R. 1, Mooers Forks, N. Y. Auto accident—cut face, lips and mouth	30.00
Irving C. Grant, R. 1, Pennellville, N. Y. Auto overturned—inj. chest, back, neck	58.57
Allen W. March, Olcott, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries	110.00
Cora Jackson, R. 524, Riverhead, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. knee and abdomen	30.00
Clarence Buchman, R. 2, Corfu, N. Y. Struck by auto—inj. leg and arm	15.00
Jay Shelmandine, Worcester, N. Y. Auto accident—bruised chest, cut face	42.86
Helen R. Whitney, 351 Main St., Owego, N. Y. Auto collision—cont. leg	80.00
Sadie Krieger, 283 Main St., Liberty, N.Y. Auto accident—sprains	50.00
Alberta Anderson, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Auto accident—cut scalp, sprained neck	20.00
Oscar Anderson, Hamlin, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. tibia	30.00
Meredith G. Boyce, 17 West Ave., Interlaken, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. knee	20.00
Peter Dlugosz, R. 1, Manchester, N. H. Auto accident—frac. foot	130.00
Wallace S. Thompson, Est., Wilmont Flat, N. H. Auto collided with truck—mortuary	1000.00
Lurania N. Richardson, Tilton, N. H. Auto accident—frac. patella & contusions	117.14
Marjorie J. Watkins, Concord, N. H. Auto collision—frac. ribs, bruises & sprain	20.00
Thomas Hoskings, R. 3, Claremont, N. H. Travel accident—inj. side	50.00
George A. Jackson, R. 2, Colebrook, N. H. Travel accident—frac. ribs	45.71
Lyman H. Leach, Fairfax, Vt. Auto collision—cuts	10.00
Gaston D. Morin, R. 2, Orleans, Vt. Auto collision—sprained ankle	10.00
George Swinington, R. 4, Brandon, Vt. Auto accident—inj. lip, hand & ankle	40.00
Frank Whittier, Hancock, Vt. Struck by truck—frac. bone of foot	30.00
Olores Rocheleau, Lake Road, Swanton, Vt. Hit by truck—inj. ankle	10.00
Eva F. Phillips, Chittenden, Vt. Auto collision—bruised arm, head, inj. back	44.28
Rosario Philippon, 9 Morton St., Winthrop, Me. Auto collision—cuts and contusions	40.00
Vernon W. Warren, R. 2, Oakland, Me. Travel accident—inj. foot	20.00
Mildred C. Mason, Conway, Mass. Auto collision—inj. back	77.14
Ernest MacKinnon, Pittsford, Mass. Auto collision—cont. head, cuts	14.28
Donald C. Wilbur, N. Main St., Raynham Center, Mass. Auto accident—frac. ulna	14.28
N. W. Wheeler, R. 9, Norwichtown, Conn. Auto hit tree—frac. fibula & jaw	127.14
Stanley Likwola, Versailles, Conn. Travel accident—frac. fibula	60.00
Catherine Quinn, E. Hampton, Conn. Struck by auto—cuts & contusions	30.00
Mrs. Chris Horner, R. 1, Neshanic, N. J. Auto collision—cut scalp, cont. arm	10.00
Edna Shoemaker, R. 1, Oxford, N. J. Auto accidenet—cut nose, lip & knee	8.57
Fredcrick DuBois, Freehold, N. J. Auto accident—frac. ribs, internal injuries	130.00
Matthew Kelly, R. 2, Woodstown, N. J. Struck by auto—frac. pelvis & right tibia	30.00
William Hurst, Preston, Md. Auto overturned—frac. vertebrae	130.00
Mary Louise Stack, R. 1, Seaford, Del. Thrown from auto—inj. ankle	20.00
Mary E. Murphy, 95 W. Main, Malone, N.Y. Auto accident—frac. clavicle	50.00
B. E. Planck, Copenhagen, N. Y. Auto truck collision—inj. shoulder	40.00
Martin L. Scharbach, Boonville, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. tibia & fibula	130.00
Jessie Frizzell, R. 4, Colebrook, N. H. Auto accident—frac. ankle, bruised leg	130.00
Anson F. Moore, Littleton, N. H. Auto accident—frac. knee bone	130.00
Jay E. Emery, East Andover, N. H. Auto accident—wrenched side, other injuries	130.00
George E. Avery, Plymouth, N. H. Auto accident—comp. frac. ankle, cuts	130.00
Mrs. Agnes Evarts, R. 2, Vergennes, Vt. Auto collision—inj. arm and side	82.86
Harland Chandler, Fairfax, Vt. Auto accident—cut face, broken teeth	31.43
Fred T. White, Bridgewater, Me. Travel accident—inj. leg, foot & arm	30.00
Carl Hopkins, Detroit, Me. Auto accident—laccrated elbow	20.00
Henry Antos, R. 1, Dudley, Mass. Auto collision—back strain	37.14
May V. Thompson, R. 2, Freehold, N. J. Auto accident—frac. rib, inj. shoulder	50.00
Martin Klucky, R. 1, Englishtown, N. J. Auto collision—cut thumb & forehead	64.28
Mrs. Bertha Brands, R. 1, Columbia, N. J. Auto collision—inj. knee and leg	130.00
Lewis C. Bosler, R. 1, Sussex, N. J. Struck by auto—frac. leg	15.00

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Sunshine—
Green grass—
Exercise—

—all help them to put on weight, to fill out and develop laying capacity. But the best "builder-upper" of all is G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash.

In spite of all the benefits they get from summer range, your pullets still need protein of the right quality and in the right quantity. They still need minerals and energy-producing feeds, and a full supply of vitamins—some of which are not furnished by sunshine and green feed.

All these needs are met by G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash—met so thoroughly that this mash is complete even for birds in partial or total confinement. Selected ingredients are carefully blended to make a fresh, palatable, balanced feed that pullets eat and like and thrive on.

As a "builder-upper" for pullets, indoors or out, it can't be beat. That's why poultrymen who think ahead to laying time are using G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash *straight through* in ever-increasing numbers.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

IT'S LAYING TIME FOR EARLY BIRDS

January-hatched pullets are ready to go into the laying house. Now comes the real test. The things they need to meet this test are built right into G.L.F. laying mashes—

SUPER LAYING MASH
SUPER LAYING & BREEDING MASH
SPECIAL LAYING & BREEDING MASH
LAYING MASH
THRIFT MASH

These mashes keep up the good work begun by Starting & Growing Mash. One of them is the right mash for your own situation. To complete the growing job (not quite finished when the pullets begin to lay); to maintain weight and condition; to get all the eggs your birds are capable of laying—switch to a G.L.F. laying mash the day they go into laying quarters.

JULY 3, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Putting the Flowers Back *into* Bed

By ROMEYN BERRY

"Our garden doesn't hit you in the eye with a mass of color when you drive in. It isn't that kind of a garden. You have to hunt for it in odd corners along the brook, but you'll find something any time if you'll hunt."



A GREAT many wild flowers, the man says, aren't wild flowers at all. They are tame flowers that at some time in the past have escaped from somebody's garden and have since adapted themselves to a life of perpetual camping out. Once I thought I had discovered an unknown species of wild flower, only to be told by the man it was a Sweet William which after many generations of rough living had begun to raise vegetable whiskers in strange places.

One of the reasons my wife is such a good farmer is that she was a good gardener first. The difference lies solely in adjusting the scale of one's imagination — in doing with a tractor what one did before with the finger tips — in ordering things by the ton instead of in five cent packets. With that background it was only natural that her first act after buying the farm would be to lay out the plot that was to be our flower garden. It was a nice big garden — nearly half an acre — and it was to have fruit trees in the rear as a background and flowering shrubs around the edges to wall it in.

But, bless your heart, we got over all that foolishness in practically no time. The garden plot that was to be is now part of a lot that has on it one of the finest stands of oats in the town and alfalfa coming along under the oats. And when you look out our kitchen window what you see is not phlox or delphinium, but a barnyard that is doing business so briskly it keeps the manure spreader on the jump to remain abreast of the proceedings. One's conception of rural beauty changes so in a single year! The picture that we now most fancy features a manure spreader moving down the lot and spitting fertility with every turn of the wheel. In terms of agriculture, the manure spreader in action is a symbol that the farm is coming up and not going down, and we have not yet become so practical that we don't enjoy symbols.

But don't think that we are wholly neglecting the flowers. It's just that we feel strongly that flowers must not stand in the way of productive tillage — which does not seem an unreasonable restriction. There are lots of places around any farm that are not adapted to crops and are just the places for a cluster of bloom or a flowering shrub of the sort that takes care of itself.

"Take care of yourself" is the motto of our present garden and any flower that is not prepared to meet that simple test had better apply for a softer job somewhere else. A stab or two with a fork in the spring, a bit of manure in the fall when the crops are in, and in between, perhaps, a little clearing away of burdocks with a scythe! That's about all the help the flowers can expect from us these days. Outside of that, it's up to the flowers. If any pink gets bugs, it will have to do its own scratching. That's the kind of gardeners we have become — tough!

But that isn't really as brutal and unsympathetic as it sounds. You (*Turn to Page* 20)

Dairymen Set Better July Prices — See page 5.

3 GOOD REASONS

WHY THIS FORD V-8 IS A FAVORITE IN FARM COUNTRY

1 COSTS LESS TO BUY!
Delivers for many dollars less than any other car so big.

2 COSTS LESS TO RUN!
Farmer owners report 22 to 27 miles per gallon of gasoline . . . No oil added between regular 2,000-mile changes.

3 COSTS LESS TO MAINTAIN!
Same sturdy chassis and body as the rugged "85." Built for years of faithful performance at low cost for service and parts.



Illustrated is the Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan with 60 H.P. engine—the car that is bringing a new idea of operating economy to farmers everywhere.

$548.00 IS THE DELIVERED PRICE AT DETROIT of this model, including bumpers and spare tire. State and Federal taxes extra.

SEE YOUR FORD DEALER



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

OGDENSBURG has been selected as the meeting-place for the 65th annual session of the New York State Grange, which will open the second Tuesday in December and continue four days. For a long time the Patrons of the "North Country" have been urging that the annual session meet in their city, which has not entertained that gathering for 32 years. Grange leaders in that part of New York State are guaranteeing a class of at least 1,000 candidates for the sixth degree and attendance at the Ogdensburg session is likely to run more than double that number. It will be biennial election year for State Grange officers.

* * *

TWO more new Grange halls in New England territory have just been dedicated, the home of Laurel Grange in Essex county, Massachusetts, and Nahumkeag Grange in Kennebec county, Maine. On each of these occasions the State Master was the dedicating officer and at the Massachusetts event National Master Louis J. Taber was the guest of honor and principal speaker. Both the new halls are completely supplied with modern equipment, have a seating capacity of better than 300, and will be real community centers for their locality. Several more New England Grange halls are assured within the next 12 months.

* * *

IN BOTH Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Grange horseshoe pitching tournaments are in full swing, with preliminary tryouts the next two months and finals in the early fall. In the Massachusetts series the final showdown will take place during the Eastern States Exposition in mid-September. Horseshoe pitching enlists wide interest in these two states and large numbers of local Grange teams are entering the tournaments.

* * *

ARRANGEMENTS are in active progress for the 13th annual Grange community fair at Hartland, Vermont, whose dates will be August 25, 26 and 27. This is the largest Grange fair in the Green Mountain State every year and as fine a horse show as can be found in a wide area, resulting in attendance from all parts of Vermont and from many sections in New York and New Hampshire. Additional buildings are being erected on the fairgrounds this season and some unusually fine exhibits of all sorts of farm products may be expected.

* * *

QUINEBAUG Pomona Grange in Connecticut is the second of such groups to round out 50 years of existence, and its golden jubilee anniversary has just been joyfully celebrated, with a great attendance of Patrons from all parts of the adjacent territory. This Pomona has a membership roll of more than 1,000 and carries on a wide range of activities, including many educational features which have the hearty cooperation of the State Agricultural College at Storrs, located within this jurisdiction. Quinebaug Pomona was organized June 6, 1887, by the late J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, New England's famous peach grower.

* * *

HEARTY congratulations are everywhere in Grange circles being extended to National Master Louis J. Taber, who has just arrived at the proud distinction of being a grandfather. The youngster in question is William Allen Taber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taber, whose home is at Ithaca, N. Y. The junior Mr. Taber is a graduate of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, holds a responsible position with the Agricultural Advertising

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Picking Raspberries

By G. L. SLATE



RASPBERRIES, because of their perishable nature, require considerable care in harvesting and getting the fruit to market. It is of little use to grow nice berries unless they can be delivered to the consumer in good condition.

Careful supervision of the pickers and insisting that they observe the following simple rules will get the berries off the bushes in good condition. Pick only one berry at a time and put it in the basket before picking another. Pick with three fingers instead of two to distribute the pressure on the berry more evenly. Discard or put overripe and bruised berries in a separate basket. One soft or moldy berry will soon spoil the whole basket. Do not pick berries out of the basket as this results in much bruising.

Pick every other day in hot weather. Soft varieties such as June and Adams 87 may require daily picking during very hot weather, but firm varieties like Newburgh may go as long as three or four days if the weather is cool. Different varieties require different handling. Newburgh with its tendency to cling to the bush must be fully ripe for ease in picking. Some growers find it advisable to put their best pickers on Newburgh and restrict them to that variety insofar as is possible. Its unusual firmness permits picking it riper than other sorts.

Prompt cooling is of the greatest importance in prolonging the life of the berries. As soon as a basket is filled it should be set in the shade of the bushes. Full carriers should be removed promptly to the packing shed or the shade of a large tree. A cool, well-ventilated cellar is still better. Two large growers are finding that a simple precooling room which may also be used as a temporary storage is of great value in getting the fruit to market in good condition. A room built in a barn cellar, lined with insulating board, and cooled with ice in a large bunker which is filled weekly maintains a temperature of about 50° F. This cooler is most useful in holding berries over the weekend or temporarily holding back part of a large picking. Moreover retailers soon learn of the superior keeping qualities of precooled berries.

Some "North Country" Farm Short Cuts

by H. L. COSLINE

A WEEK'S SWING through northern New York about the first of June gave me a chance to renew acquaintances and to pick up some new ideas. The chief topic of conversation was rain. It was wet last fall and less than the usual amount of fall plowing was done. Consequently on June 1st, farmers were still putting in oats. Some, in fact, were plowing for oats. Said one dairyman, "It is pretty late to expect a decent crop, but I want to get a good seeding. In fact, I may cut oats for hay in order to get them off the land and give the seeding a better chance." Unless the growing season is unusually favorable, cutting oats for hay will be good farm practice on many farms. Still another way to give the seeding an extra good chance is to pasture the oats when they get a good start.

Does winter milk pay in northern New York? I heard that question discussed a number of times. The high freight rate to New York City cuts the price northern dairymen actually get to a point way below the returns for Orange and Delaware County. In fact, the price too often is right around that returned for milk made into cheese. Some dairymen feel that they could show more profit by having all cows freshen in the spring and by making little attempt to produce winter milk.

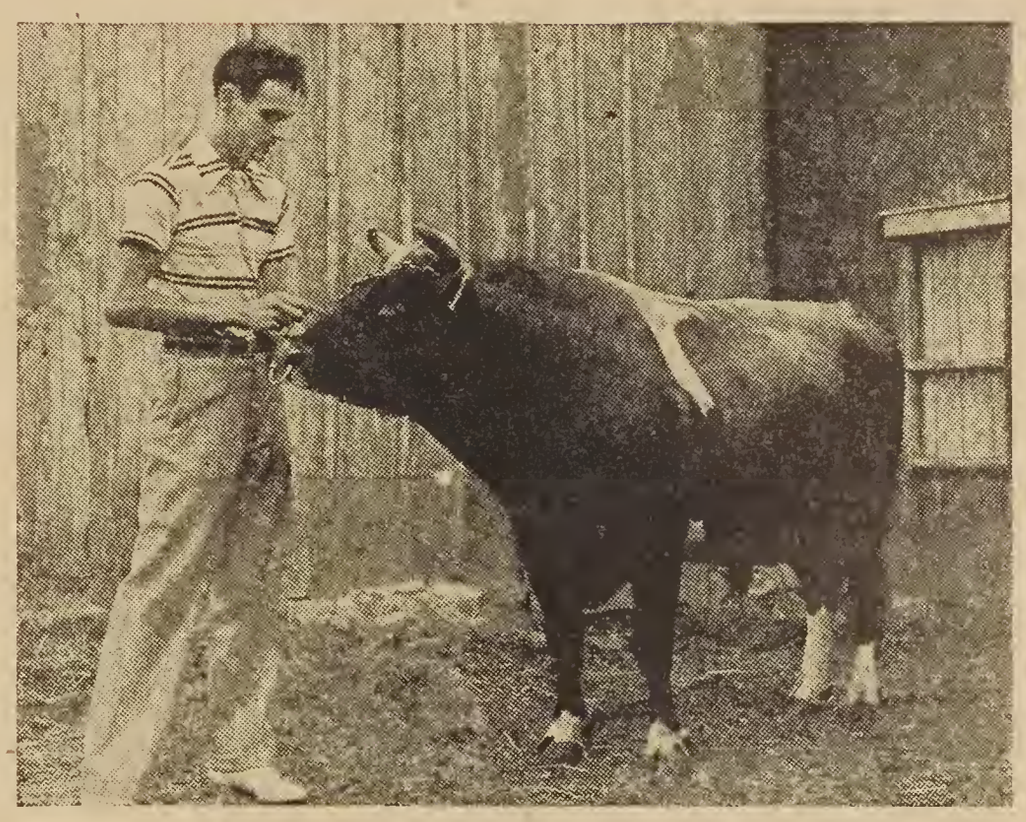
Better Pastures

Bob Squires of Massena is enthusiastic about fertilizers for pastures. Years ago, his farm of 83 acres carried 18 cows. By 1929, the herd numbered 25 and at that time Bob was feeding some summer silage. However he could see no reason why the cows should not harvest their own dinner and he called on John Barron of Cornell University for help. Fifteen hundred pounds of ammophos were spread on 8 acres of pasture and it was easy to see the results. Later 50 pounds of superphosphate were used in the stables every day and 8 more acres of pasture were covered with this superphosphated manure. Fertilizing has been continued and now 20 acres of pasture, divided into 3 fields, carry 35 cows and during the summer produce a thousand pounds of milk a day. Grain is fed at the rate of a pound to 5 pounds of milk, but many of the cows will not eat that much.

Bob believes in grass farming, too. He has 60 acres of tillable land and years ago plowed 40 every year. He has gradually cut it down until he is only plowing 20 acres a year. He figures what it would cost to plow and seed an old meadow, then he spends that amount of money for fertilizer and top dresses it. Result — less work and more hay.



Left: Seven snow apples in one cluster is at least five too many. Leon Atwood of Plattsburg, N. Y., plans to thin his Snows soon. McIntosh, his other important variety, need less thinning because many of the small apples drop off when set is too thick.



James Fisher of Madrid, N. Y., and the herd sire.

No "Quack" About This

John Child of Malone has lost his fear of quack grass. Picture on this page shows about a square foot of the field on which he planted



A bird's eye view of a potato field full of quack grass roots. John Child of Malone, N. Y., says quack doesn't worry him. Read on this page how he handles it.

certified seed potatoes. It looks pretty "quacky" but last fall John had 12 acres of certified seed and had to hunt 10 minutes to find a weed. Here is how he does it:

"I never bother to rake quack grass roots and draw them off. This field was plowed about 8 inches deep right after haying last summer, and was harrowed regularly until fall." He uses a tool that resembles a spring tooth harrow on wheels and he says it certainly does dig them out.

This spring the field was harrowed at regular intervals again until about the first of June. The quack was never given a chance to start and that is the secret of the whole thing. I picked up a handful of roots. Most of them appeared lifeless, though here and there I could see a weak, spindling sprout about an eighth of an inch long.

As soon as potatoes are planted, field is gone over with a weeder and about a week later, operation is repeated. This levels off the ridges and as soon as the rows show, the cultivator is started. On the cultivator is a weeder attachment which runs right through the rows and kills most of the small weeds before they get a start. At the third cultivation, discs are put on to throw dirt against the plants.

Mr. Child grows 12 acres of certified seed each year and aims to dig about 300 bushels to the acre. The system he is following produces a crop practically free from weeds, though a hoe never gets within sight of the crop.

Room for Corn to Stretch

Murray Fisher of Madrid believes in giving corn plenty of room to grow. He believes in giving it plenty of time, too. He was planting on June 4, at a time when there was still a lot of oat ground to plow in northern New York. He was check-rowing the crop and putting the rows 3½ feet apart. "When I have to buy another chain for my check-rower," (*Turn to Page* 14)

Prairie Voyage

An Editorial — By E. R. EASTMAN

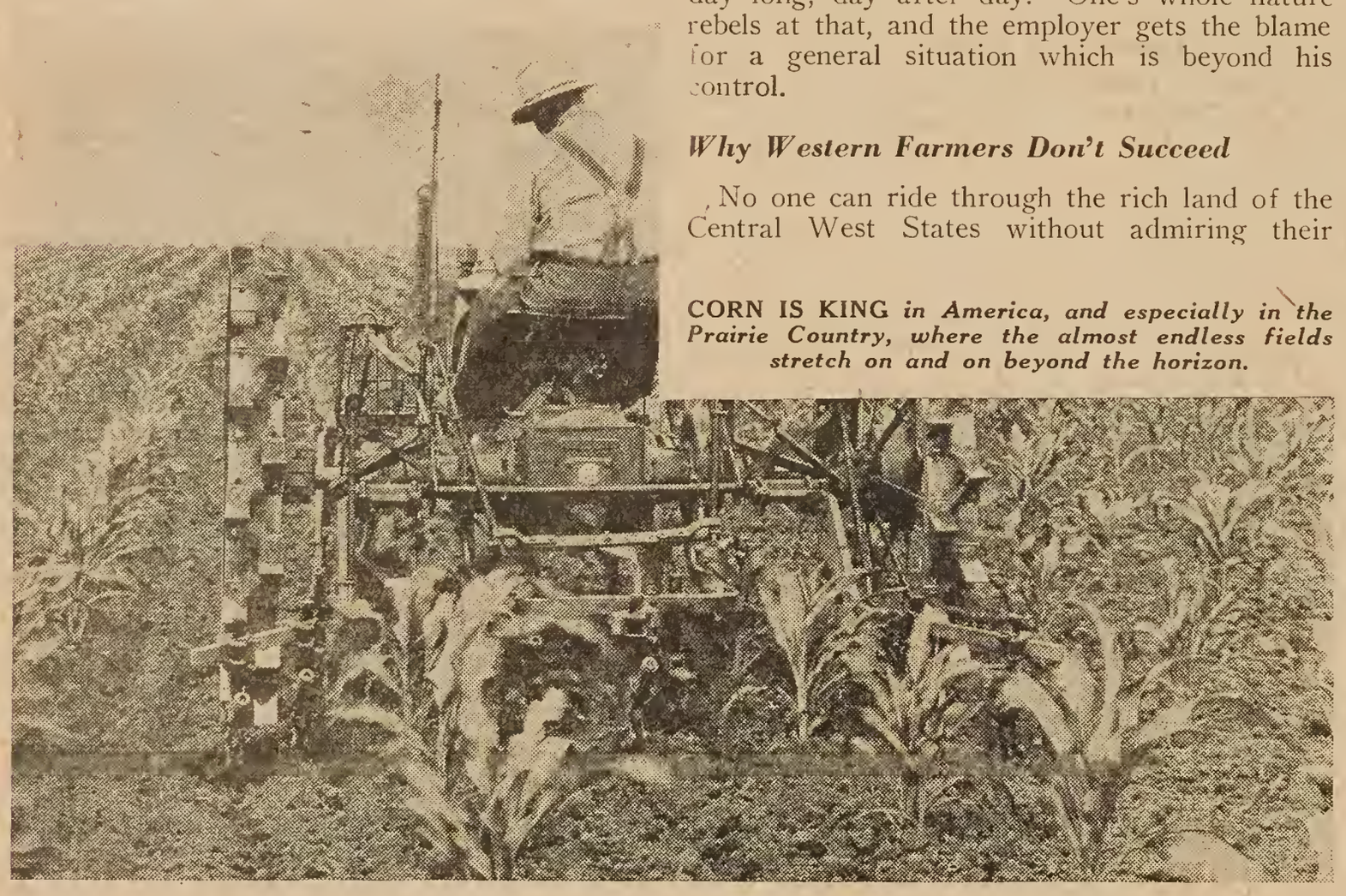
MIDDLE of June, I went to the Central West to visit with friends who manufacture equipment and other supplies for farmers, and to observe present farm conditions outside of our own territory.

Corn Fields As Far As You Can See

From a crop standpoint, prospects are the best in many years. Wheat is a good crop, with prospects of a crop large enough to supply a surplus for export. Short world wheat crops for three years, however, indicate that American surplus will be quickly taken. It is an inspiration for one interested in growing things to ride hundreds of miles, as I did, through the Central West States and see the great fields of corn, stretching to the horizon in almost every direction. There is an excellent stand, it looks good, and outlook is for a bumper crop, all of which makes music for northeastern farmers and poultrymen. Grain prices certainly should be somewhat easier this fall and winter, and with milk prices becoming stabilized outlook for the dairy and poultry business is looking better.

Across the entire country, haylands and pastures are excellent. The only offset to a good hay crop is that the stand is not good in some meadows because of past drought and winter conditions. But hay should be a bumper crop — in fact, it is beginning to lodge badly. Now for some weather to get it into the barn in good condition!

Business among manufacturers is excellent. Many concerns are weeks behind in their deliveries, and factories are humming. In spite of this, however, manufacturers are not optimistic. Almost every business man with whom I visited either had had strikes in his plants, was having them, or was expecting trouble. Where labor demands have been granted, wages are so high, according to those manufacturers, that the necessary higher prices to consumers will soon slow up consumption again. Several men asked me if I thought we were approaching civil war conditions. All were unanimous that New Deal support of unfair labor demands was the cause of most of the trouble.



CORN IS KING *in America, and especially in the Prairie Country, where the almost endless fields stretch on and on beyond the horizon.*

Cemetery With Lights

In one manufacturing town which I visited, I saw about a hundred employees of a small manufactory marching back and forth in front of their place of employment, which was closed. Practically all of them were young people and they seemed to be having a grand and glorious time, singing, whistling, and yelling as they marched. Strolling across the street, I asked a young woman in the line of march if I might talk to her. She stepped out of line and said, "Sure, Mister, what can I do for you?"

"I am a magazine writer," I said, "and I am wondering why you are striking. What's it all about anyway?" She replied that they had quit work in order to get better wages and working conditions.

"How much do you get now?" I asked her.

"Fifty cents an hour for an eight-hour day," she replied.

"That seems to me pretty fair," I said.

"Not much left," she answered, "after you have paid your board and room. Besides I don't like this job anyway. I have to stand at a machine and go through just one set of motions for eight straight hours, and I get so sick of it that I could scream."

I asked her if she could do anything outside in her leisure hours for fun or recreation that would offset the monotony of her job, to which she answered:

"Fun in this town, Mister! Why, this town is so dead that it's just a cemetery with lights, and most of the time the lights are out!"

Thinking this conversation over afterwards, I thought I saw the chief reason for labor unrest. We all of us want more pay, of course, but certainly one cause of labor trouble is the monotony of following one little job without variation all day long, day after day. One's whole nature rebels at that, and the employer gets the blame for a general situation which is beyond his control.

Why Western Farmers Don't Succeed

No one can ride through the rich land of the Central West States without admiring their marvellous agriculture and wondering why Central West farmers have such a tough time in making a living. The soil for hundreds of square miles is level or rolling, deep, and black with the fertility of the ages. Yet the prairie farmers are in far worse condition from almost every standpoint than are you of the Northeast. In 21 leading factors that measure success on the farm, the Northeast holds either first or second place over the entire country. These factors include farm owners instead of tenants, value of farm property, value of land and buildings, value of implements and machinery, farm-owned automobiles, trucks and tractors, telephones, bathrooms, electricity, number of dairy cows, amount of milk produced, poultry products, livestock, etc.

Several times on this trip I asked why farmers of the West had not made out better. Several answered that the chief trouble was speculation, which led to over-capitalization, too high prices of land.

Another reason why northeast farmers succeed better is the variety of their products. Most western farmers carry their eggs in one basket with one crop, and as a result frequently get those eggs smashed. Therefore, the depression was particularly hard on Central West farmers so they, through their leaders, turned to politics and the government to help them out. The government did help some, chiefly through raising the price of gold, but it is to be hoped that in receiving this help farmers have not acquired a permanent habit of depending upon government instead of on themselves.

"America, the Beautiful"

On the whole, however, no one can take a look at the natural agricultural resources of this country without being optimistic. In starting this trip I left Ithaca on a fine June afternoon to travel through the beautiful lake country to Buffalo and thence west to Chicago. No words in the language are adequate to describe the June loveliness of the Finger Lakes country, with the sparkling water, the green forests, and the fields reflecting back the rays of the afternoon sun. I awoke next morning in the corn fields and meadows of the prairies. To me the western country seems flat and monotonous, but that is only because I grew up among the hills in the East. Those who were raised in the prairies feel smothered and shut in when they get in our eastern valleys.

Coming home, I took a plane from Chicago to Buffalo, flying on another June afternoon across the corner of Lake Michigan, over the southern part of the State of Michigan, in sight of Lake Erie nearly all the way, making one stop at Detroit, and finally flying low over Niagara Falls.

Riding in an airplane on a good day across this great land of ours, carpeted with the lush green of early summer, is a glorious experience. You look down upon this old world and note the smallness of the cities, occupying as they should small space in God's mighty landscape. But the country, looking like a great irregular checkerboard, stretches on and on until lost in the far horizon. Woods stand out, but it is the farms, the green meadows and the plowed fields that catch the eye; the farms that dot the landscape from sea to shining sea. Flying high in an airplane the world is somehow removed from you. You look down upon it, perhaps as God sees it with all the problems of man in their proper and insignificant proportions. You know that these problems will soon be gone with the inexorable passage of time. You realize that the world itself is all right. It has the same beauty, the same possibilities as it has always had, as it always will have. It is man himself who fails to measure up to those possibilities and who makes most of his own troubles.

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Dairymen *Set Better* JULY PRICES

New Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency Gets Results

THE new Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., representing about thirty of the milk producers cooperative organizations selling milk in New York City, met with representatives of the New York City milk dealers on June 24 and 25 and agreed upon a price for July milk which will amount to an increase of approximately $1,560,000 in the milk checks of upstate producers who supply milk and cream to the metropolitan market.

Best of all, foundations are laid for producers and their cooperatives to continue to set and obtain higher milk prices for the future.

Subject to ratification by the various producer group cooperatives and the dealer group, the following prices will prevail for July. (Cooperatives met June 29, just after we went to press, to confirm the action of their representatives in setting the July price):

For all fluid milk, $2 at first; later in the month, when resale price is raised to consumers, price to farmers for fluid milk will be $2.05.

Cream for fluid consumption, where dealer takes entire output of plant, $1.75; where dealer takes fixed amount daily, and cooperatives have to take care of surplus, the price for cream is $1.85.

Prices are for milk testing 3.5 butterfat on the 201-210 mile zone, with the usual prevailing differentials.

Here's how and why the new Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, which is already securing results, was set up:

After the New York State milk control law went out of existence on April 30, the Legislature passed and Governor Lehman signed the Rogers-Allen bill. The chief purpose of this new law is to permit cooperative milk marketing organizations to cooperate with one another in fixing producers' milk prices and in marketing their milk.

Of course such a law is no good unless those for whom it is passed take advantage of it. But the milk cooperatives of the State were on their job. Very shortly after the bill was signed, on May 14 to be exact, 29 cooperatives in New York State met and agreed to work together. This meeting was followed by another one on May 29, when 23 cooperatives ***approved the Certificate of Incorporation and by-laws of a new milk bargaining agency known as the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.*** Finally, on June 8, the cooperatives met and completed the final work of organizing this bargaining agency and arranged to set up an office and proceed to put the information before other milk cooperatives which had not yet joined. An inexpensive office was opened in Syracuse, and C. H. Baldwin, formerly Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, was asked to become executive secretary of the new organization.

The Metropolitan Agency has the approval and support of the New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations.

During June several meetings were held, and arrangements made to meet a representative committee of the New York City milk dealers to establish milk prices for July.

Here are some of the high points from the by-laws of the new bargaining agency:

Name:

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Objects:

To act as a common or joint marketing agency of the milk of the members of the corporation, with all the functions, powers and duties under chapter 383 of the laws of 1937 (Rogers-Allen Law).

Membership:

Shall be limited to cooperative associations, controlled by milk producers and organized under the cooperative corporations law of the State. Limited also to cooperative associations selling milk of producers under contract therewith in metropolitan market.

Any member may withdraw at any time upon thirty days written notice.

Meetings:

At all meetings each cooperative member organization shall be entitled to be represented by a delegate. Each delegate shall be entitled to ***one vote for each hundred active producers qualified for delivery of milk in metropolitan market who have delivered milk therein at least a part of either of the two preceding years.***

All votes on important problems in affirmative action will require a vote of 75 per cent of the entire number of producers represented in the association, and ***also approval by the delegates of at least 75 per cent of the associations represented at the meeting,*** and it shall be necessary that delegates of 51 per cent of the member associations shall be present.

Directors and Officers:

Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 15 or more than 35 members. Number of directors at the organization of corporation, and until increased by vote of corporation, shall be 15. Number may be increased from time to time in order to give representation to new member associations.

While the number of the Board members remains at 15, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association shall be entitled to three members thereof and Sheffield Producers to two members. In case of increase of the Board, representation of the League and of Sheffield Producers on Board shall be on same proportionate basis to total number of directors. Directors are elected for one year.

Officers consist of a President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer elected by the Board. The Board shall appoint an executive secretary. (First Officers are: H. H. Rolfe, President; L. A. Chapin, Vice-President; J. C. Treat, Secretary; H. H. Evans, Treasurer; Executive Secretary, Charles H. Baldwin, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.)

There is an executive committee of 5 directors.

Finances:

Expenses of the corporation shall be paid from time to time by assessments on basis of milk sold by each association member but only as approved by vote of the members of the corporation. There shall be an initiation fee of 10 cents for each member of each cooperative association applying for membership.

Small Cooperatives Have Voice

It will be noted from this summary of some of the principles of the by-laws that the set-up of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., is such that both large and small cooperatives will have a fair voice in the management. ***It is impossible under the by-laws for any of the large organizations to dominate the smaller ones.*** This was insisted upon by the large organizations themselves, who realized that smaller cooperatives would not join in an overhead organization unless they could have a fair voice in its management.

The actual cooperation among the leaders of dairy cooperatives which has resulted in the organization of this new overhead bargaining agency is the most interesting and the most important development in the dairy industry in 20 years. Men who formerly bitterly opposed one another on policies have come to realize that irresponsible milk dealers were the only ones who profited from farmers and their organizations fighting among themselves. They have come to see, too, that dairy farmers could not continue in business with the prices they have been receiving recently. Necessity, therefore, is bringing about what looks like a better day in the milk business. All of the larger dairy cooperatives and many of the smaller ones, as you will note from the list printed on this page, have already joined this movement, with the result that already enough cooperatives are back of the movement to get a higher price for July milk.

Of course, dairymen are not out of the woods yet. There are those who for selfish reasons will bitterly fight this movement, who will try to continue to keep dairymen separated. To be a hundred per cent successful, the new bargaining agency must have nearly all of the real milk marketing cooperatives back of it. And like all other movements of this kind, whether this organization will be permanently successful, whether it will be a permanent solution to the ruinous prices which farmers have received in recent years, depends entirely upon the farmers themselves and their cooperative organizations.

Member Cooperatives of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., on June 22, 1937.

1. Philadelphia (New York) Milk Producers.
2. Sauquoit Valley Farmers
3. Lowville Producers
4. Boonville Farms
5. Cooperative Dairymen of Cannonsville
6. Schuyler Junction
7. Otselic Valley Milk Producers
8. Wampsville Milk Producers
9. Poland Milk Producers
10. Conesus Milk Producers
11. Amsterdam Milk Producers
12. Crowley's Milk Producers
13. Brown-Bailey Milk Producers
14. Dairymen's League
15. Sheffield Producers
16. Gracie Dairy Coop.
17. Coventry Dairymen's League
18. Mallory Milk Producers
19. Central Milk Producers
20. Edwards Cooperative Dairymen
21. Gouverneur Cooperative Dairymen
22. Holland Patent
23. Montgomery Eastern Dairy Corp., Ft. Hunter, N. Y.
24. Bovina Center Cooperative Creamery
25. New York State Guernsey Breeders Ass'n.
26. Oriskany Valley Milk Producers
27. Little Falls

Note — To save space "Cooperative Association" is not repeated after each name.

Better Days Ahead for Dairymen

NO STATEMENT we have ever published has given us more pleasure to announce than that on this page, explaining the organization of the new Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency and the result it has already obtained in setting July milk prices. We call attention of New England dairymen to this Cooperative Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, for a similar set-up is what New England dairymen most need.

Says Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the new organization:

"When these prices were agreed upon between producers and dealers, it was indeed ***a red letter day in the dairy industry.***"

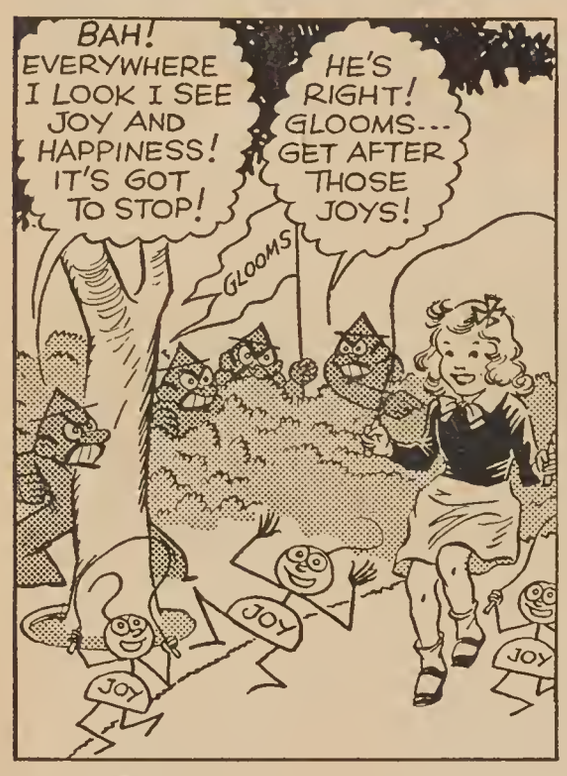
In the words of a leading milk distributor:

"Reputable milk dealers have no objection to paying higher prices for milk, in fact they wish to do so, ***providing all of their competitors pay the same price.***"

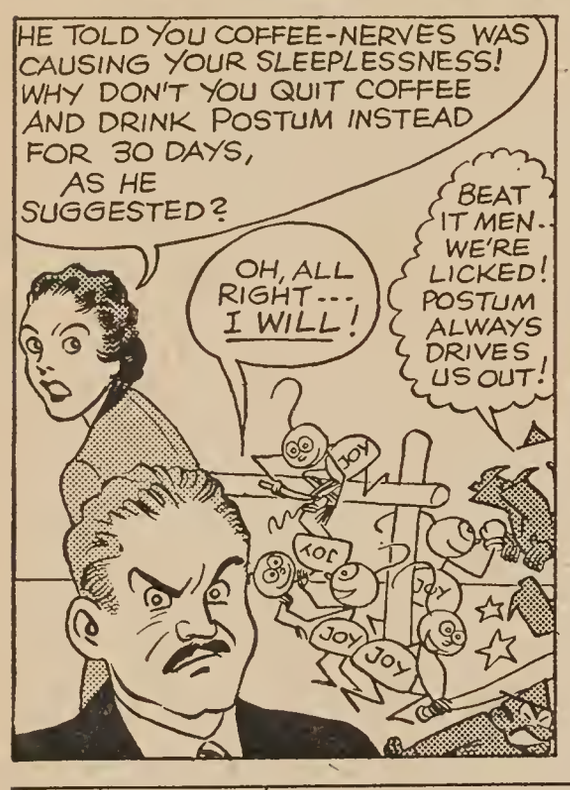
Progress made with this new organization is extremely gratifying to us of *American Agriculturist*. We have repeatedly advised discontinuing State price-fixing and returning the responsibility for selling the farmers' milk to the farmers themselves. That has been done. For years we have emphasized the need of milk cooperatives getting together instead of fighting with one another. This also has been done, or at least a good start made, and already some results obtained, enough to show the wonderful possibilities if they are followed up.

But of course the industry is not out of the woods yet, and won't be until practically all dairymen are organized in some cooperative, with most of these cooperatives back of the overhead bargaining organization. If your neighborhood and community are unorganized, or if your cooperative has not yet joined hands with the other cooperatives who have already shown what they can do by working together, write to C. H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, for full information.

JOYS AND GLOOMS





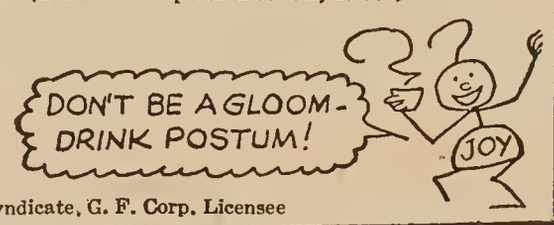




IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days, *you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich.; we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.)

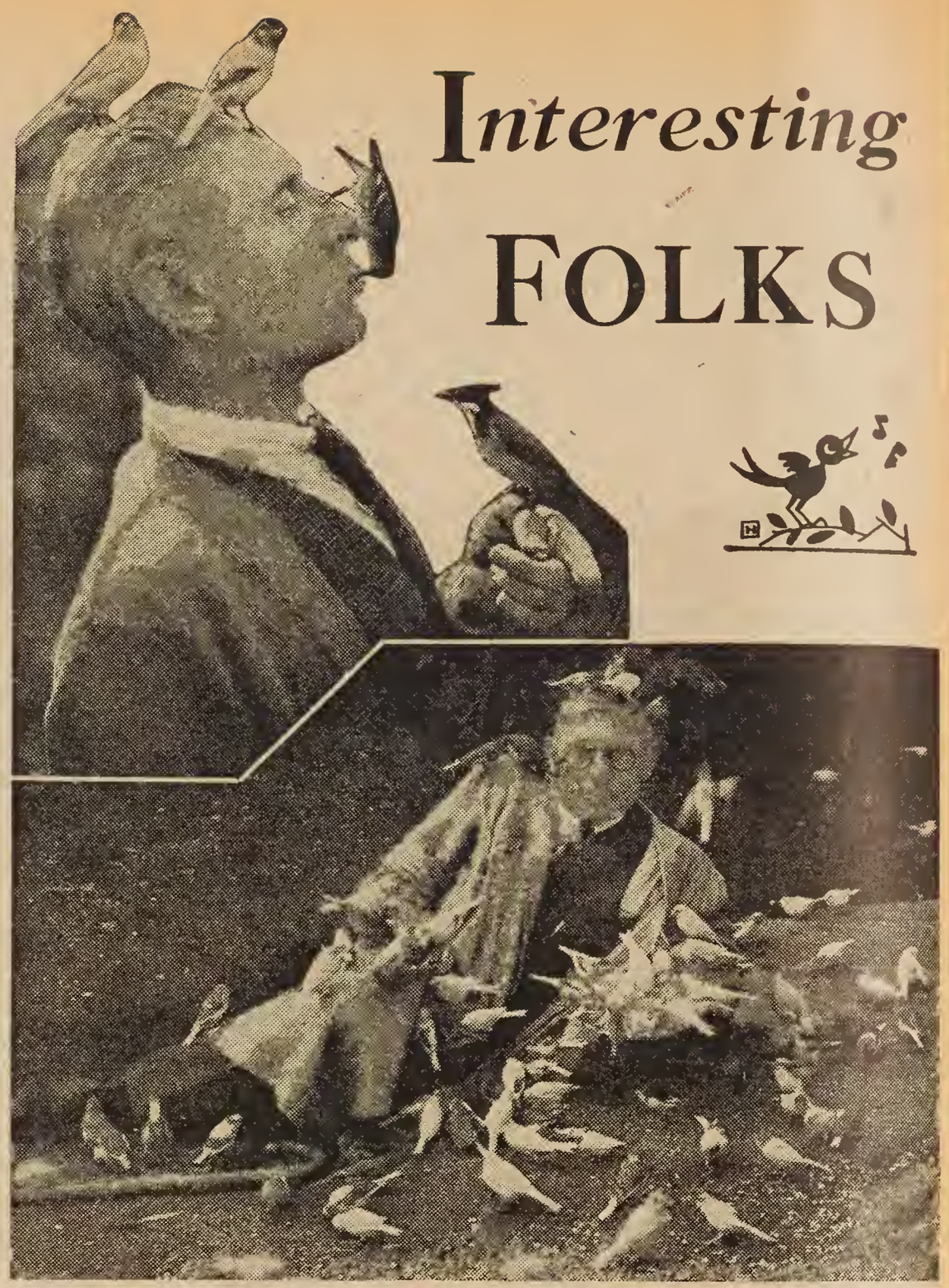
Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms ... Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate ... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods product.

(This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)



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Interesting FOLKS



BIRD WIZARD JONES. Fifty-one years ago in England, a nursemaid dropped three year old Charlie Jones, injuring his spine and hip so that he has never recovered.

As a boy, the story of the millenium when man, beasts and birds would live in complete harmony, appealed to his fancy. It fired his childish imagination and in a small way he made the story come true. In a wired enclosure in the backyard, he succeeded in getting to live together on good terms a Persian cat, a fox terrier, a jackdaw, a magpie, two pigeons and a Belgian hare.

Now in Vancouver, Canada, birds are his hobby. Stanley Park, several thousand acres of virgin forest, adjoins Vancouver and is the only park of its type saved by any city on the American continent. Mr. Jones' dream is a 200 foot bird house, with wired pergolas to run from it through the woods in which to rear wild birds for restocking other areas. He has raised thousands of wild birds, having at times as many as 35 different species. Much of his success is credited to a secret food formula which he has perfected through years of experiment.

Unsuccessful as yet in convincing Vancouver city fathers and park officials to make his dream sanctuary a reality, Jones continues on a smaller scale in a suburb, where he has brought to completion experiments started 43 years ago as a boy in England. Says Mr. Jones, "In the state of nature, at least 25 per cent of young birds die. The strongest get the most food and the food supply is uneven, depending on the season. Hand rearing gives all an equal chance with a balanced ration and protects them from natural enemies until they can fly."

Although Mr. Jones' face shows lines of pain, there is something boyishly eager about him when he is showing his birds or talking about them.



ELEVENTH GENERATION. *Joseph Hancock of Greenwich, N. J. He represents the eleventh generation of the Bacon family to live on and to operate the same farm.*

A recent search in New York State revealed quite a number of farms that had been owned and operated by the same family for 100 years or more. Does the record for continuous operation go to the Bacon family? If you know a better record, we would like to know about it.

Joseph Hancock is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hancock. The elder Mr. Hancock is the well-known and popular lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange.

Split Second Timing



THIS man holds a stop-watch on G.L.F. quality. He has just tripped a lever on the feed line which is mixing G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash. The lever diverts the flow of ingredients into separate boxes. In exactly five seconds he will cut off the flow and weigh each box. The wheat bran box must weigh exactly 15 pounds, the alfalfa meal box must weigh 6 pounds—and so on for every ingredient in the formula.

For it is the job of this man to see that every bag of G.L.F. Mash mixed on his line contains the right amount of each ingredient. He does this by carefully setting the mechanical feeders that feed the ingredients into the mixing line. Then he checks the rate of flow several times each day. He uses a stop-watch, because only split-second timing is accurate enough for G.L.F. standards.

The man with the stop-watch is a member of a large group of trained men who make more than twenty tests on G.L.F. Poultry Feeds. Ingredients are tested for such things as protein, fiber, vitamin and mineral content. Freshness, color, and texture are carefully checked. The finished feed is analyzed to see that it meets the guarantee printed on the tag.

When you buy a bag of G.L.F. mash you are sure of getting a fresh, palatable feed that lives up to its guarantee. And you are sure that the ingredients printed on the tag are actually in the bag, in the proper amounts. The man with the stop-watch sees to that.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N.Y.

She shall have Sheffield

wherever she goes

Thousands of customers for milk you produce are moving! They're going to seashore resorts, to mountain cabins, and lake cottages. You may think that means they stop drinking Sheffield Milk . . . but they don't.

Sheffield Farms follows them to all the resorts near New York City. A careful plan to *keep* these customers is working right now.

That's part of the well-organized business of marketing Sheffield Milk. Advertising and alert Sheffield salesmen are constantly working to encourage the use of more milk by more people . . . to keep the fluid-milk market more nearly in line with summer production.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM Sealtest OF LABORATORY PROTECTION

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 W. 57th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

A *Scholarship to* CAMP MINIWANCA

HOW would you like to spend two weeks at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Shelby, Michigan, all expenses paid? If you are a young fellow between the ages of 17 and 22, have a real desire to be of service to your community, and have already demonstrated this desire to some degree in actual practice, your chance for attending the camp is just as good as anyone's.

For the past two years, *American Agriculturist* has offered a scholarship to Camp Miniwanca. In 1935 the winner was Matthias Smith of Worcester, Otsego County; last year the boy chosen was James Loren Rose, West Winfield, Herkimer County.

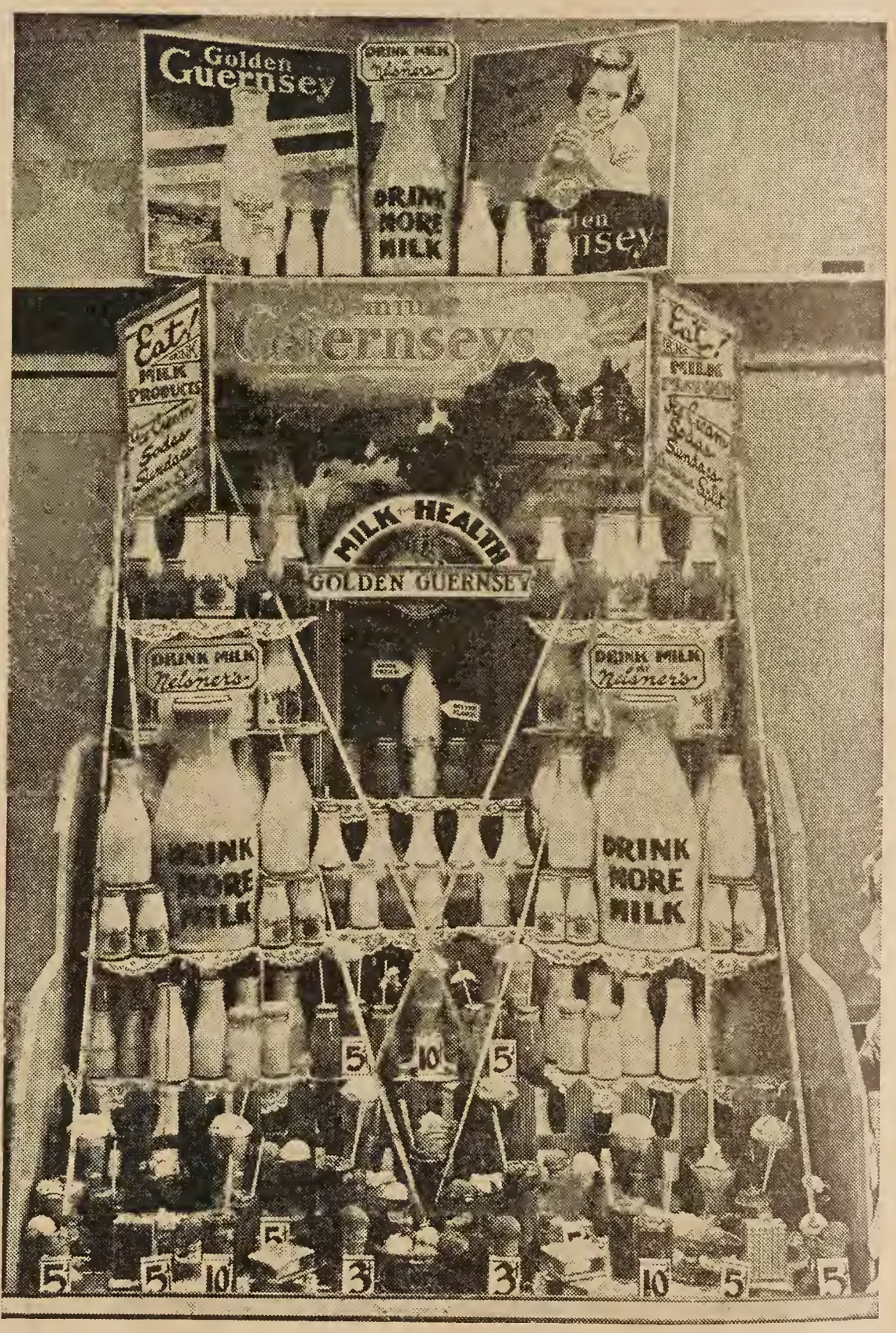
If you would like to go, drop a letter or postcard today to Camp Miniwanca Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. You should do this today because the camp dates are August 16 to 29 and the camp scholarship winner must be chosen promptly in order to give plenty of time to make preparations to attend camp. This letter must reach us by July 10.

Although there will be plenty of opportunity for recreation, fun is by no means the only or even the chief reason for the camp's existence. You will find a staff of outstanding leaders at the camp, the object being to give American youth a vision of service and to provide real training in leadership.

As soon as we receive your application for the scholarship, we will send you a blank to be filled out, together with other information to be furnished. The scholarship includes camp fees and traveling expenses to and from the camp. The only expense you will have will be for the small amount of equipment which you will be asked to bring.

This is too fine an opportunity to miss. Drop us a post card or letter today.

Stores Tempt Milk Consumers



COOPERATING with the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, a string of chain stores is featuring this window display, June 10 to July 10.

A letter going out to all store managers says: "We are now approaching the time of year when dairy farmers have a greatly increased production of milk. Careful estimates indicate a 50 per cent increase in milk in June and July over April and May. If you make your windows as attractive as the photograph we are sending, there is no doubt in our minds but that we will be able to increase our sales of milk ten times over what they would normally be. We want you to feature milk on all your luncheons; all fountain employees should be instructed to suggest milk to all customers they serve.

"The outcome of our efforts should be most gratifying to farmers, consumers and to ourselves."

ECONOMY SILOS



SAVE $20 TO $50

EXTRA QUALITY with special patented features makes the ECONOMY an outstanding value. Swinging hinged doors are airtight. Easy to work. Always in place. Strong, easy ladder.

Send card at once (no obligation on your part) for prices and free catalog to

Northern Sales Branch
J. M. FRAWLEY
1100 Union Street
Schenectady New York
or
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. B, Frederick, Md.

MINERAL COMPOUND FOR HORSES

Mineral Remedy Co.,
451 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECOVER!



Your leaning, weakened wood stave SILO at ½ COST of NEW SILO

If your wood stave silo is out of plumb . . . leaks persistently . . . dries out your silage . . . lets in frost, you can have it rebuilt into the finest wood silo there is! Even if completely wrecked, it can be recovered if the staves are still sound. Make it permanently straight . . . tight . . . insulated against frost. End repair costs and constant tinkering. Have no hoops to tighten. Recover with Craine Silafelt Lining, and patented Crainelox continuous sheathing. Make it a famous Craine Triple Wall at ½ cost of new silo! Write today for prices.

CRAINE, Inc. 59 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE 8 SILOS

Silage Reserves!

Prepare feed for emergencies! Have an "extra" or "summer" silo, well filled. It will replace summer pastures—tide over drouths—provide the generous feeding needed for profitable livestock production. Ask us about the small cost.



Get our "Giant" folder with silo pictures nearly 2 ft. high—all details illustrated — including newest dormer in silos. *Write today.*

Box A, RED CREEK, N. Y.

GRANGE SILO Co

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

See the **4** inch ALL CORK

HAVERLY MILK COOLERS

At Your Local Dealer

Or at Factory, East Syracuse, N.Y.

DEALERS WANTED

HAVERLY CABINETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR EVERY MAKE OF MACHINE UNIT.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Gus Janowski of Chemung County, N. Y., discussing grading and packing tomatoes with county agent Woodward.

Vegetable Visiting Day

On July 21, Growers Will Tour Chemung County, N. Y., Farms

By PAUL WORK

FOR ten years or more, my class in vegetable crops has capped off the term with a bus trip to Elmira to see the gardens and gardeners there and the modern wholesale house of Empire Produce Co., too.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association has planned its summer trip to Elmira — July 21st is the date. The party will meet at August Bottcher's farm (½ mile west of Big Flats on Route 17) at 9:30 a. m. This is in the midst of the famous old Big Flats tobacco area — the valley of the Chemung, one of the finest blocks of farm land to be found in the state. Mr. Bottcher combines intensive vegetable culture with poultry and dairy and he does well at it.

Arthur Bradley has 15 acres at the old home place and 45 acres on the river east of town. He grows plants and hothouse cucumbers, irrigates, uses plant protectors and keeps generally up to date.

G. P. Wrigley has 110 acres of vegetables down river from town, mostly irrigated. He plants 100 acres of spinach for summer harvest each year, gambling with weather and market but often finding good prices when hotter climates are out of the picture. He uses lots of power machinery and will have his equipment lined up for display.

Janowski's, hardly over half a mile from the business section of Elmira, operates 25 acres very intensively. They have nothing to do with horses, using Bolens garden tractor for light work and Fordson for heavier. No manure is used — fertility maintained by green crops and fertilizer. Plant protectors and irrigation are much used. A useful adjunct is a little insulated cold storage room refrigerated with ice.

Well, this is only a glimmer of what there is to see. Get up a party and roll to Elmira July 21st. It will be a Big Day!

* * *

Neighborly Competition

Well, Bill Stevens had a mess of peas on June 12th. He had sowed them St. Patrick's day. Neighbor Jarvis is just ready to pick as this is written on June 18th. Mine are just beginning to fill and should be ready about the 22nd. Jarvis' were sowed April 1st and mine, April 14th. Jarvis has a particularly interesting set-up. He will have an excellent succession and a full supply — all planted at about the same time. He starts with Surprise and Little Marvel following with Laxton Progress and Giant Stride, then following with Alderman and Stratagem. A succession of peas is better secured by planting several varieties at one time than by making later plantings as can be done very nicely with sweet corn.

My sweet corn is two feet high — about the same height as Jarvis' — but his is beginning to tassel. I think he will have the first corn ready but I am going to change the basis of the contest and judge the winner on the largest ears. Maybe he will beat me on that, too.

Neighbor Blodgett, one of Cornell's plant doctors, has the biggest tomatoes I have seen. They had an extra early start in the greenhouse and some of them are two inches in diameter. I have a few that are as big as a half dollar. My beans are in blossom and I might win on them. That is because nobody else has tried very hard.

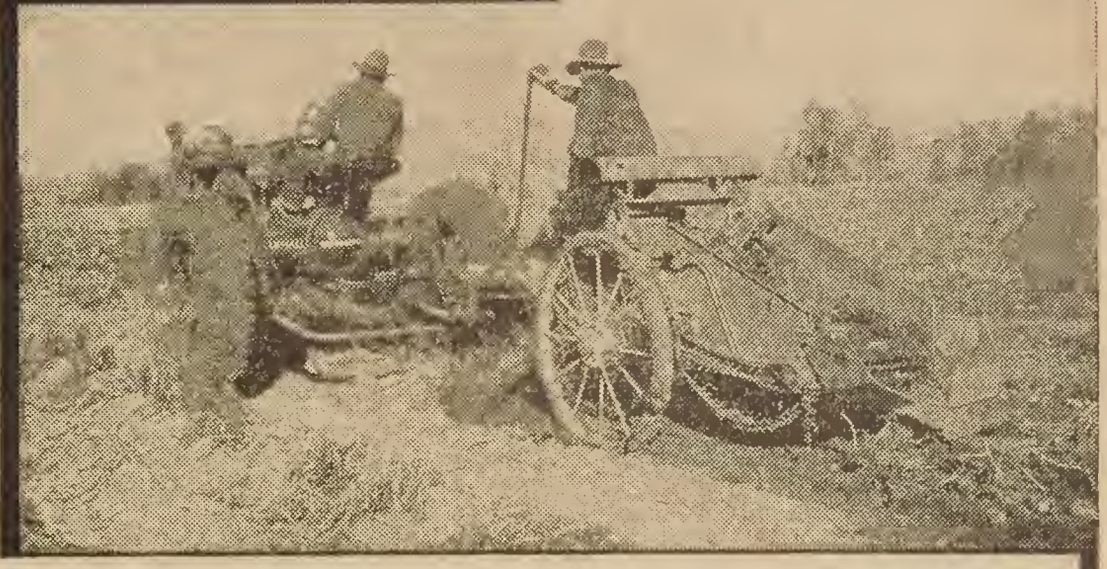
For two years now, our student gardens at East Ithaca have had beets big enough to bunch, two inches in diameter, by the 7th or 8th of June. They are selling wholesale at $.60 a dozen bunches at Ithaca and one can afford to do quite a little transplanting to get beets at that price.

* * *

Believe it or not, the first report on 1937 Honey Cream watermelons is at hand. They were grown by our old friend, E. N. Reed, who is quite a "cabbageer" in Central New York. He has been enjoying watermelons ever since the middle of March. When Mr. Reed wrote, he had one weighing 20 pounds.

Oh, yes, Mr. Reed was at Lake Worth on the lower east coast of Florida. We presume he is now back to Cortland county with some Honey Creams started for August.

A Perfect Harvest for Potatoes
when you use a
McCORMICK-DEERING
Potato Digger



ABOVE: A 1-row McCormick-Deering Potato Digger doing a thorough job, powered by a McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor. Diggers equipped with rubber tires are available.

WHEN your potatoes are ready to harvest, there's a world of satisfaction in turning the job over to a McCormick-Deering Digger operated by tractor power take-off. The crop will be ready for shipping or storing with little loss from bruising and cutting. You'll get the job done quickly too, for the McCormick-Deering is sturdily built to do this heavy work without delay.

With tractor power, you can set the shovels deep, assuring less cutting. This also carries more soil to the digger elevator, resulting in less bruising. Other features are accurate control of elevator speed and agitation for varying soils, and a continuous apron which prevents bruising.

Besides 1 and 2-row tractor diggers, there are seven different horse-drawn machines. Your McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to tell you more about them. Write us for a copy of the new illustrated McCormick-Deering Potato Machine catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING
POTATO DIGGERS

Ireland HAY HOIST



Handles Your Hay Fork With Quick Action—Perfect Control. Unloads 3 times faster—saves man and team. Capacity 1200 lbs. direct pull. Thousands in use. Write for folder and prices.

"Pays for itself the first season"

Ireland Machine & Foundry Co.
Box A, Norwich, New York.



IT'S A PARMAK ELECTRIC FENCE

AMAZING new "SUPER-ACTIVATOR" principle cuts fencing costs to less than $10.00 per mile. No posts—drive stakes every two or three rods; no gates to hang; single strand of used barbed wire. Six volt current from dry cells, hot shot or storage battery gives SAFE sting that positively holds all live stock. Battery lasts many months. Fences put up in a hurry—moved quickly. Only a fraction of the cost of ordinary fencing.

SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

Convince yourself by trying it on your own farm. See the huge saving in money, time and work. Sold on positive money back guarantee. A 1c postcard brings full details.

AGENTS - DEALERS WANTED!
Sensational low price makes it a big seller. Proven by use on thousands of farms. Tremendous demand. Be first in your locality—write today.
PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO., *Established 1923*
54-J 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

	100 Postage Prepaid	500 Postage Prepaid	1000 Postage Prepaid	1000 F.O.B.
CELERY	$0.50	$2.00	$3.50	$3.00
TOMATO	.55	1.50	2.00	1.25
CABBAGE	.50	1.35	1.80	1.25
PEPPER	.60	2.00	3.50	2.50
BRUSSEL SPROUT	.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
CAULIFLOWER	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
LETTUCE	.50	1.35	2.00	1.50
BEET	.50	1.50	2.00	1.50

Celery plants in lots of 5,000 or more $2.50 per 1000 F.O.B. Plants grown from selected seed stock. All Plants packed in live moss. We guarantee good delivery.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SEEDS & PLANTS.
OROL LEDDEN & SONS SEWELL, N. J.
LARGEST GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only — Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originator's seed), Early Catskill Snowball, Improved Holland Erfurt, 1000-$4.00, 5000-$18.00, 10,000-$35.00, 20,000-$68.00. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen, Glory, Flat Dutch, Red Rock, 1000-$2.00, 5000-$9.00, 10,000-$17.00, 20,000-$32.00, 50,000-$75.00. Celery, Golden Plume, Golden Self Bleaching, Winter Queen, 1000-$3.00. Broccoli and Sprouts, 1000-$2.50. No business done on Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

Cabbage Plants— Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, Copenhagen Market, Red and Savoy—field grown $1.00 per 1000 — $8.50 per 10,000. Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts; Tomato Plants, all kinds, $1.50 per 1000. Peppers and Egg Plants, best kinds, $3.00 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIOT, BRISTOL, PA.

Every Tractor Owner Needs Irving's
84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands of parts for all makes; tremendous price savings.
IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.,
155 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

WRITE me for complete information about opportunity with large progressive company handling motor oils, home and farm products. Large earnings assured. C. L. OOSCH, 840 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

Modern Home, 104 Acres, Equipt
Horses, 10 cows, bull, hog, hens, machinery, auto, furniture, growing crops included; good 8-room house, bath, electricity and furnace, 64 ft. cement-basement barn, insured $5800; price $1100, $1100 down; pictures page 47 Free catalog 1000 bargains.
STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Proposed New NRA a "Strait-jacket"*

NOW going on before joint Congressional committee are hearings on Administration's Wage and Hour Bill. Many witnesses are sharply critical of bill and say it is not in harmony with American ideals. Four members of board of directors of National Association of Manufacturers testified that if this bill becomes law, it will put a strait-jacket on American industry.

John L. Lewis, head of C. I. O., endorsed the measure as a whole but opposed violently giving a Labor Standards Board (which proposed law would create) power over union wage contracts.

Representative Griswold of Indiana, member of the committee, criticized bill's wage-fixing feature as "delegation of power far more riotous than that granted under NIRA."

One group opposed plan as further extension of executive power which would aid a future president's chances, if not those of Mr. Roosevelt, of becoming a dictator in this country.

on controversies between the government and the citizen.

It points the way to the evasion of the Constitution and establishes the method whereby the people may be deprived of their right to pass upon all amendments of the fundamental law.

It stands now before the country, acknowledged by its proponents as a plan to force judicial interpretation of the Constitution, a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy.

Under the form of the Constitution it seeks to do that which is unconstitutional.

Its ultimate operation would be to make this government one of men rather than one of law, and its practical operation would be to make the Constitution what the executive or legislative branches of the government choose to say it is—an interpretation to be changed with each change of administration.

It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America.

■ *Senate Committee Reports Against Court Plan*

ON JUNE 14, majority of Judiciary Committee of United States Senate reported thumbs down on President Roosevelt's Court packing plan. Politics had nothing to do with this adverse report, as most of the senators reporting against plan were Democrats and had supported President in most other New Deal measures.

Plan is now before Senate for debate. Soon as Committee report was made, President and his friends began work for a compromise, but opponents of plan both in and out of Congress are more determined than ever that this bill either in its original or compromise form must not pass.

Here is summary of committee's report made by President's own friends:

We recommend the rejection of this bill as a needless, futile, and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle.

It was presented to the Congress in a most intricate form and for reasons that obscured its real purpose.

It would not banish age from the bench nor abolish divided decisions.

It would not affect the power of any court to hold laws unconstitutional nor withdraw from any judge the authority to issue injunctions.

It would not reduce the expense of litigation nor speed the decision of cases.

It is a proposal without precedent and without justification.

It would subjugate the courts to the will of Congress and the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary, the only certain shield of individual rights.

It contains the germ of a system of centralized administration of law that would enable an executive so minded to send his judges into every judicial district in the land to sit in judgment

■ *Seven-States' Steel Strike*

TWO new factors have been introduced into steel strike during past fortnight—policing of steel mill towns by National Guard and State Police, and appointment of Federal Mediation Board. Up against stone wall has been Mediation Board in its efforts to bring company officials and union leaders together.

Sole issue of strike continues to be union's demand for written contract with four steel companies now involved. Workers used to fight for higher wages, shorter hours, special overtime pay, and paid vacations. These do not enter into this strike, for these are as satisfactory as any in steel industry and above average for most industries.

Steel companies refuse to make written contracts with union for two reasons:

1. In words of Tom Girdler, head of Republic Steel, they consider CIO an "irresponsible, racketeering, violent, communistic body," with whom a contract would be worthless. They claim, also, that it represents only a small minority of their employees.

2. Companies claim that union's real aims are closed shop and the "check-off", which would force companies to collect union dues for it. These would be deducted from every worker's pay envelop before he got it, whether he liked it or not. Companies say they are not willing to force any of their employees to join union and pay for privilege of holding a job, that it should be worker's right to decide whether he wants to join union and pay tribute to it.

Strong "back-to-work" movement has developed, with result that mills are open and men are working under State militia protection. Governor Davey of Ohio has declared that troops will remain on strike duty in the state of Ohio as long as necessary to preserve law and order and to protect the rights of those who want to work. C.I.O. strike leaders admit temporary defeat but state that they "have only begun to fight".

Boake Carter, well-known radio commentator on the news, recently stated that personal and political ambitions are real explanation of New Deal officials' sympathetic attitude toward strike and of Union leader John L. Lewis' plan to force all steel workers into his union. Said Mr. Carter: "There will be another Presidential election in 1940, and an important factor in it will be Mr. Lewis with his bag of half a million labor votes."

■ *Should Adjourn but Can't*

IN HOT and humid Washington, Congress labors or loiters with little hope of adjournment before last of July or early August. Important bills yet to be decided upon are:

1. Government re-organization plan.
2. President's Bill for maximum wages and minimum hours.
3. Wagner Housing Bill.
4. Bill to set up regional power and Conservation Authorities.

Probably dead for this session is Administration's Agriculture Bill for ever-normal granary to replace old AAA. Said to be dead also for this session is Crop Insurance plan. President's plan to pack Supreme Court has yet to be debated. It is probably dead, although there is still danger of some compromise. See further discussion of this on this page.

■ *Tax Dodgers Dodge Some More*

CLAIMING that income tax dodgers were cheating government of millions of dollars, President Roosevelt and Treasury Department demanded investigation and publicity for those who had made false reports. Agreeing, Congress voted an inquiry and set up joint congressional committee to hold hearings.

Several names of rich men have been made public as having used schemes to avoid full payment of income tax. When pressed, however, Treasury officials admitted that most of plans generally used were within letter of law.

New Deal opponents claim that this new tax collecting stir is made chiefly as political move against anti-New Dealers. J. P. Morgan, commenting on tax evasion investigation, said he thought Congress, instead of making a moral issue of tax paying ought to correct stupid mistakes in law which enabled taxpayers to get out of paying. "I certainly have no sympathy with tax dodging or tax evasion," said Mr. Morgan, "and had no thought of defending such practices. What I feel strongly is that, when a taxpayer has complied with all terms of law, he should not be held up to obliquity for not having paid more than he owed."

■ *Hats Off to Thomas Dewey*

DISAPPOINTED with inaction of District Attorney Dodge in New York county, Grand Jury two years ago asked Governor Lehman for Special Prosecutor to investigate rackets that had, in words of Jury, "reached such proportions as to constitute a public menace with potentialities for the corruption of the agencies of law enforcement."

Complying, Governor Lehman appointed as Special Prosecutor a young lawyer, Thomas E. Dewey. During

THE LATEST IN DIPLOMAS



—Russell in the Los Angeles Times.

The A.B. Degree.

these two years under Dewey's leadership a most successful campaign against crime of a racket nature has been conducted. Gang after gang of racketeers in prostitution, usury, gambling, restaurants and trucking have been convicted and are now serving sentences.

Dewey's latest success is conviction of James Plumeri and John Diogardi for racket against trucking services in New York City garment center. Of especial interest to farmers is report of Federal Trade Commission that it had turned over to Department of Justice evidence of a large scale racket in trucking of fruit and vegetables into food markets of New York and other citics. Said the Commission:

"Certain practices in carting of agriculture products in New York City, Chicago and Philadelphia amount to illegal schemes in restraint of trade and in violation of anti-trust acts. Result, consumers pay higher prices, of which growers get only a small share."

SLANT: No news is this to thousands of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut farmers who ship by truck into New York City. *American Agriculturist* has raised this issue many times, personally urged officials to correct it, with result that truck racketeers lay off for a short time, but are soon back on job. Another Thomas Dewey is needed here.

■ *Midas Had Similar Problem*

INTO United States from many countries still flows a stream of gold, which started when United States lowered gold content of dollar and raised gold to $35 an ounce. Recently United States borrowed $800,000,000 more, part of which must be used for buying this gold which we do not need.

New loan brought government debt to new high level of $36,200,000,000. Gold monetary stocks now held in United States are valued at more than $12,000,000,000. Reported also is news that gold mines of world, some of which because of low yields have not been open in recent years, are now being worked overtime because of higher price paid for the metal.

Some hold that this great stock of gold is dangerous, that it is liable to lead to loose credit conditions, to more spending, and to inflation. However, history records that our most prosperous periods have always followed discovery of new gold sources in world which resulted in increased supply of the precious metal.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Temporary Low Interest Rates End

TEMPORARY low interest rates on Federal land bank mortgages are a government subsidy, and if continued are "greatest single peril to continued existence and development of cooperative farm credit systems," according to Gov. W. I. Myers of FCA.

U. S. Treasury now pays difference between what farmers pay and what actually accrues at rates cited in Land Bank mortgages. Temporary 3½ and 4% interest rates expired June 30, 1937. Henceforth, interest payments will be at rates specified in individual mortgages unless new legislation makes a change.

Governor Myers cites four results of permanent interest subsidies for farmers: demand for similar treatment by home owners and other groups; unwise concentration of credit in the subsidized agency; destruction of cooperative features of Federal land bank system; tendency to increase violence of land booms.

"Farmers must choose whether they are to have a permanent subsidized interest rate or a cooperative credit system. They can't have both for the two will not mix any better than oil and water," he declared.

■ *Bilbao Falls*

FIGHTING has ceased at last in Bilbao, northern Spanish seaport whose men fought desperately to keep city out of hands of Spanish Rebels. Rebel troops finally succeeded in breaking through city's "iron ring" of defenses. Before entering Bilboa on June 19th, they treated its inhabitants to 24-hour rain of shells. Ten thousand shells are said to have been fired from their guns, killing helpless women and children. Many met death on highways as they tried to flee from city. Over 8,000 non-combatants are estimated to have been slaughtered since siege of city began three months ago.

Capture of Bilbao had one bright side for its famished citizens. With Rebels came piles of plain white bread, and renewal of water supply which had been cut off for several days.

Germany Angry Again

Alleging that Spanish Loyalists tried to torpedo one of her boats on June 15th and 18th, Germany again demanded satisfaction. (Two weeks earlier, a German fleet shelled Spanish port of Almeria to pay back Loyalists for bombing one of her warships which was on neutral patrol duty in Spanish waters). This time, Germany consulted with other Big Powers which form "Hands-Off Spain" committee, and demanded a joint naval demonstration near Valencia, Spain, as warning to Spanish Loyalist government. Both Great Britain and France refused to mix themselves up with such potential dynamite. Result: Germany and Italy have finally quit Spanish naval patrol. German fleet is mobilizing near Spain "to protect German interests," and it is reported that Italy is sending 50,000 more troops to help Spanish rebels.

■ *Loved Author Passes*

TO ALL those who knew and loved Peter Pan, death of Sir James M. Barrie on June 19 will be felt as a personal loss. Like the beloved Robert Burns, Barrie was son of Scotland. Also like Burns, he came of a large family, and started work at an early age to help support his family.

Known chiefly as a playwright, and for his play "Peter Pan," Barrie also was author of many outstanding books. Perhaps best known of these are "The Little Minister," published in 1891, and "A Window in Thrums," published in 1889.

■ *Alcohol Mixed With Gasoline*

TO WCTU Convention in Philadelphia other day came Bertha Rachel Palmer, to report scientific study of effects of alcohol on human system. Said Miss Palmer:

"Our experiments with guinea pigs and dogs show hind legs are affected first. Driver tries to avoid trouble by whirling steering wheel, and generally lands in ditch."

■ *Cure for Ivy Poison*

BOTHERED by poison ivy? Try epsom salts! No, don't take them. Bathe afflicted parts in solution of them. This is advice of Miss Jessie G. Fisk of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

In attempt to cure poison from ivy, nothing that contains oil should be used. A thorough washing with laundry soap within an hour after contact with the plant is also recommended.

Good Books to Read

Cradle of Life — *Louis Adamic*

The extraordinary story of Rudo Stanka, illegitimate child of a young countess by Crown Prince Rudolf, son of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. The young lad spent his first ten years in a poverty-stricken home in the hills of Crotia in the care of a peasant woman. When he is ten, his maternal grandfather suddenly discovers him, and installs him with a manager, tutor and staff of servants on an estate. There he is educated, and the succeeding years bring strange experiences. Harper & Bros., New York. $2.50.

The Jungle Book — *Rudyard Kipling*

Probably many of you have read this book before, especially the young folks, but interest has been aroused in it again by the screening of "Elephant Boy," which is based on the story of Tomai of the Elephants. Anyone interested in stories of animals in their native haunts will enjoy this book either for the first time or on rereading.

Good Movies to See

A Day at the Races

The Marx Brothers in a rollicking fable about a rundown sanitarium, an imported horse-doctor physician, and a steeplechase in which a speechless jockey gets the money to pay off the sanitarium's debts through a brilliant ride. Fine entertainment for the whole family.

Parnell

It takes an Irishman to be as picturesque a public character as was Parnell, a man whose private life was of as great interest to the world at large as was his spectacular fight in Parliament for Irish independence. Myrna Loy and Clark Gable.

Charlie Chan at the Olympics

Fine mystery story, bringing in scenes of Olympic events. Character of Charlie Chan is ably portrayed by Warner Oland.

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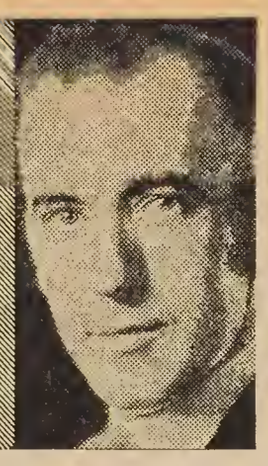
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
E. C. WEATHERBY, *Circulation Manager,*
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

OUTSTANDING at Syracuse annual meeting of Dairymen's League Co-operative Association was determination that Rogers-Allen Act must be made to work.

In his formal annual address as president, Fred H. Sexauer pledged support of the League to making the law work. But that was not the whole story. It was among the rank and file of membership that one caught the drift. There was evident feeling that after a long, stormy path, dairy industry was at point where it not only could, but would do something for itself.

President Sexauer's address was divided into two parts. The first was a report of administration of League affairs. If the first part was routine, the second certainly was not. Mr. Sexauer paid his respects to politicians, unscrupulous dealers, dissenting dairymen and others who had joined in working against interest of milk farmers. He discussed Rogers-Allen law and opportunities it gives to farmers to control milk situation.

"Incarnate greed of a destructive minority of distributors" operating under protection of milk price-fixing law was blamed for dividing producers into dozens of warring groups. Sexauer saw a tendency upon the part of some distributors to continue this policy of destructivism, but warned: "It may be necessary for dairymen to give a demonstration to a few dealers trying to break down every possibility of fair milk prices." He said dairymen are ready, if necessary, to demonstrate their unity, purpose and strength. Inference was that milk supplies might be cut off.

Ovation Mr. Sexauer's remarks received indicated the delegates were with him. I asked numerous members if they thought dairymen were ready to do "the necessary," even if it meant strike, and they told me they were. Meeting was notable also by presence of a number of independent producers, a number of whom were outspoken in desiring to see industry "go places" under the new law.

While the statement may not be exactly true, one important farm leader told me Sexauer's talk was "the most important pronouncement in milk circles in 20 years, because for first time it was admitted openly that milk problem could be solved without producers joining the League." He referred to fact that League and many independent groups are joining on an equal footing in a bargaining agency to cooperate under the new law.

Senator George F. Rogers, co-author of the law, gave full credit for its origination and support to the Farm Conference Board. Referring to capital and labor being organized, he said he could not see "how dairy farmers are going to get anywhere unless they organize to protect their own interests."

Jesse W. Tapp, assistant AAA administrator, and Charles W. Holman, secretary of National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, explained how, under provisions of new federal marketing act, producers may regulate interstate as well as state market for their milk. Meeting was entirely a harmonious one, directors reflecting this by re-electing President Sexauer and all other officers.

Resolutions adopted included:

For restriction of imports of fats and oils and equitable taxation on butter substitutes and filled milk.

For extension of state and federal indemnities to cover cows condemned because of mastitis.

For continued government purchases of surplus dairy products for welfare distribution.

For extension of League's retail business wherever it will best serve interests of members.

For continuance of soil conservation program without diversion payments.

Another resolution paid tribute to Fred L. Utter of Allegany County, retiring after 14 years as director of District 19.

In another column you will find a report of the meeting for League women.

* * *

Summer Meeting Dates

Summer meeting of Empire State Potato Club will be held on farm of Bruce Cottrell at Scott, Cortland County. Date is undecided, owing to possibility that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace may attend. President Roy A. Porter says Wallace told him he wishes to attend and hopes to fit in his plans with one of several suggested dates.

Nor has date of summer meeting of State Horticultural Society been set. It is likely that meeting will be at Geneva in August.

* * *

Dr. Hedrick to Retire

Next Jan. 15, Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, will reach his 68th birthday and will retire. In the 33 years he has been at the station, first as head of horticultural division and since 1928 as director, he has made himself an active and potent influence in farm affairs.

I do not feel called upon to write a review of Hedrick's accomplishments at this time, because I believe that they are known in a general way to almost every fruit and vegetable grower in the state. For years Geneva station men have been carrying work of that institution to Farm Bureau and other meetings. Hedrick himself has addressed countless meetings and thousands of farmers have visited the station.

Dr. Hedrick has been a prolific writer and the books in the fruit and vegetable series issued at the station are monumental in character. That he will find more time for writing will be of interest and benefit to agriculture of state.

* * *

A "Queen" of Agriculture

This year's impressive Western New York Apple Blossom Festival, with eight counties and 74 communities participating, has started a number of things. Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell, State Home Bureau president, suggests Apple Blossom Queen, Maple Queen and other fair maidens typifying products of state be assembled at State Fair and a "Queen of New York Agriculture" be selected from their midst. Farm Bureau President Herbert P. King expressed himself in favor of idea.

* * *

Compulsory Pest Control?

Severe outbreak of tent caterpillars this spring revived much discussion of what ought to be done about such pests. Around some cities indignation ran high and many public officials were appealed to. Upon part of suburban residents, problem largely is one of ignorance. In some places outbreak was so severe this year that there are chances of community campaigns next year, with some attention given to neglected places.

Even in fruit belt I was surprised to see so many old orchards where nothing was done. If this is so with caterpillars, it may be assumed all other insects and diseases will be neglected. These unsanitary places are a menace to growers who make every effort to control. Some states have compulsory spraying laws. From time to time idea is discussed here, but there is strong opposition to going to law on subject. Anyway, I think a number of fruit-growing communities have got to do some thinking on the subject. Perhaps a law that would permit local authorities to clean up a pestilent spot should be considered.

* * *

Farm Work Lags

Frequent rains have impeded much farm work in Western New York to a greater extent than in many years. Many crops which ordinarily are well under way have not been planted. Acreage of potatoes, cabbage, beans and some other items may be smaller than anticipated. Rain has interfered with cutting and hauling alfalfa and unless there is a lot of sunshine, hay loss may be heavy. In general, fruit growers have managed to keep on top of their spraying.

H. V. Noyes is New Commissioner

NEW Commissioner of Agriculture is H. V. Noyes of Kenwood, Madison County. Mr. Noyes, 66 years old, is a prominent Holstein breeder and chairman of the executive committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Commenting on the Rogers-Allen bill, the new commissioner said: "It is certainly well worth trying. I shall do everything in my power to make it work." He further states: "My chief aim will be the welfare of New York state's thousands of tillers of the soil. I plan to get down to business at once."

Although characterized in many quarters as a surprise appointment, it is believed that the selection will be generally approved by farmers and farm organizations.

New Conservation Practices for Vegetable Growers

NEW YORK State farmers, numbering over 61,000, are taking advantage of the 1937 agricultural conservation program. In each of four counties — Chautauqua, Oneida, Jefferson and St. Lawrence—over 2,000 farmers have signed up.

Latest news affects specialized vegetable growers. Regulations for new practices increase rates of payment for growing green manure and winter cover crops on vegetable land from which two or more crops usually are harvested annually and provide for applying mulching materials to land from which at least one crop of vegetables is harvested annually.

By following regulations laid down for green manure crops, it is possible on farms not eligible for diversion payments to earn payments of $20 an acre.

Payment for applying at least two tons of mulching material to commercial vegetable land will be $2.00 a ton of mulching material up to maximum payment of $10 an acre.

Women Are Vital Cog in League Machine

ONE whole day of the annual meeting was given over to Dairymen's League women, who held their 10th annual session. Seated on the platform were 44 Advisory Committee women, each of whom told how Dairymen's League women in her territory are working to make the public more milk-conscious. By seeking the cooperation of other organizations, including the Home Bureaus, Farm Bureaus, Granges, Parent Teachers' Associations, 4-H Clubs, and Boy Scouts, League women are spreading knowledge regarding value of dairy products in the diet and are creating a better understanding of what the League stands for. They have invaded the schools, also, with attractive milk posters and arranged for visits with H. M. Eppes, who as Healthy, the Milk Clown, delights all children.

Principal speakers at the meeting were the Honorable Agnes Macphail, member of the Canadian Parliament; Miss Vera McCrea, League Home Department director; and President Fred Sexauer. Mr. Sexauer gave high praise to the work of the women in the growth of the League.

Much interest was shown in the awarding of prizes in the Scrapbook Contest. Mrs. Ann Duncan, Broome County Home Demonstration Agent, who made the awards, said that these League Scrapbooks are valuable records of "history in the making." Winners were as follows:

First prize, $10, Mrs. F. C. Reusch; second prize, $5, Mrs. Theodore Dilts; third, $3, Mrs. Harry S. Lusk; fourth, $2, Mrs. C. L. Tilford. Eight others received honorable mention: Mrs. K. S. Hartshorn, Mrs. Alice Eldridge, Miss Grace Matterson, Mrs. L. G. Martin, Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, Mrs. E. R. Hayden, Mrs. Earl Dake, Mrs. William Parks, and Mrs. Edith Myers.

Nominate a Master Farmer

NEXT February, six or seven New York State farmers will be honored by the title of Master Farmer. The final selection of these men is made by a board of judges headed by the Governor of the state. Their judgment is based on the man's record as a good farmer, community worker, homemaker and citizen.

First, however, is the matter of nominations. Any reader can suggest a neighbor or friend, now actively farming, who appears to meet the high standards on which the honor is conferred. Remember that the title "Master Farmer" is more than an honor to an individual. It is an honor to agriculture and one purpose is to impress upon farmers and city residents alike the importance and dignity of agriculture.

The following blank is for your convenience in making a nomination. A farmer is always eligible. If you have nominated a man in the past and he didn't receive the honor, nominate him again.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

Master Farmer Editor, *American Agriculturist*,
P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

I nominate the following candidate for the Master Farmer award of 1937. It is understood that my name and the names of my candidates will be held in confidence.

Name .....

Post Office .....

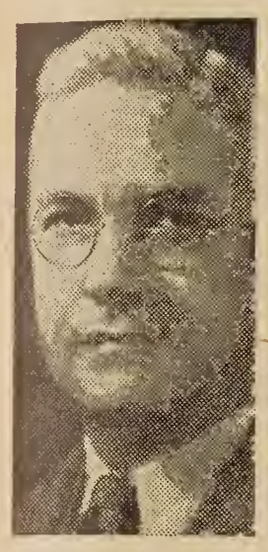
My name is .....

Address .....

The Role of Public Authorities in Regulating Milk Prices

By LELAND SPENCER

WHETHER milk control will be permanent, and what part federal and state officials will play in fixing the price of milk from now on, has been discussed a great deal during the past year or two. This question cannot be answered with certainty even now, but the situation is rapidly clearing up.



Leland Spencer.

The demand for arbitrary price fixing by government boards or officials has been fading out. This was very evident at the legislative committee hearings in New York State last spring. A similar change of sentiment is reflected in federal milk control legislation and methods of milk market control from Washington.

The Rogers-Allen law in New York State definitely sets up collective bargaining by organized producers with the milk dealers as the approved method of setting fair prices for milk. Under this law the possibility of state price control is held in the background and will be used only when demanded and supported by a large proportion of the producers represented in cooperative associations. The federal milk control program is much the same. Under the present law and present policy of the AAA federal control will not be tried in any market unless the program prepared at the request of producers is approved by at least two thirds of them.

In the present federal law and policy, as well as in those of New York State, cooperative associations of producers are recognized as the main agency for setting fair prices. In both cases the general plan is to offer the services of the government to help make collective bargaining work better, where such help is wanted by organized dairymen. This is a far cry from the arbitrary methods of milk control that were attempted a few years back in order to bring quick relief to dairymen from the severe deflation they were then suffering from.

The chances are good that this general plan, in which collective bargaining between organized producers and dealers is assisted and perhaps supervised to a certain extent by public officials, will work out successfully. If it does, it is likely to be adopted for most of the important markets of the country.

How Crops are Growing

Fertilized pastures have been getting ahead of cows. Some have been mowed. Farmers have had much difficulty in getting early cut hay in the barn. This should increase interest in grass silage. Hay subject to several rains loses its quality. If cutting is delayed, protein content decreases rapidly, while fibre increases.

Recent trend of feed prices is down.

Hearings on proposed Boston milk marketing agreement have just been completed. Revival of agreement idea was result of recent law clarifying situation created when court ruled AAA unconstitutional.

June 1 butter holdings were a little under what trade anticipated. Figure was 22,797,000 pounds, 1,640,000 over a year ago. Government has been buying some and holding market on Fresh Extras at 31 cents. Dealers seem skeptical over final results of government buying.

Fluid milk consumption appears to be increasing. In one recent month receipts at Boston, New York and Philadelphia were 5 per cent higher than a year ago and highest for the month since 1930.

See page 5 for latest developments about cooperation among cooperatives as provided by Rogers-Allen law.

Potatoes Flood Markets

While old potato deal was brought to a close under prices that remained at fairly satisfactory levels, new deal, now centered in southern states, has reached a point where prices hardly pay for cost of digging. Extremely heavy loadings of potatoes have broken market to 65 and 75 cents per hundred pounds to growers. Daily loadings ranging from 800 to 1,700 cars have been more potatoes than market could absorb except at ruinously low prices. Growers in south, particularly in Virginia, have been attempting to stabilize markets through reduced loadings, but with small success. North Carolina has already shipped more potatoes than for entire 1936 season, with 40 per cent of crop still on hand.

California has more than doubled last year's movement to same date while Eastern Shore shows a 200 per cent advance. Shipments of new potatoes have been 40,000 cars compared with 25,000 for same period last year. Little hope for improvement in potato outlook seems possible until growers' holiday is declared and supplies are brought in line with actual needs. Situation is so critical in North Carolina and Virginia that relief agencies have been making heavy purchases to prevent a further break in prices.

Eastern Shore growers control potato deal for next three months. Unless orderly marketing is followed, deal will be completely demoralized and that may mean very low prices for New Jersey and Long Island. Only hope today for fair price for late crop will be serious drought to cut yields and orderly marketing of crop from areas that will hit markets between now and middle of September.

—Amos Kirby.

Egg Prices Maintained

Recent claims of New York egg dealers that government is holding up egg price too high, thus hurting consumption, and forcing eggs into storage, will get little support from poultrymen. Poultrymen feel that help given or intended to be given by Uncle Sam has aided other groups of farmers at expense of poultrymen, therefore that maintaining egg prices by government purchases for relief is quite justified.

Surplus of eggs in storage over a year ago continues to increase. On May 1 there were 1,369,000 more cases in storage than previous year; on June 1 excess was 1,585,000 cases.

Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council states that during 1936 imports equal to 26,504,610 dozen eggs exceeded the production of over 3 million hens for one year, and two million dozen more than all the eggs produced in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined. Back in 1932 imports equal to 11,755,260 dozen were less than half last year's imports.

Up to June 1 about 15 per cent fewer eggs were hatched than up to that period a year ago. Usual December egg price is about twice average for March and June. For last half of 1937, prediction is that egg prices will be about the same as for 1936 but that after July 1, due to short pullet crop, they will be higher than this spring.

In New York City Grade A Large Whites have been selling at retail for 37 to 39 cents; Grade B's, 29 to 33 cents.

Turkey Conclusions

Recent report by USDA of committee to study turkey industry gives food for thought. First census figures on turkeys were gathered in 1890, when one turkey was raised for every five persons. In 1920, there was one turkey to every eight persons, and in 1936, one to every six.

Twenty million turkeys in 1936, which is one-third more than raised the previous year, gave owners more headaches than profits. Report sensibly states that if turkey growers are to make money, they must increase demand or grow fewer birds. Best suggestions for increasing consumption are: popularizing turkey meat as year around instead of holiday diet; growing smaller birds (birds weighing over 13 pounds passed up by average housewife); merchandising birds by packaging dressed halves or smaller parts for small families and perhaps by canning turkey meat as is already done with hams and chickens.

Report points out that in many areas cooperatives do a good job of marketing, particularly where birds are assembled at a central point with refrigeration, are graded and trademarked. New England has done an especially good job of trademarking.

Good Horses in Demand

By J. F. "Doc" Roberts

Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

The anticipated spring horse shortage did not entirely materialize in the East, largely because really good young horses were kept in states where foaled, or held at such high prices that they met tractor competition. This caused importation of a world of older and lower-costing horses into the East, which is and will prove to be, a most unsatisfactory and uneconomical situation. A lot of horses selling between $60 and $100 were almost worthless; those from $100 to $150 just broke horses, usually carrying plenty of age, and those on up to $200 not much better. Over this price, eastern farmer was almost out of the market. This is just too bad because the lower the cost of the horse, the more expensive he is and this is true in any large horse-importing state because it costs just as much to import and handle a $60 horse, as it does a $300 horse. In the first case, this is probably half his price; and in the other one-tenth his price. It is my guess that 100% more mares have been bred in East in last two or three years, than for any like period in at least 15 or 20 years. These colts will be needed. The bulk of importations the last two years will not live long. It is also a very encouraging picture because with this increased breeding, the eastern farmer will become good-young-horse-conscious and there is no chance for the next four or five years anyway, that a good young animal will get below the $200 mark.

A Good Bulletin to Own

WATER SUPPLY FOR ORCHARDS. CORNELL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BULLETIN 367.

Where a complete spray program is followed through on a big orchard, the amount of water required is almost inconceivable. "Water Supply for Orchards" is a timely discussion of storage tanks, pumps, and earth reservoirs. If an adequate supply of water for spraying is a problem, you will want this bulletin. It is free to New York State subscribers; residents of other states should send 7 cents to Publication Office, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JULY 5
HOLIDAY—NO PROGARM.

TUESDAY, JULY 6
12:35—"Summer Overtakes the Soil Conservation Program," C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Does Your Hot Water Faucet Live Up to Its Name?" Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, JULY 8
12:35—"Opportunities in Agriculture," V. A. Rice.

FRIDAY, JULY 9
12:35—"Eggs—Ten Years Ago and Today," Frank Jones.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Marjorie E. Luce.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 10
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) J. A. Lennox.
12:45—"The War on War," Speaker to be announced.

MONDAY, JULY 12
12:35—"Should Farmers Carry Life Insurance?" Dr. W. M. Curtiss.
12:45—(The Parents' Court), Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, JULY 13
12:35—"Summer Pasture for Dairy Cattle," A. L. Kurdt.
12:45—"Controlled Cooking," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) To be announced.

THURSDAY, JULY 15
12:35—"Safety First on the Farm," J. H. Putnam.

FRIDAY, JULY 16
12:35—"Fairs Will Soon Be Here," Dr. A. L. Brown.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Beatrice Fehr.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 17
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) Marion Hardy.
12:45—"Guernsey Guides," R. W. Duck.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

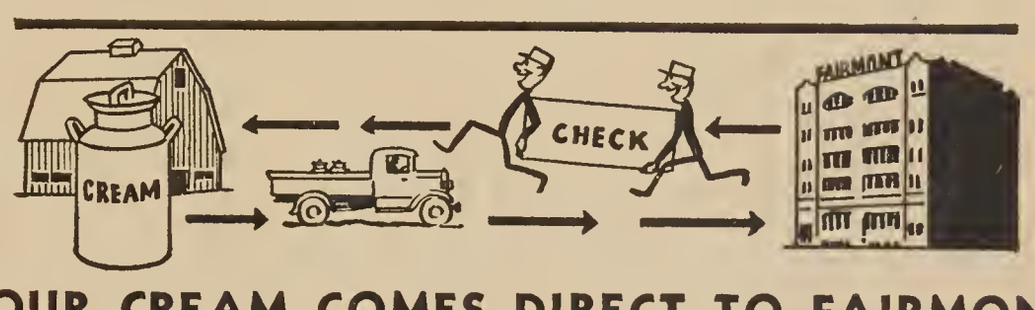
Tioga Mills, Dept. A-1, Waverly, N. Y., has book "Soil Mineral Colloids." Booklet gives new information about building up fertility of soil. Postcard will bring you one.

* * *

Haverly Electric Co. of East Syracuse, N. Y., is featuring a milk cooler cabinet with 4 inch cork insulation. The cabinet has a 3 inch cover and there is no wood at any point below the water line.

* * *

The Philco Radio and Television Corp. is having a series of 150 meetings all over the country for Philco distributors' service managers. Philco engineers will be present to give latest facts on servicing Philco radios.



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SIRE: Clover Height Golden Miller
DAM: H. O. I. May Constance

13 nearest dams average over 1045 lb. fat. Cutting down my herd and cannot afford to keep this bull.

R. PAUL CALHOUN,
Brookfield, New York.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.
This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian bull calves with proven sires and from cows with good production records.

The best of the Carnation blood lines.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
$125 Each

By proven sire, Sir Bess Olathe of Comyncroft 662135, bred for type and high test. 3rd prize 3 year old at Syracuse 1935. H.T. record dams. Born Oct. 1935, bred to freshen in midwinter to Piebe Homestead of York 48th.

GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS

ready for service. Oams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat.
Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITEO ANO BLOOO TESTEO.

L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED

to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, prefcrably where milk is weighed regularly.

T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N. Y

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to

Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"
Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYROSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.

FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.



Harve Badger of DePeyster, N. Y., has never bought a farm horse. He raises colts and sells a fine team like this every year or two.

Some "North Country" Farm Short Cuts

(*Continued from Page* 3)

he says, "I am going to get one that puts the hills 3½ feet apart. I have found that I used to plant corn altogether too thick and close together. It must have room if you want it to grow."

Murray and his son James, who recently finished his college course, are going to farm in double harness. They have a fine herd of Jerseys. (See picture of James and the herd sire.)

Too Many Apples

J. L. Atwood of Plattsburg has a thrifty looking orchard of Macs and Snows and this year the set of fruit is exceptionally good. Picture on page 3 shows a cluster of seven apples set on one cluster on a 20 year old Snow tree. Mr. Atwood plans to go through the orchard a little later and thin these down to about two to a cluster. On this tree we made a rough estimate that over 6,000 apples had set, about three times as many as needed for a good crop. This orchard had been sprayed thoroughly just a week before, yet there were three or four good-sized leaves at the tip of each twig absolutely uncovered by spray. They had grown since the last spray and were, of course, quite susceptible to scab. We looked through the tree carefully but were unable to find any sign of scab infection.

Until four years ago, the Atwood orchard was cultivated. "Just as I learned how to kill quack," said Leon, "I lost interest in trying to control it. Now I use manure under the trees, also some nitrogen carrying fertilizer. All the hay in the orchard is cut and put under the trees as a mulch." There is quite a good sprinkling of alfalfa through the orchards.

Horses Bring Cash

Harve Badger of DePeyster grows horses as a cash crop. He feels the need of branching out a bit from dairying but his farm lies a little low for poultry and horses seem the natural answer. He has two mares 19 years old and tries to sell a team about every year for around $400. The two shown in the picture are 4 year old mares and ready to do a good job for some man who needs them. He has another team of colts, 2 and 3 years old, and two young fellows who first saw the light of day this spring.

The work team on the Badger farm are mares now 18 and 19 years old. Their owner broke and trained them so no driver is needed when loading hay. Says Harve, "They are true blue in every way."

Last fall Harve bought some straw and chopped it. He says he will never use straw for bedding again without chopping it. He has a corn cutter and figures this year that he will hook his tractor up to the cutter, deliver the straw to the cutter from the threshing machine and chop it and blow it into the mow.

Sheep Day at Cornell

Seventy-five sheep breeders attended Summer Sheep Day, June 22, a new venture at the state college. John Willman reported on sheep experiments that have been conducted, with special emphasis on investigations into control of stiff lamb disease. Dr. Baker of the Veterinary College illustrated his talk on sheep parasites with worms taken from infested sheep.

Prof. John Barron explained how pastures on the sheep farm have been fertilized and managed. The particular point is that early harvesting of fields seeded with a permanent meadow mixture provides pasture when needed in summer. Varying seasons can be met by cutting fields for hay or pasturing them according to the situation.

Brown Swiss Picnic

New York State Brown Swiss breeders and their families were guests of Cornell University at their annual picnic, Saturday, June 19.

President D. N. Boice of Churchville handled program. Ed. Harrison presented a cattle parade from Cornell herd of 250 animals. Prof. Savage gave some highlights on activities of former students, touching particularly on their methods of feeding.

Others who spoke briefly were: Isaac Hunt of Adams, N. Y., oldest Brown Swiss breeder; H. B. Blough, manager of Ellerslie-on-Niagara, owned by W. W. Kincaid, president of National Brown Swiss Breeders' Association; Albert Tolman of Adams, owner of grand champion cow and bull at State Fair last fall; and Harold Magnussen, manager of Walhalla Farms and associate judge of Brown Swiss cattle at State Fair this fall.

Guest speaker was Ira Inman of Beloit, Wisconsin, secretary of National Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

Prof. Savage provided special guides for tours around the campus.

Test for Bang Abortion

Some time in July, blood tests of cattle will be started in New York State under Bang disease control law, for which state legislature appropriated $300,000. Obviously sum will not provide indemnities for all cattle with the disease, therefore William S. Dunn, acting commissioner, announced that requests for application blanks will be considered, first, from owners of herds producing certified milk, special grade A raw, grade A raw and grade B raw milk. Also, herds now operating under federal-state plan but not yet approved will receive first consideration.

Under law, animals rejected by blood test will be appraised at market value and indemnities will be paid in same amounts as in case of animals condemned for TB.

Bull Calf

BORN OCT. 19, 1936.
Good type, nicely marked. Oavis record since last freshening, 8,719 lbs. milk, 279 lbs. fat. Member of proven cow family. Sire's two nearest dams, State and National record holders.

Raymond DuBois, Gardiner, N. Y.

A FORGE HILL GUERNSEY BULL CALF

BORN MARCH 1, 1937
Sired by that outstanding production bull "Royals Bell Buoy" and out of a dam with a record of 12,537 lbs. milk, 605 lbs. fat.
PEDIGREE ANO PRICE ON REQUEST.
Accredited — Blood Tested.
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R. F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

-- FOR SALE --
Ultra Monarch of Vallyvu, 163674
U.S.D.A. Proved Sire, 305 day records, 2 time milking 17 daughters average 408 lbs. fat. Best daughter produced 585.6 lbs. fat as senior 2 yr. old, and 4 daughters produced over 400 lbs. fat as 2 yr. olds. Good service condition, easily handled. Complete pedigree and price on request.

T. D. Richards Perry, New York

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys
of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

Guernsey Bull Calves

If you want herd sire with size and production back of it, buy Bull Calf from my herd. Prices reasonable. Now offering two sons and two grandsons from dam producing 787 lbs. fat and 13,500 lbs. milk in 10 months on twice a day milking.

HAROLD TRIPP, *Owner.*
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

Pine Grove Farms
GUERNSEYS
Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.
Visitors are always welcome.
REASONABLE.
R.F.D. 5, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PROOUCING OAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Young Ayrshire Bull Calves

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to O.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with O.H.I.A. and H.T. Records.
Calves are well grown and good type.
Arnold Bros. *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN ANO GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our reeent importation.

We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.

Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.

Do not write—Come and see these cattle.

Meridale Farms

Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Good auto roads all the way.

90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.

Buy your foundation stock now.

ACCREDITED — BLOODTESTED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

For Sale: **Registered Jerseys**

BOTH SEXES — ALL AGES.

Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.

Hedges Homestead Stock Farm

C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.

EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK



Purebred

Angus and Guernsey Service Bulls

A few young work horses.

SUNNYGABLES

R. D. 5 Ithaca, N. Y.

Aberdeen Angus Heifers

GIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE. A FOUNDATION GROUP.

FUERST STOCK FARM

Myron M. Fuerst,

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



THE NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE —

Registered

HEREFORD BULLS

FIVE BULLS, POLLED AND HORNED.

Ready for service, at reasonable prices.

The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

Dual Purpose

Shorthorn Bulls

Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows. Write to or call on



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

For Sale

Streamside Milking Shorthorns

STREAMSIDE OLGA NO. 1791550

Born Aug. 1, '33. Now giving 45 lbs. daily with 2nd calf. Sire, Royal Dairyman No. 1525650, who is out of Brookside Hester No. 1061561, record 17984.5 lbs. milk and 627.2 fat, who is maternal sister to Butter Girl, 20325.8 milk. Also a few females, all ages. Herd clean T.B and Bang. If interested come or write.

M. G. HUBBARD, COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS, PA.
Farm — 15 miles south of Wellsburg, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N. Y.

Coming Events

July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 21	State Field Day. Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association. State College, Pa.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 14	Summer meeting Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Venice Center, N. Y.
Aug. 14-17	10th Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School. Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. Connecticut State College. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Aug. 27-Sept. 11	Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States' Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.

THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.

P. Henry Flynn Ph. 7-F-3 Penn Yan, N. Y.

---

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.

200 COWS and HEIFERS.

Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE

IDEAL FOR FARM WORK.

We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old

PUREBRED STALLION

Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.

MULHOCAWAY FARM

L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

For Sale:

Team Heavy Horses

AGE 9 — 11

TEL. WEST LEBANON 5-F-3

C. S. ASHLEY ESTATE,

Old Chatham, Columbia Co., New York

Sheep

Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.

300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York

Manice & Wing Heaton Manice, Mgr.

Registered **DORSET** and **SHROPSHIRE RAMS** **$20 EACH**

Shipped on approval.

JAMES S. MORSE

Levanna, New York.

DUTCH HILL... **Shropshires**

Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.

DUTCH HILL FARM - Danby, Vt.

MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

FOR SALE **Dorset Sheep**

A Few Good Rams for Sale.

ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK

JEROME E. WRIGHT,

CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK

GLENWELL

COLLIE KENNELS

Puppies from herding parents, $10-$15

AT STUD — GLENWELL DRESS PARADE, AKC A67550, SON OF CH. HONEYBROOK BIG PARADE, EXCELLENT HERDER. FEE, $15.

NEW ALBANY, PENNSYLVANIA

TRIANGLE FARMS Sells Purebred **Berkshires**

AT FARMERS' PRICES.

SERVICE BOARS, BRED SOWS FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.

TRIANGLE FARMS,

Rock Stream, New York.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED

CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.

Champion Blood—Must please.

C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

PROLIFIC, EASY FEEDING, QUICK GROWING

O. I. C.'s

Best of breeding. Pure bred pigs $10.00 each, either sex; unrelated pairs $20.00.

Registered in buyer's name free of charge.

R. HILL R. D. 1 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.

Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.



Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain

Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds

The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm

Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

MAPES

Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

WM. S. MAPES

Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.

. . LEGHORNS . .

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS & BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.

All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.,

HARTWICK, NEW YORK

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

State Official Blood-Tested

Write for Prices

DEROY TAYLOR

Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Pineview Breeding :: Plant

PULLORUM FREE AND PROVEN.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — ROCK-RED CROSS NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Details and Catalog Sent on Request.

Duane Young, Mgr. Exeter, N. H.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your order early.

HERBERT T. TILLOTSON

Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method. Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.

BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS

Pullets — Cockerels

Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS

Breeders of

Leghorns and New Hampshires

BERGEN, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Breeding Males

Young Pullets

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Trumansburg, Box A, New York

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM

LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

KAUDER'S

PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes

Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest

High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 3-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 2-year old Class

Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.

Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.

IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S

Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist

P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



HERE ARE MY LOW SUMMER PRICES ON
WOLF "Farmers' Friend" CHICKS

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WOLF LOW SUMMER PRICES. YOU CAN MAKE MONEY BECAUSE WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS LIVE AND GROW.

	"A" Mating	"AA" Mating	"AAA" Mating
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$6.50	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	6.25	7.00	8.00
White & Barred Rocks	6.25	7.00	8.00
White Wy., S.C, Bl. Minorcas	6.25	7.00	8.00
New Hampshires, R. I. Reds	7.25	7.75	8.50
Buff Orpingtons			
White & Black Giants			

Above prices for each 100 chicks. Add 50c to price for orders of less than 100 chicks.

Assorted Heavy Breeds $5.75 per 100. Assorted Odds-Ends $4.90 per 100.

Wolf "Farmers' Friend" Chicks are from A.P.A. Supervised flocks. All breeders bloodtested and bred for large egg production. Don't Wait . . . order from this ad or write for Free Calendar Catalog. Only $1 books order. Balance C.O.D. plus postage and C.O.D. fee.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 6, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED — ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C. O. D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS	6.50	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	75.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. 1937 catalog and prices on special matings FREE. Hatches Monday and Thursday.
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Ideal Summer Chicks



HUBBARD'S Balanced Breeding Program gives our summer chicks the vitality to live well and grow rapidly. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. Free Catalog. Cross Bred Broiler Chicks available.



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Box 1207 Walpole, N. H.

PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES

Hall's Chicks

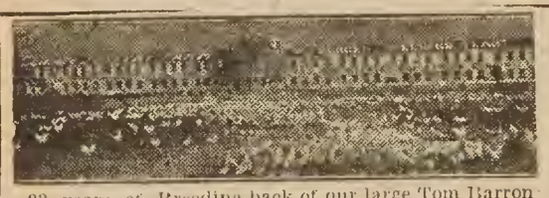
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. 26 years shipping highest Quality Chicks. We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Get our Catalogue. It's free.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn



23 years of Breeding back of our large Tom Barron White Leghorns. We have 4000 old breeding hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks from these large hens at $8. per 100. We hatch from our own eggs only.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for new 1937 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.50	12.50	25.
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production —make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.
Get our folder and Prices at once.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
S. C. Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
S. C. New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70

Heavy Mixed, $5.50 per 100. All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. 100% live del. P.P. Order direct or write for catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

CAN SHIP AT ONCE. CASH OR C.O.D. 1937 CIRCULAR FREE.

100% live del. post paid.	100	500	1000
Grade AA English Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

H. Mix $5.50. All free range 2 & 3 yr. old Blood-Tested Breeders. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Owner, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

KERR QUALITY CHICKS

Every one is from blood-tested stock. Our 29 years of fair dealing insure faithful performance. Chicks available any month. Write for *free* Chick Book.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave., Frenchtown, N. J.

Four Week Old Pullets: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns. Bigger, Better Layers. Blood tested. Write for 1937 catalog of chicks and Pullets. THE MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, 2B, RICHFIELD, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED

	100	500	1000
Large Typo S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
Rd-Rk Cross, N. H. Reds, W.-Bl. Min.	7.00	35.00	70

Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All breeders blood-tested for BWD. 100% live delivery P.P. Cash or COD. Write for circular giving full details of our Breeds, Farm and Hatchery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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All Breeders Carefully Culled & Blood-Tested.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70
S. C. Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
R. I. Reds or White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
N. H. Reds	5.50	10.50	51.25	100
Black or White Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box A, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS—Reduction in Price!

BABY CHICKS.... $8. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $5. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C.O.D.—100% live del. P.P.

	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.
Bar. & Wh. Rox-R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.

N. H. Reds $7.-100; H. Mix $5.50. Elec. Hatched. Shipments every Mon. & Thurs. All Breeders Blood Tested & Carefully Culled. Write for new 1937 Cat. with actual photos of our entire Poultry Farm and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Fresh Egg Laws

By J. C. HUTTAR

IN THE thirteen northeastern states every one except Virginia either has a Fresh Egg Law already or is in the process of enacting one. These laws are written for the protection of the housewife who has the job of buying food for a family on a limited budget. Without such laws she had to depend largely on the honesty and reliability of the grocer from whom she purchased them. Some merchants, probably most of them, were to be depended upon. But the ones who could not resist the temptation of buying eggs as cheaply as possible and representing them as being much better than they actually were continually fought these laws. This was hard on the honest merchant who could not make a profit and meet the price competition of the "chiselers." There was a time when practically all eggs were labeled "fresh" by the stores, regardless of their quality.



J. C. Huttar

The Fresh Egg Laws now in force in the Northeast uniformly require a certain quality to show in candling before the egg may legally be sold as Fresh. The requirements are not strict and almost any egg that is looked after and marketed without undue delay passes as Fresh. In fact, even many eggs as much as a month or six weeks old, if kept under refrigeration, make the grade all right.

Some merchants always have and always will complain that such laws are too strict and work a hardship on them. Some of them have recently gone on record with what they consider proof of their troubles. Of course, they exaggerate the facts plenty to argue against good legislation and to justify long retail profits on eggs.

On the other hand some merchants, and among them some of the largest chain store operators, bend their efforts towards finding better eggs to purchase and inspecting them carefully for their customers. Some merchants come right out and say that these Fresh Egg Laws have helped them meet the cheap competition. They even go so far as to say that we need more and stricter enforcement of the present egg laws.

On many occasions I have talked with the people in the State Department of Agriculture of the state of New York, which has the oldest of these laws on its books, and they tell me that compliance with the law is becoming more common and violations are decreasing in number.

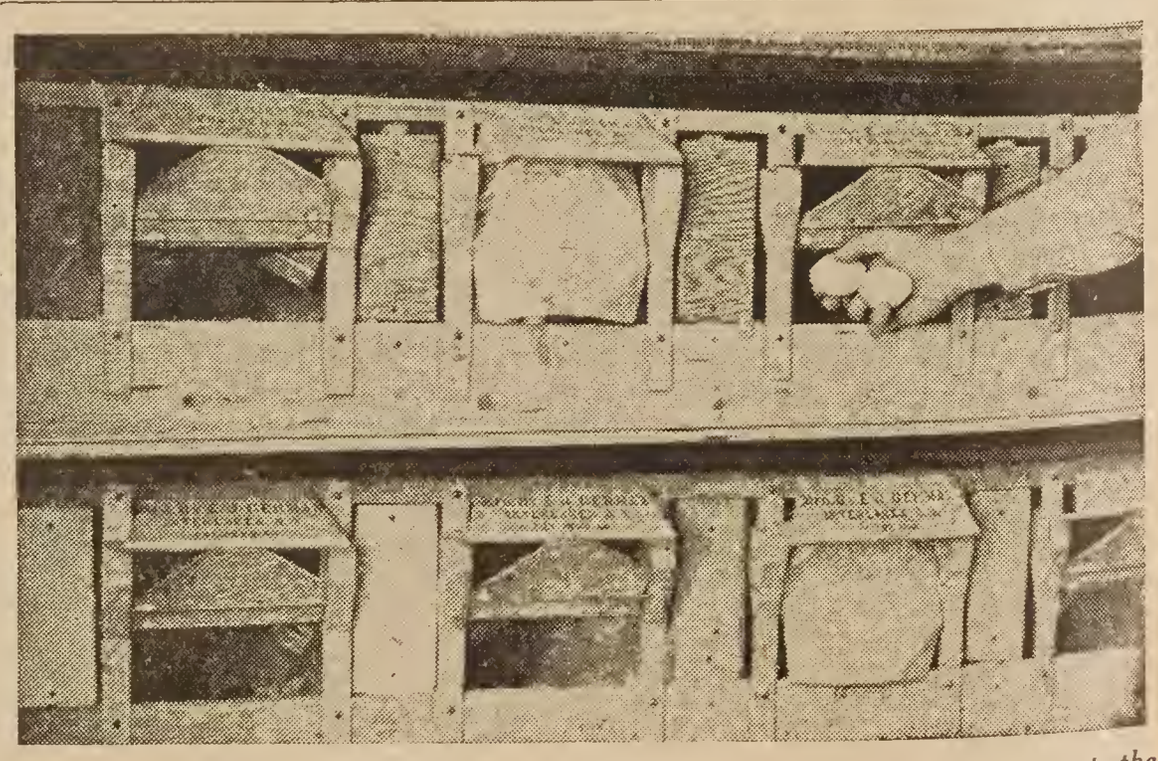
Certainly we see less and less of a spread in prices between what are apparently the same kind of eggs in different retail stores. Such signs as "Large Fresh Eggs — 29c" in one store and "Large Fresh Eggs — 55c" in a neighboring store are now rarely found. Prior to these laws they were very common.

While price is still a good guide to quality, it now has a law that regulates the names by which eggs may be called to help it out. Since there had been a great deal of misuse of the word fresh in the past, there was a natural leaning on the part of merchants to continue to push as many eggs as possible into this classification even after the new egg laws were enacted. Even though the law permits of a liberal tolerance for changing conditions on such a perishable product, many merchants stuck so close to minimum quality that the tolerance was often overstepped, when the eggs were examined by an inspector.

Personally, I think that merchants have let themselves in for a lot of trouble by the way they started working under this law. By pushing a lot of inferior eggs into the grade commonly known as Grade A, in order to be able to sell them as fresh, they have left a black eye on the name Grade B.

If instead they had followed the example of the milk dealers and worked to convince consumers that Grade B eggs are good eggs and then established their brand names on the better of these, they wouldn't have to sell them at such a discount. I'm sure there are many eggs which won't quite pass as Grade A, which are very fine to eat. Many consumers wouldn't know them from Grade A's. These don't have to be mixed with the poor Grade B's and the C's. If they are kept separate they should bring a price only slightly below ordinary Grade A eggs.

If these merchants who complain so much about these laws would work on this Grade B angle, they wouldn't have to charge prices that are prohibitive in Grade A and they could praise the Fresh Egg Laws.



PRIVACY FOR HENS. *This is not a trap nest. When a hen enters a nest, the door closes, but when she has laid an egg and sticks her head out, it opens and lets her out. James Rice, Jr., of Egg and Apple Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y., feels that it is a good investment. When several hens crowd onto one nest, enough eggs are broken in a year to pay for the door that gives each hen a private nest.*

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Grass for Growing Pullets

By L. E. WEAVER

A NUMBER of times recently I have mentioned my intention to write at more length about the value of green feed for growing young stock. I have been making a search for bulletins and experimental station reports that might shed some light on the topic. It is surprising how little has been published. The Nevada station found that when they cut and dried alfalfa at three inches it contained 34.6% of protein and 43.4% carbohydrates. This is much higher in protein than the usual good starting mash which was about 18-20% protein. When cut and dried in a more mature state, or just as seeds were beginning to form, it ran only 14.1% protein, but 68.1% carbohydrates.



L. E. Weaver

Another station found that young growing wheat, oats and grass were as rich in protein as alfalfa. We might jump to the conclusion then that if we put our chicks on a range covered with short tender alfalfa or grass, we would not have to give them any mash. Any one who has ever tried it knows that that is not true. The reason is not hard to find. There is a great difference between *green* grass and *dried* grass. The difference is water. Green food may run 70% water and only about 4 or 5% protein. So even if we could get the chicks to stuff themselves with all the green food they could hold they still would be short of enough nutrients for normal growth. It is evident that chicks on green range must have concentrated foods in addition to the green feed they may pick for themselves.

Green Food Has Other Values

In addition to its protein and carbohydrates, green stuff aids the growing pullets in numerous other ways. Henry and Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" say that succulent green feed "stimulates digestion, induces greater food intake, and has a beneficial laxative effect." Of more importance perhaps are the minerals and vitamins with which green stuffs abound. It is the variety of vitamins in green stuff that is valuable more than the quantity of any one of them. Of the vitamins that are essential to poultry, green feeds contain A, B, E and G. Because it can supply so many vitamins, green stuff becomes a sort of vitamin-insurance-policy. It guarantees against a complete deficiency of any vitamin regardless of what may be lacking from the mash and scratch grain.

Green Range Cuts the Cost of Growing Pullets

So far I hope I have shown that green stuff furnishes protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals to growing pullets; and that because of its high water content (and we may add here, its high fiber content) it must be supplemented by mash and grain, the more concentrated feeds.

Naturally the first question to be asked now is "How much can I cut down on my feeding of grain and mash without injury to the pullets?" Unfortunately there seems to be no definite information on that point. There is some indication in the Delaware report which I mentioned in a previous article. The table on this page shows that on 81 farms where each pullet received an average of 21 pounds of feed for the summer it cost 72 cents to grow her, and on 105 other farms where more liberal feeding was the rule, each pullet received an average of 34 pounds of feed and cost the owner 96 cents. That looks like a saving of 24 cents in the cost of growing a pullet.

Unfortunately the record stops at this point. The bulletin states that at five months the pullets in all lots were equal in quality as judged by their weight and mortality. It does not tell us how their egg laying and survival compared over the next 8 or 10 months.

I feel certain that if the low cost pullets did equal the others in *all* respects the explanation lies in the green feed, which supplied the extra nutrients.

In Kansas an experiment was tried to show what happened when one lot of pullets had all the feed they needed, and another had not. The pullets in the under-fed group were stunted. They never got above 30 per cent production until after January and even then they did not get above 40%. Obviously, above all else we must be certain that our pullets are never under-fed.

The conclusion of this whole matter is that growing pullets must be full-fed at all times if they are to grow normally and become profitable winter layers. Full feeding may consist of grain and mash only, or it may consist of a limited amount of mash and grain if this is supplemented *at all times* by tender green stuff. In the latter case the cost of growing the pullets may be reduced to some extent.

A prominent poultryman, Mr. John E. Kimber of Niles, California, has recently written as follows: "It is a simple statement of fact that we have seen chicks hatched in June and July in the San Joaquain valley, growing like weeds with practically no mortality. They are revelling in the luxuriant shade of well-irrigated alfalfa fields and vineyards. Even with the thermometer at 105° to 110° and humans sweltering, the chicks were comfortable and happy, half-burying themselves in cool, moist earth, or chasing insects through the vines. At night they would have their crops chuck full of feed, of which the best part was tender, juicy alfalfa leaves or other succulent greens. No sign of coccidiosis, no runts, but wonderful vigorous growth and that youthful bloom which delights the eye of any experienced poultryman. And when those same birds came into lay in the late fall they never stopped through the winter, but laid at around eighty per cent with no winter pause and extraordinarily low mortality."

RELATION OF FEED TO QUALITY AND COST OF PULLETS

Pounds of feed per pullet Range	Avg.	No. of records	No. of pullets per flock	Cost of feed per pullet	Percent mortality	Ave. wt. of pullets at 5 mos. of age, lbs.	Cost of production per pullet (adjusted)*
23 and less.....	21	81	478	$ .36	18.5	3.05	$ .72
24-28	26	118	424	.44	18.6	3.13	.79
29 and more	34	105	350	.56	24.0	3.13	.96
Average	28	304	409	$ .47	20.4	3.11	

* Adjusted for variation in size of flocks.

(University of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station)

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

and Research Service of Ithaca, and like his father is an active Seventh Degree member of the Grange.

* * *

MANY New England Granges are again this year offering cash prizes to school children for collecting and destroying the nests of tent caterpillars. Thousands of such nests are brought in by the children and burned, and the collection occasion is always quite an event in local communities. Such work among the children is having particular encouragement this year in both Massachusetts and Connecticut.

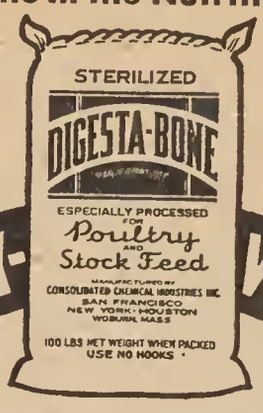
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THERE is Maine interest in the fact that State Lecturer Hartley M. Stewart of Houlton has just been elected Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in the Pine Tree State. State Master F. Ardine Richardson is likewise very prominent in Masonic circles and is also one of the leaders in the Maine department of the American Legion, Mr. Richardson having served during the World War.

* * *

GRANGE members in Pennsylvania are developing keen interest in a state-wide poster contest, one of the features designed to awaken interest in the National Grange session at Harrisburg next November. The contest is in charge of the state lecturer, Mrs. Ira C. Gross, and starting with local contests, works up through a series of regional elimination competitions until the district winners go to Harrisburg for the final round-up and the designation of the state winners.

Keystone in the Nutrition Arch



BODY-VIGOR

This Pure Mineral Supplement DIGESTA-BONE*

economically supplies the calcium and phosphorus needed properly to nourish and build up the stock: 1) it stimulates assimilation of other feeds and increases conversion into bone and tissue; 2) it develops sturdiness; 3) it speeds up weight gains; 4) it produces strong offspring.

*Over 72% Tri-Calcium Phosphate (Bone Phosphate of Lime) Sterilized at 400° F., insuring purity

"D-B" is the balancing item in the ration for POULTRY, DAIRY COWS, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, HORSES

Manufactured by
CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.
New England Division
Woburn, Mass.
New York Houston San Francisco

WOOL WANTED
Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants. Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONOVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

WOOL IS HIGHER. For best price write and ship to LIVINGSTON'S, Lancaster, Pa.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PAOUCAH, KENTUCKY.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

PULLETS-PULLETS
3,000 large English Strain S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets. April and May hatch, raised on Free Farm range. Healthy, vigorous Pullets at moderate prices.
10 WEEKS OLD 85c — 12 WEEKS 95c
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop. - Sergeantsville, N. J.

KELLERVILLE NEW LOW PRICES.
Large Type Leg. & B. Rocks, $6. N. H. & R. I. Reds, $6.50; Parent Stock Bloodtested. 28 years hatching experience.
W. A. LAUVER, Box C, McAlisterville, Pa.

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

TURKEYS

3000 BABY TURKEYS hatched weekly. Cash discounts for early bookings. List free. Also White Pekin Baby Ducklings. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Penna.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings High producing runners, $6.00 for 50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

SQUABS

Write for 1937 picture book, how to breed squabs, to Elmer Rice, Box 206, Melrose, Mass. Thousands wanted every week in the year at profitable prices. Look into this.



DOGS

SHEPHEROS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMDT, East Thetford, Vt.

PED. COLLIE PUPS—Males $15, $20; Females $10.—Unped. $10, $5. P. McCULLDUGH, MERCER, PA.

Collies— Shep $5; rat dogs $2; Young hounds $8-$10. MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

SWINE

TOP QUALITY PIGS
Shipped C.O.D. on approval.
6-7 weeks old $4.00 each 8-9 weeks old $4.25 each
10 weeks extras $4.50 each.
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE & O.I.C.—DURDC & BERKSHIRE
5% Discount on 6 pigs or more.
All orders carefully crated and filled with pigs that will please you.
DAILEY STOCK FARM
TEL. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS
MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS. black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.D.O. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
JOHN J. SCANNELL,
RUSSELL ST. Tel. 0230 WOBURN, MASS.

DEPENDABLE PIGS—Prices Reduced
CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE CROSS. DURDC-BERKSHIRE-POLAND HAMPSHIRE CROSSEO.
6-7 weeks $4; 8-9 wecks $4.50; 10-12 weeks $5, $5.50, $6 each. They are extra nice feeders, shipped on approval. Orders requiring inoculation 35 cents each. C.D.D., P.D. Order or check. Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and BERKSHIRE or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25; Chester Whites, 7 to 8 wks. old, $5.00. Will Ship C.D.D. or send money order.
A. M. LUX, Telephone 1415, WOBURN, MASS.

RUGGED PIGS
Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Duroc crosses. 7-8 weeks $3.50. 10 weeks $4.00 11 weeks $6.00. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. Vaccination 35c extra if required or needed. Crates free. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 653-W.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.
PIGS 8-9 WEEKS OLD..... $3.75 EACH
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086. Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER & BERKSHIRE } 6 to 8 weeks old, $3.75
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE } 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
Will ship two or more C.O.D.
MICHAEL LUX, Tel. 0635 WOBURN, MASS.

Stop, Fly!



Just one fly in the milk, but it may carry typhoid or any one of several other diseases

IN ADDITION to keeping the baby awake and disturbing Dad's Sunday afternoon nap, house flies are known to carry a number of diseases, including cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. On a farm, it is practically impossible to avoid a few flies, but their numbers can be kept down by a constant crusade backed by accurate information about their habits.

One fly has been known to live as long as ten months and lay 2,000 eggs, each of which hatches in about two days and develops into a full grown fly in about 10 days. If you enjoy problems in mathematics, figure out the possible number of descendents of one fly during the summer months! One mathematician figured two billion, but he may have the wrong answer.

Flies lay eggs in manure piles, especially horse manure, outdoor toilets, damp straw piles, garbage, in fact in all filth. Therefore the first point of attack is the breeding place. They do not lay eggs on manure spread on fields, and the most effective control is to keep stables clean and draw all manure to the fields every day. This isn't easy on a busy farm, but being overrun with flies has its handicaps, too. Besides daily hauling of manure, take a look around the buildings for other spots that are damp and dirty and clean them up.

It would be fine if someone would discover a cheap, harmless material that could be sprayed or dusted on manure piles and other breeding places to kill the larvae before they change to adults. There are chemicals that will do the trick but in general they are harmful to crops or costly.

While borax in large quantities is harmful to plants, it is about as effective as any material. Scatter one pound to each 16 cubic feet of manure and then sprinkle with water to wash the borax into the pile. Moderate applications of manure treated this way will do no harm to crops.



Mrs. Fly, potential ancestor of two billion flies before fall.

A mixture of calcium cyanamid and superphosphate in equal parts will kill some larvae. Scatter over the pile 500 pounds of the mixture per 100 cubic feet of manure and wet the pile down with water. As the mixture contains nitrogen and phosphorus, it will make the manure that much more valuable. Chloride of lime is effective but bad for plants, so use only on material that will not be spread on crop land.

Where manure is added to a pile every day, the chemical used to kill fly larvae must be added every day to be effective.

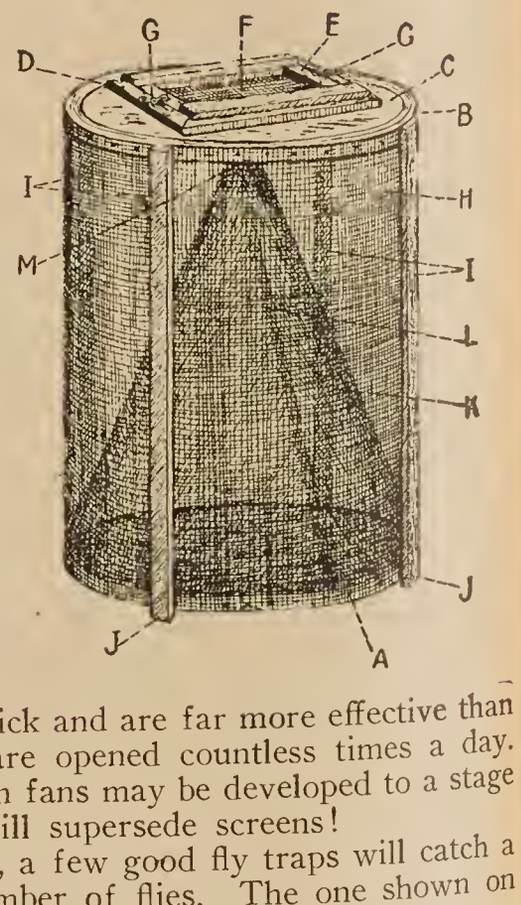
Some of you can remember when screens were unknown and flies were happy. But even the best of screens won't keep a house free of flies when they hover around doors by the thousands. When events reach that stage, wholesale massacre is the next step.

Fly paper, either poison or sticky, is not pretty and fortunately there are some better ways to kill flies. A number of sprays can be used in the house. The room is closed; a few pumps of the sprayer and the flies soon begin to drop. Not all are killed, but they can be swept up and burned.

If flies get so thick that poison seems advisable, try a 5% solution of formaldehyde in a saucer in which there are small pieces of bread.

Another relatively new method of sudden death, so far used mainly on milkhouses and barns, is a screen carrying an electric current. Wires are just far enough apart to look inviting, but when wings touch them, there is a spark and one less fly.

Experimentally, it is possible to keep flies from entering a screenless door. I know it sounds unreasonable but fans blowing air across an open door do the trick and are far more effective than screens that are opened countless times a day. Some day such fans may be developed to a stage where they will supersede screens!



Conical hoop fly trap. A. Hoops forming frame at bottom. B. Hoops at top. C. Top of trap made of barrel head. D. Strips around door. E. Door frame. F. Wire screen on door. G. Buttons to hold door. H. Wire screen on outside of trap. I. Strips on side of trap to support ends. J. Tips of these strips project to form legs. K. Cone which admits the flies. L. Edges of screen united to form cone. M. Aperture at apex of cone through which the flies pass into the trap. —(From U.S.D.A. Farmer's Bulletin 1408.)

In the barn, a few good fly traps will catch a surprising number of flies. The one shown on this page is easily constructed. The material required is four barrel hoops, four laths, a few pieces of box lumber and 8½ feet of wire screen 24 inches wide. The best baits are fermenting mixtures of one part of molasses and three parts of water, or one part of brown sugar and four parts of water, or bread and milk. Put bait in a shallow dish under the cone of the trap.

The important steps to take, unless you are content to endure flies as an unavoidable nuisance, are to learn all you can about their habits, then wage relentless war against them. And don't depend on one branch of the army; use infantry, cavalry, and artillery and attack them at every vulnerable point.

Because fly control is easier when neighbors control theirs, the problem is an especially good one for discussion in your grange. The life history of and control measures for flies can be discussed, personal experience of members can be told and the interest aroused will help to rid your neighborhood of the pest. Flies do travel. Marked flies have been caught five miles and more from the place they were released.



Give them a few puffs of a good spray and then sweep them up off the floor.



$5 For Best Recipe! — Send Us Yours

ALTHOUGH the deadline for our cash Recipe Contest was June 30th, we have decided to keep the contest open until July 31st. We have been getting dozens of interesting letters, with recipes — but we want hundreds of 'em! We know that our readers must have some grand recipes that they especially prize. They don't have to be elaborate—just something that your family likes to see coming on the table. So let us hear from you.

In case you failed to see the first announcement of the contest, we are reprinting the rules below.

American Agriculturist will pay $5.00 for the best letter answering the following questions, and $1.00 for all others that we have room to print:

1. Send us your favorite recipe. It can be for any kind of a dish — soup, meat, salad, sauce, dessert, or what have you. Write your recipe out clearly, giving exact measurements in level cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons. If your recipe has an interesting history, please mention it but be brief.
2. Do you like Aunt Janet's recipes? (If not, please don't be afraid to say so).
3. Which one has your family enjoyed most?
4. Do you keep a regular file of these recipes? If so, do you use a scrap book or a card index system?
5. If you were Aunt Janet, what kind of recipes would you publish?

Please make your letter as short as possible. Address it to Home Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Don't forget that the new deadline is July 31st.

More "Doughnut Contest" Winners

Lists of Subordinate Grange Winners are being published regularly in *American Agriculturist*. Here are names of additional winners during the past fortnight:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Caneadea	Hattie Vreeland
Broome	Castle Creek	Mrs. Lilla Pareis
Cattaraugus	Farmersville	Lena Griffith
	Mansfield	Mrs. Dorothy Burroughs
Chautauqua	Ellington	Ethel Stafford
Chenango	Preston	Mrs. Lulu F. Dunckel
Columbia	Lindenwald	Grace V. West
	Mellenville	Miss Ida H. Moore
Delaware	Delaware	Mrs. M. J. Hunt
Dutchess	Jackson Corners	Bertha Bathrick
	Pine Plains	Mrs. G. Harold Tripp
	Upton Lake	Mrs. Mabel Knapp
	Washington	Mrs Robert W. Fitch
Erie	Alden	Mrs. Rosa Kegler
Essex	Lake Placid	Mrs. George Hare
Franklin	Brushton	Belle E. F. Aldrich
Genesee	Byron	Mrs. John Insell
	North Alexander	Mrs. Elbert R. Wells
Greene	Climax	Mrs. A. V. Simmons
	Jewett	Mrs. Margaret M. Legg
	Loonenburg	Mrs. Chas E. Moore
Herkimer	Litchfield	Mr. M. Jerold Palmer
	Millers Mills	Mrs. Carrie Gage
	Salisbury Ctr.	Lela Wagner
	Winfield	Mrs. Clark DeRosia
Jefferson	Clayton	Mrs. Fred Gray
	Watertown	Mrs. Herbert Gould
Montgomery	Scattergood	Miss Clara Balfang
Oneida	Knoxboro	Mrs. Merlin Eaton
	Wright Settlement	Mrs. Arthur Hertel
Onondaga	Baldwinsville	Frances D. Kratzer
	LaFayette	Ethel M. Williams
	Lysander	Mrs. Newton C. Ferris
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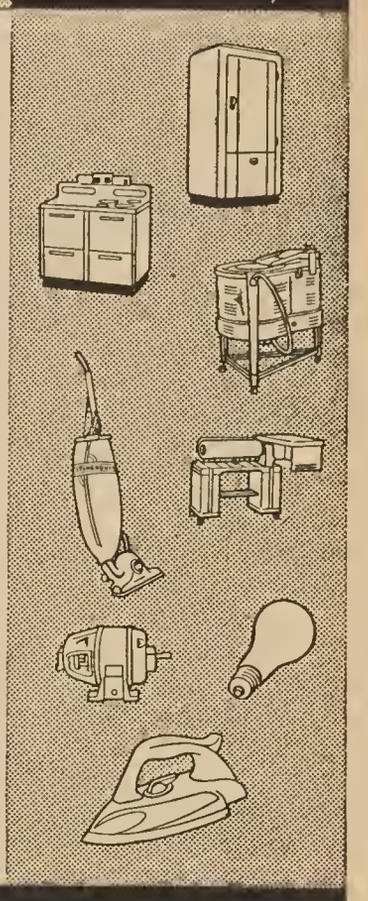


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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

When the Hunters Were Hunted

By C. A. STEPHENS

ABOUT thirty years ago a notion had gained belief that turtle oil was a potent remedy for rheumatism; and a self-styled doctor, living in my native town, who knew how to trim his sails to catch the popular breeze, had offered a number of the boys of the village a dollar a quart for all the turtle oil that they could procure for him.

For remedial purposes turtle oil is probably no better than goose oil, lard or tallow; but for the time being faith in it had sprung up, and that was enough for this empiric doctor.

As boys, we did not trouble ourselves with the medical question. It was an attractive offer, and our undivided attention was fixed on the dollar.

The only drawback was that the offer came in November, so late in the fall that the turtles at the lake had all gone into winter quarters in the mud of the bog, and could no longer be captured sunning on the logs, or by night upon the long sand-bank where they laid their eggs.

We had a homely knowledge of their habits, however, and knew about how deep they burrowed while hibernating; and on the afternoon of my story three of us had gone to the lake, or rather to the wide, muddy bog that bordered it, bent on capturing a boat-load of big turtles. An old bayonet affixed to the end of a short pole, and a spade with a long handle made up my equipment for turtle-hunting; but in addition to spades, my two fellow hunters, Alfred and Willis, were provided, one with a strong hay-fork, the other with a grapnel hook lashed to the end of a stout ash sapling.

For safety's sake, too, we had each an old pair of snow-shoes. For although the mud of the bog was now slightly frozen over, the deep sloughs beneath were still dangerous. The lake itself had not yet frozen. We were therefore able to cross over from our shore to the bog in a boat—an old craft that had long been common property among the boys for fishing excursions.

Our *modus operandi* can be conjectured from our outfit. Having put on our snow-shoes, we began searching for turtle signs, and prodding deep into the mud with the bayonet. When touched with the point of the sharp weapon, under such circumstances, the burrowing turtle would stir slightly, thus differentiating itself from a sunken log or root. When the reptile was located, the task of unearthing it was begun with spade and grapnel.

But afternoons are short in November. We had secured no more than three turtles, if I remember right,—big, muddy, semitorpid creatures that lay on their backs like flat stones in the bottom of the boat, hardly stirring,—when the approach of sunset warned us to set off for home. We were rowing back across the upper reach of the lake, when directly in front of us we saw a flock of four loons, which we had already noticed, sailing to and fro, several times that afternoon.

"It's queer they haven't gone yet," said Alfred. "They always leave here earlier, before it gets so cold."

All four of the loons were swimming down across our course,—great, handsome birds,—and one of them, turning its head toward us, uttered the short, singular laugh characteristic of loons. We noticed, however, that two of them were much smaller than the others, and that one of the two lagged about fifty feet behind the rest as they swam.

"Those two are this year's young ones." said Willis. "Perhaps they were late hatched and aren't large enough to fly far yet."

"Oh, yes, they are!" said Alfred. "A loon can fly, if only there is room to rise from the water, by the time they are half-grown."

We had come up quite near the lagging one by this time, and wondered why it did not dive. Instead, it seemed to be making frantic attempts to swim, yet did not progress fast, and the others were as evidently swimming slowly to allow it to keep near them.

"Why, I believe something's the matter with that loon!" said Willis. "He cannot swim much. Let's catch him."

Thereupon Alfred and I plied the oars smartly, while Willis steered the boat, and after pulling for two or three hundred yards we came close upon the lagging loon, wondering all the while that it did not dive.

It continued struggling ahead on the surface till Willis steered the boat close alongside, calling out to Alfred to catch it. The young loon then made a great effort to rise, but Alfred, dropping his oar, seized it by one wing and pulled it into the boat.

We then saw that something was wrong with its feet. They were not properly webbed, but looked like club-feet, little deformed masses of red flesh and bone.

The instant it felt Alfred's grip it uttered a wild, harsh cry; and that cry of distress affected deeply the two old loons. They were fully fifty yards ahead, but they turned instantly, with similar wild cries, and seeming to stand erect in the water, they flapped their powerful wings and came directly toward the boat.

So far from being alarmed, however, we thought it a rather good joke at first, and made ready to strike them. But the loons had a mode of attack which we had not reckoned on. They came near the boat, and with their wings threw water over us and straight in our faces, as boys, while swimming, sometimes dash water at one another, striking it with the palms of their hands. One who has never seen loons throw water with their wings can have little idea of the force with which they propel it, or the quantity they can throw. We were quite blinded and drenched by it, and they kept up a constant stream of it coming, making the whole lake resound to their loud outcries.

On a warm summer day this would have been a mere lark; but on that cold November night such a drenching was really a serious matter. To add to our discomfiture, too, while dodging about in the boat trying to fend the cold douches from our faces, Alfred had his foot gripped by one of our captive turtles. The reptile held fast, despite vigorous kicks, and altogether we were in a bad way.

Willis and I had seized hay-fork and bayonet to repel the attack, but the loons seemed to know their advantage. They did not come within reach, but continued drenching us, driving whole bucketfuls of that cold water over us. We were soaked to the skin.

I do not believe there remained a dry thread in the clothing of any one of us, and our assailants kept bombarding us till Alfred threw the young loon out on the lake. Then he had all that he could do to free his boot toe from the turtle. Willis and I secured the oars and paddled away. We had been fairly worsted; and I remember that we were so cold and our teeth chattered so badly that we left our turtles in the boat overnight, and ran home as fast as we could to get warm.

These four loons remained in the lake that fall till the evening of the first day of December. On the morning of the next day the club-footed young loon was seen in a small mill-pond a quarter of a mile south of the lake. The other three loons had gone. The lake froze over for the winter that night.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I SAYS to Jane Mirandy, "Say, suppose on Independence Day we go to town and celebrate, what diff'rence if we stay up late? Let's make believe we're young agin, kick up our heels, though we have been hitched up for 40 years, let's us step out and be obstreperous. I'll buy you ice cream sodas 'till you'll stop because you've had your fill, we'll go a-strollin' hand in hand and listen to the Legion band, we'll fill up on red lemonade and cheer the boys as they parade. We'll hear the politicians spout, though we'd like to, we won't walk out, but stay and cheer, a patriot oft has to suffer, like as not. I've got all my firecrackers bought, I like to hear 'em pop, we ought to have some Roman candles too, but I'll just tell you what we'll do, we'll sit out in the park and spoon and watch the fireworks on the moon."

Mirandy says: "You silly gink, you're gittin' old enough, I'd think, to have a little sense instead of havin' pinwheels in your head. The way to git me feelin' good is saw me up a little wood, it wouldn't be so very hard for you to clean up this here yard. Right here at home's the place to start if patri'tism's in your heart; most anyone can cheer and shoot and strut around in Sunday suit, but if you'd be a patriot, you'd mow the lawn, as like as not." I just kept still as I have done for 40 years, it ain't no fun to work and slave, but it's my fate to toil instead of celebrate!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Wild Strawberries

When June days come, though work may press,
I spend long hours afield,
To seek those globes of lusciousness,
Our pleasant acres yield.

On bended knees, 'neath summer sun,
I view them with delight;
And while the happy moments run,
I pick with all my might.

Then swiftly home my prize I bear,
To make a toothsome feast,
With which there's nothing to compare
In either West or East.

Oh, you may have your melon rare,
Your plum, or peach, or cherry;
But give me, for my humble share,
God's most delicious berry.

—CORA E. RICHARDSON,
R. 3, South Royalton, Vt.

Putting the Flowers BACK into BED

(*Continued from Page* 1)

see we know our flowers — who they are, where they came from and what they've been doing these last sixty-odd years. They have been accustomed to neglect and to looking out for themselves. Right now, in spite of all our rough talk, they are getting more pampering than either they or their ancestors have had since Grant took Vicksburg. We've gathered them up and put them back into bed. Until we came along they'd been camping out in the fields, battling their own bugs and getting their own supplies since before any of us were born.

Most of our flowers came from a place up the road a piece, where the house burned down the year of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The woman must have had a pretty good garden up there when Abraham Lincoln occupied the White House, for you find all sorts of things when you snoop around — rocket, columbine and "bright, blue squills"; lilacs, lemon lilies and little red roses that once, no doubt, were big red roses when life was easier for them. We've taken what we wanted but you'd never know, because there is left ten times as much as we have taken. We've moved them down the road to our place and have put them to bed again for the first time in 60 years. Anything you do — or neglect to do—for a plant that's led the kind of life ours have, would be an improvement. That's why we don't feel guilty in letting them take care of themselves, as we would in the case of tender little bantlings that came out of a catalogue with colored pictures.

Our garden doesn't hit you in the eye with a mass of color when you drive in. It isn't that kind of a garden. You have to hunt for it in odd corners and along the brook, but you'll find something any time if you'll hunt. I've grown to like it better than the other kind where, as the result of care and much labor, the regiments of bloom kept coming along in even ranks and in time with the music. These hardy veterans of ours straggle at bit, to be sure, and don't pay much attention to keeping step, but they always forage for themselves, win all their fights and arrive on time — which is about all you can ask of any troops.

Our new garden of old flowers isn't as good as we hope it's going to be.

You can't expect too much the first year. But even so it's doing pretty well according to our simple standards. Hepaticas came as the snow left and after that the Violets. Daffodils waved and glistened for a while along our brook and were followed by primroses and forget-me-nots. We have big hopes of those forget-me-nots. We put them with their toes practically in the water with the expectation that the seeds would float down the stream and catch along the edges. If that plot works out, we might have a forget-me-not garden half a mile long one of these days. The translated wild roses that once were tame are calming down and taking hold and the day lilies by the brook are spreading like the hives. There are myrtle and ferns in the shady places, rocket in the sun, and as the summer progresses we look for phlox and delphinium, pinks and columbine, and there is no reason to suspect a scarcity of snapdragons.

We would not want you to think we were bragging about our garden. It really isn't much of a garden. The judges wouldn't look at it twice in a county competition. Our only claim for it is that as a garden it's practically painless — no money, no worry, no work and no drain on time that should be devoted to productive farming. And there's the sentimental side, too. We like to look at it and think that all the things in it belong around here and all we did was to go out and gather in the wanderers and put them back into bed again.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keeping the Garden Fit

AFTER the first wild burst of bloom in May and June, the garden settles down to a milder pace. Likewise do garden chores.

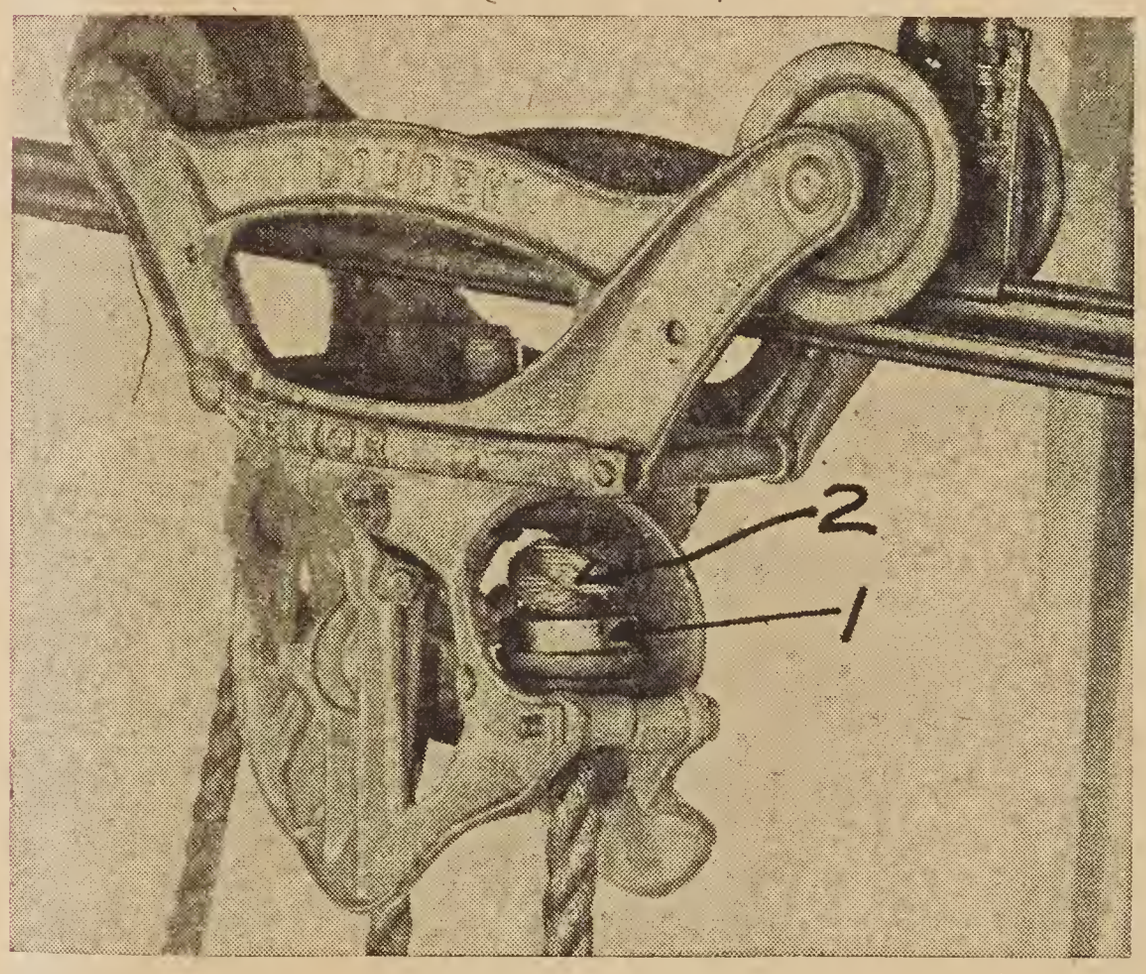
I have found from experience that if I make myself do some of the jobs which at first did not seem very important, I can prolong the blooming season tremendously. Cutting off dead flowers once struck me as being a mere matter of keeping the garden tidy. But I have found out that setting seed is the hardest work the plant is called upon to do and once it starts that job it does nothing else. Hence, if I want it to produce more flowers I must cut off the old ones before they form seeds. The plant continues in a more vigorous growing condition instead of running its natural course too quickly.

There is another angle to this also, which is of equal importance, where I wish to keep flower varieties pure. Phloxes particularly are sinners in this respect. If they drop their seeds, the seedlings tend to revert to the original magenta color which is very difficult to blend with other garden colors. Then too, these seedlings are much stronger than the finer hybrids and will choke them out. I find now that in spite of my efforts last summer to keep phlox trusses cut off, I have a generous sprinkling of seedlings in the border. Since I went to some expense to get only named varieties I must harden my heart and get rid of those seedlings if I want to reap the benefits of the choice ones.

Since the first application of fertilizer to the borders can be considered as fairly well spent by now, I can get better late summer bloom by watering with liquid manure, *around* not *on* the plants, or by scratching in a little commercial fertilizer and watering it in. However, the first or middle of August is as late as I want to take a chance on doing this, for it stimulates plant growth and may start them into the colder weather in a tender condition which makes them suffer more from winter injury. This does not apply to bonemeal which can be applied in late fall in order to become effective in early spring.

Last summer's experience, trying to keep a new garden alive, made me appreciate more than ever the necessity for being equipped to provide water when needed. Not only was the watering effective immediately, but the plants show the results this summer. A perennial plant may exist but if it has to fight too hard to do it, the results are there next season as well as at the time the struggle is going on.

I suppose it is always the gardener's lot to look ahead for seasons to come while the present season is at floodtide. When I grew only annuals my viewpoint was one season long. Now that I have mostly perennials, I have to think in terms of 1 to 3 or perhaps 5 years, as some plants do not show their true beauty until about 3 years after they have been moved — peonies for instance. Some lilies also act temperamental, and may not even come up until the second year after they are moved. I have found that some of my new lilies have not shown up. I hope they will think better of it by next spring!



Remedy for Hay Rope Twisting

HAVE you ever had the hay rope twist between the fork and carriage, so that the fork or sling would not go up straight and lock into the carriage, causing loss of time and often a cut strand on the hay rope? Various remedies have been advocated for this trouble, such as boiling the rope, dragging behind the hay wagon, turning the horse a certain way each time, and so on. All of these are ineffective and some of them actually damage the rope. The photo shows a simple and inexpensive device which will completely remove this trouble.

Go to your auto repair shop or to a junk dealer and get a used thrust ball bearing through which the carriage end of your hay rope can barely be pushed. That shown (1) is a Chevrolet three-part front wheel bearing and is just right for three-quarter and seven-eighths ropes, the sizes most commonly used. Put the carriage end of the rope through the hole in the carriage, then through the ball bearing, and finish the end with a Matthew-Walker (2) diamond, wall, or other flat knot. Any boy scout can show you how to tie these knots, or you can get bulletins on rope work from your agricultural college or from the leading rope firms. Try this method and forget your rope twisting troubles. A ball bearing hay rope swivel to be used in much the same way is also available at a very reasonable cost.

—*I. W. Dickerson.*



"What is it dad, pink tooth brush or pyorrhea?"

BUYS AND SELLS BY TELEPHONE

● "EVERY few days I telephone about prices," says an Oklahoma farmer. "Very often I sell for more over the telephone than I can get at the home market—and I also buy by telephone. We have had a telephone in our home for 25 years—don't see how we could do without it."

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By H. E. BABCOCK

AS I SEE IT, the most serious problem which farmers of the Northeast face today is that of an adequate future supply of competent farm labor. I have mentioned this two or three times before and some of my readers may draw the conclusion that the problem is on my mind because of a personal experience I may be having.

As a matter of fact, because ours is largely a family operation, I am not having any labor trouble, and I don't expect any. I do see on every hand, however, indications of a developing shortage of farm labor, and I find myself challenged to think through how farmers in the Northeast may keep a step ahead of this situation.

Less Hand Work

It looks to me as though on the average farm in the Northeast any so-called hand work is "out", at least so far as the next few years are concerned. At first thought, elimination of hand work would seem to indicate that a great deal more farm machinery will be used. This will be impossible, however, unless the price level for the principal farm products raised in the Northeast advances very considerably. I, myself, cannot see how northeastern farmers can add very materially to their investments in farm lands, buildings, or farm equipment on present egg, milk, and poultry prices.

The alternative for meeting a bad farm labor situation is to change farm practices. This, I expect, is what most farmers will attempt to do.

The Family Farm

One thing that a farm labor shortage always does is to put the so-called family farm in a preferred position. Farm families which can get along with little or no farm help become pretty important in the scheme of things. ***What I expect to see happen is that such families will modify farm practices so as to handle the maximum amount of land and live stock with the least expenditure of hand labor and with little or no hired help.***

Retreat to Grass

During that period of falling prices which brought on the business depression in this country, I became, as most of you know, very much interested in the all-grass northeastern farm. It seemed to me then, and it does now, that an all-grass farm represents the cheapest possible operation on which a farmer may carry live stock and poultry.

With the rise in prices which followed devaluation, with the high feed costs which came as a result of droughts and the Triple A operations, I confess that for the time being I lost interest in all-grass farming; but the farm labor shortage brings me back to the idea.

As I see it, the all-grass farm represents the last stand of the northeastern farmer against a declining price level such as prevailed in 1929 to 1933 and a labor shortage such as is now threatened. Such a farm requires a minimum of equipment, as well as a minimum of expenditure for seed and fertilizer. As yet we are not as skilled as we shall become in maintaining and managing stands of grass in either meadows or pastures, but I believe we are on our way. Of one thing I am perfectly sure: ***When, as farmers, we pay as much attention to the selection, growing, and management of grasses as we have to cash crops, we will greatly strengthen our economic security, if not our ability to make money.***

Beef Cattle and Sheep

With more and better managed grass acreage in the Northeast, there may be a place for some sheep and some beef cattle on the average family-sized poultry and dairy farm. At the present time I am receiving a letter a day from men who are thinking of selling out their dairies and putting on beef cattle. I am asked my opinion as to the soundness of the move. There is only one answer that I can conscientiously make — it is, don't do it! A few head of beef cattle which graze pasture that otherwise would be wasted and eat roughage for which there is no sale will add to the income of a family farm; but, if the farm family replaces all other live stock with beef cattle and attempts to make a living off a herd of them, I am quite sure it is headed, except in unusual circumstances, for a lower standard of living.

Sheep seem to me to be ahead of beef cattle in lending a bit of diversity to family-sized farms, particularly in their usefulness in managing pasture. They are subject to a good many parasites, however, and they require a great deal more labor for a dollar returned than do beef cattle. There is also the dog and fence problem. On the other hand, sheep do not require anywhere near the labor that dairy cows and hens do; and it may be that with more grass farming, the use of less farm labor because it cannot be hired, and the consequent shift in farm practices, we shall see more beef cattle and sheep in the Northeast in the years which are immediately ahead.

Less Corn Silage

One crop which will go out as grass comes into its own in the Northeast is corn for ensilage. It is a crop which will retreat slowly, however. When milk prices are good, more of it will be grown, even if labor is short, because of the well established practice of changing help at silo-filling time. Despite its ideal characteristics for making good ensilage and the tonnage that can be grown to the acre, low milk prices and particularly an acute labor shortage will, in my opinion, gradually force the substitution of grass ensilage for corn ensilage.

Another reason why the making of grass ensilage is a practice which is sure to increase lies in the fact that it is impossible to cut all of the hay that can be successfully grown on an all-grass farm during what we think of as the normal haying season. More and more in the Northeast, I look to see clover and other grasses cut earlier, the first cuttings put in silo, and methods of management developed where a man and a boy or, if hard enough pressed, a man and his wife, can put up a substantial tonnage alone.

It is my judgment that on the average farm the difference in tonnage yield between corn and hay can be largely made up by taking off the first cutting early, thus paving the way for a second cutting.

I don't think we know yet just what method we shall eventually follow in making grass ensilage. From my personal experience to date, however, it looks to me as though some sort of phosphoric acid treatment offers the most promise, particularly because of the residual value of the phosphorus used.

Start Thinking Now

I am afraid that you will miss the point which I am attempting to make here. If you do, it will be my fault because I have started you thinking about shifts in farm practices and have made observations with which you may disagree. I should have kept your mind on the point I am making.

Let me re-state my point: ***Whether we like it or not, and no matter whom we may blame for it, we must face a shortage of competent farm labor here in the Northeast.*** We can meet this situation with the family-sized farm and possibly, if we can afford it, with a greater use of farm machinery. And we also can meet it by falling back on our natural heritage, grass, and shifting our farm practices so as to make a greater use of it. It is along this line that I want to start you thinking before it is too late.

* * *

Elevation and Soil Type

Two conditions are saving our hides in the operation of our several farms this rainy spring and summer.

Some of our land at low elevation is porous enough so that we can work it immediately after a rain. Meanwhile our land at higher elevations has retained so much surface water that we can't get on it to work it at all. We probably won't raise much on it. We are assured, however, of good crops on the other types of soils. Last year, I imagine, the situation would have been reversed.

The other practice which is enabling us to keep up with our work is that of putting part of our early cut hay in the silo. Despite the rain, we have in this way been able to keep up with our haying schedule.

As we continue our operations, it looks to me as though each year, due to differences in elevation and types of soils, we shall have some land with which we won't get very good results. To balance this up, we will have other land with which we will do very well. In other words, we have some insurance against a complete crop failure.

* * *

A Farm Strike

This season I have been fully determined not to lose the progress we have made with our improved pasture. Because of the heavy rainfall, all pastures have produced abundantly, improved pastures much more abundantly than unimproved. This has meant that we have had to face a real problem in keeping our improved pastures grazed closely enough.

The crew on this job of grazing improved pastures to a lawn-like appearance is made up of 15 Angus heifers, 100 ewes, and 4 rams. This crew, at the end of each period of rotated grazing, has been forced to get along for a few days on some really short feed. Among the ewes is a daughter of our famous old Dorset, "Mamma". Years ago Mamma decided — she was educated at Cornell University — that there was no use staying in the pasture when she could find better feed outside. Apparently she passed the idea on down to her daughter.

Each time a grazing crew gets down to short feed, Mamma's lamb has lead a strike. She has found a hole in the fence and with a few followers has left the job — in short, staged a sit-down strike of her own.

* * *

Oak Flooring

In connection with some house repairs which we have been making lately, we ran into the problem of flooring. Hardwood floors were indicated as a desirable solution of the flooring problem, but the cost seemed prohibitive. Then we remembered that we had a stack of red and white oak boards down back of the barn. We sorted out a truck load of these boards, took them to a mill, had them planed, tongued, and grooved at random widths, and now have on hand as beautiful a lot of random width oak flooring as you ever saw. When we lay this floor, we will use black walnut dowel pins which were cut out of a stock of black walnut lumber we sawed out a few years ago.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

No Seeds

THE Service Bureau has been flooded with letters from subscribers who have sent to S. W. Pike, seedsman, 10 cents and six postal cards addressed to friends, and for which they are to get a collection of seeds. The common story is that they have not received the seeds. Mr. Pike has sent seeds on all complaints we have forwarded to him. We do not know how many failed to receive seeds but did not write us.

* * *

Riverhill Kennels

On January 21st, 1936, a postal fraud order was issued against Ray Moody, otherwise known as E. R. Moody, who had been conducting business from Paris and Buchanan, Tenn., as the Moody Manufacturing Company, Moody Kennels, United Farmers and Bob Wilson. According to the Finding of Fact in this case, Moody advertised seeking remittances for which he agreed to furnish dogs fulfilling certain detailed descriptions given by him. However, according to the evidence, animals shipped by Moody did not conform to the representations given, but were merely nondescript dogs acquired by him here and there throughout the countryside. In many instances he failed to send any dog whatsoever to persons making remittances.



I hear that under the name Riverhill Kennels, Hymon, Kentucky, Moody is again submitting advertisements to publishers.

* * *

Words Not Always Song

1. Anything, from the cheapest jingle up to the most wonderful poem, can be set to music of some sort.
2. Music written to order is, as a rule, valueless and is rarely, if ever, actually published.
3. "Professional copies," so-called, are worthless to the legitimate music publisher, and promptly go into his wastebasket.
4. PRINTING IS NOT PUBLISHING.
5. No high-class, genuine music publishers take orders for publishing or charge a composer for publishing. They only accept music they are willing to invest in, they themselves assuming all the risk and expense of publishing, besides paying the composer for his work either in cash or royalties.
6. Genuine publishers copyright their publications at their own expense in their own firm names, and it is not only unnecessary to copyright manuscripts when dealing with honorable concerns but better not to do so.
7. What are termed "Hits" are rare and the statements regarding their earnings are greatly exaggerated.

The above information is reproduced from a pamphlet issued by the Music Publishers Association of the United States and called "Warning to Song Writers." Where this type of song publisher makes his money is in the charges he requires in printing this music. Although the picture of the possibilities of profit is painted in glowing terms to the writer, no such company is willing to take a chance on a "no sale, no fee" basis.

* * *

Using Our Good Will

I wish to call your attention to an episode which occurred last Saturday afternoon. A man called here saying he was sent out by your magazine to check up on all paid-up subscriptions and to give your readers a free gift of a jack-knife. For a dollar, I was to be given a three-year subscription to two other publications. I tried to get his license number but as my house sets back from the road I couldn't make out the numbers. The plates were orange with black figures.

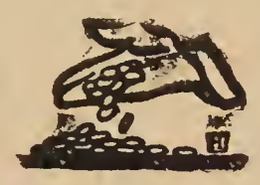
This agent is capitalizing on the good will which our subscribers have for *American Agriculturist*. He has no authority to represent us in any way and any jack-knives he may be handing out are given as premiums for other periodicals. Subscription agents for *American Agriculturist* seldom or never take subscriptions for any other publication, and always carry papers which will identify them as entitled to represent us.

* * *

Are You Lucky?

An agent came to my home and wanted to enlarge a picture for me. He had envelopes and I drew and was lucky, so I was entitled to a $31.00 painting for $7.95. The agent said they were giving this opportunity to 15 lucky ones in this county.

It is my opinion that everybody who draws is lucky in the sense that he gets the reduced price. It sounds like a bargain but many subscribers write us expressing much dissatisfaction about the pictures after they get them. This method of selling, designed to convince the customer that he is getting a bargain, is one version of the old "something for nothing" bait.



"Something for Nothing" — the Old Bait.

* * *

Slow!

"Will deliver your rug tomorrow and if you don't like it, will refund your money."

The above card was sent to us by a Pennsylvania subscriber who says: "I received this card from the Wellsboro Rug Co. three weeks ago but no representative of the company has called and I have heard no further word." We have had a number of complaints against this concern and the record shows a number of unkept promises.

* * *

Stove Tinkerer

A central New York subscriber reports that a man stopped at his place representing himself as being a repair man for the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Letters from the company state that they have no such representatives on the road. This agent was driving a Ford V-8 with Indiana plates No. 349-593. We would appreciate it a lot if you would notify us at once if you see this car.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY
policyholders like N. A. Service

Salem Co.

"Wish to advise you that I am very pleased with the way the North American Accident Insurance Co. settled my claim. The check for $40.00 was a wonderful help in paying my hospital bill and doctor. I think I have been very fortunate in recovering from the accident and also receiving a check to pay off the bills.

"I would advise every person not protected with accident insurance to make application for it as soon as possible as we never know who is going to be the next to be injured."

Woodstown, N. J. Mrs. Carrie Harris

Cumberland Co.

"I herewith acknowledge receipt of your check for disability caused by injuries sustained in an auto accident.

"The adjustment of my claim was most satisfactory. Your prompt and courteous response is deserving of the highest commendation. I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

"I heartily indorse North American Accident Insurance service."

Bridgeton, N. J. H. H. Schafer

Gloucester Co.

"This acknowledges receipt of your recent letter, together with draft of the North American Accident Insurance Company, compensating me for the time lost due to a recent automobile accident.

"May I express my appreciation for the prompt service and courtesy extended to me, and offer a suggestion to the American Agriculturist subscribers who have not as yet availed themselves of this inexpensive form of protection, that they do so at once?"

Clarksboro, N. J. Mrs. Bertha Stefka

Keep your policy renewed!

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.



In the good old
Summer time

any pleasure is more pleasure
with Chesterfields

...that's because Chesterfields are milder. . because they have a more pleasing taste and aroma.

Chesterfields.. *Take plenty along*
They Satisfy

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READING ROOM
COLLEGE OF AGR
ITHACA N Y

JULY 17, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

On Western New York FARMS



COW ROYALTY

Left — This Guernsey cow, before she completes her present lactation period, she will have made a lifetime record of over 100,000 pounds of milk. She is 13 years old. Her owner, Clayton White of Stowe, Chautauqua County, has one proven sire and a younger one that looks promising. His idea of a proven sire is one with ALL daughters tested rather than making a dam-daughter comparison on a few exceptional animals.

Mr. White has a level farm on the shore of Chautauqua Lake with little permanent pasture. He cuts hay early and then pastures the meadows.



TWENTY-ONE DAYS FROM SEED TO MARKET

Says Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, "The radishes on this quarter of an acre will bring us double the money they would had they been planted three days later. Though the ground was wet that day, the weatherman promised more rain, so at 4 P. M. we disced the piece and had the seed in before 6. In this area few radishes were sown for three days after that. The first radishes from this patch will be on the market 21 days after seed was sown. There will be a shortage and the price will be good. Three or four days later everybody will have radishes and the price will fall."

Farming offers plenty of opportunity to exercise heads as well as muscles, and the more specialized the type of farming, the more important the head work becomes.

Henry and his son, Henry Jr., take a large part of their vegetables to the Niagara Frontier Market at Bailey Ave., Buffalo. Henry is president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, chairman of the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and Master Farmer.

HAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE



Right — Leslie Fox of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, changed his mind on short notice. This hay — or grass, if you prefer — was cut the day before this picture was taken. The next morning it rained, so into the silo went the hay, saving both labor and quality.

"A few years ago your neighbors would have called you crazy," I remarked, as Les sloshed a few pails of water over the load to be sure it was wet enough.

"Some of them think so yet," he replied, "but I notice that the milk cans are always fuller when we get down to grass silage."

MORE TIME FOR LIVING



Fertile soil and good cows lend an air of prosperity to the 435 acre farm of A. J. Williams of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County. Just to the left of the house, this beautiful garden is mute evidence that the family is interested in living as well as making a living. Though he gives Mrs. Williams full credit for the garden, A. J. is proud of it too.

The barn in the background is the horse barn. The cow barn is 160 feet long, with stanchions for 100 cows and storage space for over 400 tons of hay. In spite of dry weather last year, Mr. Williams sold 80 tons of hay this spring. A. J. is secretary of Sheffield Producers Co-op. Assn.

Grange Doughnut Contest Going Strong — See Page 5.

Why MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED

Farmers KNOW Ground Grip Tires

PROVIDE GREATER TRACTION
INCREASED DRAWBAR PULL
SAVE MORE TIME AND MONEY



NOW THE *Amazing New*

Firestone GROUND GRIP TIRE

THAT PROVIDES STILL GREATER TRACTION AND SAVINGS

FIRESTONE has done it again! All you have to do is to examine the amazing new Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tire and you will quickly understand why it provides still greater traction, greater drawbar pull, and makes greater savings in time and fuel. The basic Firestone patented Ground Grip tread design has been retained, but the extra heavy bars of rubber are spaced wider and built higher. The tire cleans itself still better, providing much greater traction.

Farmers everywhere are welcoming this new tire, for tests show that tractors equipped with it consume up to 50% less fuel, as compared with tractors equipped with steel lugged wheels. With this amazing new tire you get up to 30% more available drawbar pull on dry sod — up to 40% more on stubble — and up to 50% more on wet plowed ground, than with any other tire made.

Only Firestone can build all this extra traction into a tractor tire because only Firestone has the patented extra construction features of Gum-Dipped cords which are stronger to resist the strain of heavy pulling, and two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread which bind the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit. The tread is made of specially compounded rubber which resists the action of sun, rain, and snow. See this amazing new tire at your Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply & Service Store today. You will want a set on your tractor so you can make the savings that only Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires provide.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

If you have not received a copy of the new Firestone Farm Tire Catalog, please send your name and address to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, and a copy will be mailed to you promptly.



FOR CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A FORTUNATE GRANGE is Genesee, No. 958, in Monroe County New York, which has just come into possession of a home of its own through the generous gift of a former Quaker meeting-house just out of Scottsville, and on which the work of remodeling for Grange uses has begun. The building is a very substantial one, made of cobblestones, while in its windows are the original 48-pane sashes. Long since abandoned for religious purposes, it was about to be made into dwellings, when a generous citizen of the community, seeking to retain the building because of former associations, purchased and presented it to the Grange for permanent occupancy. It is 109 years old and is one of the landmarks of Monroe county.

* * *

MUCH credit belongs to the Grange in New Hampshire for the recent legislative enactment providing a state constabulary for the Granite State. The Grange has been agitating a rural police system for many years, the question has been widely discussed in subordinate Grange halls, and it is principally through Grange influence that the accomplishment has at last been brought about, which provides New Hampshire, like its sister states, with proper police protection for the rural districts, as well as on the highways.

* * *

CLAREMONT GRANGE, one of the oldest subordinates in New Hampshire, has just celebrated the payment of the last dollar of debt on its hall, and had a mortgage burning event which drew an attendance from a wide territory. The day's address was given by National Lecturer James C. Farmer, and State Master Arthur W. McDaniel and Mrs. Mc Daniel — the latter Ceres of the State Grange — had prominent parts on the mortgage-burning program. The roll call showed more than 20 neighboring Granges represented.

* * *

THE 29th annual Bird Day of the Massachusetts State Grange was a great success this year at Tyngsboro, near the New Hampshire state line, with a large attendance of members from both states. A feature of the day's attractive program was the planting of a memorial tree in honor of Mrs. E. O. Marshall, for 25 years an enthusiastic member of the State Grange bird committee. Former State Master Henry N. Jenks of Cheshire, Mass., now chairman of the state bird committee, presented the tree, which was accepted by the Tyngsboro chairman of selectmen, Albion C. Farrow.

* * *

VERMONT Grange interest centers around a recent wedding in that state, when Miss Alice Pauline Martin of Plainfield became the bride of N. Webster Johnson of Lyndon. The former is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando L. Martin, Mr. Martin having served as Master of the Vermont State Grange for many years, also as Lecturer of the National Grange, in which capacity he attended Grange meetings in nearly all the states east of the Mississippi River. The wedding was a prominent social event of that section and the young couple will make their home at Lyndon.

A wedding reception was held at the

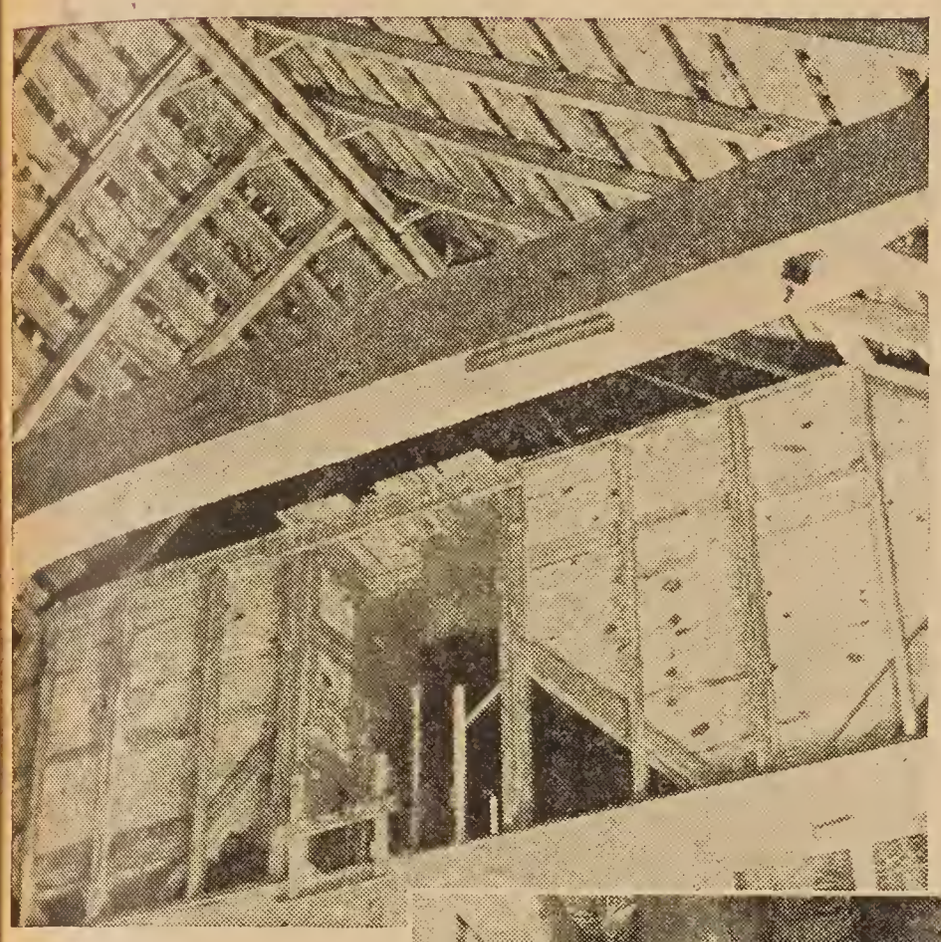
(*Continued on Page* 25)

Our Poultry Farm

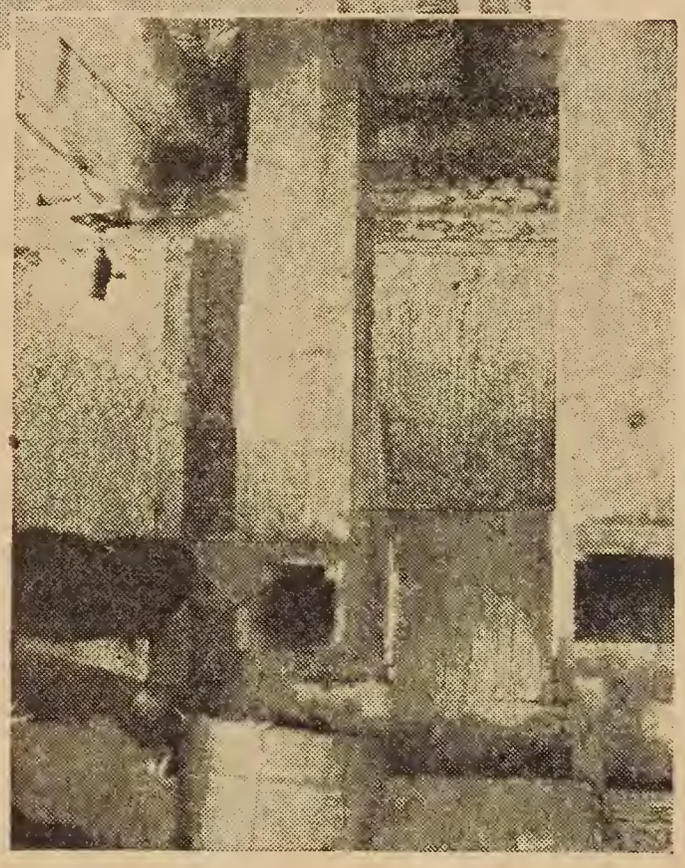
By James E. Rice, Jr.*

STEP SAVERS

BECAUSE approximately 35 per cent of the cost of producing a dozen of eggs is cost of labor, we feel that every step we can save is a penny earned. Some of the step-savers have been worked out here on the farm, others have been bought, but no matter whether it is hatching chicks, raising pullets, or caring for laying hens, we are always looking for devices or changes in management that will allow us to do the same work with less effort. The pictures show a few of the ideas we have found particularly helpful.

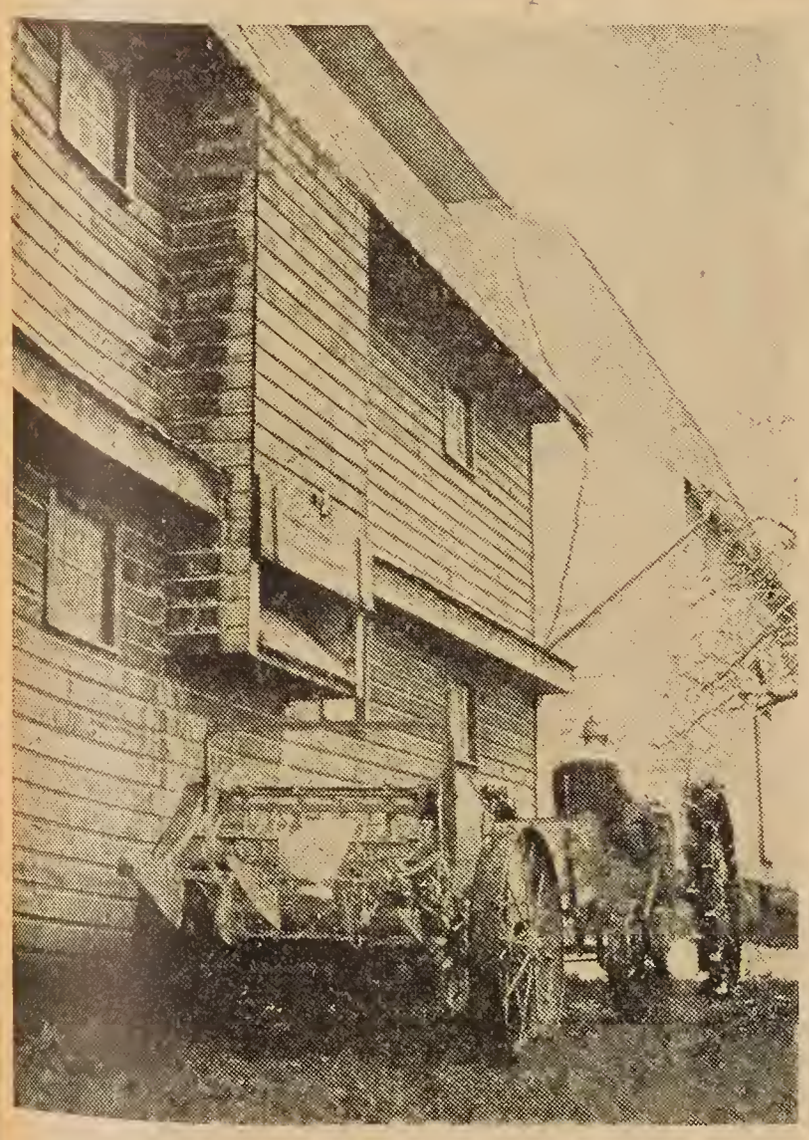


THESE feed bins in the top of an old building which has been remodeled for poultry are typical of the way we like to store chicken feed. By using a tractor we raise the feed up to an old hay carriage, then run it across to the platform between the two bins. We have just bought a portable elevator which we think will get the feed into the bins even better. These chutes, at the right, come down from the storage bins above. With this arrangement it takes but a minute to feed the hens.





** James Rice, Jr., is one of the team of three brothers (other two are Paul and John) who with their father, "Jimmy" Rice, ran the Egg and Apple Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y.*



WHEREVER we have hens on more than one floor, we build a manure chute. The litter is moved toward the back of the pen, then the driver on the tractor levels off the manure as it comes from the chutes.



THIS crate or coop is mighty handy around a brooder house. As you can see, three screen partitions move up and down to divide the crate into four sections. The door on the top of each section makes it possible to reach any bird easily. A door at each end of the brooder house lets birds in or out. When separating broilers we can open one door, drive the birds out into the crate, slide down the partitions, pick out the cockerels, then open the door of the house and run the pullets back in. When not used in other ways, the crate makes a good sun porch.

LEFT:—THIS is one of our best step-savers. The crates are 4' x 2' x 16" deep. The slats on those we built later are closer together so they will handle anything, from baby chicks up. In most of the crates the door in one end slides up; the door in the other end slides sideways. We can put several of these end-to-end in the house, put up a little building board as a runway, and gently drive the birds into the crates. Then they filter from one crate into the other. Wherever we have occasion to move birds, these crates save steps.



AMPLE evidence that hens appreciate fresh water. The water trickles slowly into the trough until the weight of the water in the trough shuts it off. When it is trickling, birds will drink from the trickle in preference to taking it from the trough, no matter how often troughs are cleaned.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Milk Marketing Agency is Growing

AT THIS writing, July 7, 42 dairy marketing cooperatives in New York State have joined the overhead milk bargaining agency. This is an increase from 27 on July 3. The complete list includes all of the large milk cooperative associations and many of the small ones. One good thing about the new set-up is that the large cooperatives themselves have insisted that the by-laws should make it impossible for the larger cooperatives to dominate the smaller ones. Result is that every member organization, large or small, has its say on policies and prices.

Opposition is of course developing. Much of it comes from small cutthroat independent dealers who have cut prices in the city and paid the farmers starvation prices during the past three years. Well these cutthroats know that they will have to behave or get out if dairymen will all get together in the milk bargaining agency. A good example of this was a dairy meeting the other night. The dealer sent word to the dairymen that under no consideration must they organize in a cooperative and join the bargaining agency. Threat was implied that if they did the dealer would close the plant. In spite of this threat, when those dairymen got the facts they voted unanimously for a cooperative and for joining the bargaining agency. That kind of spirit is invincible and will lead, if generally followed, to better times for dairymen.

In another community a prominent dairyman had first opposed his cooperative joining the bargaining agency. He went home and talked it over with his local banker. They got out their pencils and figured that the difference between the bargaining agency prices and those being paid by the local dealer amounted to $32,000 for dairymen in that one community. This farmer changed his mind and his cooperative signed up.

What the Metropolitan Agency can do remains to be seen. It has made a fine start. If supported it will bring better milk prices. If not, dairymen and their leaders will miss another bet to do something for themselves.

Getting Farm Help a Problem

"I wish you and your associates might solve the most serious of our many farm problems, namely farm help. It is impossible to obtain any day help whatever, and monthly and yearly men are about as scarce, especially experienced farm hands."

—*S. B. W., N. Y.*

THIS letter is typical of many we are receiving, showing how serious the farm labor problem is. Driving through the country this summer I am sorry to see that farm women are obliged to help out in the fields as they haven't before in years. The farm labor situation is particularly bad in New Jersey. Note what Amos Kirby, our New Jersey editor, says in the New Jersey edition this time. "Labor agitators," says Mr. Kirby, "are causing great unrest among workers. Thousands of dollars worth of farm crops are being lost through inability of farmers to get workers. Strikes have caused other large losses."

Many farmers believe that WPA and other government activities requiring help should be temporarily suspended in rural districts, because this government competition makes it impossible to get help at any price the farmer can afford to pay. If WPA work is a problem in your community, why not do as New Jersey farm leaders did? They called on WPA officials and secured their cooperation to furnish farm help when farmers asked for it. One trouble with this, of course, is that most WPA workers are not trained in farm work and therefore are not much good. Some farmers are partially solving their labor difficulties by the use of more and better farm machinery.

A Good Harvest

YEARS ago a friend of mine, tired out from harvesting an extra heavy crop of corn, exclaimed that he would like to touch a match to the darn stuff and burn it all up.

Riding up and down the farm country of the Northeast during the past two weeks, and seeing the largest hay crop of many years going into the barns, makes me suspect that hundreds of farmers, worn out from long days in hot hayfields, feel much the same as my friend did about his corn crop.

Nevertheless, it is going to be a grand and glorious feeling to have every inch of space in the barns stacked full of fine quality hay. We are learning a lot about harvesting hay so as to preserve its best feed values. Some put it into the silo when the sun does not shine, and into the mow when it does. Many farmers also are learning to cut their hay early, knowing that early hay, especially timothy, is much higher in feeding value.

Wheat is a good crop this year, corn promises to be, oats are looking well. All of which ought to mean that concentrates for cattle and poultry should be more plentiful and lower in price this fall and winter. Therefore, farmers and poultrymen will be able to produce at lower costs.

On the marketing side of the picture the situation is also looking up. New York State's new dairy marketing association, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., is growing rapidly both in numbers of cooperatives supporting it, and in public opinion. This ought to help dairymen get more for their milk.

In order to cut feed bills, at least some poultrymen culled their flocks drastically, others failed to raise as many baby chicks as usual. Therefore, it would seem that egg prices should be higher this fall and winter for those who have eggs to sell. The rains are helping to insure good yields of potatoes and other vegetables, and of fruit. In fact, yields of some crops may be too good.

For the past two or three months farm conditions have been somewhat discouraging, but it seems now that on the whole we can now look forward to better farm prices and better times.



Jim Stone, Master Farmer of Marcellus, New York: "We must keep our eyes on distant goals."

"A Certain Man Went Forth to Sow"

DO YOU remember how carefully the old-timers set up their guiding stakes when they went forth to sow their grass seed by hand?

This was brought to my mind one day last winter when I was visiting for a few moments with my friend, Jim Stone, Master Farmer, Marcellus, New York. Jim left with me a thought or a bit of philosophy that has come back time and again to help me when I have been discouraged. He put it into words better than I, but his idea was that travelling and working through life was very much like the old-time farmer who went forth to sow his grass seed by hand. Said Jim:

"Some is sown on the hills of life, some in the valleys, some on rough ground. It is so easy when down in the valleys to lose sight of the guiding stakes, thereby getting off the right path and doing a poor job. It is very necessary, therefore, to set the stakes on the hills a long ways ahead, to set long distant goals, so that we always see them no matter how low we are in the hollows."

Ma's Cooperation is Very Necessary

RECENT studies in some midwestern States show definitely how important to the success of a young farmer is his wife. Labor income on those farms where there was a wife interested in the farm business was twice that on farms where there was no wife or where she showed little interest.

I never will forget asking a farmer many years ago to sign an important contract. He said, "I am interested, but first I want to take it home and talk it over with Ma." There was just no answer to that, because of course he *should* talk it over with Ma. Without her consent and cooperation, it is likely that that contract would not have been much good anyway.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHILE a farm girl was milking a cow a bull tore across the meadow toward her. The girl did not stir but continued milking. Observers, who had run to safety, saw to their amazement, that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the girl, turned around and walked sadly away.

"Weren't you afraid?" asked everyone.

"Certainly not," said the girl. "I happened to know that this cow is his mother-in-law!"

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Husbands Like "Doughnut Night"

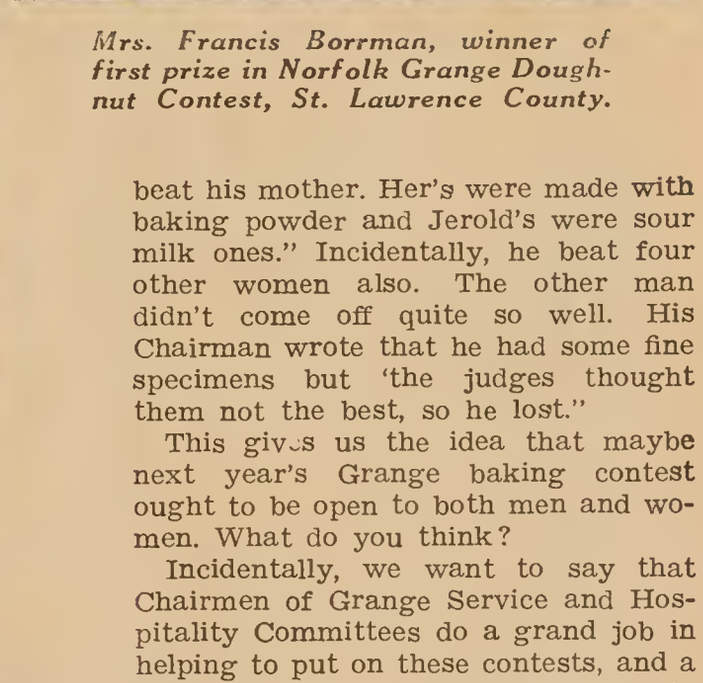
Grange Doughnut Contest Going Strong

IF SOMEONE asked you what kind of a baking contest would be the most popular among rural women, what would you say? Supposing you had a choice of bread, cake, molasses cookies, and doughn ts, would you guess doughnuts? Maybe you would, but it has been a surprise to us this year to find the way the 1937 Grange-*American Agriculturist* Doughnut Contest is running ahead of the other baking contests which we have put on together since 1933. So many contestants have entered the competition that we can't keep enough score cards on hand to supply them. Already 163 Subordinate Granges have held their local contests and sent in their reports — and the contest has only just begun!

There's a reason for this enormous interest in doughnuts, and we have at last discovered what it is. The men folks like 'em and are egging on their wives to show what they can do in the fried cake line. You might think they were doing this just out of sheer pride in the attainments of their better halves, but it's not that. They have their eyes on the refreshments after the contest, when the doughnuts get passed around. Some are even demanding to act as judges. One Grange Chairman writes us:

> "The outcome of the contest, not to mention the hope that they will be called in to assist the judges, is the source of much interest among the men of our Grange, many of whom feel that they are entirely competent to pass judgment upon any and all of the doughnuts submitted."

Another proof that the men are taking a personal interest came to us last week. At least two have entered the contest and stacked up their doughnuts against those made by the ladies. One of them, Jerold Palmer, assistant Steward in Litchfield Grange, Herkimer County, and a high-school student, actually carried off first prize in his local contest. His Grange Chairman wrote us: "Jerold's doughnuts were splendid. He even beat his mother. Her's were made with baking powder and Jerold's were sour milk ones." Incidentally, he beat four other women also. The other man didn't come off quite so well. His Chairman wrote that he had some fine specimens but 'the judges thought them not the best, so he lost."



Mrs. Francis Borrman, winner of first prize in Norfolk Grange Doughnut Contest, St. Lawrence County.



Castle Creek Grange (Broome County) Contest winners: (Left to right) Mrs. Nelson Ross, 2nd place; Mrs. Helen Knapp, 3rd; Mrs. Lilla Pareis, 1st; and Miss Elizabeth Ross who tied her sister-in-law, Mrs. Nelson Ross, for second prize.



Mrs. Frank Barton, of Dutchess County, holds up one of her doughnuts which carried off first prize in Stanford Grange's contest.

This gives us the idea that maybe next year's Grange baking contest ought to be open to both men and women. What do you think?

Incidentally, we want to say that Chairmen of Grange Service and Hospitality Committees do a grand job in helping to put on these contests, and a lot of credit for their success goes to them.

Many Different Prizes

We have been holding up the announcement of prizes for Pomona and State Doughnut Contest winners until the list was complete. You will find it in the box on this page, and *American Agriculturist* wants to take this opportunity to thank the companies which are contributing prizes and helping to make this contest a success. Pomona prizes will be shipped to Pomona Chairmen before the County contests are held this fall, and will be distributed among the contestants having the five highest scores in each Pomona contest.

Competing in the final State Contest, to be held in December at State Grange annual meeting, will be the 55 women (and men!) who win first place in their Pomona contests. One among them will be crowned Champion Doughnut Maker of the Empire State, and will win a slew of prizes: $25 in cash from *American Agriculturist*; a Kalamazoo Stove Company coal and wood range; twenty packages of five different products of Corn Products Sales Co.; a gift box of 25 General Foods products; six 5-lb. packages of G. L. F. flours and three 2-lb. packages of G. L. F. cereals; a 5-lb. can of International Salt Company meat salt and a butcher knife; and two 24½-lb. sacks

(*Continued on Page* 14)

OVER 300 PRIZES FOR GRANGE DOUGHNUT COOKS

AWARDED BY

American Agriculturist:

To State winners: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.:

To each of 10 *highest State winners*: One 5 lb. pkg. of each of the following: Quality Patent Flour, G.L.F. Pastry Flour, Self-Rising Buckwheat Pancake Flour, Golden Cakes Flour, Steamed Rolled Whole Wheat and Whole Wheat Flour; one 2 lb. pkg. of each of the following: Milkorno, Milkoato and Milkwheato. *To Pomona winners*: 55 one gallon cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses.

Corn Products Sales Company, New York City:

To each of 10 *highest State winners*: One gal. Mazola, two 3-lb. cans Karo, three 1-lb. packages Argo Corn Starch, twelve packages Kre-Mel, two 12-oz. packages Linit. *To Pomona winners*: 55 Quarts Mazola, 55 1½-lb. cans Karo, 55 1-lb. packages Argo Corn Starch, 165 packages Kre-Mel, 55 12-oz. packages Linit.

General Foods Sales Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y.:

To each of 10 *highest State winners*: One General Foods' Gift Box containing Postum and 22 other General Foods packaged products. *To Pomona winners*: 55 8-oz. tins of Instant Postum.

International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania:

To each of 10 *highest State winners*: One 5 lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife. *To Pomona winners*: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-ounce packages of Seasoning.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan:

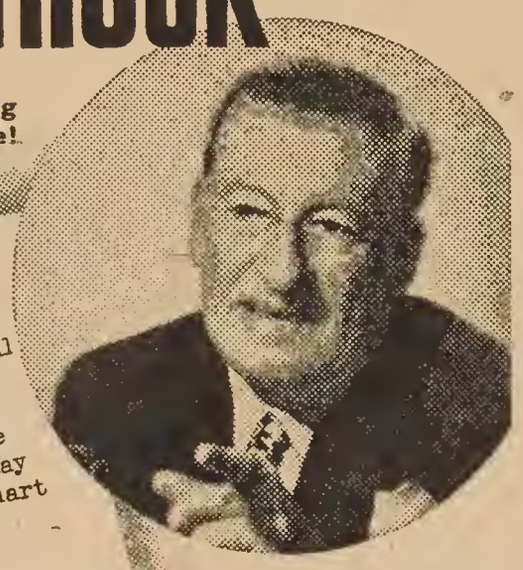
A President Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

To each of 10 *highest State winners*: Two 24½ lb. Pillsbury's Best, 1 pkg. Pillsbury Snosheen Cake Flour, one 3½ lb. pkg. Pillsbury Pancake Flour. *To Pomona winners*: 55 24½ lb. sacks of Pillsbury's Best.

FRANK SMITH WRITES TO MAJOR BOWES ABOUT HIS DODGE TRUCK

Read What He Says About the Amazing Dependability of His Six-Year-Old Dodge!



Bloomington, Ill.

Major Bowes:

I drive a 1930 Dodge truck with a special built body. It has 321,000 miles on it and has had only one new set of pistons since purchased. On my route, with the 6-year old truck, I make 110 miles a day with 8 gallons of gas per day and 1 quart of 40 oil every third day.

I have found by my experience that a Dodge truck is the most dependable and economical truck on the market.

Trust these facts may be interesting to you on your program over C. B. S.

Yours respectfully,

Frank B. Smith

Tune in on Major Bowes, Columbia Network, every Thursday, 9 to 10 P. M., E. D. S. T.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FARMERS— Easy terms gladly arranged to fit your budget, at low cost, through Commercial Credit Company.

NEW 1937 DODGE TRUCKS

"Saving up to $95 a year on Gas Alone" say Owners



NEW 1937 DODGE 1½-TON STAKE—6-Cyl.—(133" W.B. with 9' body, and 159" W. B. with 12' body). Priced with the lowest...and the biggest value in 1½-ton truck history!

QUALITY FEATURES SAVE MONEY

- Roller-Bearing Universals pioneered by Dodge in low-priced trucks.
- One-Piece Rear Axle Housing, another feature pioneered by Dodge.
- Full-Floating Rear Axle pioneered by Dodge in low-priced 1½-ton trucks.
- Amola steel springs, exclusive with Dodge.
- Dodge leads other low-priced trucks by a wide margin in quality features, see your Dodge dealer.

SEE THE NEW 1937 DODGE passenger cars, now on display at Dodge dealers' showrooms. Only a few dollars more than lowest-priced cars. Big savings on gas, oil and upkeep. Switch to Dodge and save money.

PEOPLE don't sit down and write unsolicited letters of praise for any truck unless they mean it! Recently, thousands of truck buyers from coast to coast have switched from other trucks to Dodge. A surprising number of them write and express amazement at the way Dodge saves gas, oil and upkeep for them. In the same mail come other letters from owners of old Dodge trucks. These tell again and again of trouble-free service over hundreds of thousands of miles! No wonder Dodge trucks are world-famous for long life and dependability. Today, Dodge trucks, although priced with the lowest, offer a combination of money-saving features found nowhere else. The "Show-Down" score card lets you compare Dodge trucks with the others for yourself...get one from your Dodge dealer today.

DODGE

Division of Chrysler Corporation

4 MACHINES IN ONE

This "4-in-1" Papec cuts and elevates 20 tons of silage per hour. No one needed at the feed table. A bigger, heavier, easier-to-run cutter, guaranteed to do more on less power and to last longer than other cutters costing more money. In addition to being the best silo filler obtainable, the 4-in-1 Papec, without change or attachment, chops and stores dry hay faster, easier and cheaper than whole hay can be put away. Doubles hay barn capacity. Also cuts straw, shreds fodder and makes the new molasses-hay silage. Made in 3 models.

If you prefer the standard Papec Ensilage Cutter, that more farmers buy than any other make, you have 5 models to choose from. Bear in mind that a Papec, with its guarantee of larger capacity and longer life, actually costs less than most other cutters of equal size and weight. Buy this year before prices advance. See your dealer or send postal for free literature. Papec Machine Co., 397 East Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC
SILO FILLER-HAY CHOPPER

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



How to Cook Woodchuck

I READ your article "Did You Ever Eat a Woodchuck?" I most certainly have, and a mighty delicious dish it makes if properly prepared. This is how I prepare woodchuck:

The most important step is to remove every particle of fat. Then parboil it in salt water about a half hour. Finish boiling (slowly) in fresh water. Season to taste and fry in butter as you would chicken.

I can assure you woodchuck prepared in this method will not be like an old leather belt or taste like wild goats smell.

—Mrs. W. F. F., New York.

* * *

Convinced Against Her Will

I HAD declared many times that woodchuck meat was one thing I'd never, never taste. I'm not crazy over rabbit or squirrel and after killing and dressing a hen, my appetite isn't too keen for that either, but, woodchuck, ugh!—nothing doing.

One day they brought in a nice, young, plump one and teased to have it cooked. I said I'd do it for them but they wouldn't get a taste of it into my mouth. They skinned it and I dressed it. I think there were glands in the armpits (whup! I mean under the front legs) which they removed. I trimmed off any bits of fat that I could. I soaked the meat in water in which was some soda and salt, rinsed off the meat, and cooked it along with some sliced onion and carrot. I made dumplings with it, too. When I came to dish it up, it had a right nice smell and looked *good*. Like Eve, curiosity got the better of me and I ventured a little taste. Eventually I ate as much as anyone else.

Just like anything else, woodchucks want to be properly selected, dressed and cooked. I believe a young woodchuck would be good stuffed and roasted.

—Mrs. W. E. R., New York.

* * *

Young Woodchuck Best

MY FIRST attempt to cook a woodchuck was, of course, an experiment. However, the meat turned out to be as good as one could ask for and not strong in the least. In the first place we selected a young one, removed the kernels from under the front legs, discarded excess fat, and then parboiled it in soda water before beginning the main cooking.

I had the pleasure of cooking and eating portions of two deer last fall. One had a very strong flavor and odor when cooking, the other was not in the least that way. The first was apparently older and much larger than the other, which I think accounted for the difference, and I don't know why it might not be the same way with woodchuck.

At any rate, here is one more to add to the list of living persons who have eaten woodchuck.—*Mrs. S. A., New York.*

* * *

Before the Civil War

I WAS interested in reading your editorial in the June 5 issue and in answer to your question, "Did you ever eat a woodchuck?" I would like to tell you that I have. It was years ago before the Civil War, when I was a boy about 10 years old.

My father would shoot them and dress them and remove the little sac under the fore leg. It is absolutely necessary to remove this musk sac as it would make the meat strong. My mother cooked it in what she called a slow fry and we found it good eating, as good as chicken.

I would like to tell you that I enjoy reading your paper very much.

—A. E. F., New Hampshire.

Representation Without Taxation

IN YOUR issue of April 10th you ask for opinions on the question of government officials having the vote. It comes to my mind that Federal employees have immunity from various taxes. In the old days we fought a war to resist taxation without representation. The same principle still holds. Where there is no taxation there should also be no representation. Taxation is something that is going to worry a good many of us pretty soon. It seems to me that those of us who have to worry about it ought to be able to vote about it without the risk of having our votes negatived by those with assured pay rolls and no taxes to bother with. Your point about the employees tending to vote for the fellow that hands them their jobs is just another good reason why government employees should not have a right to vote.

—H. B. M., Connecticut.

Good Suggestions!

1. Our President holds one of the greatest positions in the world, and the duties of the position are correspondingly arduous. He should be at liberty to quit at the end of four years if he feels unable physically to execute the duties of this great position, or to be reelected if he feels capable of filling the position and has faithfully executed his duties during the first term, so as to be desired by a majority.

2. No American citizen should be deprived of his right to vote because of his position. Government workers should vote *and should support the government by paying taxes.*

3. The great hive of shiftless population that is supported by relief *should not vote.* A man that is not capable of getting himself enough to eat is not fit to have a voice in the government.

—Mrs. H. W., New York.

"Are you fairly fast?"—JUDGE.



ALL EYES ON SEPTEMBER

...Two Months from Now!

This is the year of years for the poultryman who looks ahead and plans for tomorrow. He sees the in-and-outers getting *out* of the poultry business. He sees others just drifting along —raising no chicks and making no plans. He knows there'll be a pullet and egg shortage in the fall—and what that'll do to egg prices! He knows, too, by every reliable indication, that lots of grain and lower feed costs are definitely on the way for this fall and winter.

The farseeing poultryman is going to cash in on that profitable spread between cheaper feed and higher eggs. He's going to have his pullets big and ready for heavy laying from September on. No bird starts laying profitably in September unless she's built to lay. That's a job for feed—not a feed that's made to sell at a price, but feed that's *known* to produce at a profit.

IN THE BAG!

A *building* feed is what you need from now till laying . . . feed that builds a bird inside as well as outside . . . feed that builds capacity, vitality and sustained laying strength into your birds. Purina Growing Mashes with Pur-a-tene will do that job best.

See the difference yourself, by bringing your pullets through on Purina Growena, the complete feed, or Purina Growing Chow, fed with grain. You'll be far ahead, both in eggs and egg money, after those Purina grown pullets reach the nests in September — laying early, laying often, laying big and better eggs. See your Purina Dealer today!

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.





CORONATION

I'VE been to the Coronation! It was the event of a lifetime. I'm so full of it I must share it with you.

May 12. London. Up at 5 a.m. No cabs or buses running. In the cold, gray dawn we walked two miles through densely crowded streets to our reserved seats, adjoining Westminster Abbey. I never knew there were so many people in all the world — and all hurrying as we were, because everyone must be in his place before seven o'clock. I always believe it pays to be ahead of time, so we were in our seats at 6:15 a.m. *and there we stayed until* 4:30 *p.m.!*

■ ■ ■ ■

ENGLISH soldiers and London "Bobbies" know how to handle crowds. A King was to be crowned. There was a frenzied eagerness to see the Royal Procession, but there was no pushing or shoving. I was amazed at the orderliness. By 7 o'clock every grandstand seat was occupied—every roof and cornice lined with people. Back of the police the crowd stood "a thousand deep". Many had periscopes which reached above their heads, enabling them to see everything that was happening.

■ ■ ■ ■

BY 7:30 the first carriages arrive. The crowd sets up a wild cheer! Here comes the Lord Mayor in London's richest coach, drawn by four proud percherons. Then members of Parliament, earls and dukes, and other noble personages. Our representatives, ex-Ambassador Gerard and General Pershing, and renowned men from all countries of the world passed into Westminster Abbey to await the coming of the King and Queen.

■ ■ ■ ■

JUST ACROSS from us is a great hospital. Ambulances clang as the way opens for them to pass. Stretcher-bearers carry in many who are overcome by the strain of standing. But there is no undue commotion. Soldiers and police are on the job.

■ ■ ■ ■

BY 10:30 the great procession begins to pass. Prime Minister Baldwin receives a mighty cheer. Then from the four corners of British Possessions come other Prime Ministers; Canada, with its Mounted Police in red uniforms; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa — each with escorts in gorgeous colors. Then from far-off India come Rajahs, Maharajahs, Sultans, and Nawabs, dressed in silks with jeweled turbans, each riding a spirited horse. Band after band passes, all on horseback, playing martial airs. Grenadiers, Guards, Lancers, Colonials and Troopers pass, all proudly sitting in their saddles as straight as ramrods—their uniforms a blaze of brilliance; their swords and lances tinkling like cymbals between the drum-beats. Miles and miles of color and pomp and pageantry.

■ ■ ■ ■

THEN COMES the Royal Family. Beloved Dowager Queen Mary was greeted with deafening shouts. Little Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose waved from their royal carriage.

The cheers grew louder. "The King!" "The King!" Eight richly caparisoned greys draw the royal gilded coach, used in every Coronation since 1762. As it wheels in front of us we can almost touch King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Why are they so quiet and sober? Why don't they wave to their wildly enthusiastic subjects? We wonder why! Then we think of the deep vows that await them in Westminster Abbey, and we know the reason.

■ ■ ■ ■

WE SIT spellbound in our seats. The King and Queen enter the Abbey — but there is no more space left in this column. In my next I want to tell you about the 1000-year-old ceremony inside the Abbey which stirred me to the very depths. I *Dared* to think that we, too, can crown our lives with those qualities that make all men Kingly . . . But more next time.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



200 lbs. muriate of potash, 300 lbs. superphosphate

APPLY ENOUGH NOW TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED YIELDS AND BETTER QUALITY OF BOTH CROPS

When fertilizing wheat this fall, do not forget the hay crop which will follow. Long-time experiments in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware show the importance of potash and superphosphate for grain and for getting a good catch of clover. The addition of 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre to 300 lbs. of superphosphate in Pennsylvania gave a 20% increase in yield of wheat and a 37% increase in hay . . . Consult your county agent or experiment station about your soil's requirements. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer about such analyses as 0-10-10 and 2-8-10 for grain and hay. Under normal conditions an application of 300-600 lbs. per acre should be made. You will be surprised to find how little it costs to add enough potash. Write us for further information.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

More Potash means More Profit



Some Squash !

Picture Proves Idaho Has Nothing on the Empire State

IN THE issue of June 19, of the *American Agriculturist* I saw the photograph of the big potato grown in the state of Idaho, and the little skit about the same, and as photographs do not lie, I must acknowledge that it is a fairly good sized potato at that. And I also want to say that New York state produces some pretty good potatoes, too. A neighbor of mine raised a little more than four thousand bushels of potatoes last season and there was not one potato that would not go in a bushel basket.

But potatoes was not what I started to talk about. When it comes to growing squashes Idaho and Maine will both have to hand it to old New York State. I am enclosing a photograph of a couple of squashes that grew in my garden last season. I do not know what size they might have attained if the season had not been so dry.

You see, we did not have any rain from the fifteenth of May until the tenth of August, and some of the fields got so dry that the wind blew the top soil off the fields to such an extent that woodchuck holes stuck up above the surface of the ground, in some places as high as fifteen inches. The cows would not give a drop of milk until we primed them and then we could get only about a pint and a half of evaporated milk, believe it or not. Why, folks, it was so dry, pigs would not hold swill until you soaked them in the creek about a half hour. If we could have had a reasonable amount of rain, I do not know what the squashes would have done.

My daughter and her husband stand by one squash and I am standing at the foot of the ladder holding a squash that weighed forty-eight pounds. Despite the dry season my squashes did fairly well, and each one made a fairly good truck load. Believe it or not.—*H. J. Quereau, Baldwinsville, N. Y.*

Still Room on Roadside

ROADSIDE selling is all done right on the spot. One cannot predict just how many customers will rise to the bait but, at least, a person is not at the mercy of transport concerns, produce houses, city truckmen and what not.

There are still many places where there is room for a roadside stand or for several. Chris Bauer of Chemung says it was a good day for him when his road acquired a good number of stands. He figures that stands draw business and he thinks he can hold his own in the competition.

One of the first questions to settle is "Do you want to?" If you do not like to sell or to meet people, don't try it. If you are not willing to go out of your way to please people, to be on hand all the time, to work long hours, don't try it. If you do try it, see that you have quality, variety, freshness, and plenty of parking space. The stand and display must be attractive though it may be simple and inexpensive.

Better not try it unless you can do enough to justify having some one right at hand to sell. Keeping open Sundays is not necessary—some succeed on a six-day basis and others find Sunday their big day.—*Paul Work.*

Finds Chopping Hay Saves Labor

DURING the past few years many farmers, on account of expense, unfavorable farm labor conditions, and, in some cases, the lack of sufficient storage, have been looking for an easier and quicker way of storing the large quantities of hay that, by necessity, must be stored during the severely hot weather. I have found that chopping is the answer to some of these difficulties. It has many advantages over the "old" method.

First, by using a hay chopper of good capacity and placing it on the shady side of the barn, one man can unload hay into even the small dark hot mows with ease, eliminating the use of the horse fork, hay ropes, pulleys and all the help necessary to manipulate these. Half the usual mow space is needed for chopped hay. Even where mow space is available, it can, on most farms, be used to good advantage. The writer's experience is that the time and labor saved amply cover the cost of operating the chopper.

My experience is that hay does not have to be any drier to store cut than uncut with safety. I use a hay chopper with a centrifugal type of blower, increase the speed of the blower (not the chopper) and blow the hay horizontally through the pipe the length of the barn. I believe the larger volume of air tends to dry the hay to some extent, also this type of blower leaves the green and the dry, the coarse and the fine hay more evenly distributed in the mow. The dry hay absorbs the excess moisture in the green forkfuls that we often find in our hay when unloading it.

There is also just as much advantage in feeding chopped hay. It saves time, is easier to handle. There is less chance for waste, the leaves and stalks are more evenly distributed and the cattle seem to relish the chopped hay.

—*Leo Thesier, Lowville, N. Y.*

SWINE

TOP QUALITY PIGS
Shipped C.O.D. on approval.
6-7 weeks old $4.00 each 8-9 weeks old $4.25 each
10 weeks extras $4.50 each.
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE & O.I.C.—DUROC & BERKSHIRE
5% Discount on 6 pigs or more.
All orders carefully crated and filled with pigs that will please you.
DAILEY STOCK FARM
TEL. 1085 LEXINGTON, MASS.

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS
MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass.
No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
JOHN J. SCANNELL,
RUSSELL ST. Tel. 0230 WOBURN, MASS.

DEPENDABLE PIGS—Prices Reduced
CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE CROSS. DUROC-BERKSHIRE-POLAND HAMPSHIRE CROSSED.
6-7 weeks $4; 8-9 weeks $4.50; 10-12 weeks $5, $5.50, $6 each. They are extra nice feeders, shipped on approval. Orders requiring inoculation 35 cents each. C.O.D., P.O. Order or check. Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and BERKSHIRE or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25; Chester Whites, 7 to 8 wks. old, $5.00. Will Ship C.O.D. or send money order.
A. M. LUX, Telephone 1415, WOBURN, MASS.

RUGGED PIGS
Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Duroc crosses. 7-8 weeks $3.50. 10 weeks $4.00 12 weeks $6.00. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. Vaccination 35c extra if required or needed. Crates free. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 653-W.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.
PIGS 8-9 WEEKS OLD------- $3.75 EACH
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER & BERKSHIRE } 6 to 8 weeks old, $3.75
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE } 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
Will ship two or more C.O.D.
MICHAEL LUX, Tel. 0635 WOBURN, MASS.

FARMS FOR SALE

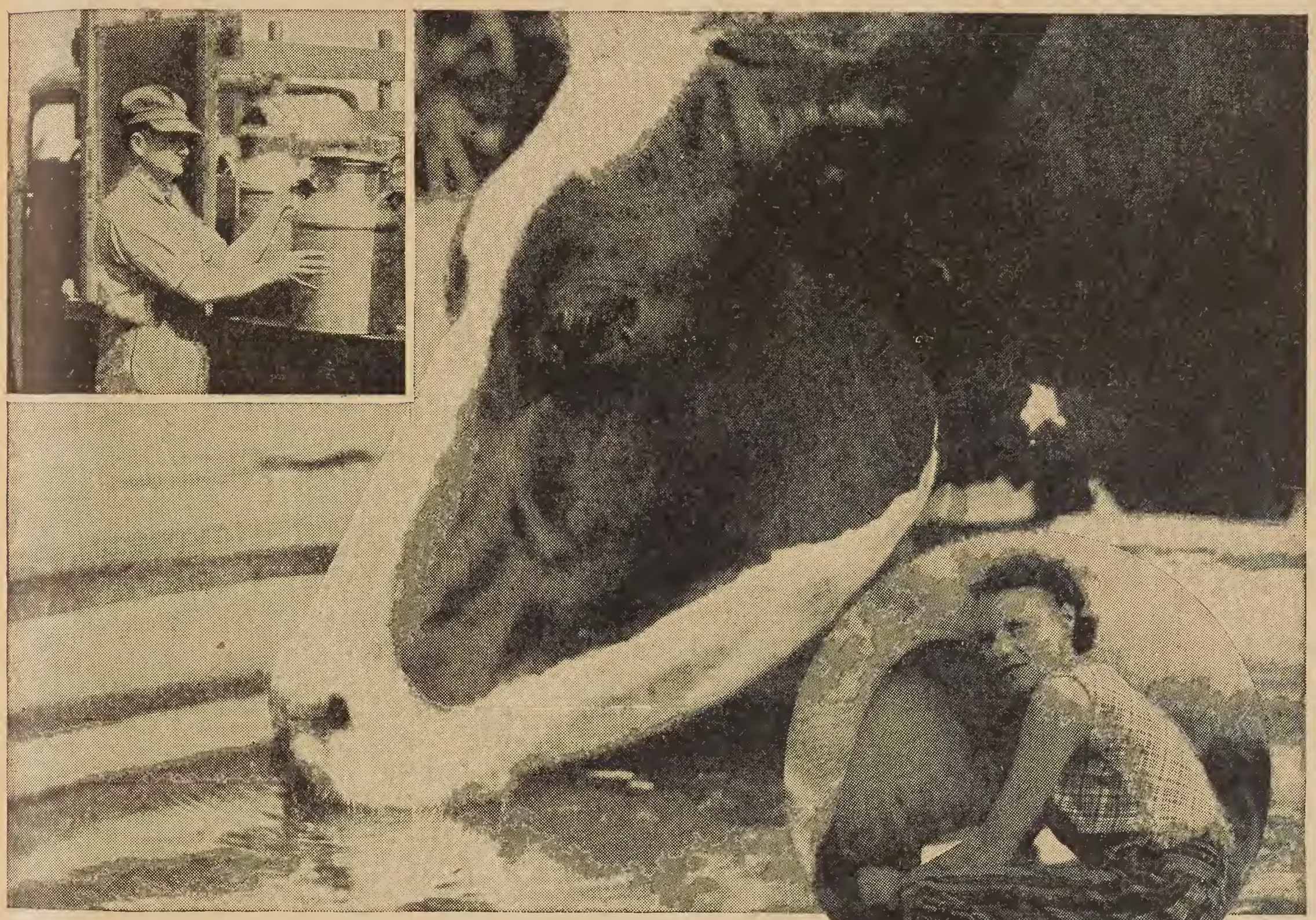
Equipt Farm, Gas Sta Corner
127 Acres, good for gas station, have held dances; attractive 9-room house, electricity available, barn 40x60; $2000 including horse, 4 cattle, hens, tools, firewood, crops; only $500 down; picture page 66 Free Catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AG'Y, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.



VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only—Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originator's seed), Early Catskill Snowball, Improved Holland Erfurt, 1000-$4.00, 5000-$18.00, 10,000-$35.00, 20,000-$68.00. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen, Glory, Flat Dutch, Red Rock, 1000-$2.00, 5000-$9.00, 10,000-$17.00, 20,000-$32.00, 50,000-$75.00. Celery, Golden Plume, Golden Self Bleaching, Winter Queen, 1000-$3.00. Broccoli and Sprouts, 1000-$2.50. No business done on Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

Cabbage Plants—Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, Copenhagen Market, Red and Savoy—field grown $1.00 per 1000 — $8.50 per 10,000. Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts; Tomato Plants, all kinds, $1.50 per 1000. Peppers and Egg Plants, best kinds, $3.00 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

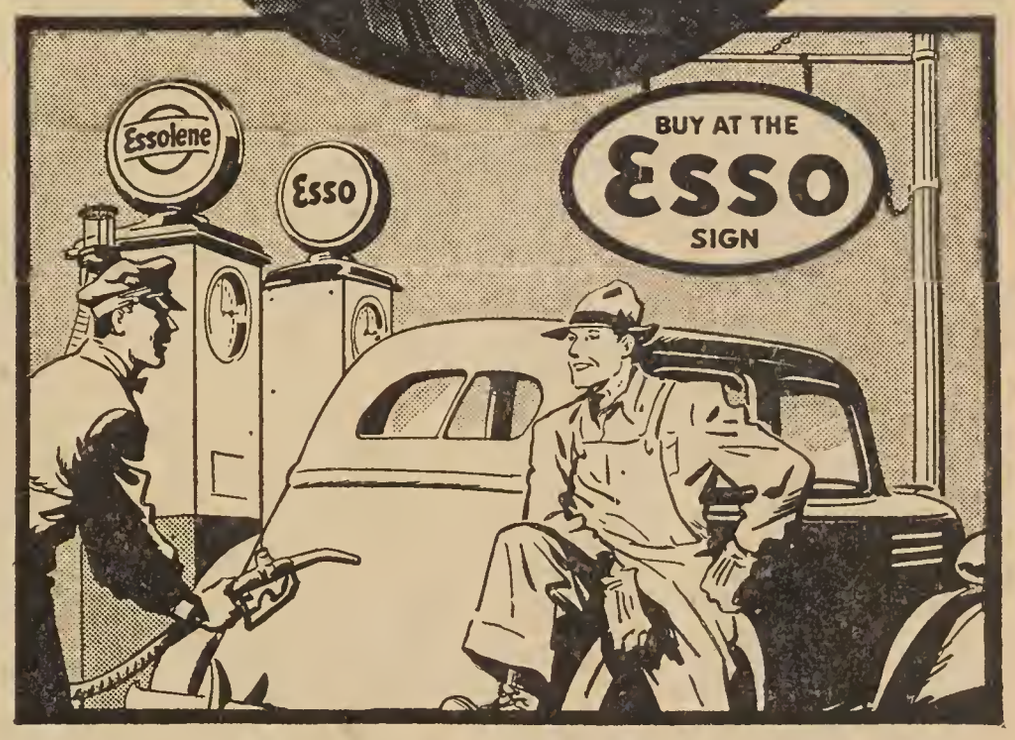
MOTOR AND MILK PAIL BOTH PROVE- "GOOD ANCESTRY" MEANS "FARM PROFITS"



FARMERS who judge profits by the contents of milk pail and separator, know their best records are made by cows of good ancestry. It's the pedigreed stock that leads the herd when the milk and butter fat are weighed.

In motor fuels and oils the most famous mark of ancestry is the Esso sign. It stands for the leading oil organization in the world. It represents a company whose products have been preferred by generations of farmers. It means thrifty, dependable motor fuels and lubricants that give you your lowest cost.

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC.

"BOSSY FRESHENED LAST NIGHT"

Yes, and so did thousands of other Bossies. Every time a cow freshens, it means more milk on the farm. It means finding a market for the extra milk.

Here's where Sheffield Farms comes in. We must work to increase milk consumption in the city, and we must be equipped with facilities to handle this extra milk in the country through manufactured products.

Both jobs are equally important to dairy farmers. And it is important to remember both sides of the business. Sheffield Farms has been working for nearly a century—SELLING MORE HIGH-QUALITY MILK TO MORE PEOPLE.

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You can get a Unadilla Silo on 24 hours' notice. The famous Unadilla is easy to erect. This year's Unadilla is the finest silo we ever offered. Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon Fir, stored under cover. Everything ready to ship at once.

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35 years of experience on thousands of dairy farms shows that the CRAINE Triple Wall Silo does everything a silo should do, *better*. Insulates . . . keeps out frost better . . . preserves more silage succulence . . . giving *higher* nutritional value. It cuts feed bills. Stands up better against severest wind storms. Cuts repair costs. Saves time and labor. Never a hoop to tighten.

Now is a good time to put one of these *better* silos on *your* farm. In years to come, you'll be thankful that you invested in a CRAINE Triple Wall. Write for prices.

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84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands of parts for all makes; tremendous price savings.

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155 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"Meet Morris"

He's the Wholesale Milk Man

By CHARLES DICKINSON



Just one step in the routine to control milk quality. Taking a sample from a tank truck that has just rolled up to a city pasteurizing plant. The contrivance that hangs back of the sampler and looks like an outboard motor is run by an electric motor and stirs up the milk before the sample is taken.

"SHE'S a nice car all right—handles like a wheelbarrow." Morris Zief, a wholesale milk salesman and truck driver, was showing me how easily he gets his three ton truck around in the congested streets of New York. "Watch this, now," he said, and then he squeezed his "nice little car" between another truck, parked at the curb, and one of the 2nd avenue elevated posts. It appeared to me that a sheet of tissue paper might have fitted between the post and Morris' truck and a sheet of wrapping paper between the two trucks —but that's all. And so Morris went on about his daily business of delivering milk and cream and ice to restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, hospitals, and stores.

We had been at it since about three o'clock in the morning. I arrived at the pasteurizing and bottling plant at 2:30 and while Morris was loading his truck, the night superintendent, Mr. Donnelly, took me through the plant from top to bottom. I followed the milk from the storage tanks down through the regenerative operation, through the pasteurizing tanks, back through the regeneratives, and to the coolers and cold storage tanks. Then it went on to the bottling machines, into the cases, and on down to the loading platform, where Morris was just one of a lot of driver-salesmen who were loading their trucks for their morning delivery routes.

As Morris loaded his truck with 40 and 20 quart cans of "loose" milk, cases of quarts and pints of bottled milk, cases of bottled cream, and cases of milk in paper cartons, a man on the loading platform checked the items according to the order sheet Morris had made out the previous afternoon. Every can and case came out to the truck on one of the automatic conveyors, part of a mile-long series of conveyors that keeps the milk moving along. When Morris had finished loading milk, he backed his truck to the ice loading platform, where he put on 1500 pounds of ice. Being uninitiated to the order of milk-truck drivers, I wondered out loud, "Why the ice in the middle of January?" Morris told me that I'd find out that the wholesale milkman is also an iceman. "You'll see what I mean when we start delivering," he told me.

After a cup of coffee in the restaurant across the street, we started out on Morris' route. As we rode through the streets, empty now except for another occasional milk truck or retail wagon, Morris told me about his wife and kids—a boy and two girls, eight, six, and four years old, whose main passion in life is to go to the country for a vacation. And then I had to confess that I had a girl and two boys who would be just as tickled to go on a trip to the city. And the thought came to me that we are really close together, whether we produce milk on the farms or distribute it in the cities. Fundamentally we are all looking for the same things in this life. And when we can see the difficulties and the joys the other fellow has to face, we can better understand how to live in a world of peace and progress.

Well, our first stop was a cafeteria. Here Morris delivered 25 quarts of loose milk and a cake of ice. My education in the milk and ice business was progressing. The ice, I began to see, was just a selling point. At the next stop, a small delicatessen store, Morris delivered a few cases of milk, some bottled cream, and another chunk of ice. Here again, the sale depended upon the gift of a cake of ice, supposedly to cool the milk, but in all probability to cool a lot of other things in no way resembling milk or dairy products.

Morris continued to deliver milk and cream and ice and to collect empty bottles to return to the plant. Empty bottles—another headache for the milkman. Some stores, in order to get plenty of free ice, and perhaps for other reasons, too, bought milk from three, four, and in one or two instances that I observed, seven different milkmen. Each milkman had to pick out from the pile of empty bottles only his own brand. I saw Morris paw over a pile of 150 bottles in order to pick out thirty that belonged to his company. The storekeeper was then given credit for these bottles and the amount deducted from the bill. But in the time required to handle these empty bottles, Morris might have called on several customers if his work was only delivering milk.

Of course it was impossible to collect from these customers before seven o'clock in the morning, so that Morris had to retrace that part of his route where deliveries were made before seven, in order to collect empty bottles and payment for the milk delivered. "Why don't you make all your deliveries after seven o'clock?" I asked him. He laughed at that and then became more serious. "I'd like to deliver all my milk after seven o'clock, but most of my customers want their milk as soon as they open up, and of course this means that I have to start delivering very early to some if I get them all before seven o'clock. Another thing that makes me deliver early is that the streets are so doggone full of trucks later in the morning that I'd never be

Have you been reading Mr. Dickinson's account of what he saw when he followed his milk to market? If you haven't there is still time to look up back issues. The story on this page is the fifth in a series. The sixth will appear in an early issue. Watch for it.

able to find parking places while I made deliveries."

We went in to collect from a storekeeper and Morris handed him a bill for the morning delivery. Jake took one look at the bill: "Vot's diss, I see, crim sixty-two cints? How come I go up de street to Ike's and he sell me crim for fitty-sivin cints? I not pay your sixty-two cints for crim when I buy crim from Ike for fitty-sivin. You one damn tief! I buy lotta milk from you, pay you plenty dough ivery day, and den you stick me nickle more for crim. I not buy notting from you no more." This tirade, accompanied by appropriate gestures, was very convincing, as Jake turned away. What could Morris do? He was trying to sell milk and cream according to Control Board prices (this was before State price control ceased) but some chiseler was underselling him. Well, Morris didn't want to lose a fifteen dollar a day customer for five cents. He tried unsuccessfully to persuade Jake that his cream might be better than the other fellow's. I purposely walked away so that Morris could settle the argument in whatever way seemed best to him. All I know is that Morris did what anyone else would do—he kept the customer.

Not all the customers were like Jake; take Joe, for example. Joe had a real nice little delicatessen store, neat as pins. He carried the best brands of stuff and quality was written all over Joe and his store. He told me, "I buy all my milk from Morris because I get what I want. Every day, two or three fellows come in and offer to sell me milk cheaper than I buy from Morris. 'You get out', I say to them, 'I make enough on Morris' milk and I get what I want.'" If they were all like Joe, Morris would have an easier job and farmers would get more for their milk, because the chiselers wouldn't have a chance to cut into the fluid milk business.

Here again is where we farmers come in. As long as we stay disorganized and sell milk to dealers who are underselling and breaking the market, we will be forced to take a low price for milk. Every quart of milk sold by the chiseler throws a quart of the legitimate dealers' milk into surplus. Every quart of surplus helps to reduce the blended price. And don't forget this: every farmer will receive more for his milk when all of us agree to control the surplus ON THE FARMS. This can be done only when we are able to agree among ourselves.

A NEW VOICE IN THE NIGHT



"It's hard on Lucy but the fog-horn's busted!"
Courtesy of THIS WEEK.

A subscriber remarks: "Just now her tail is being twisted for more than one purpose. Her owner is getting some twisting, too."



For pleasure calls or thrifty hauls
There's nothing like a Chevrolet!

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DAISY FLY KILLER

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *President Would Compromise on Court Bill*

WITH scathing report of Senate Judiciary Committee against President's original court packing bill, Administration realized that it was hopeless to try to shove bill through. Now, with consent of White House, there has been introduced into Senate a compromise court packing bill with these chief provisions:

1. Appointment of an extra Supreme Court Justice for every justice over 75.

2. Appointment of such extra justices to be limited to one a year.

3. Court's membership to be fixed at 9 except as might be increased temporarily by appointments of extra justices.

If this bill passes it would give President Roosevelt two appointments this year and another after January 1.

Administration claims enough Senate votes to pass compromise bill. Opponents, including many leading Democrats, will fight any court packing bill, compromise or otherwise, to deadly finish. Chief method of fighting will be long drawn-out filibuster, endless talking, to prevent question coming to vote. If and when bill passes Senate it must then meet House of Representatives test.

SLANT: Progress is sometimes made by compromise, but principles cannot be compromised. New court packing bill is fully as dangerous as original bill. It simply provides for packing the court on the instalment plan. Democratic Senate Judiciary Committee in adverse report against Court packing bill said:

"Its ultimate operation would be to make this government one of men rather than one of law and its practical operation would be to make the Constitution what the executive or legislative branches of the government choose to say it is, the interpretation to be changed with each change of administration.

"It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Write your representatives and senators asking them to oppose any tinkering with the Supreme Court, which stands as a bulwark for American liberties.

■ *Troubled World*

LOUDER grew rumblings of war thunder during past fortnight, as European Big Powers jockeyed for first place in their endless struggle with each other. Germany, angered by France and Great Britain's refusal to put on joint naval demonstration against Spanish Loyalists (to pay back latter for alleged firing on one of Germany's boats) withdrew from neutral naval patrol. Italy followed suit.

Next, both Mussolini and Hitler made it clear that they intend to back to limit General Franco (commander of Spanish Rebels). In fiery public address, Hitler declared Franco must win so that Germany can get iron ore from Spain. In Italy, Mussolini's controlled press intimated that Italy will stick with Franco until he wins and will reap considerable part of the glory for this achievement, meaning of course that she will get her share of the booty.

Encouraged further by such champions, General Franco demanded from France and Great Britain "belligerent rights," which would allow him to blockade Spanish Loyalist ports and so make sure that Loyalists were completely cut off from outside supplies of war materials and food. Both France and Great Britain are said to be willing to grant such rights to both sides in Spanish conflict, on condition that all foreign volunteers are withdrawn from Spain — something easier said than done. It is estimated that there are 80,000 of them aiding Franco, and about 18,000 on Loyalists' side.

Japanese-Russian Clash

Somebody has said that when European nations are busy with troubles at home, Japan starts something. On June 30th, a Soviet boat was sunk, two others damaged and several Russians killed by a Japanese cutter. Japs said Russians had fired on Japanese soldiers swimming in Amur river near Sennufu islands, which are claimed by both countries. Japan and Russia accused each other of invasion and bad faith, and war looked close. However, trouble was temporarily settled by diplomatic negotiations, with Russia backing up.

■ *Armed Peace in Steel Strike*

DOORS of strike-bound steel mills swung open last week and thousands of men went back to work under protection of armed troops. Although strike pickets greeted returning workers with jeers and shouts of "scab!", there was no open violence. Undercover violence, however, caused dynamiting of water mains feeding Bethlehem Steel plant. Also, in Canton, Ohio, when Republic Steel mills opened, telephone wires were ripped down and a water main was wrecked by dynamite blast.

Net result of six weeks' strike has been to turn public opinion against C.I.O. Public is fed up with strikes which destroy property, block highways, and use physical violence to prevent men from working who want to work.

Even high government officials who had been keeping mum have at last spoken. Secretary of Commerce Roper, in appeal for industrial peace, said public officials will not tolerate "extremists" on either side of labor conflicts. Secretary of Labor Perkins, who for months seemed to perch on fence as far as sit-down strikes were concerned, now disclaims any sympathy with them. Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, labor's staunch friend, warned the C.I.O. at Fourth of July Rally at Johnstown against use of violence, breaking contracts, and support of Reds. Said he: "You don't need violence when you have a Roosevelt, a liberal Congress and a Governor like me."

President Roosevelt also has mildly rebuked both sides in the strike, saying in recent press conference: "I think . . . the majority of the people are saying just one thing—'A plague on both your houses'." This remark is being taken to mean that at least President is not leaning entirely to side of C.I.O., as he seemed to be doing earlier when strike disorders were allowed to pass unnoticed.

Strike is far from over yet, for nothing has been settled. Main demand of C.I.O. continues to be signed union contract with independent steel companies. Companies refuse to deal with C.I.O., alleging that it is irresponsible and represents only minority of their employees. Meantime, many mills are operating under almost normal conditions and it is expected that troops will be gradually withdrawn if peace continues.

C.I.O. met another defeat on July 5th in Akron, Ohio. Its Rubber Workers Union had planned to halt at gates of Goodrich Company's rubber plant all members who were behind in their $1-a-month union dues. Two hundred national guardsmen were sent to Akron, following request of company which said it believed it necessary to ask "the proper authorities to take whatever action may be required to make certain the normal operations of the plant will continue and that employes may enter and leave the plant without interference." C.I.O. dropped its plan to collect back dues at company's gates.

SLANT: It is encouraging to see that the government has at last thrown aside political considerations and acted to check lawlessness which has characterized steel strike. It is to the shame of this country that such action was not taken sooner. Without public confidence in ability of our government to preserve law and order, there can be only chaos. Rights of labor should be protected, but also there must be protection of rights of other citizens, including workers who do not want to go on strike.

■ *Ever Normal Granary Bill*

MEMBERS of Congress are not anxious to vote on new farm legislation this session. President Roosevelt, however, wishes action on ever-normal granary bill. This bill, backed by American Farm Bureau Federation, but opposed by most other farm organizations and by many farm bureau men of Northeast, provides that farmers who produce more than "normal" crop would receive loans on surplus in return for promise to keep it off the market. Plan would apply to tobacco, cotton, rice, corn and wheat.

Opponents say chief hole in plan is that any surplus held back by government control, or other abnormal means, tends to act as a bear upon all prices as long as that surplus is in background.

■ *Solution for France*

ANOTHER French cabinet has fallen, a new cabinet and premier is on the job. Difficulty was France's financial trouble. New Premier Camille Chautemps announces he will let franc seek its natural level.

This policy will save France, according to a Cornell economist. Commenting in Syracuse Post Standard on situation, he said:

"France did not devalue its monetary unit until fall of 1936. By that time France was on verge of ruin. Even then franc was not devalued enough. Now if franc is allowed to seek its own level price of gold will rise, with resulting better prices, wages, salaries, with better debts relationships, and a recovery for France that will be almost violent."

■ *Best Six Months Since 1929*

Cash paid American farmers for first six months of 1937 was highest since 1929. More than 4 billion dollars was paid for products of 6,800,000 farms.

For same period in 1933 farmers received only about half as much. In 1929 for same period they received $4,500,000,000.

SLANT: Wheat farmers know that good times are here. They are harvesting largest crop in many years, almost double that of 1936, and price is still holding above a dollar a bushel. Let good work go on!

■ *Uncle Sam's Finances*

HERE'S how the nation's finances show up at end of government's financial year on June 30:

Receipts ..... (Best since 1921)	$5,294,000,000
Expenditures ..... (A reduction of about 10% from previous year)	$8,001,000,000
Deficit ..... (Smallest in 6 years)	$2,707,000,000
Debt ..... (Highest in history)	$36,425,000,000

■ *Interesting Cargo*

ONE of most interesting cargoes ever landed on American shores was unloaded from freighter "Atlantic" at Brooklyn week ago. It contained largest cargo of wild animals ever brought from Africa. Included were leopards, pythons, giraffes, owls, elands, dik-diks, aardvarks, genets, zebras, cranes, and wart hogs. Most of the animals took up permanent lodgings in Bronx and Central Park zoos, New York City.

■ *Gold by the Ton*

ROMANCE and adventure were between lines of brief newspaper stories announcing completion of transfer recently of something like four billion dollars of gold to newly built safety deposit vault at Fort Knox, Kentucky. No human mind can measure a billion, to say nothing of four.

Since dollar devaluation, gold has been flowing into United States. Government had to find some place to keep it safely. Vault at Fort Knox answered problem. Ever since last January two train-loads of this heavy precious metal, accompanied by armed soldiers, have been taken to new depository each week. Vault is in centre of military reservation, guarded by cavalry. Around it is great iron fence in which are steel-shuttered machine-gun sentry boxes. Vault itself is in bomb proof building. Three feet thick with solid steel and protected by every safety device known, this vault represents last word in safety. At no other place in world, and probably in no other time, has so much gold been gathered in one place.

Three nations control most of world's gold. United States leads with 12 billion, Britain with three and a half, and France with two and three-fourths. These three powers now cooperate un-

der Tri-National Monetary Agreement to bring greater stability to international exchange.

Scouts on Jamboree

TO WASHINGTON about first of July went 25,000 Boy Scouts to attend Boy Scout Jamboree. Coming from every State in Union, from U. S. territories, and even from foreign lands, they had ten long days of sight-seeing, meeting with government officials, pageantry, fun and good fellowship.

That a boy is a natural born trader was again proved at Jamboree when scouts swapped Florida baby alligators for Texas horned toads, Arizona sombreros for Dutch wooden shoes, and for other things, as the auction bills say, "too numerous to mention."

To Department of Justice, scouts trooped to see famous G-Men; to Smithsonian Institute, where they were attracted by airplane, locomotive and scientific exhibits; to Bureau of Engraving and Printing where money is printed; and to White House, where President reviewed this splendid army of boys, an army drilled not for war but for peace.

Cornell Has New President

WITH sadness Cornell University bade farewell June 21 to Dr. Livingston Farrand, its efficient and beloved President for sixteen years. Said Dr. Farrand to his last graduating class:

"You and I are now leaving Cornell, but as the years go on, I feel more and more strongly that the hopes of democracy and the hope particularly for our American democracy is in these centers of education."

Under President Farrand's guidance the University grew in size and particularly in service. He won the cooperation of his entire faculty, was loved by students and all others who know him. Dr. Farrand retires at 70 to do some of the personal things he has always wanted to do when time permitted.

That Cornell's success will continue is insured by selection by the Cornell Trustees of Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, Economist. Dr. Day is 54 years old, was born in New Hampshire, graduated from Dartmouth in 1905, received Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard in 1909 and has since had conferred upon him long list of degrees and other honors. He married Emily Sophia Emerson of Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1912, and they have four children. Dr. Day was an instructor in economics in his own College of Dartmouth 1907 to 1910, assistant professor of economics at Harvard from 1910 to 1923, professor of economics and Dean of the School of Business Administration at Michigan University 1923 to 1927, and with the Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation from 1927 to the present time.

Motor Alcohol Farm Surplus Outlet

NOW being used in Central West is new motor fuel containing 90 per cent gasoline and 10 per cent alcohol. Alcohol so used is distilled from farm crops.

Dr. Leo M. Christensen of Chemical Foundation, Inc., claims that this motor alcohol will be one answer to farmers' surplus problem. "Suppose," said he, "that entire motoring population of United States used an average blend of 10 per cent today, the demand would require efforts of 600 plants, an output of 35 million acres, and labor of over a million farmers."

Sources of this alcohol are corn, barley, rye, oats, culled Irish potatoes, grain, and sorghums. Further experimenting is being done on culled fruits.

Combined mixture of alcohol and gasoline is called agrol. Motorists who use it complain of an unpleasant smell, say it is all right otherwise.

Plague of Grasshoppers

DESCENDED upon western States is great horde of grasshoppers, which menace first crop many farmers in "Dust Bowl" have been able to grow in three years. National Guardsmen, WPA laborers. State Highway Department employees, and farmers themselves celebrated Fourth of July by rushing grasshopper poisoning activities over a 4,000 square mile area.

Watch Those Lightning Rods

AGRICULTURAL Engineer Krugger of New Jersey College of Agriculture says lightning rods are useful but not unless they are well grounded.

SLANT: Better look yours over. This is lightning season.

Amelia Earhart

ON JUNE 28th, a radio theatre announced that it would have the honor of having on its program on July 5th Miss Amelia Earhart, to tell listeners of her thrilling round-the-world flight. But July 5th came and went, leaving Miss Earhart's fate, and that of her navigator, Captain Noonon, shrouded in mystery.

Since July 2nd, when Miss Earhart's plane ran out of gas and vanished somewhere in mid-Pacific, a mighty rescue hunt by ships and planes has been in process. Ragged radio signals, supposed to have come from Miss Earhart, have guided searchers but proved fruitless so far.

Answering indirectly some criticisms directed at Miss Earhart's "stunt flight," as serving no practical purpose, Walter Lippman sums up in an editorial in New York Herald Tribune what most of us feel about her:

"In truth Miss Earhart needs no justification. . . There are things which are undertaken not for some definite, measurable result, but because some one, not counting the cost or calculating the consequences, is moved by curiosity, the love of excellence, a point of honor, the compulsion to invent or to make or to understand. In such persons, mankind overcomes the inertia which would keep it earthbound forever. They have in them the free and useless energy with which alone men surpass themselves.

"Such energy cannot be managed and made purposeful. . . It is wild and free. But all the heroes, the saints and the seers, the explorers and the creators, partake of it. . . No material purpose actuates them. They do the useless, brave, noble, and divinely foolish and the very wisest things that are done by man. And what they prove to themselves and to others is that . . . in the dust of which man is made there is also fire, lighted now and then by great winds from the sky."

Congratulations!

FLANKED by Democrats, headed by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, on one side of aisle, and by Republicans, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont, on other side of aisle, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. and Ethel du Pont marched down aisle of Little Christ Church in Delaware other day, to be joined in holy matrimony.

SLANT: Both families are famous, one as political leaders, other as great industrialists. Both trace ancestry back to early settlers of this country. Both are rich. But far more important than any of these material things for happiness of this or of any other young couple is whether or not their love is of stuff that will stand the ups and downs of life. American people everywhere give this boy and girl their congratulations and good wishes.

Good Books to Read

The Last Express *Baynard Kendrick*

A blind detective and a Seeing Eye dog solve a mystery hidden in the labyrinth of New York's subway. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y., $2.00.

The recent death of Sir James Barrie recalls his works. "A Window in Thrums" bears re-reading, dealing as it does with the simple lives of Barrie's own folks in the little Scottish village. Or read again "The Little Minister," perhaps his greatest and best-known work. Barrie, like Burns, was an interpreter of the Scottish working people, but he was unique in his whimsical style of writing.

Good Movies to See

Woman Chases Man

A mad, merry farce about a dizzy blonde young woman architect and how she succeeds in getting a very conservative young millionaire to be her partner. Featuring Miriam Hopkins, Joel McCrea. Charles Winninger.

Slave Ship

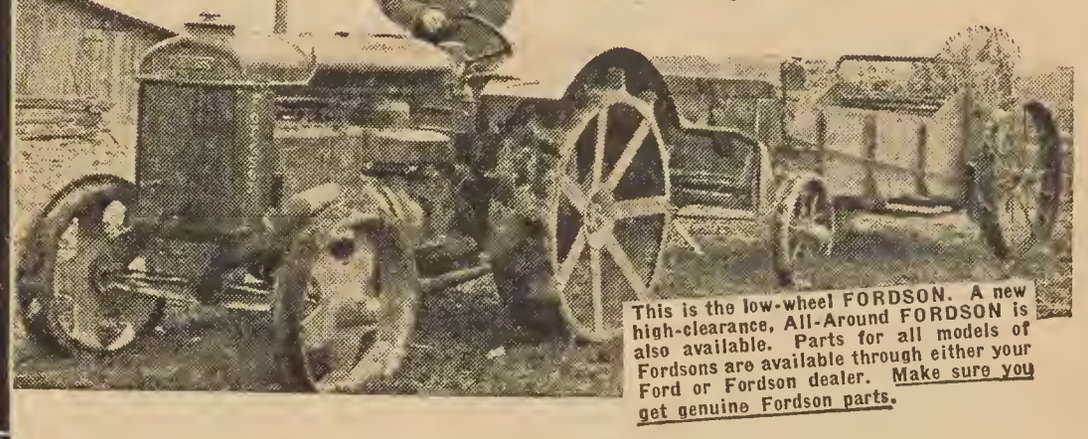
The last known slave ship in United States was "The Wanderer," built as a yacht, the fastest craft flying the colors of the New York Yacht Club. The picture records some of the more sombre legends which sailormen repeated about "The Wanderer." Featuring Warner Baxter, Elizabeth Allan and Mickey Rooney, who plays a fine part as the bewildered cabin boy whose loyalty veers between the brutal mate and the romantic skipper.

As Good as Married

Light Comedy. Doris Nolan, John Boles.

"I LIKE THE NEW FORDSON"

A letter from A. R. Minier, of Edwardsville, Illinois



This is the low-wheel FORDSON. A new high-clearance, All-Around FORDSON is also available. Parts for all models of Fordsons are available through either your Ford or Fordson dealer. Make sure you get genuine Fordson parts.

"After using my New FORDSON for the past season, will say that it has much more power and speed than my old tractor. It has plenty of reserve power for my needs which are mostly plowing, harrowing, disking, silo filling, and running hammer mill."

Many farmers like the New FORDSON because it can do about any power job that comes along on the farm. It starts easily, handles easily. It can work in a half-acre potato patch or a hundred-acre field. And it's a tractor that mighty seldom needs repairs.

Do you need more farm power? If you do, fill out the coupon below.

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Phone: Sunset 6-3360 34th Street & 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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I'd be interested in more information about the New FORDSON.

My name _____

Post Office _____ *State* _____

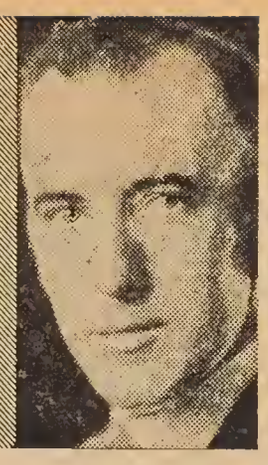
FORDSON TRACTOR DEALERS

Sales and Service

DONALD HOWARD, Canandaigua, N. Y.
PATENAUDE MOTORS, Chazy, New York.
L. H. FLACK, Lisbon, N. Y.
TOWN AND COUNTRY MOTORS, INC., Greenwich, Conn. New Rochelle, N. Y.
F. A. TIFFANY MOTOR CO., Owego, N. Y.
GILMAN'S GARAGE, Theresa, N. Y.
CLARK AUTO SALES CO., Walden, New York.
L. A. WILSON, Williamson, New York.
SINGAC AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., Singac, New Jersey.
THE LONGWORTH- CARLSON CO., Middletown, Conn.
HARRY SANDAGER, INC., 721 Reservoir Ave. Cranston, R. I.
NEW MILFORD MOTORS, New Milford, Conn.
FISK ALDEN COMPANY, 132 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass.
JOHN C. STEWART & SON, Middlebury, Vermont.

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



SINCE the freeze of 1933-34 there has been the widest range of speculation as to what an actual census of orchards would show. A detailed study of New York orchards has just been released jointly by state and federal departments, being compiled under direction of Roy L. Gillett. No surprises are evident in a hasty perusal, at least to those who have noted the heavy destruction, but in place of guesses there are now figures available. The survey was made as of Jan. 1, 1936, but since then considerable effort has been made to check the items.

Apple trees of all ages are listed as 10,038,000 on Jan. 1, 1933, and 7,912,000 at time of the survey, with an approximate loss of 27 per cent during the period following the freeze. At time of survey it was estimated 5,368,000 trees were alive and thrifty and 2,544,000 alive but much weakened. As many know, last year's drouth hastened the mortality of many trees on the border line. While Baldwin continues to be the most numerous variety, plantings of recent years have swung heavily to McIntosh and plantings of Rhode Island Greenings also have exceeded Baldwin.

It is noted that heaviest loss was in Baldwins, with heavy loss scattered among the older varieties. Slight loss was shown to Northern Spy, McIntosh, Cortland and Wealthy. During the period under survey there was a loss of slightly more than two million trees. This was almost equally divided between commercial varieties and the odds and ends listed as "other varieties." Thus nature has been carrying out a policy of standardization, although it may also be admitted that many of the older varieties were old and neglected.

New Start in Peaches

Of the peach trees standing in 1933 about 41 per cent were killed outright and another 17 per cent severely weakened. Including replantings, the total number at time of survey was only 59 per cent of total before freeze. Since that time, however, there have been extensive plantings. Plantings have been heaviest in Western New York. That section is given 1,200,000 of the two million trees alive at time of survey. Previous to the freeze the section had about three-fifths of state total of 2,644,000 peach trees. With average bearing age at four years, production should increase rapidly in next few years.

Apple Price

With a large crop of apples in sight at this time, interest centers in yield and market conditions. The only sales I have heard of so far is for Wealthys, tree-run at 50 cents a bushel. This is 10 to 15 cents less than the variety brought a year ago. For tree-run, with considerable yield indicated, one or two growers told me they thought the price was "fair".

* * *

Interest in Auction

Wide interest centers in opening of G.L.F. produce auction at Williamson, July 15. Similar auctions are being opened this month at Livingston and Margaretville. Last year the G.L.F. opened its first produce auction at Highland at the request of a number of Ulster County growers. Success of that venture, visited by many farmers' delegations, was responsible for the new auctions this year. In addition, the G.L.F. later in the summer will open a potato-grading and packing plant at Orchard Park, Erie County, again in response to a request by growers to help solve their marketing problems.

Joseph C. Whetzel, son of Prof. H. C. Whetzel of Cornell, is the manager of the Williamson auction. Incidentally, just before embarking upon his duties he took unto himself a bride, Miss Eleanor Kuney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Webster A. J. Kuney of Seneca Falls, Grange leaders in Seneca County, Mr. Kuney formerly being Pomona master.

George A. Morse heads the Williamson advisory committee, other members including Marion Johnson, Melville Sheehan, Fred Stone, John Hutchby, Horace Putnam, Monroe Cass and James G. Case.

A number of growers told me they have high hopes of moving most of their peaches through the auction. Williamson is adjacent to large consuming centers and in the center of a section producing a wide range of fruits and vegetables. Cost of the auction plant is under $2,000. After it closes in late fall the committee plans to maintain office for sale of produce out of storage.

No claim is made that auction plants will take the place of regional markets. It is my considered opinion that in the next few years there will be many more auctions in important producing and shipping centers. By concentrating buyers and saving time of farmers through shorter hauls they are bound to have a tremendous effect upon the marketing of farm produce. Just how this will effect some city markets and regional markets is a subject upon which right now there is the widest range of discussion. Right now the auction appears to be one of the most interesting developments in the farmers' marketing field.

* * *

Hort Society Meetings

Summer meetings of the State Horticultural Society will be at Geneva, Thursday, Aug. 5, and at Monsey, Saturday, Aug. 7. Bruce Jones heads the committee in charge of plans for the meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station. Date was selected so that members may drive directly from one meeting to the other. W. J. Clark, Rockland County agent, is working on details for eastern meeting, which will be at home of President Halloran H. Brown.

* * *

Train the Cows!

I notice Professor Riley has turned thumbs down in home-made electric fences as being dangerous. Here is a substitute: Nelson Peet of the Lake Road, Webster, told me he strung a wire where formerly he had an electric fence. The cows, believing the wire charged, give it a wide berth.

* * *

Keeping Help

There is no such thing as extra help on most farms this season. Rising wages and scarcity of help have created problems for many farmers. One of the best known Master Farmers told me that he has decided, above all things, to maintain his permanent organization, even at sacrifice of some other things. He does not expect current condition to last and says a reaction is bound to set it. He figures that by maintaining his organization he will be better off in the end.

Ribbons Awarded 4-H Contest Winners

NEARLY 350 ribbons were awarded to farm boys and girls who took part in judging contests at the annual 4-H Club Congress at Cornell University. Awards, signifying certain degrees of excellence, were grouped, as blue, red, or white ribbon groups.

The Congress attracted 1410 delegates from 45 agricultural counties in the state.

Officers chosen for the 1937-38 state 4-H club council were: Glen Feistal, Jefferson county, president; Leonard Weyant, Orange county, vice-president; Elsie Moore, Tompkins, secretary; Gertrude Scott, Broome, treasurer; and Helen Wires, St. Lawrence, editor-in-chief. Members of the executive committee elected are: May Gade, Albany county; Frank Shafer, Orange; and Helen Ferry, Delaware.

In judging contests, the first three in the blue ribbon groups were:

Poultry: Lester Hosking, Orange; Harold Turrell, Broome; and Francis Schindler, Oneida.

Canned goods: Grace Perry, Schuyler; Evelyn Clapper, Schoharie; and Doris Withey, Cortland.

Baked goods: Helen Fulkerson, Yates; Carolyn Thomas, Oneida; and Bernice Houghton, Rensselaer.

Sheep judging: Virgil Phelps, Genesee, blue ribbon; Lillian Nichols, Jefferson, red ribbon; Marion Tyler, Genesee, white ribbon.

Hay grading: Robert Blatchley, Tompkins; Lewis Worden, Broome; and Frank Bova, Franklin.

Horse judging: Russell Udell, Albany; blue ribbon; Earl Waggoner, Albany; red ribbon; and Pauline Andrews, Dutchess, white ribbon.

Beef cattle: Robert Blatchley, Tompkins, blue ribbon; Earl Waggoner, Albany, red ribbon; and Marion Tyler, Genesee, white ribbon.

Swine judging: Robert Craver, Chenango, blue ribbon; Marion Tyler, Genesee, red; and Robert Blatchley, Tompkins, white.

All livestock classes: Robert Blatchley, Tompkins, blue ribbon; Marion Tyler, Genesee, red; and Russell Udell, Albany, white.

Dairy cattle: Bill Austin, Onondaga, blue ribbon; Robert Blatchley, Tompkins, red; and Rose Lucksinger, Onondaga, white.

Naming parts of cow: James Cochrane, Chautauqua, first; Merlin Whitmore, St. Lawrence, second; and Erton Sipher, St. Lawrence, third.

Weight estimating: Charles Vedder, Montgomery, first; Richard Blatchley, Tompkins, second; and Kenneth Gumner, Dutchess, third.

Forestry judging: David Lum, Chenango, blue ribbon; Peter Damin, Fulton, red; and James Veeder, Erie, red.

Crops grading: William Cobb, Nassau; Solomon Cook, St. Lawrence; and Kathryn Cytrynak, Rensselaer.

Crops judging: William Cobb, Nassau; Arnold Crounse, Albany; and George Kelley, Tompkins.

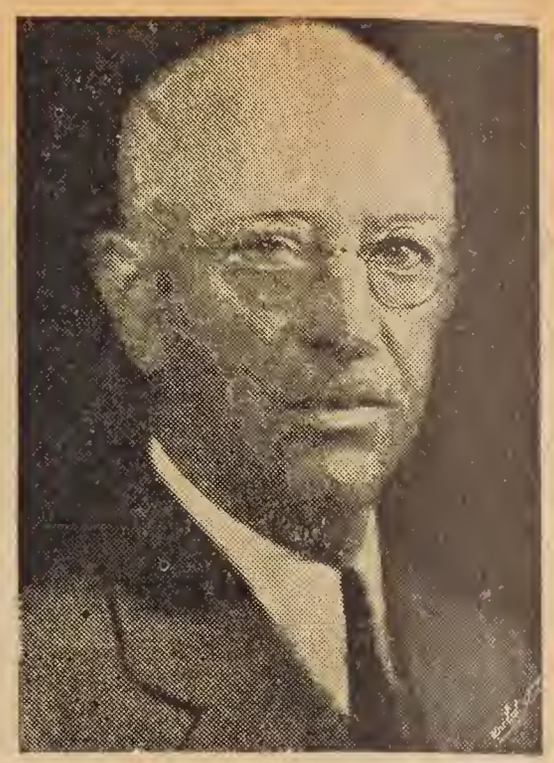
Crops identification: Frederick Buckingham, Lewis; William Cobb, Nassau; and Arnold Crounse, Albany.

Grand champions, all crops: Robert Carley, Onondaga; William Cobb, Nassau; and Arnold Crounse, Albany.

Clothing judging: Frances Mayeu, Wayne; Esther Cobb, Oswego; and Jane Peck, Wayne.

Room improvement: Betty Simmons, Rensselaer; Bertha Lemke, Rensselaer; and Ila Gilmore, St. Lawrence.

In the 50-yard swim, Milton Hewett of Schoharie was first for boys and Avis Bachman of Monroe first for girls. Arthur Clissold of Schoharie won the 75-yard swim for boys and Marion Miller of Genesee for girls. In the 50-yard backstroke, James Beneway of Wayne placed first.



H. V. Noyes of Kenwood, recently appointed commissioner of agriculture of the state of New York. Mr. Noyes succeeds Peter G. Ten Eyck, who resigned after holding the position for 2½ years, to give more attention to his farm, where he has a fine orchard and a herd of high producing Guernseys.

One of new commissioner's first official acts was to urge state's two billion dollar milk industry to eliminate selfishness and name-calling and to give the Rogers-Allen price fixing law a fair test.

Commenting on the State Fair, commissioner expressed satisfaction with progress of construction work at the fair grounds and stated that there is every indication that the 1937 exhibit will be the greatest in history.

In the balloon race, Howard Nelson of Yates was first, James Wood of Dutchess, second; and Edmund Kaegebein of Erie, third; in the tub race, Glen Vergo of Madison was the winner, with William Smith of Oneida, second; and Francis Townley of Yates, third.

Husbands Like "DOUGHNUT NIGHT"

(*Continued from Page* 5)

of Pillsbury's Best, plus one package each of Pillsbury's cake and pancake flours.

FOLLOWING is a list of winners of Subordinate Grange contests held since our last issue. We want to call attention to correction in this list of names of winners of contests held by Ausable Valley Grange, Essex County, and Mooers Grange, Clinton County, which we are sorry to say were incorrectly reported last time:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Helderbergh	Mrs. M. K. Baker
Allegany	Belfast	Mrs. May Benjamin
Cattaraugus	West Valley	Flossie M. Babcock
Chautauqua	Clymer	Mrs. Delia Bennink
	Sheridan	Mrs. Flossie Miller
	Villenovia	Miss Freda Ivett
Clinton	Mooers	Mrs. Evelyn Sweet
Columbia	Canaan	Mrs. O. T. Schook
	Chatham	Edna DeVane
Dutchess	Chapel Corners	Mrs. Edward Shiller
	Poughkeepsie	Mrs. R. W. Hargrave
	Rock City	Mrs. Wm. J. Hover
Erie	Boston	May Blakeley
	Wyandale	Mrs. Ralph Spaulding
Essex	Ausable Valley	Mrs. Peter Johnpeer
Franklin	Adirondack	Mrs. L. R. Dewey
	Tupper Lake	Rachel Hinkson
Genesee	Oakfield	Bessie Greene
Herkimer	East Schuyler	Mrs. Jessie Haman
	Russia	Mrs. Elizabeth Hines
Jefferson	Adams	Mrs. L. M. Bartlett
	Great Bend	Grace E. Sheley
	Pine Grove	Mrs. B. L. Johnson
	Theresa	Christina Leeson
	Three Mile Bay	Mrs. James Allen
Lewis	Leyden	Mrs. Vida Marsden
Madison	DeRuyter	Lydia Maxson
Niagara	Hartland	Nettie Colton
	Ransomville	Mrs. Stanley Robertson
Oneida	Marcy	Dorothy M. Jones
Orange	Otisville	Florence A. Seeley
	Warwick	Miss M. Louise Simms
Orleans	Waterport	Mrs. Frank Spicer
Otsego	Fly Creek	Mrs. James Quaif
	Laurens	Mary Kappler
	Lena	Mrs. Lynn J. Tilley
	Otego Valley	Mrs. Viggo Larsen
	West Laurens	Mrs. Clara H. Retherford
Rensselaer	West Sand Lake	Mrs. J. D. Sicley
Schuyler	Burdett	Mrs. Catharine Cure
St. Lawrence	Crary Mills	Hazel Ostrander
	Morley	Pearl Gilson
Suffolk	Southampton	Mrs. Randolph Hudson
Sullivan	Monticello	Mrs. Lena Case
Tioga	Tioga	Mrs. Reva Zom
Ulster	Lake Katrine	Olive Churchill
	Plattekill	Mrs. William Nabor
Warren	Mohican	Mrs. Winifred Bennett
Yates	Middlesex	Mrs. Sterling Blair

How Dealers Buy Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

ONE of the toughest jobs of leaders of the new Milk Producers Bargaining Agency is to work out a price plan that is effective, and at the same time acceptable to the different groups of producers and dealers. Different methods of buying milk have become customary with different groups of dealers, and likewise with the different groups of producers who supply them with milk. Dealers buying from the large producers' associations, the Dairymen's League and the Sheffield Producers, have been using the classified price plan for many years. This plan is preferred by strong bargaining associations because it enables them to get higher returns for the milk, especially when there is a large surplus to be disposed of.



Leland Spencer

Most of the dealers supplied by independent producers or local cooperatives have bought milk on a flat price. This practice was interrupted for a time by state price fixing, but the urge for these dealers to buy on a flat price was so strong that most of them violated the price orders in order to purchase their customary methods of buying milk.

There are really three variations of the flat-price method of buying milk. A few of the flat-price buyers have their own country plants and take all the milk delivered by the producers at these plants. Usually they have paid whatever price was necessary to hold the milk against competition from other plants nearby. Most of the time during the past 15 years or so, the prices paid at these independent dealer plants have run very close to the blended price of the Sheffield Farms Company.

Some of the independent New York dealers without country plants have contracted with local cooperatives or other shippers for the entire output of their plants. Usually they have agreed to pay the Sheffield blended price plus a plant handling charge of 10 cents to 20 cents per can or per 100 pounds of milk. Other dealers of this group have followed the practice of contracting with the shipper for a definite quantity of milk, say 200 cans of milk per day. In this case, whatever surplus there may be over the 200 cans has to be taken care of by the shipper. Contracts on this basis have usually called for the Sheffield blended price plus a premium of 5 to 15 cents per can or per hundredweight plus the plant handling charge.

As a rule the dealers who agree to take the entire output of certain plants buy "short". That is, the supply they get by this method of purchase usually is less than their fluid milk sales. The balance of supply needed is made up by purchase of "spot" or "platform" milk.

In an early issue, we shall consider how these different methods of buying milk are related to the problem of getting a fair price for all producers in the milk shed.

Vegetable Crop News

TIME comes when vegetable crops of distant states begin to affect New York prices pretty directly. Crop and price reports used to be followed all the time but when products of other states meet ours on market, it's time to be informed.

Government price index for truck crops has averaged roughly 131 so far this year — considerably over last when it was 105 for the same five months. Unfavorable weather has delayed marketing from the South and has delayed plantings in the North. Naturally, the level will be lower the next few months.

New potato acreage is away above 1936 in early and second early areas but not so much higher in the first intermediate strip from Kansas to Virginia and Maryland which rubs us more closely. It is still far below the five year average. In this strip, conditions are much better than a year ago—86% against 56% and the ten year average is 80%. So, production is forecast at 13,000,000 bushels compared with 8,800,000 in 1936. This, however, is still 24% below the five year average.

The second intermediate area (New Jersey and Nebraska) shows little increase in acreage over last year but is about 40% over five year average. Condition is normal but much better than last year.

Iceberg lettuce gains and Boston type declines in New York. A 10% increase in area over last year is expected. Large acreage in California continues to gain.

Plantings of green peas for market in New York have declined but snap beans have gained.

Intermediate cabbage territory, widely scattered over the country, shows a jump in acreage from 160,000 acres (about average) to 227,000 acres. Late domestic and Danish reports are not yet out.—*Paul Work.*

Dealers Jittery About Potato Grading

Potato digging has started in small way in sections of Gloucester County, N. J. Yields are exceptionally fine, ranging from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. This area produces early potatoes and yields never approach those in big commercial regions. Vines are still plenty green and shipments are being confined to Philadelphia and nearby markets.

Weather.— Ideal weather conditions prevail in both North, South and Central Jersey potato belts. Plenty of rains have been received and vines cover ground so densely that it is impossible for soil to dry out.

Aphis-Hoppers.—Little injury by aphis or leaf hoppers has been reported, and unless conditions change shortly losses will be light from these causes.

Commercial.—Big commercial districts do not plan to start digging until the last week in July, although buyers expect to start loading the week of July 19, if crop is matured sufficiently to stand shipping. It is believed that deal will not open in large way until first week in August. Belief prevails that with markets holding at present levels (consumption), New Jersey should be able to move its crop during August and first week in September.

Grading.—Biggest change in potato marketing practices this vear will be strict grading on part of dealers. It is understood that dealers are jittery over grading law enforcement. All dealers fear that strict grading laws in Pennsylvania and New York may result in seizures unless local product is graded closely and this may lead to imposition of Federal Grading by dealers on all potatoes purchased.

—*Amos Kirby.*

Egg Outlook Brighter

Brighter market outlook for eggs around July 1 was welcomed with open arms by poultrymen. Usually egg prices start on upward trend in May, but this year prices rose during May only in New England, South Atlantic and Pacific Coast states. On June 15 average egg price for entire country was lowest for the year.

Since June 15, nearbv receipts at New York have been short and price went up 3 cents in one week. Since June 15, surplus of eggs in storage has shrunk and is the principal favorable factor in the situation. Hope is that by October 1 surplus of storage eggs as compared to last year will not exceed 700,000 cases as compared to 1,585,000 cases on June 1.

Lower feed prices this fall seem inevitable. Weather has favored normal crop development though rust has done some damage to wheat in the West. Near last of June average trend of wholesale price of feed was sharply downward, though slide was checked around first of July.

Handling Poultry for Less Money

Effective July 31, Secretary Wallace has signed an order stipulating lower rates for furnishing poultry coops and for loading and trucking live poultry in New York City and Jersey City. Saving on new rates is $200,000 a year. New rates are: for rental of coops to receive poultry when moved in cars, 50 cents a coop and not more than $40 a car; loading coops of poultry on trucks, $15 per car; trucking loaded coops from terminals to market, 25 cents a coop and not over $20 a car. Old rates were 85 cents for coops, $19 for loading and 30 cents a coop for trucking.

Poultry Storage Holdings Heavy

The carry-over of frozen poultry in storage into the new storage season will set a record for the year. On June 1 storage holdings were 82,448,000 pounds, almost double last year's figure of 41,926,000 pounds. It appears that heavy culling of flocks due to high feed prices is partially responsible and that less than usual amount of poultry will go to market this fall.

More Eggs in East

Study the following figures and see how poultry business has been growing in the East. Figures show the number of cases of eggs received from various sections at four big markets — New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. They also show the per cent increase and decrease compared to a year ago.

Geographic Sections	Jan. to May, inc. 1937	1936	Per Cent change
New England	209,835	94,941	+121.02
Middle Atlantic (N. Y., N. J. and Pa.)	1,338,431	856,757	+ 56.22
South Atlantic	329,722	235,865	+ 39.79
East North Central	2,132,300	1,943,882	+ 9.69
West North Central	2,768,790	3,026,181	— 8.51
South Central	72,015	275,590	— 73.87
Mountain	221,415	228,443	— 3.08
Pacific	313,626	506,811	— 38.12
Miscellaneous	4,269	4,879	— 12.50
Total	7,390,403	7,173,349	+ 3.03

Cherries Ripening

As this is written, sour cherries are turning red very rapidly and there is a lull in buying. Growers started the season by making a bid to get five cents a pound. Committees were organized in all the counties and a regional committee set up in Western New York. Some of the growers got in a hurry and have been selling for four cents or better. Private information from processors is that they expect to buy a lot of cherries. They hope to get them for 4¼ cents. Last year top price was 3½ and for two years previously they were down lower than that. —*Skeff.*

Fight Milk Price Increase

Acting under orders from John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney-general of the state, John McGohey has started an investigation to determine whether the increase of one cent a quart in retail price of milk showed monopolistic practices. Action was result of complaint made by Milk Consumers' Protective League of New York City, who claim that the increase was by previous arrangement and is violation of the law.

Complaint from Milk Consumers' Protective League seems to indicate that without effort to examine justice of the case, certain groups of consumers intend to fight every increase in price of milk.

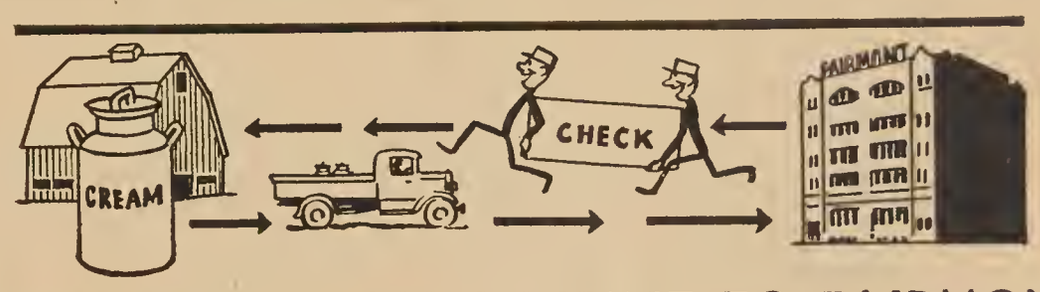
Results of Drink More Milk Month

The National Association of Chain Drug Stores, which has been sponsoring a Drink More Milk Month (see page 8, July 3 issue), reports an average increase of 50 per cent in milk sales by chain drug and variety stores cooperating in the campaign compared to sales a year ago. This Drink More Milk Month was promoted to help farmers keep milk in the more profitable price brackets during the peak production period.

Price Comparisons

Following prices are supplied by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. They are interesting not as indicating present prices, as they may be changed by the time you read this, but rather for the purpose of comparing this year with prices quoted a year ago:

	1936 July 1	1937 June 30
GRAINS		
No. 2 White Oats—bu.	$ .41½	$ .59
No. 2 Yellow Corn—bu.	.83½	1.39
FEEDS		
Coarse Spring Bran—ton	27.00	28.50
Flour Middlings—ton	33.00	42.00
41% Cottonseed Meal—ton	33.00	40.00
34% Linseed Meal—ton	34.00	32.00
White Hominy—ton	28.25	37.75
HAY		
Timothy Clover Mixed—ton	15.50	22.00
EGGS		
N. J. Fancy Large—doz.	.29¾- .32¼	.32 - .34¼
LIVE POULTRY		
Fowls, colored—lb.	.23	.20 - .21
Broilers, leghorns—lb.	.18- .20	.16 - .18
Broilers, heavy—lb.	.17- .27	.14 - .25½
FRUITS		
Apples (new crop)—bu.	1.00-1.25	1.25 -1.50
VEGETABLES		
Asparagus, EX. Fcy.—crates	1.50-2.00	1.25 -2.25
Beans, Snap (green)—bu.	.35- .75	.75 -1.25
Beets—bu.	.75- .85	.40 - .60
Cabbage, N.J.—1½ bu. hpr.	1.00-1.50	.50 - .75
Lettuce, Big Boston—Crates 24 hds.	.75- .90	.35 - .50
Radishes—bu.	.40- .75	.75 -1.00
Rhubarb—bunch	.01- .02	.01 - .01½
Spinach, N. J.—bu.	.40- .75	.25 - .65
Tomatoes—Climax	.75-1.25	.85 -1.15
Wh. Potatoes, N. C.—barrel	3.75-4.25	1.75 -2.00



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$325 Delivered anywhere in N. Y. S. $325

SIRE: Clover Height Golden Miller
DAM: H. O. I. May Constance

13 nearest dams average over 1045 lb. fat. Cutting down my herd and cannot afford to keep this bull.

R. PAUL CALHOUN,
Brookfield, New York.

Accredited — Negative

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FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
$125 Each

By proven sire, Sir Bess Olathe of Comyncroft 662135, bred for type and high test. 3rd prize 3 year old at Syracuse 1935. H.T. record dams. Born Oct. 1935, bred to freshen in midwinter to Piebe Homestead of York 48th.

GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

TWO YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULLS

ready for service. Dams heavy producers with records of six to eight hundred pounds of butterfat. Ten first calf heifers to freshen soon.
A few cows bred to Senior Herd Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.

L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Pine Grove Farms

Guernseys

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.

Visitors are always welcome.

Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"
Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYROSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.

FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.



Dairy barn and Guernsey herd of John Lawrence, South Salem, N. Y.

Barnyard Gossip

Vermont Ayrshire Club elected as president, Cornell A. Green of Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt. at the annual meeting and field day, held at the Rising & Nelson Slate Company Farm, Poultney, Vt. Elected vice-presidents were Morris Holden of Pittsford, R. K. Prescott of South Strafford.

It was decided to enlarge the directory to include a breeder from each county. Directors elected for 1937-38 representing their respective counties are: Addison County, Sanford H. Lane, Jr., Middlebury; Bennington County, John Laurie, West Rupert; Caledonia County, Clayton R. Hoffman, Lyndonville; Chittenden County, Dr. Paul K. French, Burlington; Franklin & Grand Isle Counties, Donald Dunsmore, Swanton; Lamoille County, L. P. Blaisdell, Jeffersonville; Orange County, David Holden, Randolph; Orleans County, A. A. Kittredge, Orleans; Rutland County, Wayne C. Hager, Wallingford; Washington County, C. M. Tucker, Waitsfield; Windham County, Warren Potter, Westminster; Windsor County, Frank G. Spaulding, Royalton.

* * *

Guernsey Fees Reduced — American Guernsey Cattle Club has announced a reduction in advanced registry fee from $10 per animal to $2 per animal where records are kept on all purebred Guernseys in the herd. The new fee is the same as for herd improvement testing and is aimed at encouraging Guernsey breeders to test all purebred cows in the herd.

Under the $2 fee plan, a cow can be omitted from test after having an official record or when over twelve years of age, when used as a nurse cow and having an official record, or if the registration certificate is surrendered for cancellation before the eleventh month of the record, or if a cow has lost the use of two or more quarters.

* * *

Will Boost Livestock. To promote the needs of the livestock industry in New York State, a tentative program has been drafted by the New York State Livestock Advisory Committee. Chairman R. D. Foley, whom many readers hear each Saturday over Station WESG, with a committee of three others, will meet with the dean of the college of agriculture and the director of extension to present the program and ask their cooperation in carrying it out. A very definite part of the program is the development of livestock markets, and an immediate objective is to include a livestock market at the Central New York Regional Market at Syracuse. The endorsement of grange, farm bureau and other organizations will be sought in support of the program.

* * *

Dairy Field Day. July 31 will be a big day for dairymen in Western New York. Occasion will be the first Western New York Dairy Field Day at Genesee County fair grounds, Batavia. In the speaking line, O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be the main attraction. There will be dairy sire judging by Future Farmers of America and 4-H club boys, games for children and a cow calling contest.

The feature of the day will be a dairy sire show and sale. There will be no auction, but every opportunity will be given to enable dairymen to make purchases at private sale. From 75 to 100 dairy sires will be on the fair grounds.

General chairman of the occasion is T. D. Richards of Perry; Harold Wilson of Caledonia, secretary; Norman Henning of Stafford, treasurer. Chairman of the dairy sire sales committee is Howard Payne of Clarence.

* * *

Ayrshire Sale. Ayrshire breeders will have a chance to buy good cows at the Cortland County fair grounds, Wednesday, August 4. On that day, Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club is having their third annual show and auction sale of 40 head. Lyle Arnold of Canandaigua, president of the club, selected the animals, mainly cows and bred heifers. Cows will be milked dry at 4 A. M. on the day of the sale.

The management of the sale is in the capable hands of Fred A. Emmick of Norwich, N. Y., assisted by a committee consisting of S. N. Stimson of Spencer, E. A. Weeks of Locke, Marion M. Cooper of Newark, and Lyle R. Arnold of Canandaigua.

* * *

Poultry Congress Committee Named

Interdepartmental committee to represent Government in arranging for Seventh World's Poultry Congress to be held in United States in summer of 1939 has organized and selected for its secretary W. D. Termohlen, Chief of Poultry Section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. His job will be to coordinate work of Federal Departments with activities of Poultry Industry Committee, which will share responsibilities for arrangements.

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If you want herd sire with size and production back of it, buy Bull Calf from my herd. Prices reasonable. Now offering two sons and two grandsons from dam producing 787 lbs. fat and 13,500 lbs. milk in 10 months on twice a day milking.

HAROLD TRIPP, *Owner.*
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

Bull Calf

BORN OCT. 19, 1936.

Good type, nicely marked. Davis record since last freshening, 8,719 lbs. milk, 279 lbs. fat. Member of proven cow family. Sire's two nearest dams, State and National record holders.

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A FORGE HILL GUERNSEY BULL CALF
BORN MARCH 1, 1937
Sired by that outstanding production bull "Royals Bell Buoy" and out of a dam with a record of 12,537 lbs. milk, 605 lbs. fat.
PEDIGREE AND PRICE ON REQUEST.
Accredited — Blood Tested.
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

GUERNSEY
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to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.

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Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

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We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.

We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.

Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.

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Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.

Buy your foundation stock now.
ACCREDITED — BLOODTESTED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

For Sale: **Registered Jerseys**
BOTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.
Hedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

Plato Brook Farm Owl-Interest ***Jerseys***
A.J.C.C. HERD IMPROVEMENT AVERAGE
9848 lbs. milk — 482.42 lbs. fat. We are offering a 9 months old son of a proven sire whose 22 daughters average 607 lbs. fat. Dams record 435 fat at 2 years of age. Accredited and approved Bangs Free Herd No. 146.
CARL W. MILLER Arcade, N. Y.

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AYRSHIRE CATTLE
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BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.
Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***



Purebred
Angus and Guernsey
Service Bulls
A few young work horses.
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Aberdeen Angus Heifers
FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE. A FOUNDATION GROUP.
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FIVE BULLS, POLLED AND HORNED.
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Dual Purpose
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Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call on
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STREAMSIDE OLGA NO. 1791550
Born Aug. 1, '33. Now giving 45 lbs. daily with 2nd calf. Sire, Royal Dairyman No. 1525650, who is out of Brookside Hester No. 1061561, record 17984.5 lbs. milk and 627.2 fat, who is maternal sister to Butter Girl, 20325.8 milk. Also a few females, all ages. Herd clean T.B and Bang. If interested come or write.
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Farm — 15 miles south of Wellsburg, N. Y.

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NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
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Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.
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60 Belgian and Percheron Horses
Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.
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IDEAL FOR FARM WORK.
We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old
PUREBRED STALLION
Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.
MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N.Y.

Coming Events

July 19-22	International Baby Chick Convention. Baltimore, Md.
July 21	State Field Day. Ponnsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association. State College, Pa.
July 27-30	Farm and Home Week. Amherst, Mass.
July 27-31	Farm and Home Week. Storrs, Conn.
July 31	Western New York Dairy Field Day. Genesee County Fair grounds. Batavia, N. Y.
Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale and Show. Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 5	New England Ayrshire Club Field Day. Lippitt Farm. Hope, R. I.
Aug. 7	Annual picnic, New Eng. Brown Swiss Breeders' Assn. Elmwood Valley Farm, Uxbridge, Mass.
Aug. 14	New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer meeting Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Venice Center, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer Field Day, New England States Holstein-Friesian Assn. Univ. of Vt. farm. Burlington, Vt.
Aug. 14-17	10th Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School. Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. Connecticut State College. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 19	Empire State Potato Club 8th Annual Field Day. Bruce Cottrell Farm. Homer, N. Y.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Aug. 27-Sept. 11	Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Sheep

Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.

300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York

Manice & Wing **Heaton Manice, Mgr.**

Registered DORSET and SHROPSHIRE RAMS **$20 EACH**
Shipped on approval.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

DUTCH HILL... Shropshires
Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.
DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

FOR SALE Dorset Sheep
A Few Good Rams for Sale.
ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK
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AT FARMERS' PRICES.
SERVICE BOARS, BRED SOWS FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.
SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
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KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $8.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

PROLIFIC, EASY FEEDING, QUICK GROWING
O. I. C.'s
Best of breeding. Pure bred pigs $10.00 each, either sex; unrelated pairs $20.00.
Registered in buyer's name free of charge.
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New Zealand Whites for pleasure and profit. I have does that produce litters that weigh 22 lbs. to 25 lbs. at eight weeks of age, on one feeding per day. I am offering 150 youngsters 8 to 12 weeks of age at $1.50 each. Older stock and breeding does, a matter of correspondence. Order with perfect confidence from this ad. Any adjustments will be made to buyers' satisfaction.
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Honey Special:
60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
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Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
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Redrock Pullets
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Hartwick Quality S. C. W. . . LEGHORNS . .
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PULLETS & BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
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Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
State Official Blood-Tested
Write for Prices
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Increase EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.
REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
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PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your order early.
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Real production poultry — write us your needs.
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LEGHORNS
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Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
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Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.
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U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.
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SOLVES THE WORM PROBLEM

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S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Situation Changes

By J. C. HUTTAR

I AM SURE that one would have to go back into many years of history to get a parallel to this year with respect to the wholesale marketing of eggs. I have never seen or heard of one quite so unusual and I have talked to many of the old timers here in the market who make the same statement. Beginning with January we had spring production. Prices startcd at the normal winter level in January and before it could get itself into adjustment the government had to buy two or three million dollars worth of eggs because there was no where else to put them. This lasted pretty well through February. Then when prices had gotten pretty well down we found that Easter and the Jewish Passover came about a month early so that for a very short time we would not have enough eggs to take care of the heavy consumption around these holidays. Prices had again worked up a little bit and production continued very heavy. Retail prices stayed high after Easter and consumption of eggs was very low. The result was a very heavy storing of eggs until on June 1st there was a surplus of about two and one half million cases over last year in the storage warehouses of the country. This had made the whole picture seem very sick. During June, however, the continued high feed prices and low egg prices probably showed their effects on poultry flocks and production dropped considerably. This is still continuing and the whole egg picture looks a lot brighter than it did five or six weeks ago.

Storage holdings are still much heavier than a year ago but if production continues to drop there is no question but what many of these will have to be used before the summer is over.

Consumption of eggs is a little better now and should hold up at least as well as last year for the balance of the summer and fall.

It seems to me that those of you who have been able to weather the unfavorable production conditions up to now have got something a little brighter to look forward to in the fall.

Be Very Sparing with the Use of Water

A little less than a year ago I wrote of an experience that I had in trying to market some eggs that had been soaked in water. Those of you that read that account will remember that the eggs were gathered in wire pails and immediately set into a milk cooler. The result was a complete contamination of all the eggs and a rather quick rotting after they had gotten to market. We have just had a little duplication of that same thing so let me warn you again to be very sparing with water. It is important to have eggs look clean if they are to bring the best market price. The cleaning, however, should be done with a knife, a piece of steel wool, and possibly a damp cloth and some kind of soap. Under no circumstances should they be soaked in water to loosen the dirt. I would not even advise holding eggs in running water that is perfectly clean. There is bound to be some dirt and germs on the shells of the eggs and any water which surrounds them will spread these germs throughout the eggs and help them get on the inside. This won't be noticed immediately but if the eggs are subjected to room temperature for 24 or 36 hours rotting will begin.

In order to keep up the quality of eggs it is well to spread them out for cooling but this should be done on a wire rack and the only moisture that should be present should be underneath the rack or possibly in the air that passes over the eggs but on water should come in direct contact with the shells.

Professor Botsford of the Poultry Department of Cornell University just came back from a visit in Delaware where he had seen a number of good up-to-date poultry farms. He said that he had seen several instances where spring houses and other forms of running water had been used to help cool the eggs but usually a fan carried the moist air from the spring or other water supply across the eggs. This seems to have no harmful effect.

I am going to try to get some more complete information about these and possibly get some pictures which I can show you in a later issue.

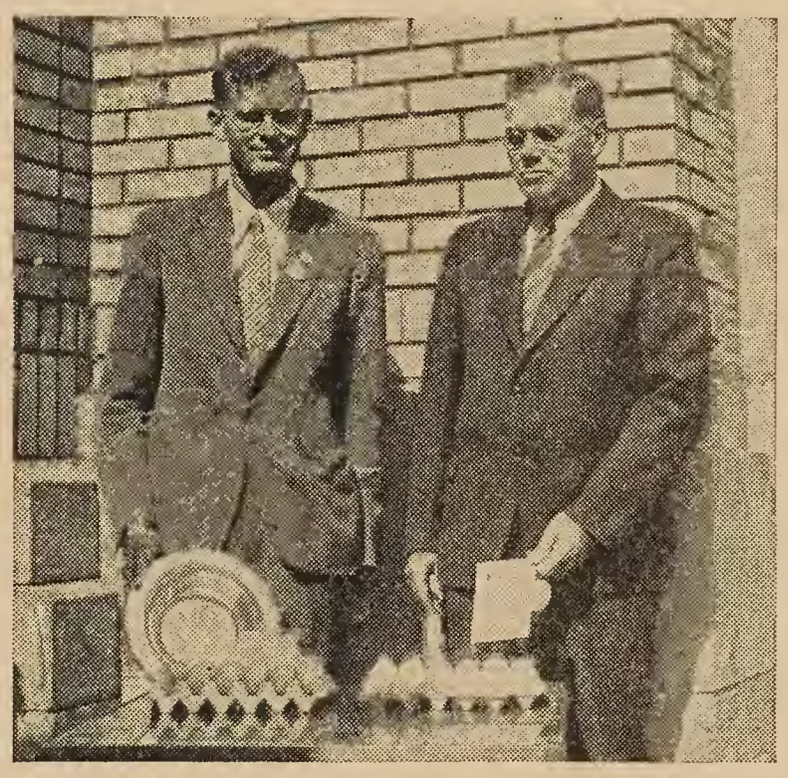
So let me say again to beware of water coming in direect contact with eggs except where it is absolutely necessary.

* * *

World's Poultry Congress

As a member of the Poultry Industry Committee of the World's Poultry Congress which is to be held in this country in 1939 I am getting a lot of information on this subject. This is the first time that this important poultry event is being held in the United States. This is the seventh of these Congress which have become regular affairs and are held once every three years under the auspices of the World's Poultry Science Association. A number of the leading cities of the United States are bidding for the Congress. Wherever it goes it is bound to be a boost to the poultry industry of that section and, of course, of the United States as a whole. In the East here we have at least two strong contenders and they are Philadelphia and Syracuse. The state of New York is offering the Fair Ground at Syracuse for this important poultry event.

It is still a long way off but here is a real show which was held in Berlin last year that we have to look forward to in 1939.



Webster Kinne (left) of Seneca Falls, New York, and Robert Woods of Baldwinsville, New York, winners in the egg show at New York State Fair last fall. Judges in this section are: G. O. Hall and E. Y. Smith of the State College of Agriculture for poultry, and Frank Jones and Warren Trask of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for eggs. The superintendent of the production show is L. M. Hurd, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Entries close August 10.

For Better Organized Poultry Industry

Recently at New York City steps were taken to form a National Poultry Producers' Federation. A conference was called by John Weed, Vineland, N. J., Master Farmer and president of the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors, made up of 32 cooperative groups. At the conference, International Baby Chick Association was represented by O. M. Kile; Pacific Egg Producers by A. G. Shackelton; American Poultry Association by Paul Ives; and the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council by Herbert Copeland.

Recent comments relative to the unorganized condition of the poultry industry have been frequent. Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council has made important strides in the Northeast and this step toward the new organization should do much to enable poultrymen to present their problems in an effective way.

Goat Breeders Elect

The New York State Goat Breeders' Association chose July 4 for its annual meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station. There were neither goats on hand, nor fireworks, but a picnic lunch was staged and a good time was enjoyed by all. Theron Case of Spencerport was elected president; C. M. Taylor of Jamestown, vice-president; Miss Lois Hoyle of Jamestown, secretary, and Mrs. Henry Coit of Derby, treasurer.

Dr. A. C. Dahlberg discussed breeding and conducted an open forum. Dr. J. C. Marquart said there are about five million dairy goats in the country, with milk selling at about 35 cents per quart. Through many upstate sections it is apparent that goat-raising is being tried on numerous farms. I notice in several communities where previously there was a single goatkeeper there now are several. —*Skeff.*

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y., has published a booklet, "Electrical Equipment for Farms and Rural Homes." It describes uses to which electricity can be put and is well illustrated with pictures showing actual installation. You can get it from your nearest General Electric office or direct from Schenectady.

* * *

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has recently announced prize winners in the national essay contest on the advantages of rubber tires on farm implements. First prize, a check for $1,000, went to William R. Brown, R. D. 4, Schenectady, N. Y. Other winners in *American Agriculturist* territory were A. Raymond Ware, R. D. 2, Freeport, Maine, and Sheldon Jones, Gillette Road, Spencerport, N. Y.

* * *

Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is conducting another 4-H rural electrification contest. Entrants will describe a completely electrified farm or give plans for electrifying a farm and also will write a story of 1,000 words or less on the advantages of electricity on a farm.

National prizes are three scholarships of $400, $300 and $200. Also there will be ten sectional prizes of a week's trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago and prizes of $50 in merchandise for all state winners.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

I Learn About Lice

By L. E. WEAVER

ONCE in a while some practical poultryman comes along with a brand new slant on some old practice or theory that sounds so sensible that you just about have to believe he is right even though there are no experimental facts to back him up. Such was my experience recently.



L. E. Weaver

A poultryman from Long Island was visiting at our farm and we were in the laying house. He said that he thought that lice were more abundant and therefore more of a problem on the Island than upstate. He used to live upstate. He had a theory to explain this situation. Lice, according to Mr. X, are more active in damp weather than in dry times. They multiply more rapidly. They work out among the feathers when the air is moist. They stay close to the birds' bodies when the air is dry. The nearby ocean keeps the Long Island air more moist than inland air, a more favorable condition for lice, according to Mr. X.

In further support of his theory, Mr. X stated that the common practice of delousing the hens by painting the top of the roosts thinly with nicotine sulfate is very effective in dry weather, but that in damp times it is not so effective. While we talked Mr. X picked up one of our yearling Leghorn hens. He said, "You have been having a great deal of rainy weather lately, just ideal for a heavy increase of lice on the hens." And as he talked he pulled back the feathers along the sides and below the vent of the hen. There they were — body lice in swarms. Embarrassing for me, but how much worse for the hens! I thought to myself, "No wonder production has been slipping this week. We must get busy."

So now we are running all the hens through the catching coop, pen by pen, for two purposes. We are giving them the second thorough culling, and each bird that is to be retained gets a treatment of blue ointment and vaseline.

Several Good Treatments

Instead of this treatment we might have used nicotine sulfate. That is quicker and easier and very effective. Ordinarily we would have used that method, but this time we didn't have on hand any Black-Leaf-40 or other brand of nicotine sulfate, and we did have some blue ointment and vaseline left over from the past. Another fact had a bearing on the situation. When we gas the lice by painting the roosts we get the live lice but we don't kill the hundreds of eggs that are attached most tenaciously in clusters to the feathers below the vent. In about 6 or 8 days these would have hatched and a second gassing would have been necessary. Since we wanted to handle each hen anyway in order to locate the culls it was but little extra trouble to rub a small quantity of the salve into the feathers just beneath the vent. There it will remain for a considerable time and if it doesn't kill the eggs it will get the young lice as they emerge.

Still another material that we could have used, since we were handling each hen, is sodium fluoride. It is a white powder and costs very little. It can be dusted into the feathers or dissolved in water and used for dipping the hens. In either case it does a good job of ridding the hens of body lice.

Red Mites are Worse

I still find plenty of people to whom every crawling insect about the poultry premises is a louse. I would not have a clear conscience therefore if I failed here to point out once more that lice and mites are about as different as house flies and bed bugs. Lice can annoy the hens a great deal. In large numbers they may be so much of an annoyance that they cause her to lose weight, or may even cause her death. But lice do not bite the hen or suck her blood. They live on feathers and dead scales of the skin. Mites on the contrary, like bed bugs, bite and suck the blood. In hot weather mites multiply very rapidly. In a short time they can do enormous damage to a flock of laying hens. In addition to forcing the hens to stop laying they are now suspected of carrying disease from the sick to the healthy hens.

Paint the Roosts to Destroy the Mites

When we built our roosting frames about a year ago we painted them all over with carbolineum. It is penetrating and lasting. I have frequently examined the underside of the roosts and particularly where they rest on the supporting cross-pieces. These are the places where the mites usually congregate in the daytime. They seldom remain on the hens after daybreak. To date I have found none on our roosts. It is commonly advised that one use kerosene or old crank-case oil or a mixture of the two on the roosts to control red mites. It is true that any of these, or other similar material will kill the mites. The reason I prefer carbolineum to such materials is that one good application is usually good for a year or more. Applications of the less lasting materials must be repeated several times each season. Black-Leaf-40 will kill mites. Compared with other mite-destroyers it is too costly to be used as such. However, if you are using it on the roosts to kill body lice, you may find that it also controls the mites.

Hens that fail to respond to good feeding and management during the summer should be disposed of promptly. Non-layers of all ages should be culled out of the flock until September 1.

"Remember, girls, no more 'sit-downs' unless there's an egg to show for it!"



YEP, LAMENESS ALL GONE!

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Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D.

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Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
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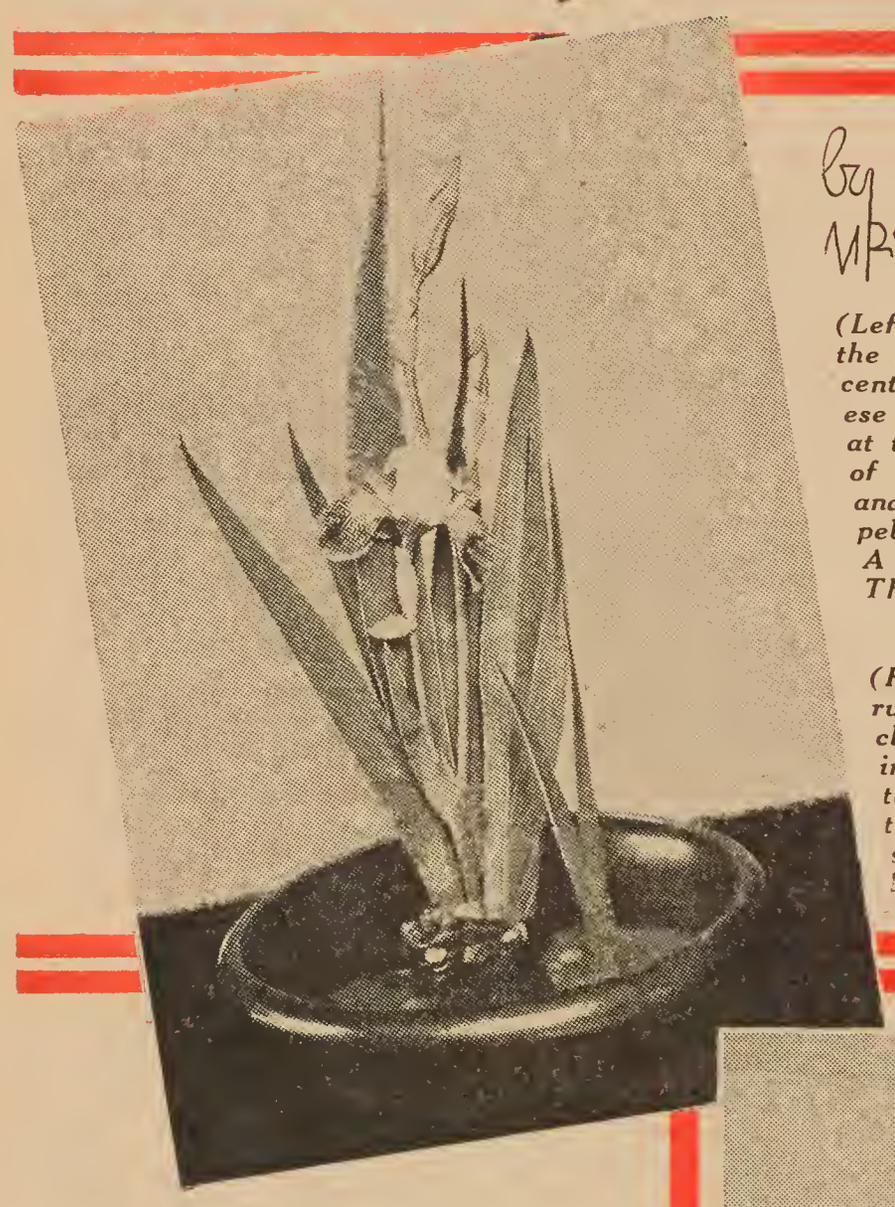
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Flower Pictures

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



(Left) — Yellow iris tipped with claret on the falls and a fan of iris leaves formed the center of this arrangement "after the Japanese manner." A smaller section of the leaves at the side repeats the main theme. Strips of lead were wound around flower stems and leaves to hold them in position; flat pebbles and shells masked the lead strips. A flat bronze bowl was the container. The Japanese emphasize line rather than color in an arrangement.

(Right) — Double Iceland poppies in a ruby glass bowl won first place in the class calling for flowers and container in tints and tones of one color. The teakwood base gave height needed with the container to balance flowers of this size and shape. Note the interesting line effect produced by leaves and buds.





ARRANGING flowers is nothing more nor less than picture making. Instead of paints and canvas, you use flowers and plant materials and a container, whether it be glass, metal or pottery.

The background for the flower picture is just as important as for the painted one. Plain walls set off flowers to much better advantage than does a figured background. This plain space may be wall paper or a wall hanging, panelled woodwork, or a tray. A mirror makes an attractive background but if it is used the back of the bouquet must be arranged for reflection.

The container is the foundation of the arrangement, and should harmonize with the flowers in it. Generally speaking, a round bowl should be used for round flowers such as roses or poppies. The texture of the container also should suit the flowers used. Glass or smooth-textured containers naturally go with roses and other fine exotic flowers, while sturdy pottery or metal containers naturally come to mind when we want to arrange marigolds, calendulas, zinnias or other flowers of coarser texture and bolder design.

The container should not appear crowded nor should flowers flop about loosely in it. It is quite a trick to achieve this effect, but half-inch strips of plumber's lead can work wonders in holding flowers in place so that they appear to rise securely from the center of the container. In the case of a shallow bowl the lead may be wound around the base of a stem or stems and hold them in position, then cover the lead with layers of flat pebbles or shells.

Containers do not need to be expensive as long as their lines are attractive. Often very satisfactory ones can be bought at the five-and-ten or they may simply be ginger jars, marmalade containers, olive oil bottles, old pitchers and all sorts of pottery shapes. The safest colors, those which blend with the greatest number of flowers, are the natural or neutral ones, and dull green. Holders should be weighty enough to support a heavy-headed flower without forcing it into an unnatural, stiff position. The market is full of holders and one can never have too many. I like the one with a heavy base and upright pins on which flower stems can be stuck in any desired position. Another has heavy raised wires crisscrossed so as to hold a flower slanting or upright, as desired.

The first lesson in arrangement is simplicity, for in simplicity is true aristocracy. It is always a sore temptation to put in more than is needed, but a truly artistic product requires restraint. Some simple rules are:

1 — Observe nature closely and see how flowers grow. Use flowers in as natural condition as possible with natural foliage. It is good to use buds, pods and tendrils in addition to flowers.

2 — Avoid exact symmetry, but have each side of equal weight.

3 — Line and design are of prime importance—more than color. Let one kind of flower and one color stand out.

4 — Where all lines come together, make an accent of some kind such as a bright-hued flower or a fine leaf.

5 — Consider whether the flowers are to be used in daylight or under electricity; the blues and violet tones tend to be insignificant, except in strong daylight, while red, yellow, orange and pink are best under artificial light.

6 — Keep the light flowers at top of arrangements.

7 — A rough rule is to have the highest point of the bouquet one and a half times the height of the container; there can be many variations to this rule, however.

8 — Do not have one flower directly over another or on a level; also an odd number of leaves is better than an even one.

9 — Do not crowd. Large flowers need space.

10 — Flowers of strong design should never be massed. Flowers which naturally grow in masses and whose great attraction (*Turn to opposite page*)

An old bottle of brown glass was filled with feathery branches of the Hugonis rose, with yellow and brown pansies forming the color accent at their base. A hand-woven scarf with yellow and brown border was used underneath with a small basket of bright shells at the side to complete the picture. This arrangement was awarded the tricolor by the judges as being the most outstanding, not only in its class but in the entire flower show. Note the simplicity of line, each flower being easily visible and no stem or branch crisscrossing another. This picture makes it evident that judges like an arrangement which would photograph well. Also there is no definite line of division between container and contained, this being achieved by dropping some of the flowers and branches over the mouth of the bottle.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON THIS PAGE SHOW SOME OF PRIZE-WINNING FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS IN THE RECENT ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW OF THE RIVERHEAD (LONG ISLAND) GARDEN CLUB.



These Are Easy *to* MAKE

NEVER has a summer season provided more attractive materials which at the same time are practical. This is a combination to be reckoned with in choosing a wardrobe.

Organdie, organza, beautiful dotted swiss, lawn, dimity, mousseline, chiffon, net and the artificial silks in sheer weight give a wide range of choice.

There is a lot of candystripe seen in all materials, also the most delicate of floral patterns and dots of all shapes and sizes. The animal, landscape, and nautical designs are confined pretty well to sportswear.

Skirts are more and more gored, getting wider and wider at the bottom. Keep the waist and hipline snug and a broad effect at the shoulder. Summer dresses are particularly fascinating with soft and knotted satin sashes.

Hats are either twisted or braided turbans or are wide brimmed. Set the hat far back on the head and, if you like, use straps for a crown or no crown at all, just a fitted band.

Sheer Frock Pattern No. 2723 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 39-inch contrasting material for full-length dress.

The easy-to-sew hat pattern No. 2541 includes all the models illustrated and is made in one size only. The pattern envelope gives material requirements.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of the new Summer Fashion Catalog.



"Did you call me, dear?"—JUDGE.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Move Plants While They Rest

THE other day a nurseryman told me that the whole business of plant selling has changed in one respect particularly. Once nurserymen thought they could sell flowers only in the dormant stage, but now people come to buy plants in blossom. Furthermore, he said, they seem to make the plants live.

I do the same thing when I want to make sure of working out a color scheme but I know very well that in many cases I have to work all the harder to keep the plant alive. It simplifies matters if I drift with the tide and move the plants during their natural resting period, especially if they happen to be plants which do not take kindly to moving.

Poppies I should certainly put in this class, so I try to transplant them during August. Because of their long tap roots they are particularly difficult subjects to move, but if taken at their resting period, which comes after blooming, they do not mind it at all. Nurserymen even cut their roots into 2 inch lengths and get a plant from each piece. This I have never attempted, but move the whole root with as much soil as it will hold. The same nurseryman told me that in moving poppies around his grounds, the broken roots which were left in the ground kept coming up year after year.

The different varieties of iris also have their dormant period in midsummer after blooming has finished. When the late summer and fall rains start they put out a new root system and it is best not to disturb them then. The best iris bloom is obtained from a single fleshy root which has a wealth of rootlets underneath. In transplanting, cut the leaves back to a fan about 6" to 8" tall, spread rootlets out naturally and plant, with soil covering the main root thinly. In the case of the Siberian and Japanese iris which have fibrous roots rather than rhizomes, clumps can be divided with a sharp knife or garden spade into smaller clumps of the size desired.

Madonna lilies belong on this list for summer moving. They do not need to be moved often but if they are obviously too crowded, the time to move them is when the stalks have died and before the new rosette of leaves appears in late August. If you have plenty of patience and want to increase your stock, the loose scales on the outside of the bulbs may be planted about 2 inches deep to form little new bulblets which will bloom in 2 or 3 years.

As soon as the tops of daffodils and tulips are completely dead, the bulbs may be lifted. It is not absolutely necessary to move daffodils unless they are crowded, but tulips should not stay in one position longer than 3 years.

Lately we hear much about planting bulbs in late August or early September in order to get the best bloom the following spring. As a matter of fact the earth is often the best storage place we have, as most garages or cellars are apt to be too humid and hot or too dry. If tulips are being lifted they should be kept in well ventilated boxes or baskets in a cool dry place until October, for they have a naughty way of sprouting if the weather happens to be unseasonably warm. Daffodils seem to know better about when to come up, and the earlier planting starts them into winter with a good root system.

Flower Pictures

(*Continued from opposite page*)

is color should be massed — violets, pansies, sweet peas, nasturtiums, etc.

11 — Avoid tall vases and long stemmed flowers if they are placed above the eye level. Place them below the eye level and avoid the appearance of top-heaviness.

12 — Use singly or in threes, flowers which are known for form, as the orchid, lily and iris.

13 — A single spray, or three sprays loosely arranged, are attractive where line is important — in golden rod, for instance.

14 — Flowers and container should blend; the dividing line should not be too obvious. Drooping leaves, flowers, or branches help to tie container and flowers together.

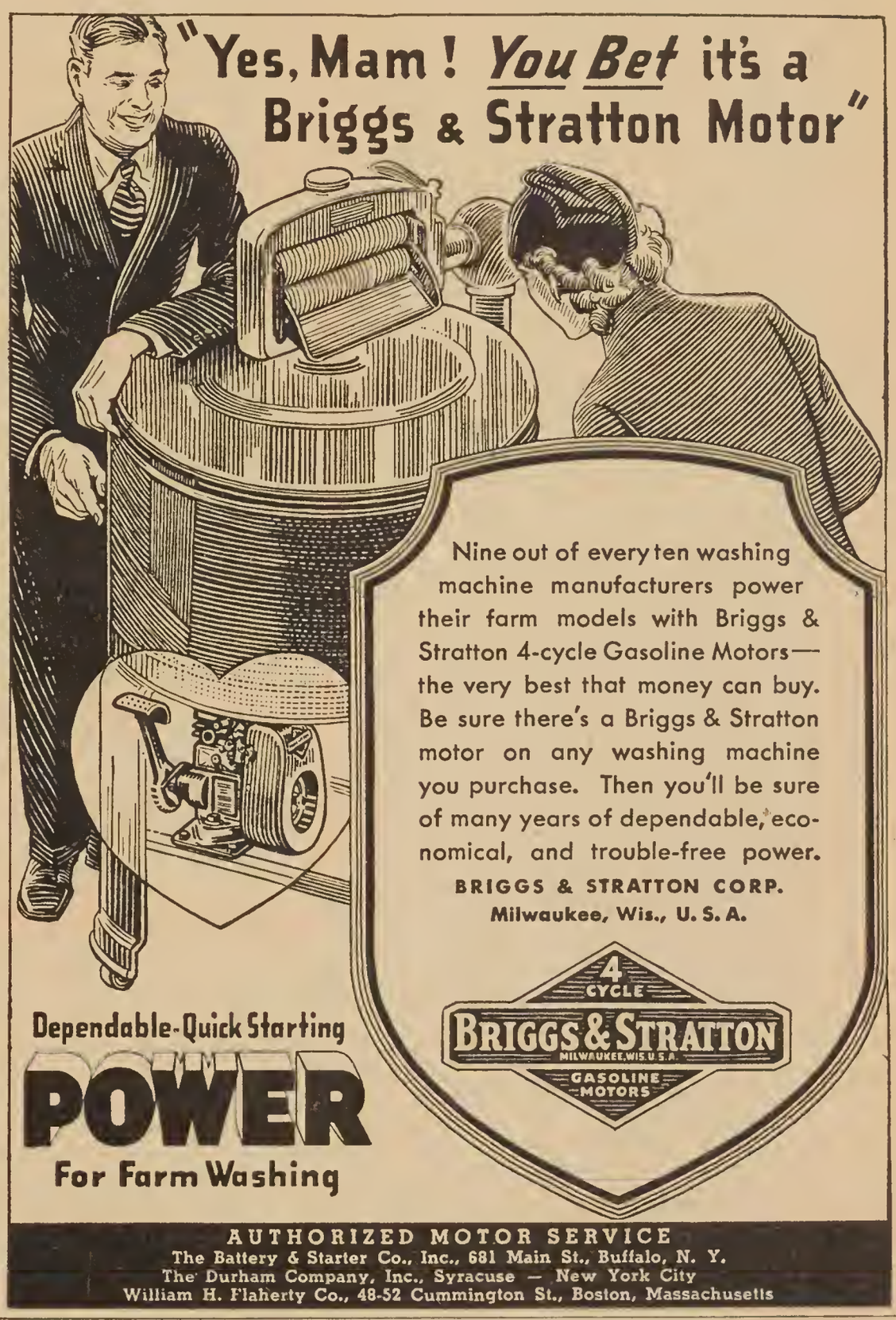
AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

MOST women have favorite pickle recipes which they use for special guests or special occasions. To my mind, pickled cherries belong on that list. They are particularly good to serve with cold meats.

Pickled Cherries

Pit large sour cherries, cover them with vinegar and water in equal proportions. Let stand overnight. Drain. Measure fruit and make an equal measure of sugar. Pack cherries and sugar in alternate layers in a stone jar, beginning with a layer of cherries. Allow the fruit to stand until the sugar is dissolved, stirring carefully every day. Cover the jar with a plate and a dustproof cover. Sealing is not necessary. Other cherries may be added the second or third day with an equal measure of sugar after they have stood overnight in the original vinegar solution. Any vinegar left over may be heated and sealed for use in other pickles or mincemeat.

An excellent way to keep Aunt Janet's recipes is to buy a cardboard file box for 3 inch by 5 inch file cards and paste a recipe on each card. Then classify them into as many divisions as you wish.



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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

What Makes You TIRED?

By MABEL HEBEL

EVERYBODY gets tired and cranky once in a while, except a few lucky individuals who don't seem to know what the word "tired" means. Of course a certain amount of tiredness is a grand thing, for it helps to produce sound sleep; but there's a kind of chronic fatigue that goes beyond the bounds of normal tiredness and spoils life not only for the person who is the victim of it, but for everyone who has to live with her or him.

Overwork, though one of the big causes of fatigue, is by no means the only one. Strangely enough, people who haven't enough to keep them busy get just as tired as those who have too much to do. Some time ago, special studies of the whys and wherefores of fatigue were made under the direction of Miss Ella Cushman of the New York State College of Home Economics. Various home bureau groups took up the problem, and the women found that the things which made them tired—besides overwork—were: Worry, a feel-



Get enough sleep in a well ventilated room.

ing of pressure or confusion, loss of sleep, poor light, poor ventilation, uncomfortable clothing, lack of sufficient fresh air and exercise, bad posture, wrong use of muscles, poor management of time, dislike of certain work, foot troubles, and overweight. Emotional strain, boredom, and a feeling of not being equal to things might be added to this list.

A curious thing about a severe case of fatigue, according to Dr. H. M. Johnson, author of "The Real Meaning of Fatigue," is that it has the same bad effects on the body, mind, and emotions as has strong drink. Don't you sometimes get so tired that your eyes blur and you almost see double? Aren't there days when your fingers seem all thumbs, and you break dishes? Days when you are too tired to "talk straight"?

Like the drunken person, the overtired one frequently feels that some one thing is vitally important and gets a fixation about it. As an example of this, the specialists point to the person who keeps on working because she is too tired to stop, as in the case of a woman who feels she has got to finish her ironing in one day, even if it kills her.

It isn't surprising that the effects of drunkenness and fatigue are similar, for it is said that fatigue forms certain poisons in the body which, when chemically analyzed, are found to be *alcohol*. Ordinarily, these poisons are burned up by the oxygen in our lungs, but when manufactured too fast they accumulate in the body and do all sorts of damage.

To Prevent Fatigue

That "tired feeling" can be conquered. Here are several suggestions, some of which come from Miss Cushman:



Arrange kitchen equipment so as to save steps.

1. Don't plan too much work for one day. There's always another day coming.

2. Do the necessary things and the hard things *first*. The feeling of having something difficult or disagreeable ahead is just as tiring as actually doing the job.

3. Rest for a while every day. Even a cat's nap every day will add years to your life, keep you looking young, make you easier to live with — and make you work more efficiently, so that time isn't really lost.

4. Have rooms properly lighted to prevent eye-strain, one of the biggest causes of fatigue.

5. Have all working surfaces—ironing board, washtubs, sink, etc.,—the proper height, as stooping over them is very tiring for back and shoulders.

6. Use a comfortable stool for sitting while doing certain jobs, such as ironing, paring vegetables, talking over the telephone.

7. Arrange kitchen equipment so as to save steps. Pans, mixing bowls, etc., should be right at hand when needed. It takes less out of you when you want to stir up a cake if you don't have to spend ten minutes groping in a dark cupboard for utensils.

8. If you can afford it, buy some labor-saving equipment. Modern stoves, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, plumbing, and electric lights — these are the great emancipators of women.

9. Wear sensible shoes for work. Many women use their worn-out dress shoes for work, which puts a strain on back and leg muscles. In a questionnaire filled out by 150 women, half of them blamed their tiredness on their feet.

10. Wear loose clothing so that air can get to the skin of the body.

11. If your fatigue comes from weakness, try to strengthen your body by exercise, and strive for good posture.

12. Practice deep breathing in order to give your body more oxygen to help it get rid of fatigue poisons. Air in rooms should be changed frequently.

13. When lifting heavy loads, use the powerful thigh muscles instead of back and arm muscles; that is, bend the knees and keep the back straight when stooping to pick up a heavy article.

14. Get enough sleep in a well-ventilated room.

15. Take time off for fun with your family and friends. At least once a year, try to get away for a vacation. A change does wonders for everyone.

16. Avoid worry and emotional strain.

If you heed all these suggestions, and



Get away for a vacation.

still have that tired feeling, see your doctor, as fatigue symptoms may result from sluggish intestines, anemia, indigestion, overweight, underweight, and other ills.



"He's too big! I just want them for my fish bowl."

When Peas Are Plentiful

By "H. R."

Scalloped Peas

Place 3 cups shelled peas in well greased casserole. Add 1 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and 1 small chopped onion to 1½ cups thin cream. Pour over peas, cover generously with buttered bread crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

Peas in Baskets

Place 2 cups tender young peas in a saucepan with 2/3 cup butter. Stir over *moderate* heat until peas are tender (about 15 minutes). Cut large cubes from day old bread, hollow out centers to form little baskets. Toast to a golden brown in hot oven, fill with the peas and serve. Very pretty as a border for a roast.

Best-of-all Pea Soup

For 1 serving, saute 3 tablespoons tender peas in 2 tablespoons butter for 15 minutes. Add 1 cup hot milk, salt and pepper to taste. Let simmer 5 minutes, serve piping hot with a light sprinkling of paprika over top.

Pea Medley

In a saucepan, put 1 pint peas, 1 cup diced carrot with sufficient boiling salted water to cover. Cook until tender, add 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 2½ cups rich milk, salt and pepper. Serve with mashed potatoes. Especially attractive served in a ring of the potatoes.

French Peas

Chop very coarsely 1 large head lettuce, add 3 cups peas and cook until tender, in as little salted water as possible. To mixture add 1 cup cream, salt and pepper to season well. Serve very hot on buttered toast. Extends a small quantity of peas to serve 6 people very generously.

Pea Chowder

Cut one-half pound salt pork into dice, place in saucepan and fry until golden brown. Add 4 cups peas, 1 cup diced potatoes, 1 minced onion. Cover with boiling water and cook 45 minutes. Add 2 cups hot milk, salt and pepper to taste. Harder peas can be used in this recipe. Serve with toasted crackers.

Peas en Croquettes

To 2 cups mashed potatoes, add 1 cup cooked peas. Season with salt, pepper and 3 tablespoons grated cheese. Form into croquettes and fry to golden brown in bacon fat. Serve with plenty of catsup. A good way to use leftovers.

Peas and Potato Volcano

Cook equal parts potatoes and peas (the hard, mature peas are excellent) until tender. Drain and mash, adding hot milk, salt and pepper as for mashed potatoes. Serve heaped high in serving dish with melted butter running down sides of "volcano."



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JULY 19
12:30—"Why the Local Dairy Breed Club?" E. H. Hanson.
12:45—"The Central Rural School — A Community Institution." Robert M. MacNaught.

TUESDAY, JULY 20
12:35—"How Am I Doing?" S. H. Fogg.
12:45—"Thirst Aid." Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, JULY 22
12:35—"The Lazy Hen." W. S. Mason.
12:45—"Man-made Stone." (To be announced).

FRIDAY, JULY 23
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why." H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Eileen Androus.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 24
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship H. H. Tozier, Jr.
12:45—"Growing Cows on Clay Soil." Dr. L. L. Parker.

MONDAY, JULY 26
12:35—"Potato Field Days Are Coming." Dr. A. J. Pratt.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review." Fred Crumb.

TUESDAY, JULY 27
12:35—"Where the Apple Business Is Headed." E. G. Brougham.
12:45—"1095 Times a Year." Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk). K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, JULY 29
12:35—"How Has Your Pasture Stood the Summer?" Ray Bender.
12:45—(To be announced).

FRIDAY, JULY 30
12:35—"Your State Department at Work." Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner). Eileen Androus.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JULY 31
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship). Prof. W. J. Wright.
12:45—(To be announced).



Interesting FOLKS

THE JONES FAMILY

The combined age of the seven brothers and sisters in this family is 492 years. In the top row are: Matthew, 61; Minnie, 73; Edward, 69. In the bottom row are: Jennie, 66; Hattie, 77; Alice, 71; Elizabeth, 75. Another brother, also living but not present when the picture was taken, is William Jones of Waterville, 79, making the combined ages of eight brothers and sisters 571 years. All but one have lived all their lives within 10 miles of each other in Madison County, New York.

The father of the family came from Wales when he was 20 years old and the mother when she was 11. It took nine weeks to come in a sailing vessel.



A WINNER

Left — Ruth White of East Ryegate, Vt. Ruth, a junior in home economics at the University of Vermont, is the winner of the Russell-Miller scholarship. Awarded each year by the state 4-H club leader, the scholarship provides $90 to be used in study of home economics. Miss White was a 4-H club member in Caledonia County for six years and served as club leader for one year.

BETTER GRAPES FOR CONSUMERS

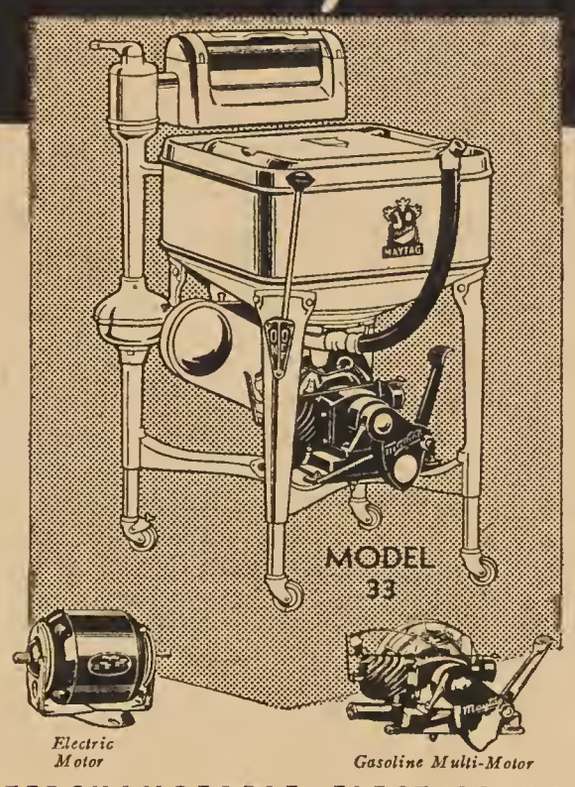
Fred Gladwyn, in charge of the vineyard laboratory at Fredonia, a branch of the Geneva Experiment Station. Says Mr. Gladwyn, "Production problems as far as grapes are concerned have been fairly well solved but we have a long way to go on marketing table grapes." Mr. Gladwyn has been experimenting with new packages and believe that the right variety, probably Sheridan, plus speedy delivery to grocers by truck, may be the answer. Consumers will eat grapes if they can get them in good shape.

Little fault has been found with the quality of Concord, but bunches shatter badly when shipped and as a result it has come to be considered as a one purpose grape, to be used for grape juice Sheridan, which many growers have been setting, is attractive in appearance, stands shipping and has a fine flavor. Tests will be made this fall to see how satisfactory Sheridan will be as a grape for juice.



NEWS FOR FARM WOMEN

A New Improved MAYTAG WASHER



Electric Motor — Gasoline Multi-Motor

• Always, Maytag has been the leader in farm washers, and here is greater value than ever—a washer with the famous, square, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub and many other distinctive Maytag features, plus the newest developments of the great Maytag factory.

INTERCHANGEABLE ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE POWER

The new Model 32 is powered with an electric motor. The new Model 33 is powered by the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor, interchangeable with electric motor by removing only four bolts.

VERY EASY TERMS

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THE MAYTAG COMPANY • MANUFACTURERS • FOUNDED 1893 • NEWTON, IOWA

Coming to PHILADELPHIA, PA.?
Room with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
(Formerly Hotel Pennsylvania)
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

IF YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT YOUR POLICY IS TO RUN OUT SOON, RENEW IT RIGHT AWAY WITH AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AGENT OR DIRECT TO

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Just a Reminder

KRE-MEL is the fastest selling dessert in America today. Besides being pure, wholesome and nutritious KRE-MEL is rich in Dextrose — the food-energy sugar. Each package costs but five cents and provides four generous helpings.

4 Delicious Flavors

Chocolate,
Vanillin,
Caramel,
Lemon
(pie filling)



at your GROCER'S 5c

Against America's Time of Need

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS the fall of the presidential election in 1872, when the campaign flags of one party bore the names of Grant and Wilson, and those of the other party, Greeley and Brown. General Grant had been renominated for his second term as President, and Horace Greeley was the choice of the Democrats and of the so-called Liberal Republicans, who were dissatisfied with President Grant's first administration.

The campaign was characterized by political turmoil and much bitter feeling. Many were in grave doubt how to vote; the old squire, I remember, had felt much perplexed. The Republican party was rent in twain by sharp dissension; and so, too, was the Democratic party.

At the old squire's we young people were much interested in the outcome of the campaign; and on the Saturday before election Addison, who, after studying under Professor Agassiz at Harvard, had gone to Yale to teach geology, came home from New Haven to vote. He arrived just as we were sitting down to supper, and what a shout we gave when he rushed in! We had not seen him since September of the year before. It seemed good to have him at his old place at table between Theodora and Halstead. At first we had many questions to ask him about his experiences at Yale; but the coming presidential election loomed large in the background of our thoughts, and long before we had finished supper the old squire glanced across at him and said, "Well, my boy, what do you think of it?"

Addison did not reply for a moment. "I suppose, sir," he said at length, "that you are going to vote for Mr. Greeley."

The old squire had been a subscriber of the New York *Tribune* for twenty years, and Addison knew, as we all did, that he was in full sympathy with many of the opinions of its great editor.

"No, I have decided to cast my vote for General Grant again," the old squire replied quietly.

Addison looked a little astonished. "I supposed, sir, that you would be much pleased with the Greeley platform," he remarked.

"I am," the old squire replied; "it is a very fine platform. But I think it is the character of the candidate that we need to consider most."

"Surely Mr. Greeley is a man of fine character!" Theodora exclaimed in astonishment.

"Yes. I admire him," the old squire replied. "But he is an eccentric man, liable to act from impulse, whereas General Grant is a man of strong common sense. That is why I believe that for the next four years the country will be safer under General Grant."

That, in fact, appears to have been the conclusion that the nation came to before the following Tuesday, for, as everyone knows, General Grant was reelected. Horace Greeley is commonly believed to have died of a broken heart after his defeat.

We coaxed Addison to stay with us a day longer than he had planned; and on the Wednesday after election day he went up to Lot 41 with us to help burn over the blueberry barren.

One of the seasonal joys of life with us at the old farm was the blueberries from that brulee up in the Great Woods. Those big, fragrant, luscious berries were something to look forward to every summer.

Except for the blueberries, that forest lot of a hundred acres or more was worthless—or at least we had always considered it as being so. The soil was shoal and dry, and the entire tract was crossed from northwest to southeast by three long, low outcrops of very coarse granite and other rock. Between those irregular lines of ledge were shallow vales where the thin scurf soil was fairly moist. The forest growth there had never amounted to much, and years before had been completely burned off during a great fire that had desolated the wild lands.

After the fire the tract came into blueberries, as is often the case, and, the soil proving favorable, the berries continued to grow about the ledges for a long time. Such a tract, indeed, can be kept in blueberries by occasionally burning it over. But as no berries will grow the year after the patch has been burned over, we fired only about one-third of the tract every year; in that way we were sure of getting a crop of fine berries from the rest of the tract. Some of those blueberries from the little vales between the ledges were as large as ounce bullets, and so abundant that we could gather a basketful with a blueberry "rake" in five minutes.

That November of 1872, when General Grant was re-elected, was unusually dry and warm. No snow had come as yet; Indian summer weather prevailed. We drove up to the blueberry tract in a double-seated buckboard, for, as Addison was with us, Theodora and Ellen wished to go for company's sake; and whenever we had to set a fire, the old squire liked to be present, to be sure that it did not spread into the woodlands.

The bushes and scurf soil proved even drier than we had expected; and when we had started the fire, we had constantly to whip it out with spruce boughs, to keep it from burning too deep and killing the roots of the blueberry bushes.

As the line of fire moved across the lot we followed it with our brushes. In spite of our efforts, however, the scurf and bushes burned wholly away round some of the ledges, and exposed considerable rock that had hitherto been covered.

It was in one of the uncovered spots that Addison, always on the lookout for minerals, espied something that attracted his attention. We saw him pottering round one of the outcrops of rock for some time. Then he went to the buckboard, got an axe that we had brought along, and began to use the poll of it as a sledge. The old squire frowned a little, for he never liked to see a good tool abused; but Addison continued beating the rock, and before long Theodora went to see what he had found. By and by we heard her calling to us; and when the rest of us joined them, Theodora was trying to write her name on a leaf of Addison's notebook with a piece of black substance, about as large as a pea, that he had broken out of the rock.

"It's graphite," Addison explained. "Black lead, such as is used for lead pencils."

"Valuable, is it?" the old squire asked, smiling.

"Well, it's worth something if there is a large deposit in a fairly pure state," Addison replied; "but this has something with it that I can't make out."

He was powdering the substance on a stone with the poll of the axe. It seemed to be softer than the black lead, and crumbled readily when handled.

Addison now began to dig down beside the ledge, to see how deep the vein of graphite extended. We went back to our burning, while he prospected still further; peeling off the tough scurf beside the ledges, he followed the outcrop of rock across the lot. By the time we were ready to start for home he had filled the box under the buckboard seat nearly full of specimens.

"There is quite a quantity of graphite," he said; "but I doubt whether it has much value, for it's very impure. What that other hard, crumbly substance is, I don't know yet; I've never seen it before. I must try the blowpipe on it."

There was at the farm an old blowpipe that Addison had used before he went away to college; and after we returned home that night he tried to fuse the newly discovered mineral. But the alcohol flame failed to melt it.

"That stuff is tremendously obdurate," he said; and when he went back to New Haven the next day he took samples with him to assay at the college laboratory with the more powerful oxyhydrogen blowpipe. About a week after his return he sent us a long letter.

"I have learned what the new mineral is that we found associated with graphite, up in Lot 41," he wrote. "It in molybdenite, MoS_2, and contains the rare metal, molybdenum. It is so nearly infusible that I had to raise the blowpipe flame to 2800° centigrade to get a test. Whether it is valuable or not I can't say, as yet; but I should think it might be of use for hardening iron and steel. The next time I come home I mean to prospect those ledges more thoroughly. Molybdenum is so rarely found that that deposit may be worth something in the future. So don't allow the lot to fall into other hands."

That was in 1872, when little was known of molybdenum, or where and to what extent it occurs in this country. After his return to New Haven, Addison published an account of his discovery in the *American Journal of Science,* which attracted the attention of mineralogists both in America and in Europe. On his next visit home, during the last week in April of the following year, 1873, he spent several days at the blueberry barren, and did a good deal of blasting in order to determine the extent of the deposit. The underlying ledges appeared to contain a great deal of it as far as he traced the vein; and although no demand for molybdenum had arisen as yet, he had an idea that a use for the metal would some time be found.

"Don't part with Lot 41," he said again to the old squire. "It may yet prove valuable to you."

On the day that Addison returned to Yale the old squire handed him a deed of the lot. "You can take better care of it than I can," he said; "but I reserve the right for all of us here at the old farm to gather blueberries there as long as we desire."

Addison accepted the deed with thanks; but on the way to the railway station he said to me that if anything ever came of his discovery he would

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN Noah loaded up his ark I don't see why he had to park potato beetles, two and two, it seems to me that we could do without them bugs, it would be fine to have a bugless tater vine. I've worked until my back is bent and I am all tired out and spent, a puttin' poison on them bugs, by time a feller strains and lugs a sprayer up and down the rows all day, with bunions on his toes, he wonders why he should be cursed by bugs, and tater bugs is worst. A farmer's life would be ideal without no bugs nor worms to steal the crops he works so hard to raise, but as it is, he sprays and sprays and still can hardly keep ahead, I wish that all them bugs was dead.

I'd like to sit down in the shade before I've got the taters sprayed, and let them bugs just eat their fill, just let them gorge themselves until they all would die from stomachache, to kill them off that way would take a lot less work, I'd like to try that plan, and see if they would die. But that idea Mirandy Jane says ain't no good, so I must sprain my back and git all tired and cross, 'cause on this place the wife is boss. She wants things done the hardest way, so all I do is spray and spray; a million bugs turn up their toes, and then another million goes and takes their place, them bugs just hatch by millions in my tater patch. A fortune waits for someone who will find any easy way to do away with bugs, so life is free from paris green and sprays, by gee!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sunset

As I sat by the window there came to my view,
A most beautiful sunset — I'll try to tell you.
At first it was opal with violet and blue,
And dashes of topaz and coral shot through.
It changed to pale yellow with robin's egg hue,
And a star of pure gold I saw shining through.
Then velvet grey clouds with edges of rose
Swept over the picture, and as I suppose
God sends to his children such pictures to view,
If we only are watching. I saw it. Did you?

— *Mrs. Bertha Frost,*
Route 1, Farmington, Maine.

see that the old squire had his full share.

Time went on. Occasionally, on his visits home, Addison would make a trip up to his lot—"just to see that it was still there," he used to say. Molybdenum had begun to be used to some extent in metallurgy; it sold at one time for four hundred dollars a ton, then for six hundred, and later for seven hundred. But an expensive crushing and smelting plant is necessary for reducing it, and Addison, who was now a college professor and had no immediate need of the profits, was content to let the deposit lie there for the time.

During one of Addison's visits to the old farm, not many years ago, a gentleman of rather distinguished appearance called and asked to see him. The stranger introduced himself as Herr von Hetmann, and said that he was the confidential agent in America for the Krupp gun works at Essen, in Germany.

"It has come to our knowledge," he said to Addison, speaking with a marked foreign accent, "that you are the possessor of a deposit of molybdenite ore. I should like to ask whether I am of the right information?"

"You are," Addison replied with a smile.

"You would be willing to sell this ore?"

"Perhaps," Addison said. "But that depends."

"I am authorized to buy, if the grade of ore is good," Herr von Hetmann said. "That I must see."

Addison and the visitor talked for a long time, and after luncheon drove to the blueberry barren to look the deposit over. They did not return until evening, and Herr von Hetmann accepted our invitation to pass the night with us. He proved an entertaining guest, and told us many interesting facts about the manufacture of iron and steel at Essen.

Gradually the conversation came back to the molybdenite ore in Lot 41. Having seen the lode, Herr von Hetmann made Addison an offer of four thousand marks a ton—nearly a thousand dollars—for the ore, delivered on shipboard. That was for the molybdenite ore, just as it was blasted out and sorted at the deposit. For many reasons, he said, the Krupp Company preferred to reduce the ore by its own process.

"I haf becn empowered," Herr von Hetmann said, "to make the contract for fife hundred tons of ore."

Such an offer gave me a thrill of expectancy; I glanced curiously at Addison to see how he was impressed by it.

Addison, however, looked thoughtful. "Herr von Hetmann," he asked, at last, "for what purpose is this steel, specially hardened by molybdenum, principally used?"

"It is for armor plate, and for heavy solid projectiles, also for parts of great howitzers, and for plates for under-sea boats."

"In case of war, then," Addison said, "if America were unfortunately drawn into a conflict with your country, this molybdenum from Maine would be used to make your submarines, your armor and your projectiles more effective and deadly."

"*Ach,* but there will be no war with America!" Herr von Hetmann rejoined earnestly.

"I sincerely hope not; but who knows what the future holds in store for the world?" Addison replied.

"Well, but my company can obtain molybdenite from other sources," Herr von Hetmann suggested. "We haf other sources of supply."

"Very likely," Addison replied. "But that is not the point with me. The point is that I do not know at present how much molybdenite there is in the United States; and until I do know, I will not sell a deposit that, for all I know to thc contrary, may be sadly needed in the future, and that perhaps, in battles at sea, might furnish the very element of efficiency that would turn the scale of victory against my country."

Herr von Hetmann argued with him far into the evening, but Addison remained firm. The agent stayed until afternoon of the next day, and then, seeing that he could not persuade Addison to change his mind, took his leave.

He thanked us for our hospitality, and left his address with Addison in case he should come to a different decision.

The great European war has only strengthened Addison in his purpose. The molybdenite is still up there under the blueberry barren against America's time of need, or until the coming of more peaceful times, when less is heard of huge cannon, armor plate, torpedoes and submarines. Then that molybdenite may be mined for more humane uses.



"Keep him between the rows, Bud, or Dad will never let us dig worms this way again."

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

Martin home immediately following the service, at which one of the features was the christening of a grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Joan Louise Hanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hanson of Perkinsville. The officiating clergyman at both the events of the day was Rev. Arthur W. Hewitt, for 25 years pastor of the church in Plainfield and now principal of the Montpelier Seminary and the Vermont Junior College at Montpelier.

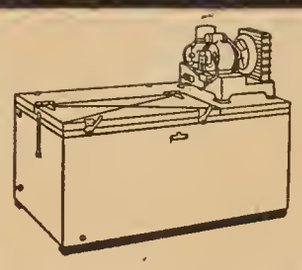
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FEW GRANGES in the country have two members more distinguished for long service in official stations than Ridgefield, No. 165, located in the extreme southwestern corner of Connecticut, very near the New York state linee. These are two brothers, Arthur H. and Frederick Thomas, the former having been Ridgefield Grange secretary for more than 16 years and the latter its treasurer for 15 years. Both have held some official station in that Grange for almost three decades continuously and they are counted as among the most loyal Patrons in the entire state.

* * *

IN NEW JERSEY a unique organization in Hunterdon county just formed is an association for the study and prevention of juvenile delinquency, and the Pomona Grange of that county has donated $50 for the use of the new group in carrying out its purposes.

GET A "G-E" YOUR BEST GUARANTEE



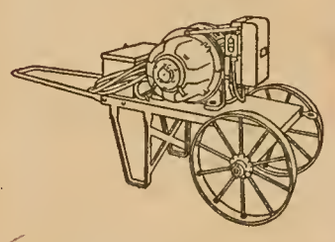
G-E refrigerated milk-cooling equipment has an unequalled record for long-life, low-cost, dependable operation. Ask your dealer



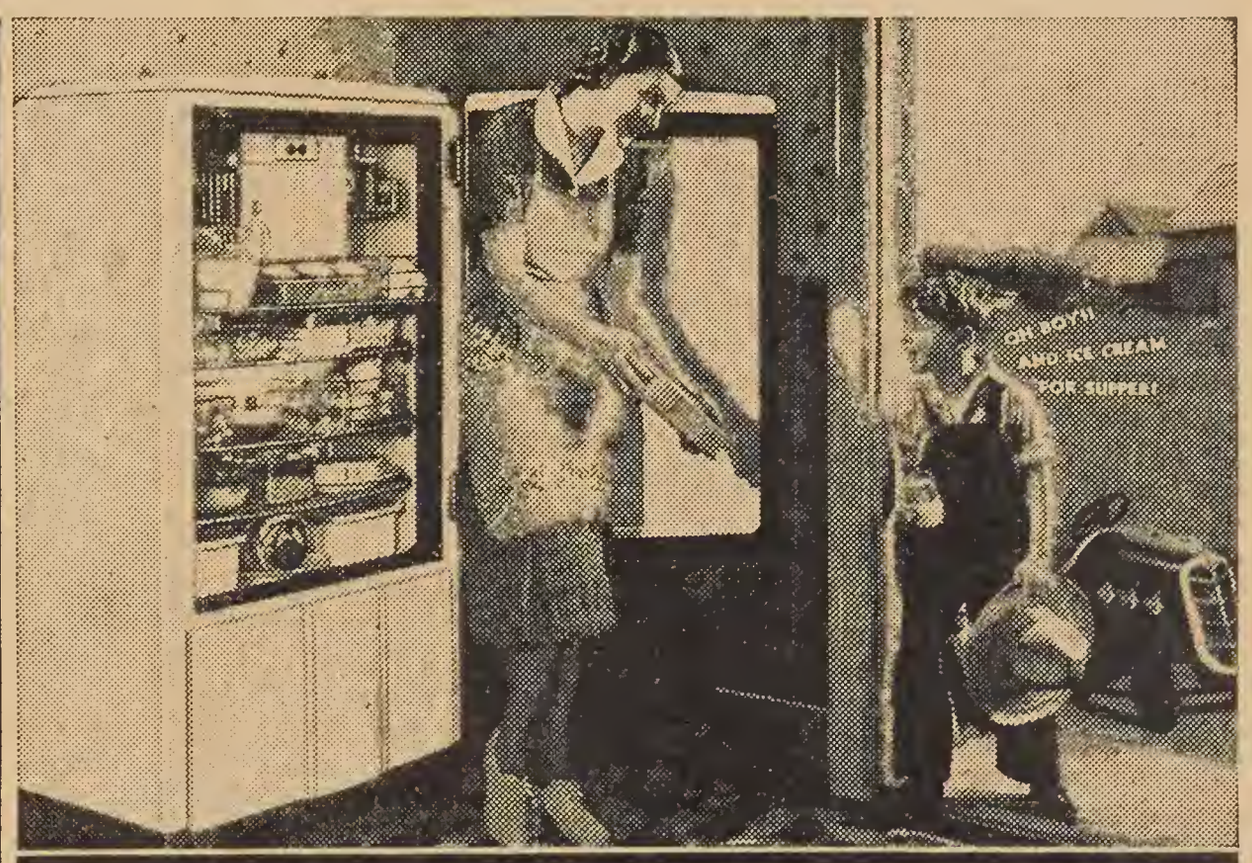
G-E home laundry equipment cuts laundrying time in half, cleans and irons clothes thoroughly, and preserves their life. Shown are washer and ironer



Keep cool this summer with G-E fans—they're quiet and efficient. And if you want an accurate, trouble-free electric clock, look for the G-E monogram



G-E portable farm motors operate ensilage cutters, feed grinders, wood saws, huskers, shredders, etc.



You Save Three Ways with the NEW G-E Refrigerator

TODAY every farm home can afford a G-E Triple-Thrift Refrigerator, for it saves you money in three ways — on purchase price, on electric current, and on upkeep. It keeps fresh meats and "left-overs" safely for days. It does away with spoiled food; it saves valuable time and many steps every day. In fact, you'll find that your General Electric actually pays for itself in a short time.

Look to the Mechanism

When you buy a refrigerator, be sure to look to the mechanism—the heart of the whole machine. In the G-E, you'll find it's hermetically sealed-in-steel. It never requires attention—not even oiling. This famous refrigerator mechanism has *oil cooling* and *forced-feed lubrication* — an advanced G-E feature which means more cold with less current, more years of service, and quieter operation. Get a G-E, and be certain of enduring economy. Why not send for booklet today? There are 15 beautiful models to select from.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric, Rural Electrification Section,
Room 620-N, Schenectady, N. Y.
Send me your folder on the G-E Triple-Thrift Refrigerator.

Name..... *P.O.*.....

RFD..... *State*.....

98-5

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DOWN in Washington a weary, short-tempered, disillusioned Congress is struggling with a mass of undigested legislation. In the White House sits a physically powerful, alert, and resourceful executive determined to push through reform legislation and to overhaul the Supreme Court so that it will put the stamp of constitutional approval on this legislation.

It is an interesting state of affairs. Last week I spent two days in the Capitol trying my best to analyze the situation. As always I came home depressed and unhappy. ***Prominent in the so-called "reform legislation" is a new farm bill.*** Practically all of the proponents of this bill are identified with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Their front man is Edward O'Neil, President of the A.F.B.F., and the spark plug of their drive is Earle Smith, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Other farm organizations, such as the National Grange, the National Federation of Milk Producers, and the National Cooperative Council, are either actively opposed to the bill or are lukewarm in its support. Such Congressmen as have familiarized themselves with what is proposed — and there really is only a handful of them — appear to me to have their fingers crossed in regard to it.

Not Opposed

In the case of this particular farm bill, I made up my mind some time ago that I would not oppose it. I don't want to develop into a professional obstructionist. On the other hand, I can't get enthusiastic about it. I have visited with Secretary Wallace about it. Earle Smith has used the full force of his brilliant and forceful personality to sell me on it.

Try as I may, I can't get enthusiastic about any more complicated and expensive legislation which is designed to solve the problems of agriculture through federal management. Concerning such legislation, I cling to my old shop-worn fears about it:

(1) Farmers cannot be depended upon to cooperate with any government-sponsored plan unless they are regimented and disciplined by federal authorities.

(2) It is impossible to find administrators physically strong enough to stand up under the strain of managing such schemes.

(3) We already are supporting too large a number of our citizens by the public pay-roll. All legislation which gives the federal government supervision or management of industries tends to add to the size and expense of a government which is rapidly becoming top heavy.

The Important Consideration

Our fundamental concern, as farmers, is the price level at which we do business. We contracted most of our debts at a fairly high price level. Then came the price declines which resulted in the depression. Devaluation of the dollar largely restored the price level and started us on the way to prosperity. ***Had the administration gone through with the plan of raising the price of gold, creating an open gold market, and issuing gold certificates against the gold which it bought, instead of sterilizing this gold and paying for it by issuing interest bearing bonds, the degree of our recovery from the depression would be much greater than it is today.*** But, after raising the price of gold (largely on the advice of Dr. Warren), the administration then proceeded *to fix* the price of gold and to let itself in for an expensive gold sterilization program, which I am very sure must have been against the advice of the men whose judgment had been followed in revaluing the dollar.

It then proceeded through such schemes as the N.R.A., the A.A.A., its relief taxation, and labor policies to bedevil the country so that it soon had all the constructive elements in it confused, sore, and generally upset.

Granting that all the administration policies were sound, the application of them must be judged to have delayed business recovery. Congress realizes this, and this is why it has backed away so long from going through with the rest of the reform program.

Let's Be Smart

Isn't it about time that we, as farmers, insisted upon being left alone for a while by the federal government? Before we let ourselves in for any more government management of our business, why not be smart and try out some of the means which already have been provided for the improvement of our industry? They make an impressive array:

(1) We can insist that the government cease buying gold with interest bearing bonds and sterilizing it, and that instead it issue gold certificates against the gold which it buys. ***Such a policy would hasten the inevitable day when basic commodities will move at higher price levels, because of the fact that gold is beginning to lose value.***

(2) We can make a much greater use of the Land Banks, Production Credit Associations, and the Banks for Cooperatives in financing our business for long terms and at low interest rates.

(3) We can insist that the Secretary of Agriculture buy up and dispose of surpluses of agricultural commodities *after* they are created through the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation.

(4) We can develop crop insurance through our own cooperatives and do it much more cheaply and efficiently than it will ever be done by the federal government.

(5) We can establish our own ever-normal granaries on our own farms and borrow money against the goods we store.

(6) We can enter any field of business allied to agriculture with our own cooperatives and divert the profits made in these fields to our farms.

(7) Through the application of benefit payments under the present Agricultural Conservation Act we can have some influence on plantings and size of harvests. This is probably all the production control that it is safe for the country to attempt.

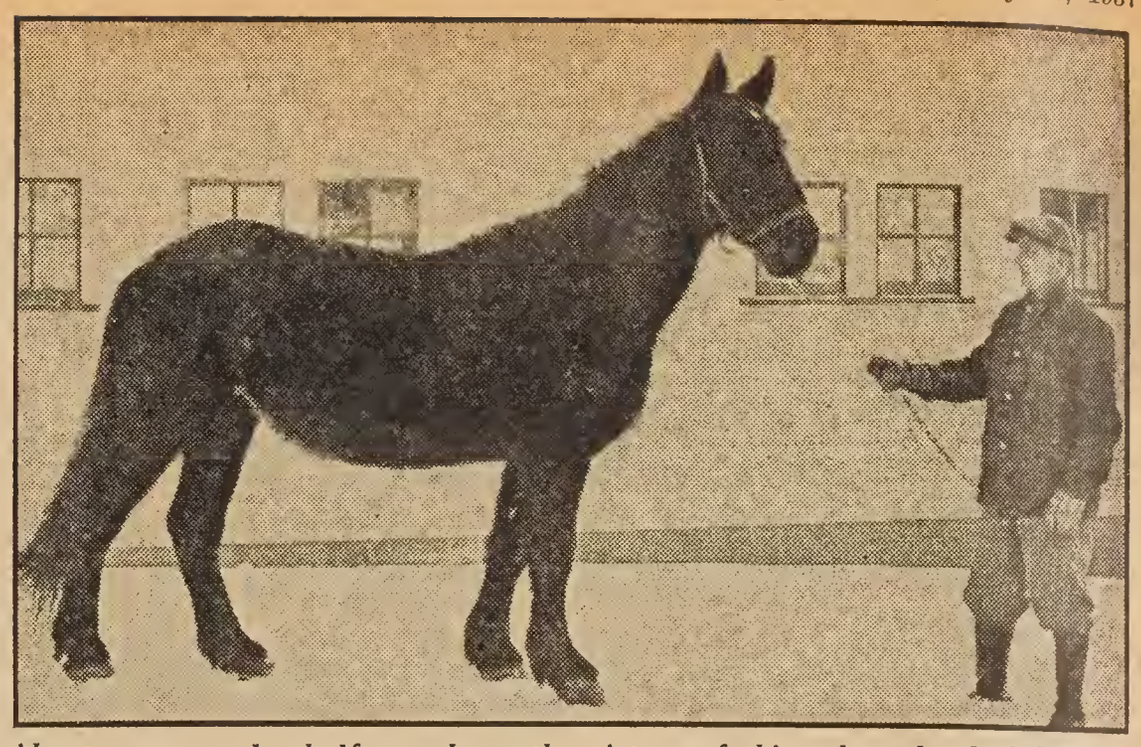
(8) We can withdraw our patronage from those industries which are forced into too high costs by organized labor.

(9) We can depend upon our State Colleges and Experiment Stations for research.

(10) We can man our own enterprises.

Let's be smart in exhausting these means for agricultural improvement which require no further legislation before we stick our necks into another noose of government control of our industry.

* * *



About a year and a half ago, I ran the picture of this colt and asked for opinions as to whether or not he would amount to anything. Soon after I sold him. I now have the owner's experience to report. He was worked hard in the spring, couldn't take it, and wasn't much good last summer. During the winter, he found himself and today he is, literally, "a whale of a farm horse". It appears, therefore, that he had all the fundamental qualities, but simply lacked feed and development at the time the picture was taken.

Rape for Sheep

We are about to get our first experience with rape for sheep. Expecting that our pastures would be dried up by now, we sowed a rather poor four-acre piece to rape the latter part of May.

The rape has made a good growth, particularly on those parts of the field which we were able to manure before sowing. The rape field is so located that it is available to each one of the three pastures in which we rotate our flock of spring lambing ewes. We plan to divide it into three strips and to let the lambs and possibly the ewes onto the strips in rotation.

Since this is our first experience with the crop, I am interested in hearing from my readers who have raised rape as a supplementary feed for sheep. I hear great reports of how well sheep will do on rape, but I can't quite square these reports with the little I know about animal nutrition. It seems to me that at best it can be only a poor substitute for good wild white clover and blue grass.

Incidentally, while we are on the subject of supplementary feed for sheep, I am able to report that we have a fine stand of pumpkins which should do well because they are in a poor stand of corn, and that we are sowing a lot of turnip seed this week in a corn field.

Our fall lambing ewes are getting awfully fat. We hope that most of them have bred.

* * *

Keep Moisture Up

From the dozens of letters I have received from readers of this page telling of their plans for making molasses and phosphate silage, I have drawn one conclusion. I am passing this on to you in the hope that it will keep some of you out of trouble.

Many who are making hay ensilage for the first time are not being careful enough about keeping up the moisture content of the material they chop and blow into the silo. A few farmers have written me to the effect that they cut hay for an hour or two in the morning and then draw the hay to the silo the rest of the day. ***This will never do.***

Every observation that I have been able to make has convinced me that there is not a bit too much moisture in green hay the moment it is cut. ***If it lies in the swath for only an hour or two, it loses a good deal of its moisture unless it is actually raining.***

The only safe procedure in making ensilage out of hay with either molasses or phosphoric acid is to draw the hay to the silo practically as fast as it is cut. If for any reason this can't be done, and the hay lies in the swath and dries out, add water.

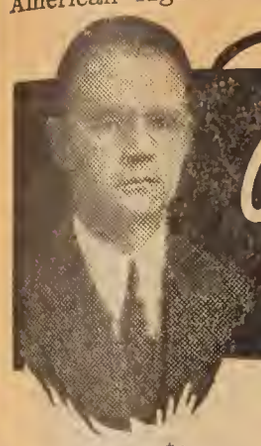
What I'm afraid of is that there will be some poor quality hay ensilage made this summer, entirely because the moisture content was allowed to go below what it should be, and that as a result a sound practice may get a black eye.

* * *

Laying Pullets on Range

Our February hatched pullets are still on range. They appear to be the best pullets we have yet raised. We hate to pull them in to the laying house. Possibly we have already left them out too long.

I have been wondering, however, if it might not work well — prevent pick-outs and the like — to let a considerable percentage of the birds lay a few eggs before they are housed. Here again is where we need the benefit of practical experience which others may have had. What do you say?



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Masquerading as Life Insurance

TWO million dollars taken in four years; twenty per cent of that sum paid back in benefits; eight per cent used for salaries and expenses. That is the record of one fraudulent mutual benefit life protection organization. U. S. postoffice officials estimate that at least 100 such organizations are flourishing in this country.

Organized to evade existing state laws to protect holders of life insurance policies, these outfits avoid the word insurance, use the word protection. Instead of policy, the word is certificate, and voluntary contribution takes the place of premium.

While claiming that the strength of the organization lies in careful selection of members, they advertise "No medical examination required" and accept people up to 85 years of age.

When a member dies, they point to some rule or regulation printed in small type and avoid settling if possible..

An insurance policy in a reliable company is a good investment. Deal only with concerns licensed by your state insurance department, or write the Service Bureau for information.

* * *

Sucker Pays Postage

"I received a card from the postmaster in another city saying there was a letter for me, lacking three cents postage. I sent the money and received some publicity on a puzzle contest. I am wondering if the promotors of the contest are taking this clever way to make the sucker pay the postage."

First class mail lacking postage is usually returned to the sender if there is a return address on it. The letter our subscriber mentioned was mailed third class with an open flap on the envelope to allow for inspection. Third class mail is not returned to the sender, therefore you can be certain that notification of mail held for postage is not first class unless there is no return address.

If you receive similar requests for postage on easy puzzle scheme promotions, please let us know. If, as our subscriber said, this is a scheme to make the subscriber pay the postage, we think it can be stopped.

* * *

Took Inventory Too Late

"I was sitting on my porch one Sunday afternoon when a light green sedan stopped. Four Gypsy women got out. They wanted a match and one wanted a chicken. During the confab they took all the money I had, about $153.00. I don't know how or when they did it. They had a New York State license but I didn't get the number. Just as soon as I discovered what they had done I notified the State Police, but up to date they have not found the Gypsies."

For obvious reasons we omit the name of the writer. The moral to be learned is plain. In similar circumstances get license number of car or take inventory before they get out of town.

* * *

Missing

The family of Ted Campbell, Fulton, N. Y., are anxious to hear from him. He left home the night of June 19th and they think he may be working on a farm. He is about 5 ft., 6 in. tall, hair inclined to be red, blue eyes. They want him to know that everything is O. K. for him to come home or write, and that his father is worried.

* * *

Unkept Promises

"On May tenth a salesman called here at our store and sold some goods, claiming he would have girls come through here and canvass the town to help sell it. No one has done so and it has been a month since he was here. Can you do anything for us? This agent misrepresented things to us."

On several previous occasions, subscribers have written that they have stocked up on certain goods because the company promised to do advertising, and send a bunch of agents to create a demand. We do not feel that such promises are a sufficient reason for stocking up with untried merchandise.

* * *

Keep Protested Checks

"I sold potatoes to a man who paid me with a check that was protested. I sent the check back to him expecting that he would write a new one, but as yet he has not done so."

This statement was taken from a subscriber's letter. The check in question went to protest because it was incorrectly made out. We are hoping to get this claim settled, but it would be easier if our subscriber had kept the check until he had the new one. As far as we can learn it was the only documentary evidence he had.

It is important to keep checks that are protested, for it is a criminal offense to write checks for which there is no money in the bank. Frequently firms will request that you send checks back and they will make them good, but sometimes this seems like a direct attempt to get hold of evidence which would incriminate them.

* * *

We Umpired

"We wish to thank you for the assistance you gave us in settling the——— claim, which was settled for $450. It would have taken a long while to have arrived at a settlement without your help."

Above "thank you" comes from a subscriber as a result of settlement in an automobile accident. In this case we have merely acted as a go-between. Fortunately we succeeded in getting the two parties together.

Possible legal action, which would have been costly and troublesome to both parties, was averted and everyone concerned seems satisfied. We are very glad that it was possible for us to be of assistance.

* * *

About Fire Insurance

"After the risk had been accepted and without the knowledge or consent of the company, the insured installed a stove which was placed within twelve inches of the west wall of this frame building, to which were attached two or three joints of ordinary stove pipe in a perpendicular position."

The above quotation from a letter received from an insurance company has reference to settlement of a fire loss. Our subscriber had a fire but could not collect his insurance. We print it as a reminder to use care in putting in equipment with a fire risk after a policy has been written.

$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

don't crowd your luck!

IF YOU have been "lucky" and have escaped accidents so far — don't crowd your luck. You may be injured in a travel accident any day. Then your income protection insurance policy will be mighty important to you and your family.

A list of a few of the claims recently paid to North American policyholders follows. These folks wisely kept their insurance in force for the time when they would need it most.

Karl Maki, R. I, Cuttingsville, Vt. $ 35.71
Travel accident—frac. ribs

Howard A. Snyder, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 14.28
Auto collision—lacerations

Corey Goddard, Milan, N. H. 74.28
Auto overturned—frac. ribs, punct. lung

A. J. McKee, 10 Barbara St., Malone, N.Y. 10.00
Auto accident—frac. nose

Gerald Wachter, R. I, Union Bridge, Md. 40.00
Auto accident—cuts & sprained ankle

Mrs. F. G. Hovey, Guilford, N. Y. 60.00
Auto collision—bruises, frac. rib

John Kozlowsky, Ballantyne Rd., Scottsville, N. Y. 20.00
Thrown from truck—punct. wound knee

Doris DeLong, R. I, Holcomb, N. Y. 14.28
Auto collision—inj. hand

Florence Finch, Trout Creek, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—frac. ribs

Mrs. Nellie Stansfield, 18 Ellis St., Freehold, N. J. 20.00
Auto collision—cont. face

Albert Berry, Freedom, Me. 30.00
Travel accident—sacro-iliac sprain

Alton E. Stowell, R. 2, Putney, Vt. 80.00
Auto accident—cuts & sprain

Leola C. Noble, R. I, Newmarket, N. H. 50.00
Auto collision—frac. wrist, cut sealp

Katherine M. Petrie, Clinton, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from auto—inj. thigh

Miss Rhoda M. Fales, Dodge, Mass. 10.00
Auto accident—cut face, inj. thumb & leg

George M. Miller, S. Main St., Fairport, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—frac. sprain cervical vertebrae

Emmett R. Rupert, Turin, N. Y. 80.00
Auto collision—frac. rib and nose

Wayne R. Hillman, Griswoldville, Mass. 30.00
Auto accident—scalp wound

R. L. Hillman, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 20.00
Auto accident—inj. back

Audrey Brown, N. Williston, Vt. 64.28
Auto collision—frac. clavicle & inj. elbow

Wilbur T. Dailey, 155 Front St., Deposit, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—brush burn over eye

James W. Dewey, Sylvania, Pa. 74.28
Auto. accident—inj. shoulder, burns

W. Haight, 35 DePuyster Ave., Beacon, N. Y. 100.00
Truck accident—frac. nose & bruises

Edward Riskiewica, R. 5, New Haven, Conn. 14.28
Auto collision—inj. back, gen. bruises

Elmer R. Phelps, 49 Park St., Norwood, N. Y. 7.14
Auto overturned—cuts

Mrs. Edward Decelles, P. O. Box 29, Hillsdale, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—inj. back

Fred M. Short, Winthrop, N. Y. 35.00
Auto collision—frac. sacrum

Leigh H. Seely, Est., 1 E. Main, Sidney, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto struck tree—mortuary

Mrs. Mary E. Lawrence, Liberty, N. Y. 65.71
Auto collision—lacerated forehead

Ilene V. Foley, R. I, Brushton, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—inj. left leg

Raymond L. Powers, East Fairfield, Vt. 30.00
Travel accident—crushed ribs

Edwin D. Hodges, Cherry Creek, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—cuts & contusions

J. F. Bennett, Arcade, N. Y. 12.86
Auto accident—inj. neck

Mrs. Luella R. Shurts, Lebanon, N. J. 30.00
Auto collision—bruises, split lip

Walter Darling, South Peacham, Vt. 21.43
Travel accident—injuries

Dorothy Simons, No. Weare, N. H. 10.00
Auto accident—sprained knee

Mrs. D. Faye Farnum, Wilton, Me. 130.00
Auto accident—internal injuries

James T. George, Robinsons, Me. 40.00
Travel accident—injuries

Kenneth Wirt, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. 110.00
Auto accident—frac. pelvis

Harold Porter, Mt. Upton, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—frac. ribs

Hugh L. Cosline, Ithaca, N. Y. 12.66
Auto accident—sealp wounds

Walter D. Lascell, R. 2, Holley, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. jaw & laccrations

William M. Van Duzer, Washingtonville, N. Y. 40.00
Auto overturned—frac. scapula

Milford Kidney, R. I, Presque Isle, Me. 115.71
Auto collision—frac. vertebra

Walter J. Crocker, 30 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y. 130.00
Thrown from auto—frac. right femur

A. H. Dievendorf, R. I, Sprakers, N. Y. 130.00
Auto truck accident—frac. skull

Edna M. Paul, R. I, Turners Falls, Mass. 42.86
Auto accident—cuts & concussion

Lawson Shane, So. Casco, Me. 60.00
Auto accident—injuries

George L. Spoffard, R. 12, Penacook, N. H. 40.00
Auto accident—injuries

Rene Labrecque, 33 Maple St., Rochester, N. H. 20.00
Auto accident—inj. hand & wrist

Lewis E. Elston, P. O. Box 168, Unionville, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—cut lip & cont. knee

Mrs. Vesta C. Cross, Bakers Farm, Exeter, N. H. 10.00
Auto collision—cut fingers & infection

Lois N. Grant, Pennellville, N. Y. 120.00
Auto accident—strained shoulder, hip & thigh

Arthur H. Maine, R. I, Hastings, N. Y. 55.71
Auto collision—inj. chest & back

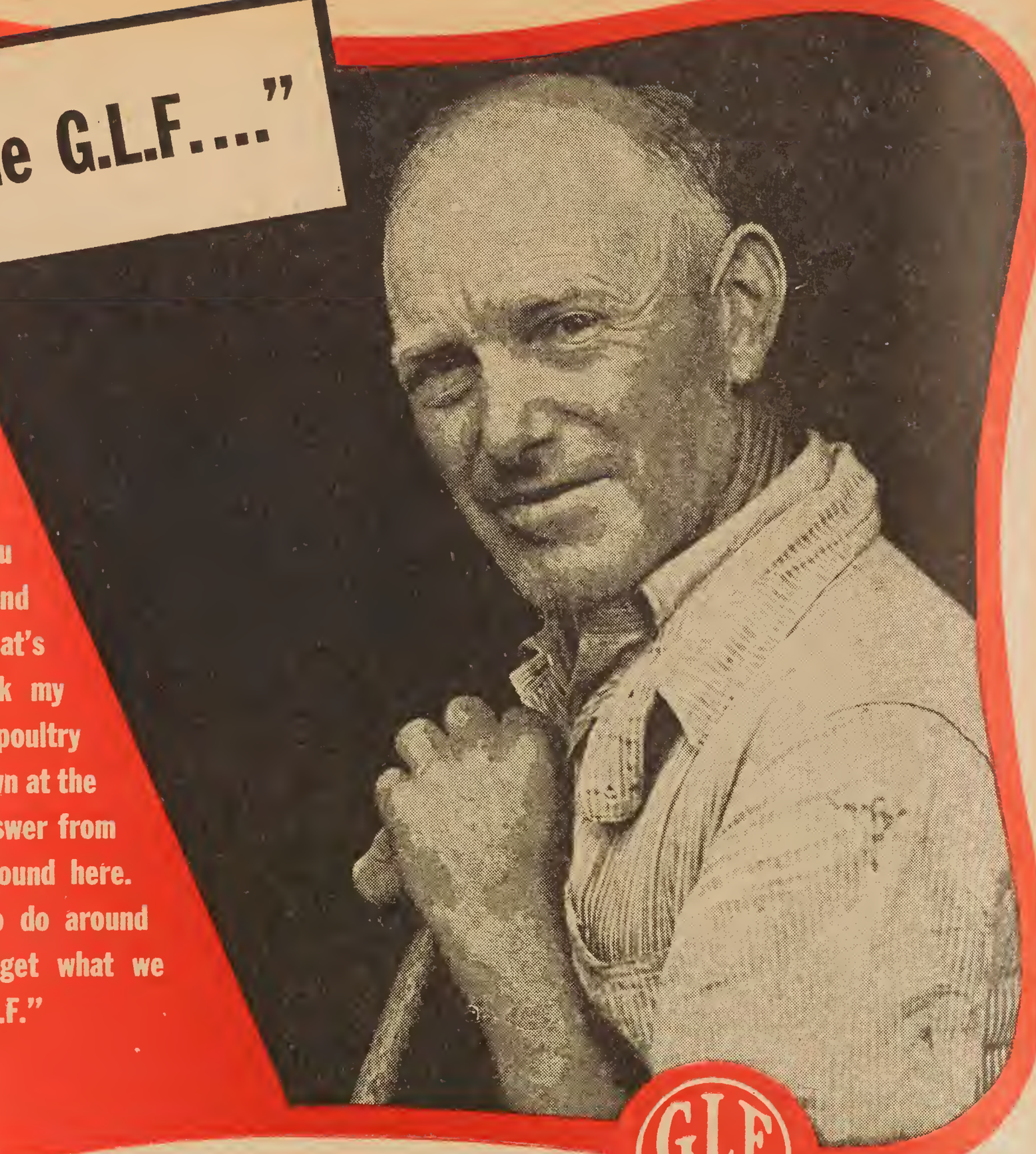
James Hopkinson, Winthrop, Me. 14.28
Auto collision—sprained back

To date
6,481 Policyholders
have drawn
$509,308.14

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

"I got it at the G.L.F...."



"That feed my cows are eating comes from G.L.F. So does the granular superphosphate you see on the floor. See that stand of corn across the road? That's grown from G. L. F. seed. Ask my neighbor where he gets his poultry mash. He'll tell you, 'I get it down at the G.L.F.' You'll get the same answer from almost any of the farmers around here. Whenever we have a job to do around the farm, we can generally get what we need for it down at the G.L.F."

G.L.F. Quality

THE G.L.F. plays a tremendous part in the lives of this farmer and his neighbors. It plays an equally important part in the lives of its patrons in the 600 other communities where the local G.L.F. service agency is headquarters for farm supplies. Together the farmers of these communities—80,000 of them—purchased more than 1,100,000 tons of farm supplies through G.L.F. during the past year.

Volume cuts costs. This year's million-ton volume pulled G.L.F. overhead costs per ton down to the lowest point in history. The saving is now being returned to the farmers who made it possible. Cash patronage dividends totalling more than $700,000 will be distributed in the next few weeks. The farm supply bill of G.L.F. patrons is thus further reduced by this amount.

The directors voted this dividend; the management is distributing it; but neither directors nor management made the dividend possible. It was made possible only by the farmers who used the service. The lesson should be abundantly clear: The G.L.F. today is the creation of the farmers who use it. What it will be tomorrow and ten years from tomorrow depends upon its patrons.

It depends upon YOU. By the purchases you make through your local agency you control the volume of business the Exchange will handle. Through the committeemen you elect at your local annual meeting you choose the Directors who govern the Exchange.

The responsibility is yours and the opportunity is yours to attend your local Annual G.L.F. Patrons' Meeting, to vote for capable committeemen who will advise the local agency and elect able men to the G.L.F. Board of Directors. The opportunity is yours and the responsibility is yours to take an active hand in the future of this organization which you and your neighbors have built and through which you can accomplish so much for yourself and your neighbors in the next few years.

It's up to you!

Attend your local Annual G. L. F. Patrons' Meeting

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—ITHACA, N. Y.

PEARCE-KELLEY
COLLEGE OF AG.
ITHACA N.Y.

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II

JULY 31, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Whitewashing the GARDEN FENCE

An Adventure in Country Living

By ROMEYN BERRY



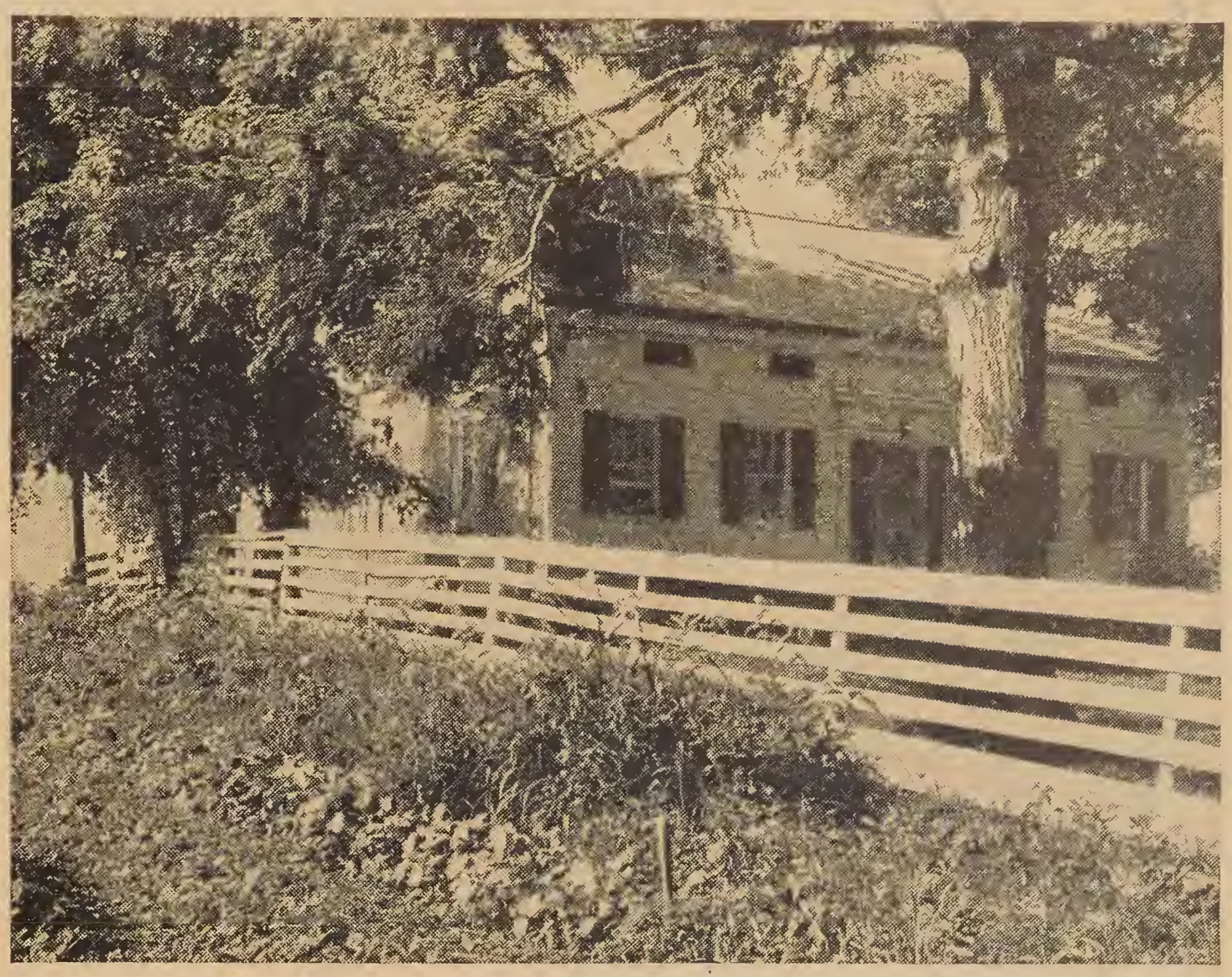
MY WIFE had been at me for months to whitewash the garden fence. I said I would but I didn't much want to. I had never whitewashed anything before and didn't know how you did it, and besides I rather liked that old fence gray the way it was, and we didn't have a whitewash brush anyway. I kept saying I would, but as time went on the chances of getting the garden fence whitewashed this year began to look poor to me. They looked worse to my wife.

And then one of the children came home for vacation. She took up the whitewash idea at the first suggestion although she didn't know anything about whitewashing either. With the slap-dash ignorant courage of youth she dumped lime in a bucket, put water on it, got a brush and went into action. She hadn't gone half a rod before I saw I'd made a big mistake in letting that piece of business get away from me and go to a rival concern. Why, bless your heart, whitewashing a fence is easy. It isn't work at all; it's fun. Mark Twain wasn't guessing when he described Tom Sawyer's success in selling the whitewash concession for *his* fence. The man knew what he was talking about.

My daughter cried some and snorted in indignation when I took the brush away from her on the plea that whitewashing was a very complicated operation, and that while a young lady might be competent to dab the corners around the posts, it took a man to apply whitewash with the broad, even strokes required on the planks. I could fully appreciate the sense of deep injustice felt by my daughter, because in a little while my wife came out and took the brush away from me. I knew perfectly well she had never whitewashed before and that I was doing splendidly, having just learned the trick, but she pointed out that nothing was ever done right around our house (never had been and never would be) unless she did it herself. Whitewashing the garden fence, she felt sure, wasn't going to be any exception to the universal family experience. So I went over and mingled my sniffles of injustice and tyranny with those of my daughter.

The fascination and pleasure of whitewashing a fence arises, I am convinced, from the miraculous suddenness of the results one gets. It isn't at all like painting with paint. That must proceed slowly and methodically and the first coat is terribly disappointing, because you can see right through it. In whitewashing, however, you just dip the brush and splash pints of it on with a swoosh. At first it isn't apparent you've done anything more than wet the board, but if you keep right on swooshing and don't look back you will presently have a delightful surprise. If it's a hot day — and every day I set aside for manual labor always turns out to be a scorcher — what you wetted a few moments ago has become a solid surface of sparkling white through which appears no trace of ancient, weatherbeaten wood. It glistens in its snowy whiteness like a graduation dress, and there is no other chore around the farm that presents the same satisfactory results in so short a time.

After the first big explosion of anger, we settled the family whitewash row by providing that each was to do a section of the fence in turn. Fair enough! In- (*Turn to Page* 17)

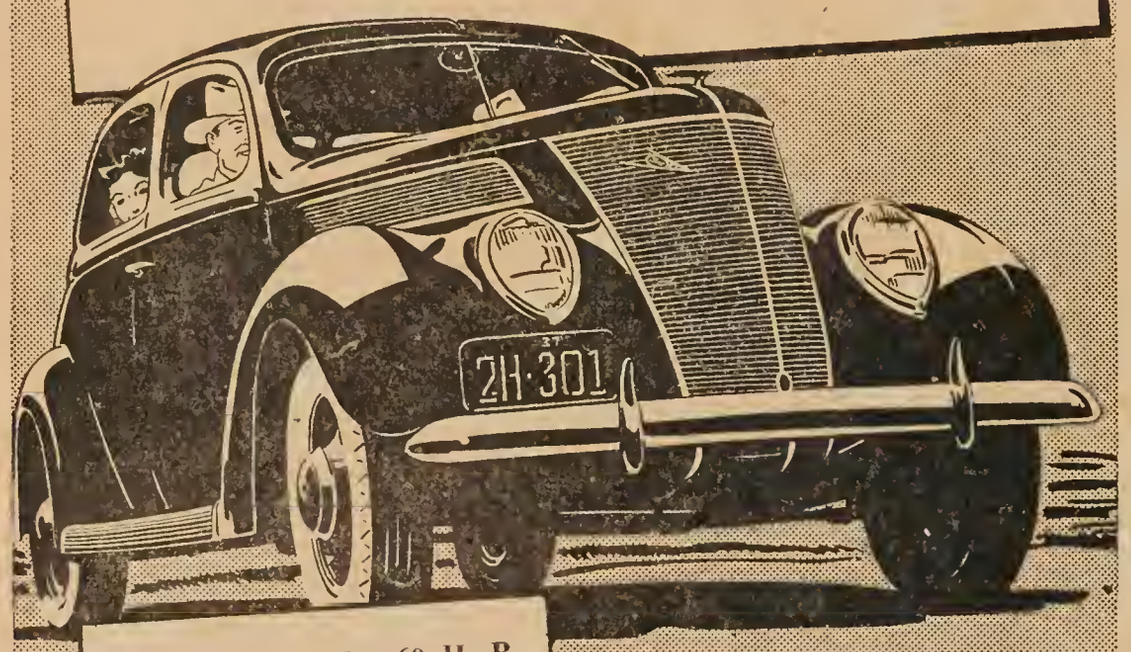


"If you keep right on swooshing and don't look back, you will presently have a delightful surprise."

August Milk Price Negotiations End in Deadlock — See Page 8.

BUILT FOR FARM NEEDS—

Rural owners report 22 to 27 miles per gallon . . No oil added between 2,000-mile changes . . Lowest up-keep costs ever. Ford engineers must have had farmers in mind when they designed this Ford V-8. For in it they have built even better economy than you used to get from the old Model "T"—with even greater ruggedness and stamina. And it gives you smooth *modern* V-8 performance, too!



Illustrated is the 60 H. P. Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan—the low-priced car that sets new high standards of performance, comfort, economy and quality.

$548.00 IS THE DELIVERED PRICE AT DETROIT of this model, including bumpers and spare tire. State and Federal taxes extra.

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You can now own this big, roomy, smooth-running car for many dollars less than any other car of comparable size. Your Ford Dealer will quote you the full price delivered at your door, and give you a liberal trade-in allowance for your present car.

FORD V·8

SEE YOUR FORD DEALER TODAY!

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

DURING THE quarter ending June 30, 64 new subordinate Granges were organized in the United States, of which three were in New York, two in Massachusetts, one in Maine and one in Pennsylvania. The number of new Juvenile units organized during the same period was 51, of which New York headed the list with 11; New Hampshire, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Maine, 3; Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, 2 each; and Rhode Island, 1.

* * *

THE STAGE is set for the big gathering of Grange lecturers to be hcld at New Brunswick, New Jersey, opening Tuesday, August 10, and continuing four days, with crowded sessions every day. State Lecturer Howard B. Hancock of New Jersey will be the host to the occasion, and from New York, State Lecturer Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy will lead a large delegation of lecturers and other Patrons. National Master Louis J. Taber, National Lecturer James C. Farmer and other prominent Patrons are included on the speaking program.

* * *

A UNIQUE situation in Grange circles is reported from Montpelier, Vermont, where the master of Capital City Grange, No. 469, this year is Cedric E. Shepard, while the master of Capital City Juvenile Grange, No. 8, is his son, Leroy Shepard. Both are intensely interested in their Grange connections and the young man was a charter member and first master of the Juvenile when it was organized August 20 of last year. The young lad is known to be very eager in due time to be master of the subordinate Grange, following in his father's footsteps.

* * *

LENA GRANGE, No. 738, in Otsego county, New York, comprises a very proud group of membcrs these days, because of having just acquired the fifth seal for its Honor Grange certificate, making it the second Model Grange in Otsego county. The occasion for affixing the final seal was made a great rally meeting, when State Overseer W. J. Rich of Salem was the guest speaker and admiring Patrons came from all parts of Otsego county and from some Granges outside. To becomc a Model Grange is the highest honor that the national body confers upon any of its subordinate units.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS boasts a Pomona Grange secretary who has filled her station continuously for almost 40 years and is still going strong. This is Mrs. Alida N. Stevens of South Braintree, who is secretary of Old Colony North Pomona. Inasmuch as the latter group has a membership of 700, distributed over a large number of subordinate Granges, the job of secretary is no snap.

* * *

THE RUTLAND Fair Association in Vermont has set aside this year a large exhibition room exclusively for Grange exhibits, and the subordinate units throughout that entire section are planning to enter the competition. Grains, fruits, flowers and vegetables will be included and some tasty and uniquc exhibits are in process of preparation. Tuesday, September 7, is designated as Grange Day at the Rutland Fair, and large numbers of Patrons will be going through the gates that day.

* * *

COPAKE GRANGE in Columbia county, New York, is fortunate in having a group of very active past masters, who represent a tower of strength in the work of that Grange. At the 35th anniversary recently observed nine of these "war-horses" were prcsent and sat for an attractive group picture. The dean of the past masters is Frank Sherman, for many years deputy of the State Grange for Columbia county and one of the best known and most energetic Patrons in the Empire State.

* * *

STATE MASTER David H. Agans of New Jersey has been appointed a member of the Soil Conservation Committee, a newly formed organization for the purpose of continuing and extending Federal soil conservation programs for the state.

* * *

AUGUST 1st sees the close of the highway safety essay contest for Grange young people, sponsored jointly by the National Grange, the National Automobile Manufacturers' Association and the Highway Education Board; $1,000 in cash, besides many beautiful medals, being made available to the winners in this essay contest. Hundreds of Grange young people throughout the country compete and the first prize winner draws a free trip to the National Grange session in November, with all expenses for the ten days' period paid.

* * *

FROM the standpoint of new members admitted so far this year in Connecticut Granges, Simsbury Grange tops the list, with 34 such initiations and the prospect of still another class in the early fall. Connecticut will make a fine net gain in membership for 1937.



"They're going to be pretty sore down in Washington if I tell them a bunch of beavers beat us to it!"—JUDGE.

Roughage—

The Foundation of Cow Feeding

An Interview with Art Estey*

by H. L. COSLINE

GOOD COWS, fed all the high quality roughage they will eat, are Art Estey's idea of a sound foundation for profitable dairying.

"That does not mean I neglect to feed grain," he told me. "Right now, on pasture they are fed, on the average, two quarts of grain twice a day and in winter double that amount. Cows are fed according to production except that heifers get as much as mature cows, even though they give less milk. A heifer is still growing."

Mr. Estey keeps purebred Holsteins or, more correctly, they keep him! Started in 1899, the herd was one of the first purebred herds in that area.

For the year ending in April, 1937, the herd averaged 10,769 pounds of milk and 377 pounds of butterfat, and income per cow above feed cost was $127. "In recent years," said Mr. Estey, "my cows have been eating more roughage and they have also been giving more milk. Digging back into the records of just ten years ago, I find that the average butterfat production was 310 pounds, just 67 pounds per cow less than it was the past year."

PASTURE

"Four years ago," he continued, "I spread 10 tons of 20 per cent superphosphate on 10 acres of pasture, and every summer I spread manure on the knolls that are a bit thin. I could cut a ton of hay to the acre on some of the pasture right now and it should be done to give new growth a chance to come on.

"I have 29 head in a 50 acre pasture, part of which is in woods. If the season gets dry and the pasture gets short, the cows get all the early cut alfalfa hay they will eat. They don't turn up their noses at it either."

HAY

"My father was the first farmer in this section to grow alfalfa. That was in 1900. He would get a good crop for two or three years and then it would get yellow and die out. He grew cabbage as a cash crop and soon he learned that a liberal application of lime would help control clubroot. Then when he seeded alfalfa on cabbage ground, his alfalfa troubles disappeared.

"I still seed alfalfa with oats after cabbage. I harvest three crops the first year and then plow it up for cabbage or corn. To save storage space, we run one-half of our alfalfa hay through the silage cutter."

SILAGE

"Every fall when we fill the silo, I complain a bit about soy beans in the corn, but every winter when I see how sleek the cows keep, I forget about it. When spring comes, I plant them again. I mixed three bushels of Sweepstakes corn and 3½ bushels of Manchu soy beans for 14 acres. My aim is to get three soy bean plants for each stalk of corn and to have corn plants about a foot apart."

Dairy sections vary as to soil and climate. The practices that Mr. Estey has followed in raising all the first class roughage his cows can eat may not work out in all areas of the Northeast. But the fundamental principle, "Furnish the cows with all the good roughage they will eat," is as sound in Maine as it is in New York; as sound in New Jersey as it is in New Hampshire.

*You will find Mr. Estey's farm near Tully, in Onondaga County, New York.





Sowed April 28, this field of oats is as pretty a picture as you'd care to see. The variety is Ithaca and five pecks of seed were used to the acre. Fertilizer was 400 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and field was seeded at rate of one bushel of alfalfa for four acres. The field grew cabbage for the past two years and 1500 pounds of hydrated lime were added each year. Picture was taken July 12 when the oats came well above Mr. Estey's waist.

Three soy bean plants for each stalk of corn, and no weeds.

"Down the Alley"

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.,
July 16, 1937.

DEAR HANK:

Before leaving here late Monday afternoon, saw two loads of cattle sell at $16.10 and three at $15.50, with hogs at $13.15. Anything can happen when prices get up like that (a good thing to remember, Hank), and it did happen too fast with me, up in the sheep house, with lambs a big 50c to $1.00 lower. Don't you wonder how that can happen between 12 o'clock Saturday noon and 8 o'clock Monday morning, when we know there has been no selling or attempts to sell, either alive or dressed, within that time? More about that later.

You will remember that I told you I couldn't get down to your farm this week, but that I would write you about my visit in Ithaca. Arrived there Tuesday morning, and Ed. Eastman turned out to be just what you said — a real guy. You did understand my asking you about him, for you see, he had written me about contributing some livestock stuff for *American Agriculturist*. As you know, it's one thing to argue price with some hard-boiled packer-buyer or to pull into your dooryard the kind of "talk over the back fence" about livestock and feeding, and quite another to put it on paper where maybe a lady might read it — if you know what I mean.

When I walked into the *American Agriculturist* office, a good-looking girl (meaning just that) stepped up and when I asked (*Turn to Page* 9)

Introducing "Doc" Roberts

TO THE hundreds who know and admire "Doc", this is an announcement that he will contribute regularly to American Agriculturist under the heading "Down the Alley."

To those who do not know him, this is an invitation to get acquainted. "Doc" is on the staff of the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Inc., at Buffalo. He knows livestock! He was born on a farm in Claremont, N. H., and has lived in Flushing, Long Island, Elmira, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and eleven other cities. He graduated from the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell in 1912, and has bought livestock on practically every market east of Denver.

You'll like "Doc" and, what's more, you'll find his column full of interesting and valuable facts you want to know.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Why Your Taxes Are High

IN ADDITION to billions of dollars worth of real estate upon which no taxes are paid because of exemptions, the income from about 60 billion dollars of Federal, State and municipal bonds is also mostly exempt. Federal salaries of employees, constantly increasing in number, are in most cases exempt from State income tax, and hundreds of thousands of State and local government employees are exempt from the payment of Federal income taxes.

Tax exemptions are one reason why the farmer's real estate is taxed so heavily and unfairly. Real estate, which constitutes about a quarter of the wealth, pays three-quarters of the taxes. This discrimination against the farm real estate owner will continue until he demands a change from Congress and the State Legislatures. You have heard a lot about farm relief in the last few years, but I know of no one thing which would bring more relief to millions of farmers than an equitable adjustment of their tax bills.

Do You Know a Master Farmer?

IF YOU know of a man worthy to be a Master Farmer, now is the time to nominate him by writing *American Agriculturist,* giving his name and qualifications.

The Master Farmer must be a high-grade farmer and business man, he must be an outstanding citizen, as proved by his leadership in his community and State and by the respect of his neighbors; and most important of all, he and his wife must be the kind of homemakers who have been responsible in the past for giving this nation the finest citizens any nation ever had.

Any candidate you care to nominate will be carefully investigated, but to receive the awards the qualifications naturally have to be high.

At the Master Farmer banquet each year, the 4-A Award is given to a boy and girl candidate from the 4-H clubs, to a boy and girl from the Juvenile Grange, to two boys from the Rural Scouts, and two Future Farmers, students of vocational agriculture in high schools. To receive this award, a boy or girl must have a record of all-around achievement and high character in his or her community, church, school, and in the organization which he or she represents.

Nominations for 4-A medals are made by the organizations the boys and girls represent. Juvenile Grange nominees are picked by the grange, 4-H nominees by the county club agent, Future Farmers by the teacher of agriculture, and Boy Scouts by the scoutmaster. However, if you know of an outstanding boy or girl who is a member of one of these organizations, suggest his or her name to the person in charge of the organization or send it to us.

Getting Started in Farming

ON A HILLTOP in the Finger Lakes region of New York is a farm that can be bought for about $1500, half of it in cash. On the place is a small liveable house and a barn badly in need of repairs. The farm has about 128 acres, 70 of which are in meadows that have not been seeded in years, 30 in pasture, and 28 in woods. The soil is thin, and the hard pan is probably rather close to the surface.

After seeding, I think the place would grow good hay. Silage corn might be raised, but probably it wouldn't do very well. Cash crops would be difficult. There are hundreds of such farms throughout the Northeast, not exactly of the marginal type, but close to it.

A friend who was with me when we were visiting this farm made the comment that possibly an ambitious young man and his wife, who had a small bit of capital and some stock and tools, could buy this place. Then the man might do most of the repair work himself, and by right management, make this farm a stepping stone to a better one.

I don't know whether my friend is right or not in thinking that such a place would make a good start for the right kind of a young couple. It seems to me that life is pretty short for such a proposition, and that by the time the place was repaired and the land put in condition the couple would have investment enough to have bought a much better farm.

Just how to get started in the ownership of a farm is a very real problem to hundreds of young farm couples. So it would be very interesting and very helpful to have letters from our experienced farm readers, giving their opinions, observations, or experience. A dollar will be paid for each of the letters we can use. Don't make them too long. Send them to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York, not later than August 15.

A Slave to Debt

I KNOW a farmer who has my deepest sympathy. He is a hard worker, raises many acres of cash crops, and sells milk from a large dairy. But it is all to no point, because he is saddled with debts larger than he can ever hope to pay. His cash crops are mortgaged before they are planted. From his milk check he has agreed to give one creditor $150 each month, a second $75, and a hired man $50. Then he has what is left for feed bills, farm expenses, and for the living of his family. Of course it goes without saying that most of the time there is nothing left, so he is delinquent on both his interest and principal payments. Talk about farmers' independence! How much independence, think you, does a man like this have? He is nothing but a slave, with as many masters as he has creditors. All or any of them can and do tell him what to do.

Nor are the creditors to be especially blamed. Some of them make these loans because they are sympathetic. Interest rates, even when promptly paid, are all too low. Many creditors are small investors dependent upon their investments for their living.

The trouble is with the general situation, which permits a farmer to get in debt over his head. Some men are good workers but poor managers. If they farm at all it ought to be on a small scale and with time to do outside work. In making a loan to such a man, each creditor ought to know what the other is doing so that the grand total of debt does not get too high. When it does, instead of letting good money follow bad, instead of mistaken sympathy, the best service in the long run in the most of such cases is for the debtor to close up and start over again on a smaller scale.

Confidence

IN A SHORT, one-day trip visiting farms recently I had the pleasure of walking through three large dairy barns just being completed in time to house this year's crops. On this and other recent trips, I have seen more new repairs on farm buildings than before in many years.

Some of this new building and repairing, of course, is the result of absolute necessity, but most of it, I believe, is because farmers are more hopeful of the future. It is always inspiring to walk through a new barn, planned and erected on the latest and best principles of construction, and realize that the builder has confidence enough in the future of agriculture to make this long-time investment.

A Challenge

AFTER reading many letters and talking with dozens of my farmer friends about the difficulty of getting help, I wrote an editorial on the subject in our July 17 issue. I pointed out that the farm labor situation is particularly bad in New Jersey, where crops are going to waste because help is unavailable. According to the information which I have, however, the hired farm help situation is serious everywhere.

After publishing this editorial, I have received some letters from hired men, of which the following is typical:

"For two months we have been putting ads in papers and answering ads all over the state and can't even get a reply. My husband doesn't ask for big pay, just enough to get along on and a house to live in. Here is the ad we insert in the papers:

'Young married man, Scotch, no children. Does general farm work. Handy with carpenter tools, drives tractor, herdsman, chauffeur's license, steady position. Excellent reference. Ten years with last farmer. Wishes bungalo·.'

If you know of so many farmers that can't get help, won't you kindly send us their addresses?"

This and other letters like it put it right up to me to make good on my statement that there is no good hired help available. Am I right or wrong? In any case, if you need a good hired man let me know and I'll put you in touch with at least one or two whose qualifications seem to be A-1.

Nothing about the farm labor situation that appears in *American Agriculturist* should be taken as any criticism of the thousands of young men who are getting a start in life and in farming by the hired man route. Many of these are the best kind of help and later become good farmers themselves.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S how Hugh Cosline, our associate editor, popped the question. Maybe it will help you.

He struggled to kiss her. She struggled the same
To prevent him so bold and undaunted;
But as smitten by lightning, he heard her exclaim,
"Avaunt, sir!" and off he avaunted.

But when he returned, with the fiendishest laugh,
Showing clearly that he was affronted,
And threatened by main force to carry her off
She cried "Don't," and the poor fellow donted.

When he meekly approached, and sat down at her feet,
Praying aloud, as before he had ranted,
That she would forgive him and try to be sweet,
And said, "Can't you?" the dear girl recanted.

Then softly he whispered, "How could you do so?
I certainly thought I was jilted;
But come thou with me, to the parson we'll go:
Say, wilt thou, my dear?" and she wilted.

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FARMS *and* FARMERS
from the Finger Lakes Country

CONCRETE STARTED A FRUIT FARM

WITHIN an hour one afternoon, three cars stopped at King Orchards, near Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., to buy fruit. Twenty-five years ago, before cars were common, folks for miles around knew Kingtown for its fruit and many drove there with horse and buggy to buy cherries, peaches and apples.

But in 1890 there were few fruit trees in that area. It all started this way. T. H. King, of the family for which Kingtown was named, quarried stone for sidewalks. He could see that a competitor, concrete, would be used more and more for walks and in all probability would ruin his business, so he bought 40 acres and began setting out trees.

Now his son, Herbert King, Master Farmer and president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, is one of the largest cherry growers in Central New York.

The variety shown at the right is Napoleon, but Tartarian, Windsor and Schmidt are the principal varieties on the King farm. Mr. King grows 13 acres of sweet cherries and two of sour, 15 of apples, and some peaches. All fruit, except peaches, is in sod and a nitrogen carrier is applied each year. Cherries get six pounds per tree per year and peaches from three to four.

These cherries have been sprayed three times and dusted four and the trees are loaded with cherries that approach perfection.



MORE HAY IN LESS SPACE
(Below)

BRUCE MILLARD of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., bales hay from the windrow. "I'm not trying to sell anyone on the idea," he says, "but it has its advantages. For one thing, we make hay fast while the sun shines. Four men bale close to three tons an hour and when a bale drops, it's as good as in the barn. Rain never soaks into a bale over a half inch. We stand them on end or lean two bales against each other so they will shed water better."

Baling in the field is particularly handy where hay is to be sold or hauled a long distance, or where storage space is at a premium. Baling can be done when the hay is dry enough to put into the barn loose. If it is not cured quite to that stage, the bales are stacked in the barn with air spaces around each bale. What a change from the days when grandfather swung a scythe!





SETS A STIFF PACE
(Left)

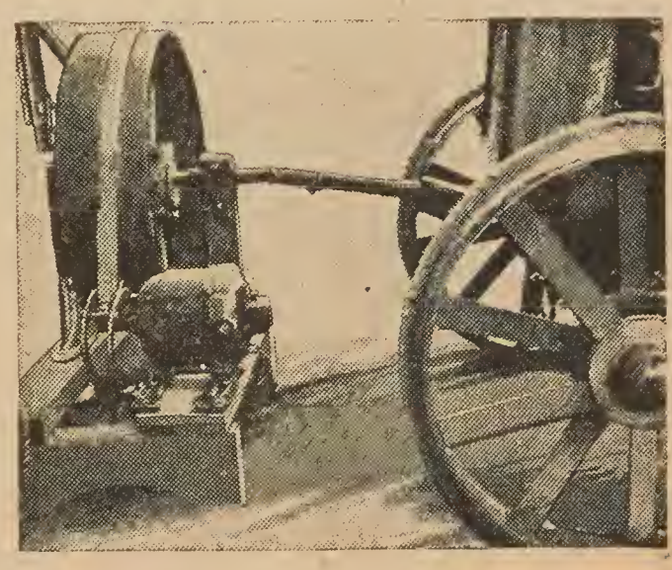
MERRILL CURRY, Master of the Tompkins County, N. Y., Pomona Grange, with a good cow. For May, her dairy herd improvement association record was 2,107 pounds of milk and 101.1 pounds of butterfat. She led all cows in the county for butterfat production. In 1936 she produced 443.4 pounds of fat and 11,879 pounds of milk, and in 1935, 484.5 pounds of fat and 11,990 pounds of milk.

The herd, made up of grade Holsteins and Guernseys, averaged 52.4 pounds of butterfat and 1,011 pounds of milk for the month of May.

(Right) NEVER GETS TIRED

WILLARD KINNEY of Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., lets electricity crank the tractor. "I'm not as young as I was once," he said, "and I got tired of spinning a cold tractor. When I turn the switch on this contrivance that I put together, it turns her over until she starts."

The starter is kept on the garage floor and at night the tractor is driven up to it so it can be started in the morning. Mr. Kinney turns a switch to start the motor, pulls a cord to engage the starter and the tractor crank, and waits for the engine to start.



NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Supreme Court Bill Defeated*

FOR MORE than five long months a bitter fight has been waged over President's bill to pack Supreme Court. Not since historic debates preceding Civil War has Congress had a more hotly contested or more important measure before it.

After months of hearing advocates of both sides, Senate Judiciary Committee reported against bill in emphatic language seldom equalled. Original bill was then revised and taken to main floor of Senate, where Senator Robinson undertook to push it through for Administration. Senator Wheeler led the opposition. Brief truce in fight came with Senator Robinson's sudden death on July 14th, hastened without doubt by his hard fight for New Deal measures.

Committee of Senators then called on President, pled with him to give up fight. Leading senators opposing measure claimed strength enough to recommit it to Judiciary Committee, which would undoubtedly kill bill. President refused plea of senators to stop fight, stated in letter that it was "duty of Congress to pass this court legislation."

Then Governor Herbert H. Lehman, long-time friend of President Roosevelt and Roosevelt's Lieutenant-Governor when President was Governor of New York, wrote Senator Robert F. Wagner on July 19 stating his emphatic disapproval of Court bill. After expressing his belief in and support of many New Deal measures, Governor Lehman said:

"From the broad standpoint of the public interest whatever immediate gain might be achieved through proposed change in the Court would in my opinion be far more than offset by a loss of confidence in the independence of the courts and in government procedure. . . . . This bill I believe to be contrary to the people's interest. Its enactment would create a greatly dangerous precedent which might be followed by future less well-intentioned Administrations for the purpose of oppression or for the curtailment of the constitutional rights of our citizens."

That statement, coming from a great Democrat and a highly respected citizen, practically finished the long struggle to preserve intact the Supreme Court of the United States, for on the following day, July 20, at a White House conference, President Roosevelt, it is said, agreed to a rccommitment or postponement of Supreme Court provision of measure.

Following this conference, Vice-president Garner went to Senator Wheeler, who has led Senate fight against Court plan, and asked Wheelcr for his terms to end fight. Vice-President was quickly told that there must be complete abandonment of any plan to enlarge Supreme Court. Wheeler said, however, that he would be willing to support enactment of reform applying to lower Federal courts. He would approve, for example, an increase in number of lower court judges for districts that have congested dockets.

SLANT: *American Agriculturist* has maintained from beginning of this fight that this was not a matter of parties or partisanship but of principle. That we are right is proved by fact that Democrats themselves defeated measure. They responded to tremendous reaction of people back home, defeating most serious attack on chief safeguard of people's liberties that has been made since Civil War. So long as people themselves retain their power and privilege of making their leaders obey their wishes, their commonsense can always be counted upon to protect their own interests.

Citizens of New York State are proud of their courageous Governor.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Low Land Bank Mortgage Rates Continued

ONE of the laws passed during the depression to help farmers was a temporary reduction of interest on Federal Land Bank mortgages to 3½ per cent. This emergency law expired on July 1, but Congress passed a new bill granting extension of interest rates at 3½% for this fiscal year and at 4% for next year. Commissioner's will continue at 4%.

President Roosevelt vetoed this extension. Said he:

"Annual farm income is now five billion dollars higher than it was in 1933. Only 15 per cent of Federal Land Bank loans are now delinquent as compared with 50 per cent in 1933. Continuance of low rate would cost government forty million dollars next year."

He urgcd that rate be raised to 4 per cent at once instead of in 1939 as provided by bill.

Others opposed to continuance of emergency low rate of interest on Federal farm mortgages say that it keeps governmcnt in farm credit business by heavy subsidization and thus prevents farm loan associations from operating as straight farmer cooperative organizations.

Arguments or no arguments, however, Congress has now passed the bill continuing the low rates over Prcsident's veto and thus it becomes a law.

Northeast Co-op Leaders Meet

Pressure of economic necessity is responsible for spread and growth of cooperative movement among farmers, declared Earl B. Clark, of Norwich, N. Y., at recent cooperative conference in Springfield, Mass., under auspices of Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Conference drew 150 leaders of farm co-ops in Northeast.

Himself a farmer and active member in several cooperatives, Mr. Clark said: "It's possible for me to manage my farm as an individual, but at the same time, through cooperatives, secure benefits of volume and mass action."

Bank Operates as Co-op

During past 3½ years, Springfield Bank has loaned $6,800,000 to 111 farmers' cooperatives in New England, New York, and New Jersey, of which groups in Vermont used 33%, New York used 26%, Maine 22%, New Jersey 9%, Massachusetts 8%.

Mutual farm firc insurance companies, now able to borrow from Springfield Bank to pay losses pending collection of assessments from members, used $500,000 in past 2 years.

Poultrymen Need Co-ops

John C. Huttar, one of *American Agriculturist's* poultry editors, said northeastern poultrymcn need their cooperative selling agencies to meet competition from other areas. "Northeast eats more eggs than it produces, thus poultrymen in other sections are invited to ship to our market.

"Although local poultrymen have advantage of nearness to market and low marketing costs, with almost unlimited market for their eggs, our producers have a tendency to neglect grading and packing. Unless local eggs are marketed more efficiently, as a section the Northeast will receivc fewer and fewer of the benefits of being a deficit-producing area," Huttar said. "Our most effective way to develop a strong 'say' in the value of our egg crop is through our farmer-owned and controlled cooperatives."

Quentin Reynolds, manager of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, said: "Individual farmer alone can rarely develop effective purchasing and marketing technique, but he can develop it by cooperating with other farmers. What marketing or purchasing service they cannot afford to pay for, they cannot afford to have. What marketing or purchasing service they can use profitably, farmers cannot afford to be without. It's still sound economics to live within one's income and like it," Reynolds said, advocating such a program for co-ops as well as individuals.

Small Companies, Fewer Losses

"Among mutual farm fire insurance companies, small units have fewer losses because company officers are better acquainted with policyholders," said Arthur W. Peterson of Cornell. "The fact that everybody knows everybody else has quite a bearing on the moral risk. Due to local units, large Grange companies have fewer losses than large non-Grange companies," he said.

■ *Marconi, "Man of Genius"*

LAST week Italy mourned passing of her most distinguished citizen and the world the loss of one of its grcatest benefactors — Guglielmo Marconi, who bound far corners of globe together with wireless telegraphy and became "the father of radio."

Although Marconi used discoveries and inventions of prior scientists, he was first to succeed in sending actual signals and messages over distances without wires. From time he obtained first flash of wireless spark in 1895, he worked constantly to devclop use of wireless waves. In 1901 he astounded world by getting signal through air from across Atlantic Ocean. Great importance of wireless to mankind was first realized by world in 1909, when two steamers collidcd in a fog off Nantucket. Frantic wireless signals sent out from damaged ships brought help in time to save 1,650 lives.

Today, radio has become indispensable part of modern life—safeguarding ships at sea, guiding airplanes, trailing criminals, spreading news instantly of what is happenng everywhere, and bringing entertainment and education to millions of homes.

■ *The Battle for Madrid*

GREATEST battle of Spanish Civil War has been raging during past fortnight. Outside Madrid, which Rebels have beseiged and bombarded for months, Loyalists launched powerful offensive in determined effort to lift siege and push back Rebel lines. Already they havc made important gains and shown that their "People's Army" is at last a match for more experienced Rebel forces.

Outcome of this new battle for Madrid is expcctcd to mark turning point in war, which is now in its thirteenth month. Over one hundred thousand men are said to be fighting on each side.

New Neutrality Plan

British are making another stab at preserving at least outward semblance of neutrality among European nations. Since last Septcmber, an international "Hands-Off Spain" committee has been treading on thin ice, with dangerous cracks in spots. Latest crack was withdrawal of Italy and Germany from neutral sea patrol, as result of alleged Spanish Loyalist attacks on Italian and German ships. When efforts to restore patrol failed, British proposed new compromise scheme, providing for:

1. Land patrol instead of sea patrol.
2. Withdrawal of all foreign volunteers in Spain.
3. Granting of belligerent rights to both Spanish Loyalists and Rebels, if volunteers are withdrawn.

■ *China's Big Bad Wolf*

AS RESULT of minor clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers near Peiping, July 7th, Japan and China have been hovering on brink of major war. Japanese troops have been pouring into North China, in area around Peiping, and have seized railroads and strategic points.

Japan has frequently taken advantage of little things to obtain special privilcges for herself in China. Chinese national government now charges that Japan wants to devour all Asia and that her next mouthful is meant to be North China. For some time Japan has been seeking to sever North China politically from South China, and to establish in it another sphere of "Japanese influence."

■ *Growers Worried Over Big Potato Crop*

PROSPECT of bumper crop of 404 million bushcls of potatoes has potato growers worried. In company with representatives of other vegetable growers, they recently met in Washington to urge Federal and State government legislation which will improve position of vegetable growers. They asked AAA to establish diversion program for lower grades of potatoes; and asked also for a special committee to work out Federal potato program, and that special quotas be set up for them under soil conservation program.

■ *Like Plague of Egypt*

A GRASSHOPPER plague, like that which sometimes descended upon farmcrs in bible times, is now plaguing wcstern farmers, causing losses of thousands of dollars in crops.

Few castcrn farmers have any idea of how terrible grasshoppcrs can be. One entomologist said:

"You can walk sevcn miles near Hugo, Colorado, without stepping off dead hoppcrs."

Left alone grasshoppers will strip a crop and ruin it in a few hours.

Particularly bad are they this year in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and ncighboring States. Farmers, helped by WPA and other government workers, even in some cases by National Guard, are battling to save their crops. Chief weapon is poison bait, usually sodium arsenitc mixed with bran.

This is spread over hundreds of acres of land, requiring tons of the poison. In Colorado turkeys by the carload have been brought in and let loose in fields.

New Editors for Old Farm Papers

AFTER 26 years as editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Clifford V. Gregory has resigned to become associate publisher of Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, published at Racine, Wisconsin. Its publisher is Dante Pierce. To Cliff Gregory in his new job with Wisconsin Agriculturist go best wishes of his thousands of friends.

Both Prairie Farmer and Wisconsin Agriculturist are farm papers of powerful influence in Central West, rendering an immeasurable service to agriculture. The Prairie Farmer will carry on its splendid record and work of the past under leadership of its long-time publisher, Burridge D. Butler, together with his associate, Conklin Mann, and the paper's regular corps of assistant editors and contributors.

Readers of Prairie Farmer can be congratulated in having competent, experienced Conklin Mann on the staff and can look forward to an ever-increasing service from this great farm journal. Mr. Mann joined the staff last year.

Beware of Short Pants

JAMES W. GIRARD, former ambassador to Germany, says maybe American men ought to wear knee breeches. He said every American who wore knee-length pants at recent British Coronation showed fine set of legs. "There wasn't a knocking knee or a bandy-leg in whole outfit."

SLANT: Don't let him kid you, boys! Just go down to nearest beach and take a look at male legs, with their bony knees, spindly shanks and hair growing in places where no hair ought to grow. Then be thankful for the kindly long-legged pants.

Good Books to Read

The Nile *Emil Ludwig*

The life story of a river, with such a wealth of fascinating detail that it is just impossible for me to describe it. It has to be read to be conceived. Maybe you'll find it rather heavy reading for summer, but it certainly ought to be on your list for winter evenings. The whole family can go wandering with the author through almost a thousand miles of Africa. The Viking Press, New York. $5.

The Arts Workshop of Rural America *Marjorie Patten*

Story of the cultural contributions of the Rural Arts Program of the Agricultural Extension Service, of the rise of a host of leisure-time activities among farm people since the World War. Columbia University Press, New York. $1.50.

Good Movies to See

Easy Living

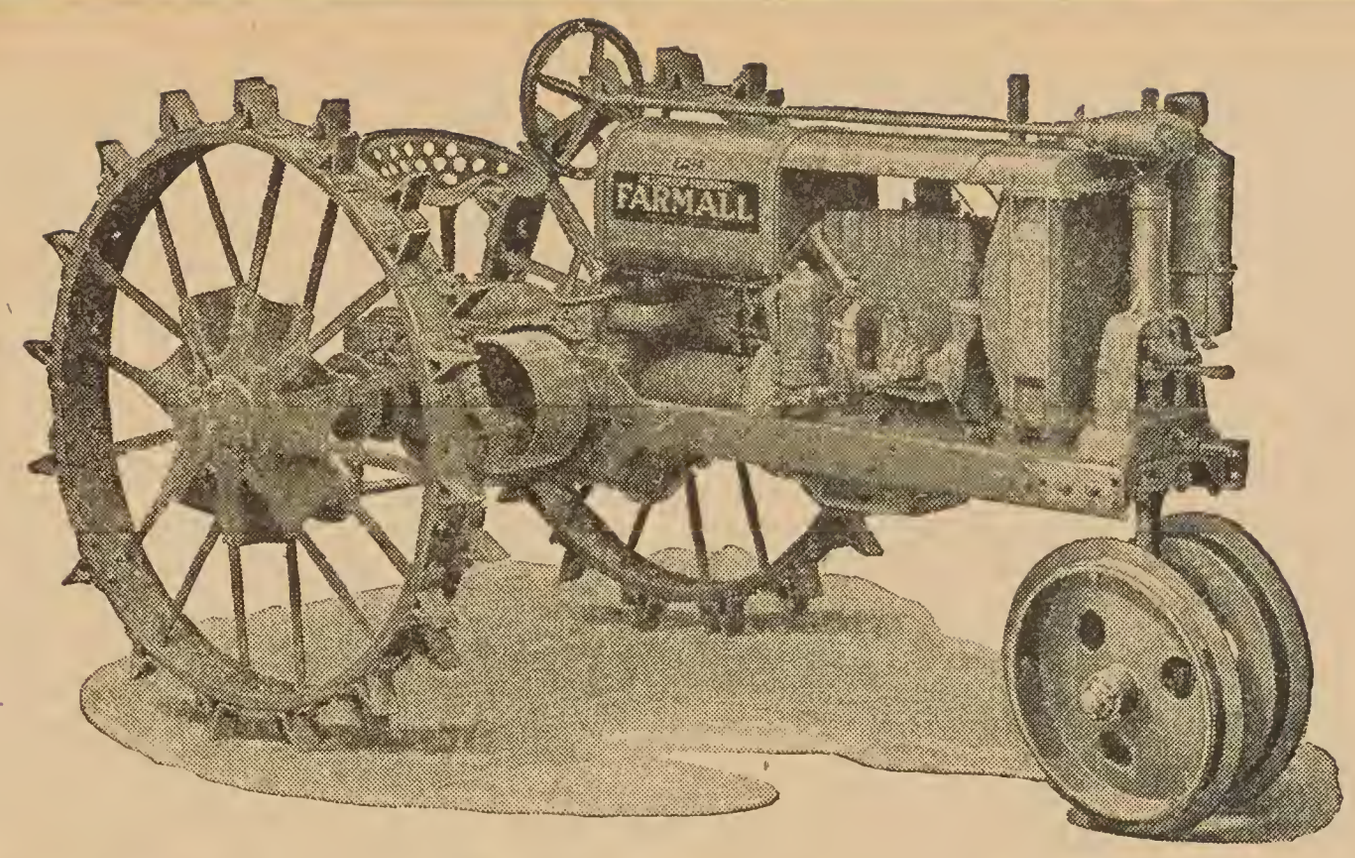
Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold and Ray Milland. All about a poor working girl who becomes important when a fur coat falls out of a window on to her head.

Midnight Madonna

Warren Williams and Mady Correll. Story about a night club singer, her sick child, and a gambler who knows how to show his gratitude.

Super Sleuth

A poison pen letter which someone sends to Jack Oakie sets things humming. Jack undertakes to straighten things out and produces complications which Ann Sothern has to straighten out.



FARMALL 12 Price REDUCED to $625

f. o. b. factory

with regular steel-wheel equipment. Belt pulley $4 extra. Same reduction on F-12 with rubber tires.

IN the face of the heaviest demand for tractors ever experienced, International Harvester makes an announcement that will be welcome news to every man who has not yet turned to power farming or who must make a tractor replacement soon.

The popular Farmall 12—newest and most useful of the all-purpose tractors in the McCormick-Deering line—has been reduced in price and can now be bought for $625, f. o. b. factory. Although many important features and improvements have been added and costs of labor and materials have advanced all along the line, the new price of the F-12 is substantially lower than the price two years ago when the upturn in agriculture was just getting under way.

The Tractor Bargain of the Year!

This price reduction on the F-12 tractor will interest the majority of farmers in need of power. At $625 the all-around utility of the Farmall 12 will meet the needs of many tens of thousands on areas ranging from ten intensively cultivated acres up to the special and auxiliary needs of farmers with big acreage. The Farmall 12 is a true row-crop and all-purpose tractor that plows 4 to 7 acres a day, handles 2-row cultivation on a 20 to 30 acre per day scale, cuts hay at the rate of 20 to 33 acres a day, and does other work in proportion. *Fuel economy* is one of its outstanding features. *It operates on many jobs on less than a gallon of fuel an hour.* And like all McCormick-Deering tractors *it runs efficiently on distillate.*

There is a long list of Quick-Attachable machines which can be put on or taken off in from two to four minutes' time. There also are new tool-bar implements which greatly add to the utility of this famous tractor. See the McCormick-Deering dealer—place your order now for a Farmall 12. Use it for fall and winter work and be all set to go in the spring when everybody wants power and there are not enough tractors to fill the demand.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

Every Tractor Owner Needs Irving's 84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands of parts for all makes; tremendous price savings.
IRVING'S TRACTOR LUG CO.,
155 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

WOOL WANTED
Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants. Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONOVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

Cabbage Plants— Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, Copenhagen Market, Red and Savoy—field grown $1.00 per 1000 — $8.50 per 10,000. Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts; Tomato Plants, all kinds, $1.50 per 1000. Peppers and Egg Plants, best kinds, $3.00 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIOT, BRISTOL, PA.

EXTENSION LADDERS
2 Section, any length, 30c per foot. Freight prepaid.
A. L. FERRIS, Mfr., INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

HARDWOOD ASHES FERTILIZER. Ton or Car Lots Delivered. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE

Money-Saving Catalog Free. 1000 Farm Bargains, pictures. STROUT AG'Y., 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00. Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
TOP QUALITY CHESTER & YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE AND O.I.C. CROSSED
6-7 wks. old $4.00 each. 8-9 wks. old $4.25 each. 10 wks. extras $4.50 each. 5% Discount on 5 pigs or more. C.O.D. on Approval.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, Tel. 1085, Lexington, Mass.

RUGGED PIGS
Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Duroc crosses. 7-8 weeks $3.50. 10 weeks $4.00 12 weeks $6.00. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. Vaccination 35c extra if required or needed. Crates free. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 653-W.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.
PIGS 8-9 WEEKS OLD..... $3.75 EACH
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS
MEDIUM YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, color white.
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE CROSS, black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating.
Orders requiring inoculation, 35c extra, for each pig.
JOHN J. SCANNELL,
RUSSELL ST. Tel. 0230 WOBURN, MASS.

DEPENDABLE PIGS—Prices Reduced
CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE CROSS. OUROC-BERKSHIRE-POLAND HAMPSHIRE CROSSED.
6-7 weeks $4; 8-9 weeks $4.50; 10-12 weeks $5, $5.50, $6 each. They are extra nice feeders, shipped on approval. Orders requiring inoculation 35 cents each. C.O.D., P.O. Order or check. Young Boars for immediate and futuro service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER & BERKSHIRE } 6 to 8 weeks old, $3.75
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE } 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
Will ship two or more C.O.D.
MICHAEL LUX, Tel. 0635 WOBURN, MASS.

Bargaining Agency Discusses August Milk Prices

TO REVIEW the milk organization and marketing situation and to make plans for the future, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., called a meeting of delegates of its member organizations at Utica on July 20. In addition to the delegates, there were in attendance Commissioner Jones of the Department of Agriculture of Vermont, three representatives of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board, one from the New England Milk Producers, and one from the dairy section of AAA of the United States Department of Agriculture. Also attending and giving their support were representatives of farm organizations, the State College of Agriculture, and *American Agriculturist*. Altogether there attended the meeting some 150 earnest men, determined to use the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency as a means of bringing better prices to dairymen.

Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of Metropolitan Agency, reported the opposition of certain dealers to this farmers' attempt to get better prices. Mr. Baldwin said that some dealers think they have bought the producers when they buy a plant. One form their opposition takes is the organizing of a company cooperative just a day or two before a meeting of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. At this meeting producers are told that if they form their own cooperative and join the bargaining agency, the dealers will kick them out.

At one meeting called by the bargaining agency, a lawyer, who was very evidently in the pay of a dealer, talked an hour and a half against the agency and against farmers organizing, in an apparent effort to tire out those who were attending the meeting.

Some milk dealers have asked Mr. Baldwin not to hold meetings around their plants right now and promised that they would pay the prices set by the bargaining agency. Mr. Baldwin agreed to this in some cases, if the dealers would lay off and not try to influence producers. These dealers promised and then broke their promise immediately by starting a campaign to influence their dairymen patrons against the cooperative.

Senator Rogers, author of the Rogers-Allen bill on which the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency is formed, said recently there should be a law to prohibit milk dealers from trying to influence producers' organizations. Commissioner Jones of Vermont reported at the Utica meeting on July 20 that the State of Vermont already has such a law.

Not all of the dealers oppose farmers organizing, and a majority of the better ones seem to be willing to cooperate with the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. That those who are creating opposition are not very successful so far is shown by the fact that 58 dairymen's cooperative organizations have joined or agreed to join the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and to work with this overhead organization to get better milk prices.

At the Utica meeting, the northern New York Sheffield situation was discussed. At a previous meeting a committee had been appointed to see what could be done with these unfortunate former Sheffield patrons in the North Country who now have no market. The committee reported recommending a stabilization fund to be met by special assessment of two mills per hundredweight on all members' milk in August, to go into a producers' protective fund to be dispersed by resolution of board of directors to make up losses of members who lost their market because bargaining agency insisted on the price.

An earnest discussion took place on question of milk prices for August. Final agreement reached was that Milk Marketing Agency ask the dealers for the following prices for August: Class 1, fluid milk, $2.35; for cream, $2.10; for manufacture, to be figured by usual formula. Prices are for 200 mile zone, for milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat.

July price was $2.00 for fluid milk and $1.75 for milk for cream.

August Milk Price Negotiations End in Deadlock

At Syracuse on July 23 price committees for the Producers' Bargaining Agency and Dealers' Bargaining Agency met to regulate prices. Demand of producers for substantial increase met with flat refusal by the dealers. Finally producers offered to compromise and accept increase of ten cents per hundred on all milk used for fluid milk or cream. Dealers flatly rejected this and offered a five cent increase, which in turn was rejected by producers with comment that offer was insult to dairymen.

All day conference finally broke up about midnight without agreement. Dealer committee returned to New York to consult with dealer members on Monday, July 26. Producers appointed committees to deal with situation as it develops.

Greatest need of producers is united front. If big percentage of producers sign membership contracts with some cooperative member of Producers' Bargaining Agency in near future any reasonable demands of dairymen can be secured.

Counties Now Choosing Horseshoe Champs

TWENTY-THREE counties have already announced their intention to hold county horseshoe pitching contests to select a delegate for the *American Agriculturist*-Farm Bureau contest at the State Fair in September. They are: Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Columbia, Cortland, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Nassau, Niagara, Onondaga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Yates.

Two county winners have already been selected and are busv practicing for the state event. At the Farmers' Picnic, held at Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, June 26, Harry Rasey of Randolph took first place. Alternate is Paul Wenke, Olean. For Lewis County, the representative will be Fay Ackerman, Constableville, who won at the contest held in connection with the county picnic on June 19. Alternate from that county is Hilton Zehr, Lowville.

If your county is not listed as one of those that plans to hold a county contest, get in touch with your county agent and see if plans for one are being made. If not, urge him to do so.

Livingston County Farmers' Picnic

Livingston County farm families, friends, and business men will mingle and rub elbows at 17th annual Farmers' Field Day and Picnic scheduled for Long Point Park at Conesus Lake on Saturday, August 7th.

Grange Deputy Scott M. Traxler of Scottsburg, newly elected President of Picnic Association, has appointed committees for carrying out event and states that it will be biggest and best since the "old horse and buggy days".

This takes us back to time when Earl A. Flansburgh, now State County Agent Leader in Ithaca, was County Agricultural Agent in Livingston County and in charge of first annual Livingston County Picnic in 1919.

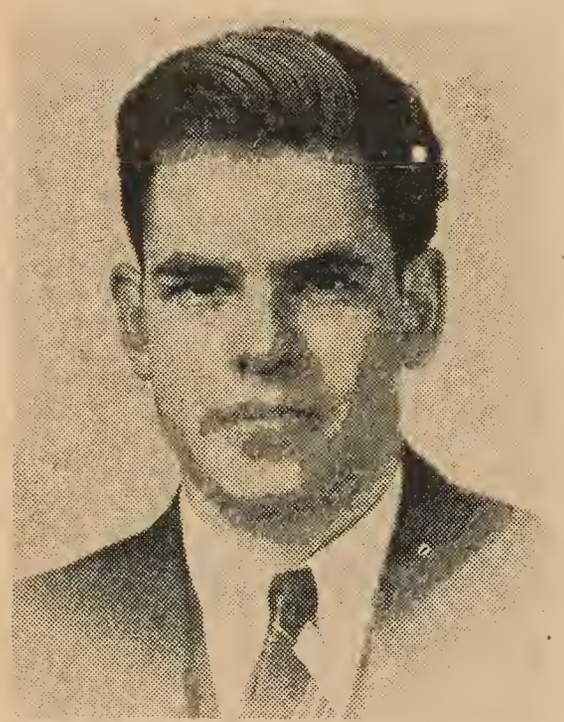
It also happens that E. R. Eastman, now editor of *American Agriculturist*, was a speaker at first annual picnic in 1919, he then being editor of the Dairymen's League News. S. L. Strivings of Grange and Farm Bureau fame, was also a speaker on that occasion.

Latest Notes on Doughnut Contest

DOUGHNUT CONTEST score cards are coming in so thick and fast now that it is hard for our Contest Editor to keep up with them. Letters from Subordinate Grange Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees give sidelights on the local contests. We quote briefly from a few of these:

He Surprised Them

"Hillis Evans, first prize winner, had no score card as he was away at College when they were given out and we had



Hillis Evans, first prize winner in Battle Hill Grange contest.

no idea he'd enter. But he did, so the judges made out his card on a piece of paper. We had a very enjoyable contest. Each contestant (9 all together) brought 6 extra doughnuts and we served them with milk and chocolate milk for refreshments. Miss Arthur was present and gave a very fine talk illustrated with slides." —*Battle Hill Grange, Washington Co.*

Fourth Man in Contest

"This Gent beat the ladies" was pencilled on score card of Tully Valley Grange's first prize winner, Elmer Stearns, of LaFayette. He competed against three women.—*Onondaga Co.*

Men Folks Judged This Contest

"We had 3 men judges, all of them bakers. There were 12 contestants and we would have had 13, but one of the ladies was taken sick after she had her doughnuts started and could not finish them. The judges said of all twelve entries not one was greasy, and all were delicious to eat. All those present seemed to enjoy the whole affair."—*Otego Valley Grange, Otsego. Co.*

Daughter's Doughnuts Good, Too

"We had 11 entries. Anna Scheiber, third prize winner, is only 17 years old and is a daughter of our first prize winner. Competition was real keen and the judges had a job to decide on the winners. We sincerely hope that another year will see you providing us with another contest." — *Oatka Falls Grange, Genesee Co.*

In the following list are corrections of names of winners in contests held by Jackson Corners Grange, Dutchess County, and Tyrone Grange, Schuyler County, which we are sorry to have reported incorrectly in previous lists:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Whitesville	Frances Teater
Broome	Sanitaria Springs	Mrs. E. H. White
	Susquehanna Valley	Esther Vining
	Twin Valley	Carrie Sherwood
	Upper Lisle	Julia A. Farrar
Cayuga	East Venice	Mary A. Cornell
Chautauqua	Fredonia	Mrs. Mary Strunk
Columbia	East Chatham	Mrs. Daniel Lamorie
Cortland	S. Cortland	Agnes Rorapaugh
Delaware	Colonel Harper	Vira Dayton
Dutchess	Jackson Corners	Mrs. Jennie Wright
	Rhinebeck	Mrs. Jennie E. Traver
Franklin	Westville	Mrs. Carrie Stark
Genesee	Darien	Mrs. Anna Skeet
	Oatka Falls	Mrs. August Scheiber
	Stafford	Mrs. Clinton D. Scroger
Herkimer	Shells Bush	Bertha E. Nellis
Lewis	Gardners Corners	Mrs. L. H. Goutermont
Livingston	Groveland	Mrs. Horace H. Litteer
Madison	Nelson	Mrs. Bert Jones
Montgomery	St. Johnsville	Mrs. R. L. Williams
Oneida	Boonville	Mrs. A. G. Joslin
	Lee	Elizabeth H. Sheldon
	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Howard D. Kemp
	Rome	Sarah Parsons
Onondaga	Camillus	Florence Dixon
	Tully Valley	Elmer C. Stearns
Orleans	Gaines	Florence Harincr
Oswego	Hastings	Mrs. Jennie Smith
	Palermo	Ella M. Hollenbeck
Otsego	Goodyear Lake	Grace Lamb
	Otego Valley	Mrs. Viggo Larsen
Schenectady	Niskayuna	Mrs. Joseph Turner
Schuyler	Mecklenburg	Mrs. C. H. Chappell
	No. Hector	Mrs. A. C. Stevens
	Reading	Mrs. H. O. Howard
	Tyrone	Mrs. Rozetta Huey
Steuben	Bath	Mrs. H. C. Angel
	Neils Creek	Mrs. Julia Pack
	Stephens Mills	Mrs. Cora Kilbury
St. Lawrence	DeKalb	Mrs. Ernestine Charlton
	Hammond	Mrs. Chas. Dunham
	West Parishville	Alta S. Crandall
Sullivan	Fosterdale	Mrs. Laura Burr
Seneca	Rose Hill	Mary Covert
Tioga	Nichols	Mary Barnes
	Oakleaf	Mrs. John Lounsbury
Tompkins	E. Lansing	Pearl M. Luce
	Lansingville	Mrs. Ella Lobdell
	North Lansing	Mrs. Carrie Howland
Ulster	Huguenot	Mrs. Fred DuBois
	Patroon	Mrs. V. A. Barnhart
Washington	Battle Hill	Hillis Evans
	Bottskill	Mrs. Charles Roberson
Wayne	Sodus	Mrs. Harold Cheetam
	Walworth	Lena A. Russell

Nominate a Master Farmer

NEXT February, six or seven New York State farmers will be honored by the title of Master Farmer. The final selection of these men is made by a board of judges headed by the Governor of the state. Their judgment is based on the man's record as a good farmer, community worker, homemaker and citizen.

First, however, is the matter of nominations. Any reader can suggest a neighbor or friend, now actively farming, who appears to meet the high standards on which the honor is conferred. Remember that the title "Master Farmer" is more than an honor to an individual. It is an honor to agriculture and one purpose is to impress upon farmers and city residents alike the importance and dignity of agriculture.

The following blank is for your convenience in making a nomination. A farmer is always eligible. If you have nominated a man in the past and he didn't receive the honor, nominate him again.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

Master Farmer Editor, *American Agriculturist*,
P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

I nominate the following candidate for the Master Farmer award of 1937. It is understood that my name and the names of my candidates will be held in confidence.

Name .....

Post Office .....

My name is .....

Address .....

Different Prices for Milk

By LELAND SPENCER
Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

WHETHER milk prices are high or low, some farmers in the milk shed receive much more for their milk than others. For July milk, some farmers delivering to country plants under New York City inspection will receive as much as $3.25 per hundredweight, while others supplying milk to such plants will get no more than $1.30.


Leland Spencer

Differences in returns due to location, butterfat content, and Grade A premiums have been standardized and are generally considered to be fair. Within the past few years the Dairymen's League has introduced other differentials, including a bonus for even production and direct delivery in upstate markets, premiums at country plants with large volume, and a premium to dairymen for maintaining production in November. While these differentials have not been adopted by other organizations, they have been carefully worked out by the League, and are intended to recognize the actual differences in the value of milk or the cost of handling it. Differences in price returns resulting from all these differentials are offset more or less by differences in the farmers' costs of producing milk. Those who get the higher prices generally have more expense, although it is true that the farmers getting the higher prices usually have more left at the end of the month.

But there are other differences in price returns for milk in the New York milk shed that cannot be explained or justified by differences in either the market value of the milk or the costs of production. I refer now to differences in prices paid by the various dealers and cooperatives for the same grade of milk, delivered to inspected plants in the same freight zone. When the net prices paid by 21 dealers and cooperatives for the month of October 1936 were set down and adjusted to the basis of 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile freight zone, we found that one dealer paid the equivalent of $2.06 per hundredweight, while a local cooperative that sells milk to New York City dealers paid only $1.84. The lower price returned by the cooperative may be the result of a lower price received for fluid milk, a larger surplus which the cooperative plant had to dispose of in cream, butter, etc., or excessive operating expense, including losses from bad accounts. Undoubtedly the main reason for differences in prices returned by these 21 firms is surplus, that is, differences in proportions of milk disposed of as fluid milk, cream, cheese, and the like.

The following illustration representing extreme cases will help to show how differences in the use or classification of milk affect the price returns to farmers. Suppose that milk for fluid use is priced at $2.50 per hundredweight, while milk that goes into butter brings $1.25. If dealer "A" buys 10 hundredweight of milk and sells it all for fluid use, he is obligated to pay at the rate of $2.50 per hundredweight, a total of $25. If dealer "B" also buys 10 hundredweight of milk, sells 5 hundredweight for fluid use and puts the other 5 hundredweight into butter, he is obligated to pay for 5 hundredweight at $2.50, and for the other 5 hundredweight at $1.25. His total payment should be $18.75 and his average or blended price is $1.875 per hundredweight. The difference of $.625 per hundredweight is merely the result of different outlets for the milk, a matter for which the farmers are in no way responsible.

How this problem shapes up with reference to the new Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency will be the subject of a later article in this series.

Vegetable Acreage and Prospects

The July grist of vegetable crop reports from Washington throws light on several groups not reported in June.

Late Cabbage, domestic — Shows 10% acreage increase in the United States with New York 5% over last year. New York is still 7% under the five-year average. Domestic acreage planted is reported as 3% less than March *intention* reports.

New York intentions in March stood at about 35% above last year and 20% above the five-year average. This would suggest the largest planted area of any year of the last five except 1934.

Onion acreage in New York still climbs. The five-year average, 1928-1932, was 7,700 acres. Last year, it was 11,600 and the present acreage is about 13,000 — a thousand higher than March intentions. Michigan is much higher than the 1928-32 average but is a little lower than last year and 15% lower than two years ago. Acreage for the whole country is expected to be the same as last year and a trifle under two years ago.

Planting was delayed somewhat by wet weather but growth conditions have been good — both for onions and for weeds. The weeds, in some cases, seem to have a little the better of the battle.

Celery, intermediate — from Indiana, to New York and New Jersey, shows a shadow more acres than last year and about the same prospective crop. Late celery acreage forecast is not yet available.

Late lettuce acreage has increased the country over and New York shows about 10% increase over last year but still under the acreage of two years ago. The average of the last two years is nearly 50% under the average acreage for 1928-32. Some good Iceberg lettuce has been harvested and shipped in this state with very satisfactory return.

Canning crop prospects in New York look good. Yields of peas in spite of late harvest are heavier than usual and more than double last year's very short crop. For the United States as a whole, the yield of cannery peas is 10% above the previous record of 1935 and 60% over the five-year average. The state of Washington is coming into the game strongly with more peas than New York. Wisconsin produces 30% of the total and their crop is double last year's but less than 10% over the five-year average. Cannery peas bring about $1,500,000 to the state of New York while cabbage does fairly well when it reaches $3,000,000.

—*Paul Work.*

Outlook Favorable for Poultryman

Here is egg and poultry situation in a nut shell. On July 1 there were in the entire country 19 per cent fewer chickens of the year's hatching than there were a year ago, and smallest number for the date during 13 years records have been kept. Hatchery reports indicate that number of chicks hatched this season shows a decrease of 55 per cent, compared to last year's figures.

More rigid culling of laying flocks, because of high feed prices, has reduced number of producing hens on July 1 to a point but 1.6 per cent above number on same date a year ago and 3 per cent above record low figure of July 1, 1935. Number of layers in next season's flocks will be around low levels of 1935 and 1936.

Close culling had another effect. Number of eggs laid per 100 hens was high. Consequently total egg production for farm flocks on July 1 was about 2 per cent greater than on same date a year ago.

"Down the Alley"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

for Mr. Eastman, she said "Is this Mr. Roberts?" — was I surprised, but being human, pleased! Right there, I began to wonder if that stuff I'd been hearing about the *American Agriculturist* "family" at those Master Farmer banquets maybe was real after all.

Just then, Mr. Cosline came up, introduced himself, invited me into his office, where we had a sort of chit-chat. Then Ed. came in (Yes, I was calling them all by their first names, and they were calling me "Doc" before I left. Anyway, we talked and listened, and really, Hank, I did try to listen, although you know that's not my nature, but what they were saying was good.) Then a Mr. Weatherby came into the picture ("Curry" to me) and did we talk. I mean, not I entirely. Soon he started on that old one, "Now this farm is over 100 acres, buildings are really good, now has a good road" — well, he got just that far when I couldn't help but break in with "Needs a little repair on the fences, will grow any amount of stuff, has been and used to be a money-making farm, but just won't seem to support a hired family as a dairy farm." Why is it that this question is brought to me at least twice a week all the year around by the owners of such farms, and yet everyone else has seemed to have forgotten that there are so many just such lay-outs in the Northeast? Well, finally, we got down to this sort of thought—fill barns, silos, sheds and everything else, just as far as possible, with anything and everything the farm will grow, so that by fall you can present a picture of a large flock of ewes to breed in December, some low-costing thin steers, bought in the late summer, fed through the winter on "what the farm grows" and marketed late the next spring.

Well, then I met all the others (including some more good-looking and pleasant young ladies), and Hank, I had been there over two hours, yet it seemed like fifteen minutes, so guess it is a real "family" after all.

Then went up to see Dr. Morrison—you know, the big livestock man at Cornell University, who had just returned from a trip around the world. Glad he didn't go with Amelia Earhart; New York State needs him. It looks as if the sheep and lamb breeders in this state and section are going to get a real break—a real, practical demonstration of how breeding ewes can be handled in numbers and make money. Naturally, this was the bulk of our conversation. You will hear more about that later.

Accidentally, but most pleasantly, had lunch with my good old friend, Dr. Birch, a classmate of mine in 1912 and the man who has done so much for Cornell's experiment farm there at Ithaca, and so much for farmers everywhere, on abortion in dairy cattle.

Going through Mecklenburg late in the afternoon, thought I would stop and say "Hello" to Howard Babcock, and ran square into H. E. and Howard both. Every time I see that Mecklenburg farm of theirs, I get pop-eyed with the possibilities of such a lay-out, with such men to handle it. Looking out into their fields, I saw what looked like a greenish-brown graveyard, which turned out to be hay, baled and stood upright in the field, probably a practical and worth-while operation for them, but is it practical and worthwhile on most average New York State farms? But here I am, like the average man that discourses on religion, talking about something I never tried.

Elizabeth is calling downstairs that it's after midnight, to turn out the lights and come on to bed, but she is also saying "Give my love to both Henry and Henrietta."—*Yours "Doc".*



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, AUGUST 2
12:35—"Tree Farming," Ray F. Bower.
12:45—"Experiments with Plank Roads," Dr. Alexander W. Klick.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3
12:35—"Let's Go to the Fair," H. T. Huckle.
12:45—"A Perfect Ending for a Summer Meal," Kay Winters.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "The War on Drought," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5
12:35—"Using Your Land as You Should," G. W. Westcott.
12:45—"Training Farmers in European Cities," A. K. Getman.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6
12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
122:45—(The Women's Corner), Miss Marie Schweitzer.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "The Interest of a Life-time." Louise Bullard.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Federal Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, Mass.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9
12:35—"How Milk is Marketed Today," Prof. C. M. Bond.
12:45—(The Parents Court), Dr. J. Allan Hicks.

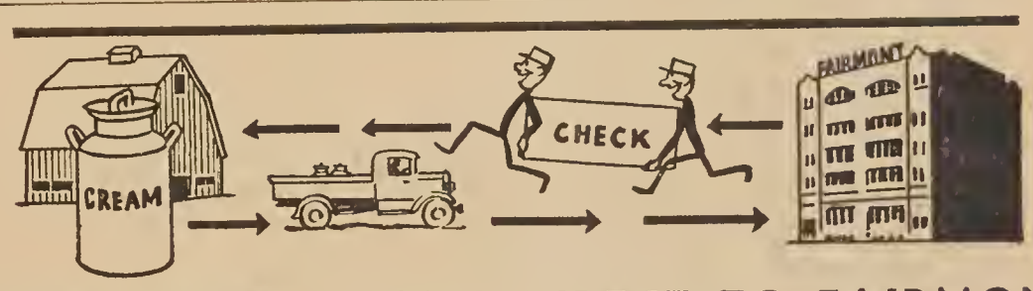
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10
12:35—"Eggs in the Making," R. G. Grieg.
12:45—"Some Candid Comments on Canning," Emma Penaud.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Death on the Wing," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Beauties of our Countryside and Their Geological Meanings," Prof. Edward S. C. Smith.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12
12:35—"Some Century Old Farms I Have Visited," F. Pollard.
12:45—(To be announced).

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13
12:35—"Our Honey Makers," A. C. Gould.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Vermont State College

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Planning to Have Things Come Your Way," L. W. Taylor.
12:45—"Mapping the Future of Farming," Ralph Robinson.



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OUR CHECK GOES TO YOU PROMPTLY . . .

Yes! We make payment for each shipment of cream just as soon as the weighing and testing are done and the check can be issued and mailed.

Empty cans are returned clean and dry—ready for use again.

We pay top market price each day.

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BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bull Calves for sale at farmers' prices from high producing, high testing dams. Dur No. 1 Herd Sire is a son of Iowana Tritomia Pryslan Commander. Nine of his daughters averaged to produce 457 pounds fat, 13,208 pounds milk in 305 days on twice a day milking. Dur No. 2 Herd Sire is a son of Dean Colantha Drmsby, whose 30 daughters averaged to produce 498 pounds fat, 12,902 pounds milk with an average test of 3.86.

Sunnyhill Dairy Farm
PAUL STERUSKY, Owner, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.

This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian bull calves with proven sires and from cows with good production records.

The best of the Carnation blood lines.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

One 2-Year Old and One 5-Year Old Cow

DUE TO FRESHEN IN SEPTEMBER.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BANG'S APPROVED!
GOOD TYPE AND HERD TEST RECORDS. $160 EACH.

GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

Pine Grove Farms

Guernseys

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.

Visitors are always welcome.
Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY RDYAL'S HDLLISTDN, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull.
Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YDRK.

Four Registered GUERNSEY HEIFERS

TO FRESHEN SODN WITH SECOND CALF.
HEAVY PRODUCERS WITH HIGH TEST.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE DN BLDOD TEST.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYRDSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.

FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTDN, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.

Barnyard Gossip

First Entry for Bull Sale

G. S. COWLES and Son, Ashville, New York, prominent Chautauqua County Holstein breeders, led the list of entries in the Western New York bull sale, planned as one of the features of the Western New York Dairy Field Day, to be held at Batavia fair grounds on Saturday, July 31. The bull entered by G. S. Cowles and Son is Sir Colantha Man-O-War Dad, born Dec. 7, 1936. (See picture.)

He is sired by one of the association bulls in the Chautauqua County Proven Sire Association, which includes the Holstein breeders G. S. Cowles and Son, Ashville; Benjamin Pringle, Stedman; and Newton Hadley, Stow. This sire is Pabst Sir Cascade Resolute, and is one of the sires being used on the daughters of Dad Boast Best Segis Kimpre, commonly known as the Dad bull, one of the better proven sires in New York State.

The Dad bull was proven in the association which he is now in, and on the first proof of five dam-daughter comparisons, his daughters excelled their dams 12.3 per cent in milk, and 21.5 per cent in fat. Early indications are that the daughters of Pabst Sir Cascade Resolute are going to meet all expectations so far as production is concerned, and are of excellent type.

The grandsire (sire of sire) of the bull entered in the sale is Carnation Sensation, a proved sire which headed the famous Pabst farm herd for several years. The Holstein redbook lists seven of his daughters averaging 15,220 pounds of milk and 572 pounds of fat. The granddam is Pabst Creator Lucy, with a record of 24,369 pounds of milk and 801 pounds of butterfat at four and one-half years.

The dam of the bull entered in the sale is Man-O-War Dad Dellie, and she has a record of 8,001 pounds of milk and 250.4 pounds of fat made in the first 203 days of her first lactation period on two-times a day milking. The dam is a daughter of Man-O-War Lassie, a son of Man-O-War, considered one of the greatest sires of high record daughters, and All-American type for the breed.

This young bull, although the first to be entered, is one of the many that dairymen in Western New York will have a chance to pick a herd improver from on July 31.

* * *

Ayrshires to Peru.—Fourteen Ayrshire bulls and two bred heifers were recently sold to the Peruvian government by Strathglass Farms. They will go to various experiment stations, where they will be used to improve the dairy stock of that country.

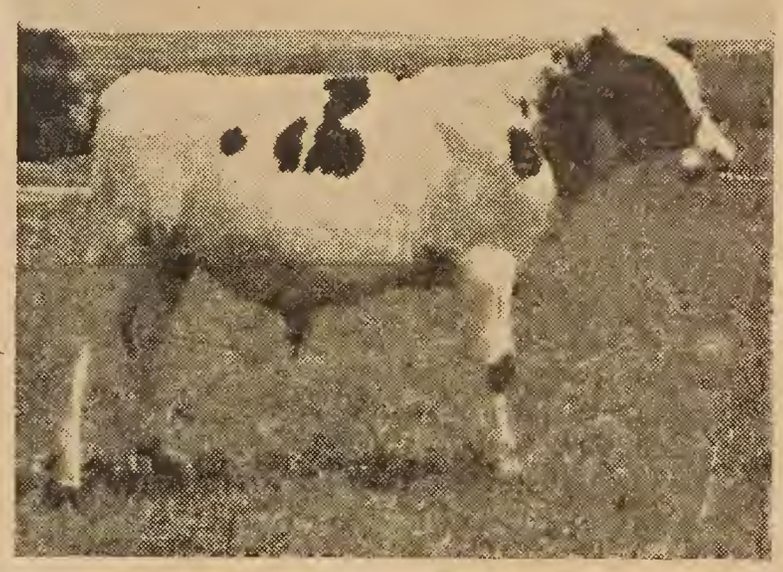
More Pigs

New York State's spring pig crop is nearly 24 per cent larger than in 1936 and 48 per cent larger than in 1935. Report shows 192,000 spring pigs on hand, compared with 155,000 last year, 117,000 in 1935, and 136,000 the average in 1932 and 1933. Fall crop is estimated to be 10 per cent less than in 1936, when 163,000 pigs were saved.

Spring pig crop in corn belt states, where nearly two-thirds of nation's pork supply is grown, is 10 per cent less than in 1936 and 32 per cent less than 1932-33 average. The 38,779,000 pigs saved this spring throughout United States compares with 41,836,000 last year, 32,438,000 in 1935 and 52,243,000, the average in 1932-33.

Poultry Congress Goes to Cleveland

On July 15, over 30 members of New York State World's Poultry Congress Committee went to Washington to present Syracuse invitation to national committee. Committees from ten other cities were present and each was given one hour in which to present cases.



Sir Colantha Man-O-War Dad, first among the mounting list of entries at Western New York's dairy field day, July 31, at Batavia fairgrounds. This outstanding sire was consigned by G. S. Cowles and Son of Ashville, Chautauqua County.

If we do say it, the New York committee did a good job. Master of Ceremonies Joe Barnum, publisher of Syracuse Post-Standard, had no equal. Case was presented by L. Harris Hiscock, chairman of New York State committee; Commissioner of Agriculture H. V. Noyes; Mayor Marvin of Syracuse; Webster Birdsall of State Department of Agriculture; Ed. Foster, secretary of Farm Bureau Federation; Barney Loucks of New York Mercantile Exchange; and Chauncey Day, chairman of convention committee of Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

We did our best and were quite hopeful, but after considering all cities, national committee finally voted to go to Cleveland for the World's Poultry Congress in 1939. New York State committee will now turn in to do their part to make the event successful.

* * *

Neppco Summer Meeting.— Big summer conference of Neppco (Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council) will be at Rutgers, N. J., August 17-18. Program, now rounding into shape, carries names of authorities in poultry business. Neppco has done things. First, it has united an industry formerly characterized as disorganized. Furthermore, it has had a hand in every development for the good of poultrymen. It deserves your support.

* * *

Egg Marketing and Grading School.— Tenth annual school will be held at Cornell, September 14-17. Students must be 18 years old, and a laboratory fee of $4.00 will be charged. If interested in learning how to grade eggs, write to Poultry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for complete program, which will be available about August 15.

Maryland TB Free.- Maryland is 44th state to become modified accredited. New York adds four counties to list — Chenango, Delaware, Lewis and Otsego.

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys

of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

Guernsey Bull Calves

If you want herd sire with size and production back of it, buy Bull Calf from my hord. Prices reasonable. Now offering two sons and two grandsons from dam producing 787 lbs. fat and 13,500 lbs. milk in 10 months on twice a day milking.

HAROLD TRIPP, *Owner.*
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

Bull Calf

BORN OCT. 19, 1936.
Good type, nicely marked. Davis record since last freshening, 8,719 lbs. milk, 279 lbs. fat. Member of proven cow family. Sire's two nearest dams, State and National record holders.

Raymond DuBois, Gardiner, N.Y.

A FORGE HILL GUERNSEY BULL CALF

BDRN MARCH 1, 1937
Sired by that outstanding production bull "Royals Bell Buoy" and out of a dam with a record of 12,537 lbs. milk, 605 lbs. fat.
PEDIGREE AND PRICE DN REQUEST.
Accredited — Blood Tested.
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N.Y.

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED

to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.

T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N.Y

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATIDN INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME DF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.

We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.

Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.

Do not write—Come and see these cattle.

Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.

Buy your foundation stock now.
ACCREDITED — BLDODTESTED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

***For Sale:* Registered Jerseys**

BDTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Dukc Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.

Hedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Dwner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

Plato Brook Farm Owl-Interest ***Jerseys***

A.J.C.C. HERD IMPROVEMENT AVERAGE
9348 lbs. milk — 482.42 lbs. fat. We are offering a 9 months old son of a proven sire whose 22 daughters average 607 lbs. fat. Dams record 435 fat at 2 years of age. Accredited and approved Bangs Free Herd No. 146.
CARL W. MILLER Arcade, N. Y.

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

AYRSHIRE CATTLE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Young Ayrshire Bull Calves

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

FOR SALE—
Registered Ayrshires

Good Breeding. Daughters of Proven Sire. Reasonable Prices.

JOHN GIBSON,
R. D. No. 2, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Aberdeen Angus Heifers

FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE.
A FOUNDATION GROUP.
FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Registered
HEREFORD BULLS

FIVE BULLS, POLLED AND HORNED.
Ready for service, at reasonable prices.
The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls



Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call on
W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

For Sale
Streamside Milking Shorthorns
STREAMSIDE OLGA NO. 1791550
Born Aug. 1, '33. Now giving 45 lbs. daily with 2nd calf. Sire, Royal Dairyman No. 1525650, who is out of Brookside Hester No. 1061561, record 17984.5 lbs. milk and 627.2 fat, who is maternal sister to Butter Girl, 20325.8 milk. Also a few females, all ages. Herd clean T.B and Bang. If interested come or write.
M. G. HUBBARD, COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS, PA.
Farm — 15 miles south of Wellsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.
P. Henry Flynn Ph. 7-F-3 Penn Yan, N. Y.

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.
Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

The SUFFOLK HORSE

Ideal for Farm Work
We plan to show our horses at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Are you in the market for a stallion? Your inspection is invited.
MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

DUTCH HILL... **Shropshires**

Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.
DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 25	Eastern Breeders Guernsey Sale. Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Jerseys

Aug. 14	Auction. Sibley Farms. Spencer, Mass.
Sept. 4	Auction. Paul Brosz. North Wales, Pa.

Ayrshires

Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale. Cortland, N. Y.
Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N.Y.

Coming Events

July 31	Western New York Dairy Field Day. Genesee County Fair grounds. Batavia, N. Y.
Aug. 4	Visiting day, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, for vegetable growers from six counties.
Aug. 4	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale and Show. Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 5	New England Ayrshire Club Field Day. Lippitt Farm. Hope, R. I.
Aug. 5	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Field Day. Alfred, N. Y.
Aug. 6	Clinton-Essex Ayrshire Club Field Day. Fred Porter's farm. Crown Point, N. Y.
Aug. 7	Annual picnic, New Eng. Brown Swiss Breeders' Assn. Elmwood Valley Farm, Uxbridge, Mass.
Aug. 7	Maine all-breed dairy show. Fred Nuttar farm. Corinna, Me.
Aug. 10	New Hampshire Ayrshire Club Field Day. Paul Sargeant farm. Manchester, N. H.
Aug. 11	Forestry Field Day and Picnic. Pine Grove farm. Northfield, Delaware County, N. Y.
Aug. 11	Vermont Ayrshire Club Field Day. J. F. Atwood farm. Wells River, Vt.
Aug. 11	Western New York Ayrshire Field Day. Walter Strickland farm. Gowanda, N. Y.
Aug. 12	New Jersey Holstein Field Day. Essex County Hospital. Cedar Grove, N. J.
Aug. 13	Massachusetts-Hampshire-Franklin Holstein Club tour of Vermont herds.
Aug. 13	Maine Ayrshire Club Field Day. Univ. of Maine farm. Orono, Me.
Aug. 14	New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer meeting Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Venico Center, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer Field Day, New England States Holstein-Friesian Assn. Univ. of Vt. farm. Burlington, Vt.
Aug. 14-17	10th Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School. Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. Connecticut State College. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 19	Empire State Potato Club 8th Annual Field Day. Bruce Cottrell Farm. Homer, N. Y.
Aug. 21	Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club Parish Show. Durham, Conn.
Aug. 25-27	Grange Community Fair and Horse Show. Hartland, Vt.
Aug. 27-Sept. 11	Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	10th Annual Egg Grading and Marketing School. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 6-9	National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Sheep

Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.

300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York

Manice & Wing Heaton Manice, Mgr.

FOR SALE **Dorset Sheep**

A Few Good Rams for Sale.

ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK
JEROME E. WRIGHT,
CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK

Registered **DORSET** and **SHROPSHIRE RAMS** **$20 EACH**

Shipped on approval.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

TRIANGLE FARMS Sells Purebred Berkshires

AT FARMERS' PRICES.
SERVICE BOARS, BRED SOWS FROM PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.
SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
TRIANGLE FARMS,
Rock Stream, New York.

SWINE

KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $8.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

PROLIFIC, EASY FEEDING, QUICK GROWING
O. I. C.'s

Best of breeding. Pure bred pigs $10.00 each, either sex; unrelated pairs $20.00.
Registered in buyer's name free of charge.
R. HILL R. D. 1 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
Shipments C.O.D. Must please.
George Sassman, McGraw, N. Y.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.
Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.
BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
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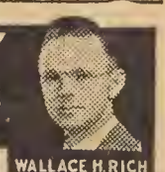
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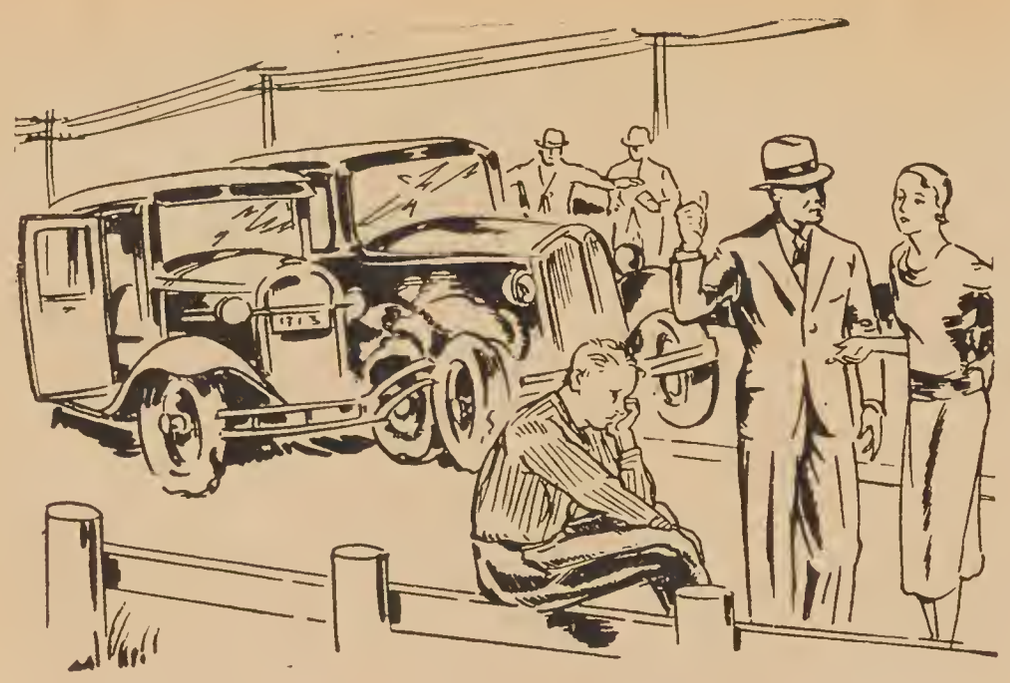
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Chain Store Taxes

By J. C. HUTTAR

THIS seems to be the day to go after the "big fellows". The big corporations, the railroads, the holding companies, the trusts and the chain store systems are all attacked, prosecuted and taxed. It's the popular thing. And like most things which sweep people off their feet, it does some harm along with the good it is designed to accomplish.



J. C. Huttar

My work for the past five years makes me think of the chain store system mostly in terms of large cities. Here we find thousands of people who have to buy all the food they and their families eat. A good share of these have to take a big part of their weekly earnings to buy this food with. Here also we find the selling place for most farm products. Let's talk in terms of eggs.

Consumers as a whole can buy several things in place of eggs. They can buy cereals and fruits for breakfast or meats for the other meals. While most baking calls for eggs, even this can be done without them. As egg prices rise there are groups of consumers all along the way who have to switch to cheaper foods until egg prices drop again. A good consumption of eggs which will, at most times of the year, clean up all the market supply of eggs is ideal from the egg producers' standpoint. Of course, there are a few months in the year, when all hens lay, that some of the surplus must be put into cold storage warehouses to be held for that time when most hens don't lay. But outside of this, it's healthy for the producer to have a good and continuous consumption of his product.

This is another way of saying that retail prices should be kept down.

If this is the desirable thing from the standpoint of the producer, then how much more important it is that the costs of doing this retailing should be kept as small as possible. If these costs are not kept low, only one of two things can happen. Either retail prices are so high that a healthy consumption condition cannot be maintained. Or the wholesale price and the producers' returns are lower than they should be.

The best example of that was experienced this past winter. The weather was mild, hens laid heavily, retailers kept their prices high, resulting in low consumption of eggs. Result was that wholesale prices sank so low that farmers faced bankruptcy and the federal government had to step in and buy two million dollars ($2,000,000) worth of eggs to keep the bottom from falling out of the wholesale market. This experience alone should teach us the importance of low retailing costs to producers.

I feel perfectly justified in saying that, as a general thing, the chain stores set the standard of low retailing cost. Unfortunately this winter they stepped out of their character in the New York metropolitan area, kept their retail prices high. But this was the exception and not the rule.

Anything that will add to the costs of the chain store systems will raise the costs of retailing eggs. This means lower egg consumption and, therefore, lower prices to the producer. The egg producer will get a smaller share of the consumer's dollar if the chain store is taxed. That's why I'm very strongly against such taxes.

I think the producers in those states which have not yet enacted such taxes should think long and hard on this question. If such a tax is proposed the farmer should see that his views are heard and his interests protected. In the states that have already enacted such legislation, the farmer could well agitate for its repeal.

I hold no particular brief for the stockholders in large chain store corporations. But I do feel that they are economical merchandisers of food and I'm sure that adding to their costs takes something out of farmers' pockets.

In return for farmer support against chain store taxes I think the chains owe the farmer a maintenance of low retail prices. Farmers should see that they keep this bargain.



"It's the first time he ever saw another hoss!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Air Conditioning for Hens

By L. E. WEAVER

POULTRYMEN in Fulton and Montgomery counties planned a joint picnic supper, and asked me to attend and discuss ventilation of poultry houses. This struck me as a queer subject for this time of the year. As a rule it is in cold weather that we get questions about damp houses and how to ventilate them.



L. E. Weaver

The more I thought about this picnic, the more I came to see that this is exactly the right time of the year to think and to talk—and then to do something—about ventilating the hen house. In the winter you can't do much about it except talk and wish. In summer you can find a few days between haying and grain harvest, or at least before silo-filling, to saw out the proper openings and build the outlets and intakes, and even to do something about improving the insulation of the building. I should say that your first step in this direction could well be to get a copy of Cornell bulletin No. 315. The next step—read the text and the pictures about three times. You will then know all the rest of the steps.

Ventilation Only Part of Story

The word "ventilation" means changing the air in a room — an airing-out. It plays an important part in the comfort and health of the birds, but it is only one of the factors in the larger subject of air conditioning. Ventilation keeps the air pure and maintains a certain air movement. To keep the birds comfortable we must also maintain a satisfactory temperature and humidity.

The air of a room is properly "conditioned" when it meets the requirements for four factors — purity, temperature, humidity and movement. The four are so closely related and linked together you can not change one without affecting the others.

How Much Heat Can Hen Stand?

We have recently been through a heat wave. Daytime temperatures have been running in the nineties. Hens have been suffering from the heat. Some have died. Many more would have been lost but for relief measures taken by the owners. Professor Fairbanks has determined that a poultry-house temperature can go as low as 15° above zero (17° below freezing) before egg production is affected to any degree. So far as I know, no one has determined how high the temperature can get before trouble starts. I am quite sure that 90° is close to the danger line. Every one will agree, too, that extremely high temperatures are as bad for hens and the egg record as extremely low temperatures.

Humidity Plus Air Movement

Some poultrymen during hot spells wet down the walls of the poultry house. This is effective in lowering the temperature. The cooling effect of evaporation is well known. If the room were closed so tightly that there was no movement of the air, evaporation would soon cease and you would have the oppressive combination of high humidity and high temperatures that we feel on muggy afternoons before thunder showers clear the air. In summer room temperature is influenced by a combination of humidity and air movement. Even without a supply of moisture there is a certain amount of relief when the air is stirred up by an electric fan.

Made-over barn basements often turn out to be the best laying pens on the farm. Perhaps the explanation lies in more dampness which, with air movement, makes a cooler room in hot weather.

Hens Enjoy a Breeze on Hot Days

Ralph Webster of Auburn told me that during the hot spell he not only hosed down the walls, but he placed an electric fan close to the floor. The big Rhode Island Reds crowded up in evident appreciation, like chicks around a brooder stove. In Schenectady County I saw a 20 x 20 pen with a rear window under the dropping board much larger than usual. The glass window had been replaced with wire, and nearly all the hens had settled in a contented group before the open window, their feathers fluttering in the breeze.

I have often observed that hens seem to dislike windy days. They will do almost anything to get out of the wind. But apparently when the temperature gets too high they appreciate a breeze.

When you complain about the heat, think of a hen and consider yourself lucky. She has no sweat glands and has to wear the next thing to a fur overcoat.

Read L. E. Weaver's discussion about keeping hens cool!

Is Humidity a Problem?

Damp poultry houses in winter are bad. They mean dirty eggs. They may encourage disease. Nevertheless, I have so often seen excellent production in damp houses that I doubt if high humidity necessarily means low production. In summer we seldom have damp houses; dampness is no problem. Last year at the poultry science meeting, a prominent poultry pathologist (disease expert) suggested that some of the fall respiratory troubles of newly-housed pullets may be due to houses that are *too dry*. It is possible that in time we will find that there are extremes of high and low humidity beyond which it is not wise to go.

What Can Be Done?

At the Maryland Experiment Station observations were made of the behavior of hens in houses with concrete and wood floors on hot days. In the concrete pens the hens made holes in the litter to enable them to snuggle down and bring their bodies in contact with the cool cement. The hens abandoned the house with wood floor and sought comfort in a shaded corner of the yard. Not every one can tear out the board floors and put in concrete, but every pen can be provided with cross-ventilation; and that helps a great deal. Windows or doors on opposite sides should always be provided, and kept open on hot days.

Thorough insulation is probably the best solution of the problem of satisfactory air conditioning for a poultry house. Discussion must be postponed to a later issue.



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300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

On Monday We Wash

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



A medium bristled brush (right) and lukewarm suds made from a neutral soap make blanket washing easy. Light rubbing with a soapy brush is more effective and easier on the binding than rubbing by hand. The brush is equally effective in removing soil from pillow ticking.

I HAVE seen women washing beautiful linen in rushing mountain streams of the Pyrenees and Alps. The water was so cold that the women's hands and arms were red to the elbow and moved so fast that no suds could possibly accumulate, yet the washing was snow-white.

When one thinks of these women on their knees beside the stream with only a washboard and a cake of soap to assist their own efforts, one appreciates the comparative comfort of a washbench and washboiler. Yet in our country most of us want to wash in an easier way even than that and, wherever possible, let electricity do the heavy work. With a washing machine, a ready supply of hot water, and one of the good soaps and water softeners on the market, washday is not the bugbear that it used to be.

Much research work has recently been done to find out the easiest and most efficient way of making clothes clean without harming the fabric. In addition to *being* clean, clothes should *look* and *smell* clean. Up to a certain point the process is the same whether the washing is done by hand or by machine. The order of business is as follows:

Sort the clothes into groups of pieces that may be washed together:

(a) — Table linens and household linen such as pillow cases, bureau scarfs.

(b) — Body linens, shirts, pajamas, nightgowns and underwear — not wool or silk.

(c) — Very soiled white clothes, hand and bath towels, requiring very heavy suds.

(d) — Colored clothes.

(e) — Specials; stockings, silk or wool underwear, slips, woolens, etc.

Remove all stains before washing a piece, as hot water or soap may set the stain.

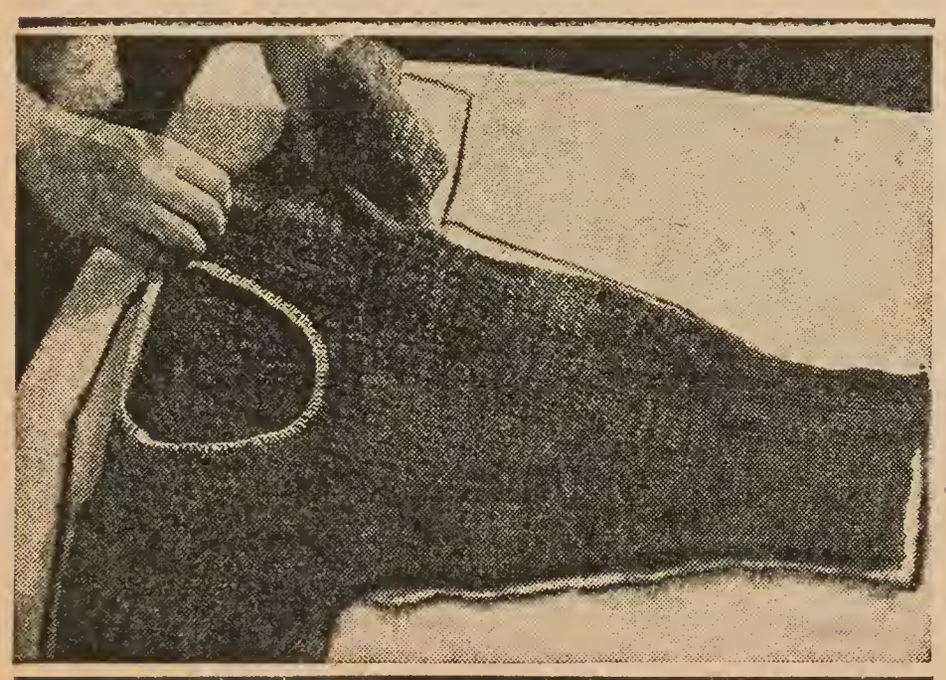
Soaking for a short period helps to loosen the soil, whereas a long soak softens the fibers of the material so that the soil may strike in and be more difficult to remove than if no soaking had been done. Therefore a 15 to 20 minute soak in lukewarm water is recommended for white clothes and a 5 to 10 minute in clear, cool water or lukewarm soapy water for colored clothes known to be fast color. Any very soiled spot such as neckbands, should have a little soap or soap solution rubbed into it. For very greasy clothes which one is apt to have after the men of the family have an orgy with the tractor or truck, fill the washing machine or tub with lukewarm water and add 1 pint of kerosene, run the machine for 5 or 10 minutes, wring the clothes, then wash them as usual.

For the actual washing process, it is almost necessary to do a little experimenting for ourselves in order to find out exactly what amount of soap is required to make a suds 2 to 3 inches deep in either tub or washer before putting in the clothes. A 5-inch suds is not too much for towels, for instance. If the water is hard, it may be necessary to use a softener. If it is only moderately hard, an excess of soap will do the trick.

The main thing is that once you have found out the right amount of soap to use, make a note of it and actually measure out that amount every time. Soaps vary, but from 1 to 2 cupfuls should be sufficient in a 17½ gal. tubful of soft or softened water. Thermometers are cheap enough that guesswork is unnecessary. White clothes which have been soaked may be washed in a suds of 160° F. Although this has a bleaching effect on the white clothes, it is too hot to handle comfortably by hand. From 125° to 140° F. is right for unsoaked clothes; hotter than this might "set" the soil in the garments.

Colored clothes require a cooler suds — from 100° to 110° — just a little more than lukewarm. Silks, synthetic fabrics and woolens require lukewarm temperature throughout the entire wash. This, too, is very important to remember. If there is no thermometer, an old-fashioned test may be used as a guide. Put a drop of water on the wrist and if it feels neither hot nor cold, then the water is lukewarm.

Soap may be in any form as long as it does the work. The more finely divided, the more quickly it dissolves. However, one can very quickly make soap jelly of a bar of soap and have it available for many household uses in addition to washing. A moderately strong soap is needed for general washing pur- (*Turn to opposite page*)



Knitted woolens freshly washed, can be pulled gently into shape on a big soft bathtowel kept for the purpose. The same towel may be kept for several articles, marking the outline of each one on it with a pencil before the garment is wet. Both sides of the towel may be marked. Or cut out shape of sweater on brown wrapping paper. Pin washed sweater to it and spread on towel.



Be SMART— and Comfortable

COOL cottons and linens make wonderful summer clothes; they tub so well and are so charming in color. Printed seersucker, washable summer silk, pique and percale are other materials particularly suited to the sports type of dress.

Dress Pattern No. 2634 is particularly adapted to sportswear, being both comfortable and smart. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Tot's ensemble No. 2900 includes patterns for one-piece dress and a pantie sunsuit. The dress opens right down the front, making it easy for the youngster to put on and take off. The pattern is made in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; play-suit requires ⅞ yard of 35-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of the new Summer Fashion Catalog.



"I suppose you think he learned that from me, too!"

On Monday We Wash

(*Continued from opposite page*)

poses, whereas for the greasy work clothes a little washing soda may need to be added with the soap. The "specials" call for the mildest of neutral soaps and the same temperature in wash and rinse waters.

If the wash is not too large it is quite possible to run all the white clothes through one suds. However, it may be necessary to draw off some of the water and replace it with very hot water containing additional soap before putting in another load. Suds should be kept "live", otherwise, more soap should be added. Run the machine 10 to 15 minutes, according to dirt condition of clothes. Colored clothes need to start in a fresh suds in order to avoid lint left from white clothes, and to have colors clear and the white parts of them really white. If the machine has a spin dryer or a second tub it may be set to work as soon as the first tubful is washed. In the machines having two tubs, one may be used for a second suds or for rinsing while the other tub washes in suds. More and more specialists advocate washing in a second suds, lighter than the first, then in two rinses.

Manufacturers' instructions as to load of the machine should be followed accurately. It is well to remember that the water circulates more easily through a lot of small articles than through a machineful of sheets for instance. Therefore in making up a tubful, both large and small pieces should make up the load.

For the first rinse, the water should be of the same temperature as the wash water. This helps to prevent the formation of scum which would result from rinsing very soapy articles in water which is too cool. After some of the soap has been rinsed out the clothes can be washed in lukewarm and finally in cool water. Add bluing if desired, either the kind that is combined with soap flakes or just plain bluing in the last rinse water. Since bluing does not really dissolve put it into the water just before putting in the clothes, and keep it moving to avoid settling and streaking them.

A good proportion for starch is ½ cup dry laundry starch mixed with 1 cup cold water, then 2½ quarts of boiling water gradually added. Stir until the mixture clears and is transparent and *boil* for 2 or 3 minutes more. Strain if there are any lumps. If a thinner starch is desired, dip out part of the starch and thin it according to the article to be starched. Gingham and percale require a thinner starch than voile, dimities or other sheer cotton materials. The latter require about 1 part of cooked starch to 2 parts of water. If the article is to be very stiff, use the starch "as is". If you use the starch hot, it strikes into the material better than if allowed to get cold. For starching dark fabrics, the starch may be colored a little with tea or coffee for brown materials and with bluing for dark blue fabrics.

By careful wringing and hanging clothes straight on the line much effort is saved in the ironing. Likewise, when putting dampened clothes into the basket, rolling or folding them carefully to avoid unnecessary wrinkles is a further time and labor saver.

When it comes to washing blankets and woolens, care must be taken to prevent the interlocking of wool fibers. Once this happens, we have a harsh disagreeable fabric instead of a soft fluffy one which results from proper handling. Water should be lukewarm both for washing and for rinsing and the article should be dried at the same temperature or at one slightly higher. If washed in a tub, the suds should be pressed and squeezed through the blanket, without rubbing. A three-minute period is enough for machine washing; longer is apt to damage the blanket. It is better to run it for two three-minute periods than one six minute period. Use a medium bristled brush to clean soiled bindings. If hard rollers are used at all they should be separated as widely as possible. A spin dryer is more desirable, or the blanket may be hung up while wet and allowed to dry in the breeze. A warm (not hot) windy day is ideal as this tends to fluff up the nap. Room temperature is sufficient if they must be dried indoors.

Sweaters or other knit woolen garments are a special problem because of their stretchiness. Since wool is very pliable and can be shaped when wet, it is safer to mark on a towel or cloth, or brown wrapping paper the outline before putting sweater into the water. Then after washing in mild soap and rinsing in the lukewarm waters, the article may be *squeezed,* not *wrung,* dry and laid back in shape on the towel or paper to dry in a breezy place.

When washing pillows, if they give trouble in the tub or machine because of too much enclosed air, a tiny slit may be cut near the seam, but not enough to let feathers escape. Slit can be closed with a clothespin while pillows are drying.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

THERE are two schools of thought on the proper way to make muffins. One is to start by creaming the butter, blending in the sugar, adding the egg and then alternately add milk and sifted dry ingredients. This gives a texture resembling cake. Others to whom time is more precious than texture, start with the beaten egg, add the milk and to this mixture gradually add the sifted dry ingredients, then the melted fat and finally the berries which have been coated with some of the flour. This gives a texture more like bread. Whichever method of mixing you choose to use, the quantities are the same. Bake about 30 minutes in well greased muffin tins in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) Serve hot.

Blueberry Muffins

¼ cup butter
⅓ cup sugar
1 egg
2⅔ cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 cup blueberries (washed and dried)

Keep Your Clothes LOVELY *with*



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FOR ALL FINE LAUNDERING

Winthrop Woodbridge's Fish-Hook

By C. A. STEPHENS

WRITING from his home in the Peace River country, Winthrop Woodbridge sends some interesting details about the great falls of the Hay River. There is a remarkable cataract on this large river, concerning which no accounts have as yet been published, even by the government survey, but which, like the Great Canon of the Peace River, will probably prove a notable scenic attraction in years to come.

Young Woodbridge was there one winter on a trapping trip, in company with his Uncle Horace. Many of the Peace River pioneers employ themselves profitably trapping during the cold season; and they are seeking now to discover new localities, where the fur-bearing animals have not been thinned off.

Much impressed by the grandeur of the cataract, and noting many signs of game, with no remains of old traps about, they decided to try their luck there for the winter; and after going back home for their outfit, they returned on one of the first days of December, and built a camp in the gorge near the vast deep pool below the falls.

Even in the coldest weather this pool, close to the downward-plunging waters, keeps open. Sometimes the temperature there sank as low as fifty degrees below zero. But this, it must be remembered, is fully a hundred miles north of the Peace River valley at Fort St. John, or Dunvegan.

"We did not mind it much," Winthrop writes. "The main thing was to keep noses, ears and fingers covered. On very cold mornings I wore a little fur mask with round holes cut in it for my eyes and nostrils. The capes of our fur caps came down over our ears; we had beaver mittens, and wore three pairs of wool socks inside very loose moccasins. The only effect the cold had upon me—and that only on the coldest days—was to make my head feel as if it were being squeezed or compressed. Uncle Horace did not even complain of that.

"We had the coziest little camp up there. It was a square tent of moose hide, hair side out, eight by eight feet, and six feet high, just high enough to stand up straight in. Inside of this, with a little air-space between, we rigged another tent of double-weave Hudson Bay blankets, sewed together. All round on the outside, except the little low door-hole, we had it banked up three or four feet high with hard snow; and on the dry ground inside we had a coating of fine-sprigged boughs, and over that a thick carpet of blankets.

"Inside all this we had our little sheet-iron stove, just a foot square, set up, with the four-inch pipe running up through the flat roof. In this we burned only little billets of dry wood from a heap of driftwood below the falls.

"There was not the least difficulty in keeping warm there; and after making the rounds of our traps, we used to come in, cook our supper, and then sit and read there through the long evenings, for we had brought up a number of books from home. I never had so comfortable a winter in my life before, or slept so cozily.

"We fared well for food, and had some of the best, juiciest beef there I ever ate. It was wood-buffalo beef. I suppose you will open your eyes at that and wonder if we were breaking the law, for imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars go with killing wood-buffalo.

"But we did not kill it. The wolves killed it for us. One afternoon early in January we heard a number of wolves yelping at a distance down the gorge of the river, and on approaching the place, we found that a band of gray wolves had got after a little bunch of six wood-buffalo, where they had 'yarded' in the aspen and birch growth. The wolves had cut out a young two-year-old cow, and pulled her down.

"We opened fire on them, killed two, and drove the rest off. The buffalo lay in the snow and the wolves had gnawed the upper side of it only. On turning the carcass over, we were able to skin and secure a fore quarter and a hind quarter, in as good condition as if we had slaughtered the animal ourselves.

"We froze the meat in hard snow, and I assure you that was good beef. The rest of the carcass we took for trap bait; and altogether it proved a fine thing for us—yet we broke no law.

"We had also another delicacy there as a change from buffalo steaks. In the great pool, below the falls, there are what are called 'arctic trout,' and also a kind of pike. When the weather is very cold the fish lie at the bottom of the pool, and are too torpid to rise; but on warmer, sunshiny days, they would rise to bait in the open water up near the falls, where it never freezes over. On a warm afternoon we would bait hooks with beef scraps, go up to the edge of the open water, and fish with a pole. It was quite safe to go on the ice, up to the very verge of the open pool.

"There are some large fish in that pool, and they broke all our hooks and lines before spring. Uncle Hod thought there were fish there that would weigh ten pounds apiece. It was rather provoking to have the last one of our hooks broken by fish too big for us to catch.

"The fur we took there was mostly fox, marten, 'link,'—as they call Canadian lynx up here,—wolf, fisher and ermine, with a few wolverene not worth much.

"By the tenth of March we had taken over five hundred dollars' worth; and as the chinooks had now begun to blow and melt the snow, we loaded all this pack of fur on our sled and made the trip down home with it.

"To break camp and get all our things home for the season, two trips were necessary, and we planned to come back the following week. On the way down, however, Uncle Hod cut his foot with the axe, while preparing fuel one night, and was as good as laid up with it for three weeks. But there was the rest of our camp outfit left up there, and we knew, too, that the river would soon begin to rise and might flood the gorge below the falls. I therefore went back alone, after waiting two days at home, taking the sled, carbine, and just enough food to keep me on the way. And I bethought myself to take along a large fish-hook which Quinby Mastermen had left there at our shack. The Masterman boys had a number of these large hooks attached to lines by a wire, with which they fished for pike or sturgeon in the Peace.

"It was a long trip to make in a wild country alone, but I got back on the third afternoon, quite without adventure of any sort. In fact, we had had no adventures worth speaking of all winter, merely plain uneventful trapping, without any particular danger in it; but now, quite unforeseen, I was to have a spice of something more exciting.

"I found the camp much as we had left it; and after starting a fire and putting my supper to cook, I thought that I would try for some of those large fish in the pool, for it was not yet quite sunset. So I baited my big hook, and going out on the ice, which was still thick and strong, cast into the pool.

"Lots of small fish rose and snapped at the bait,—which was too large for them,—but no big ones took it; and after fishing 'till sundown, I gave it up, and going back to camp, flung aside pole and line, and got my supper.

"Afterward I made myself comfortable inside the thick skin tent, and soon fell asleep, for I had tramped forty miles that day and drawn a heavy sled.

"Suddenly I was waked by the awfulest yell it is possible to imagine! Not a distant outcry or howl, but close by my head, just through the wall of the tent, a perfectly fiendish yell! The tent, too, shook as if some animal had sprung against it.

"I jumped up before I was half-awake, and grabbed my carbine. It seemed as if that yell meant me, sure; and the first one was followed by another, and another, equally hideous. The moose-skin of the tent kept crumpling and bellying in on both sides of me. Dark as it was, I could hear it and feel it shaking. Those awful yells, too, were first on one side of the tent, then on the other. The beast, whatever it was, appeared to be leaping clear over it, then back again, yelling at every jump. Those yells, too, had a peculiarly frantic, rabid sort of sound, as if the beast were crazy mad. It came into my mind like a flash that it was a wolf that had run mad, and that he was trying to get at me.

"If there is anything a trapper dreads, it is a mad wild creature, one with hydrophobia; such animals are afraid of nothing, and will come headlong into camp, by night or day, bent on biting somebody.

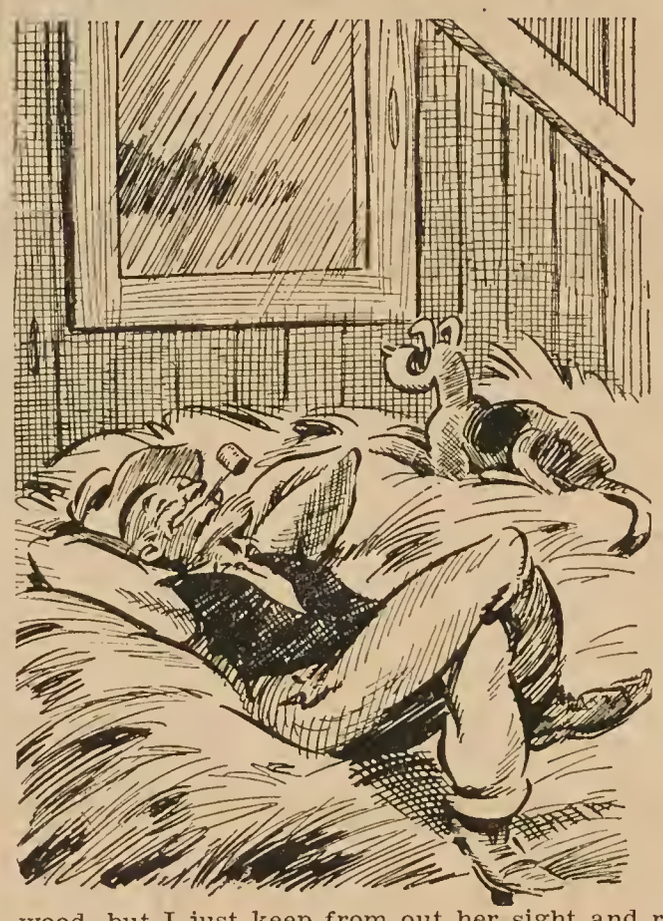
"I stood with my flesh creeping and my hair fairly rising up. At last the beast stopped jumping, and seemed to be clawing the moose hide, scratching it fitfully, as if out of breath, but still trying madly to get in. I could hear his nails scratch the hide, and from that and the slight motion, I could make out just about where he was. I thought it time to do something for myself. I had the carbine cocked, and thrusting the muzzle against the side of the tent, pushing it out a little, I fired.

"Another frightful yell followed the shot; the creature leaped over the tent again, yelled a few times more, and then began 'guggling' in a way that made me pretty sure I had hit him. But he did not go away; and as I did not know how badly wounded he was, I took precious good care not to stir out of there, or run any risk of getting bitten.

"All soon quieted down, however, and I concluded that I had either killed the beast or else that he had left. Still, I would not go out, and did not show my nose outside 'till day dawned. Then I had to laugh—laugh at myself. I couldn't help it.

"For when I finally stuck my head out, there, hanging by that large hook and line that I had fished with, was a gray wolf, with his hind feet just touching the snow beside the tent!

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I LOVE the patter of the rain upon the roof and window pane; my neighbor likes to fertilize to make his crops of bigger size, but there ain't nothing I have seen to make the crops a healthy green, like rain; no fertilizer is one half as good as rain, gee whiz. It makes the crops just hump and grow; no matter what the seed we sow, it won't produce unless it's wet, and so if any yield we'd get we must have lots of timely rain to stimulate the grass and grain. No matter how we work and toil, or add the plant food to our soil, it's no avail when times are dry without a cloudlet in the sky.

And then a rainy day is blest for givin' us a chance to rest, when we have worked day after day it's nice to stretch upon the hay and listen to the patter of the rain upon the roof above. When we've been toilin' in the sun day after day without no fun, a rainy day seems mighty good; Mirandy's put me sawin' wood, but I just keep from out her sight and rest from morning until night. I like a drizzly rain, for then it ain't apt to clear up again, but just to drizzle all day through, enough so all that I can do is sit and rest 'till night has come, I like a rainy day, by gum!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

At Milking Time

Oh! Moo-cow with the soulful eyes,
Your placitude disquiets me.
I wonder if you realize
How bovine your reactions be?

You stand and gaze with stolid stare
And sheer vacuity of thought;
The future holds for you no care,
With no remorse your past is fraught.

At milking time I strain and strive
The lactile fluid to extract.
You stomp my feet and switch my eyes
And lay your tail adown my back.

If stubborness a virtue were
How virtuous your life would be!
So! You old rip, don't you dare stir.
You're just a gol-darned cow to me.

—*Frank E. Hayt,*
Carmel, N. Y.

"He was dead as a door-nail. My bullet had gone clear through him.

"I had never once thought of the fish-hook; but when I came back from the pool I had flung the line and hook over the top of the tent and dropped the pole in such a way that it caught, or was pulled, partly under some logs of driftwood which we had lying there.

"Apparently that wolf had come round in the night, and smelling the bait on the hook, had jumped up to seize it, and so hooked himself. That was my mad wolf. No wonder he was 'mad.'"

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Another Idea About Narcissi

NOW we have another possibility suggested by a reader as to what ailed the late blooming double white narcissus described by "A Farmer's Wife" in our issue of June 19th. She says: "I appreciate your articles. I think I have the variety of narcissus mentioned by 'Farmer's Wife.' I believe hot weather blasts these buds. If cool damp weather prevails while buds are swelling they always open. I have watched these narcissi ten years. Mrs. Wm. E."

It is perfectly true that some varieties sunburn much more than others. In recent years some of the otherwise excellent new hybrids planned for introduction into commerce have lost out because their would-be introducers discovered that they suffered too much from hot sun to be of value to growers. As far as my knowledge goes, the narcissi with darker colored cups suffer most from sunburn, some varieties having a red or reddish cup actually requiring to be opened in shade or semi-shade.

Of course, what most home growers do is to let the flowers take their chance as to weather. If we get perfect flowers we are grateful; if they get sunburned or knocked over by wind and weather, it is just too bad. However, if a planting of choice bulbs is small enough and an unseasonably warm day comes along when they are breaking out of the sheath, it would be well worth the effort to shelter them with a length of cheesecloth stretched on frames, held up by temporary supports, peach baskets perhaps. I have used this device many times for protecting newly set plants and there is no reason why it should not serve in the case of bulbs.

Every year I plan to get at least a few new narcissi different from those I already have. The joy of watching the new ones come out in the spring provides a thrill which I would not miss. However, I have come to depend upon my old reliable favorites for the mass of early bloom. Here are my reasons for favoring each of these:

Sir Watkin: Shallow trumpet, all yellow; medium size, therefore not damaged by wind and rain; good outdoors and in.

King Alfred: Large trumpet, all primrose yellow, holds head up proudly; strong stems; excellent outdoors and in.

Recurvus (pheasant's-eye): White with narrow red rim on shallow cup; fragrant, late blooming; multiplies readily; strong stems.

Whitewell: White perianth, lemon yellow cup; late blooming; an excellent variety.

Von Sion: Old fashioned double early yellow; sometimes has green streaks, but early and dependable.

Other lovely doubles, but heavy-headed in rain: Sulphur Phoenix, Primrose Phoenix, Twink and Pearl.

The small sweet jonquils with onion-like foliage and all forms of Poetaz and Poeticus narcissi; Cheerfulness is a new Poetaz which is charming.

Bi-colors: Beautiful, though not so reliable as bulbs of one color: Spring Glory, Glory of Sassenheim and Van Waveren's Giant.

New ones on my list were: Robert Sydenham, the largest of all trumpet daffodils; sulphur yellow perianth, golden yellow trumpet; a magnificent showy narcissus.

Olympia: all yellow, large trumpet.

John Evelyn: white perianth, broad flat lemon yellow cup, densely frilled and fluted. Very outstanding variety.

The last season's introductions are completely beyond my price range. I always wait two or three years for the stock to become more abundant and therefore cheaper, but just for fun I try to know the newcomers.

Whitewashing the Garden Fence

(*Continued from Page 1*)

deed most any family quarrel can be settled easily if only we will concede a little, and show a spirit of gentle amiability and not call names!

It was interesting to observe the different personalities express themselves in the varying techniques. The daughter showed the impetuosity of youth. She applied the whitewash swiftly and with lots of spray, getting a certain amount on the fence, to be sure, but dividing an equal quantity among the bush beans, the Golden Bantam, the Hubbard squash and her own person. She claimed (showing some heat under constructive criticism) that only by sloshing lots on that way would it come out thick and even when it dried. My wife, on the other hand, concentrated on the corners and the cracks in the manner of a conscientious mother giving the children's ears a final going over with a wetted handkerchief before starting them off to Sunday School. She indicated that the broad, smooth surfaces were sure to get done anyway, but some obscure crack might be overlooked if she wasn't there to attend to it personally.

After watching these feminine efforts along such widely different lines it would have pleased you, I feel sure, to observe the Old Master going to bat. The quiet confidence — the serene assurance — the firm stirring of the bucket — the delicate manipulation of the brush and finally the deft manner in which the whitewash was now being applied to the garden fence in broad strokes; no portion getting more whitewash than another, and nothing being overlooked. It is true the wife and daughter only sniffed and there was none of the hand-clapping I had every reason to expect, but you know how women sometimes are. Small and petty on occasions!

But with all these enumerated differences in method, the results, I am forced to admit, were substantially the same in all three cases. Ten minutes after the job had dried no expert could have told who had done which. The whole fence was one uniform expanse of glistening white. Slap-dash, meticulous, or thoughtfully methodical — all three schools of whitewash philosophy achieved but the one result.

And life, I think, is just like that most of the time. We argue so much about how to do a thing and quarrel and get mad, when all that is required is for somebody to go do it. When a thing needs to be done, and is done, the way that got it done is pretty apt to turn out the right way. At least that's our best guess after whitewashing the garden fence.

FACTS ABOUT MOBILOIL MILLIONS OF FARMERS LEARNED LAST SUMMER



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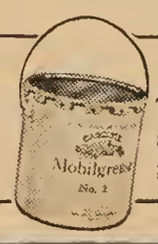
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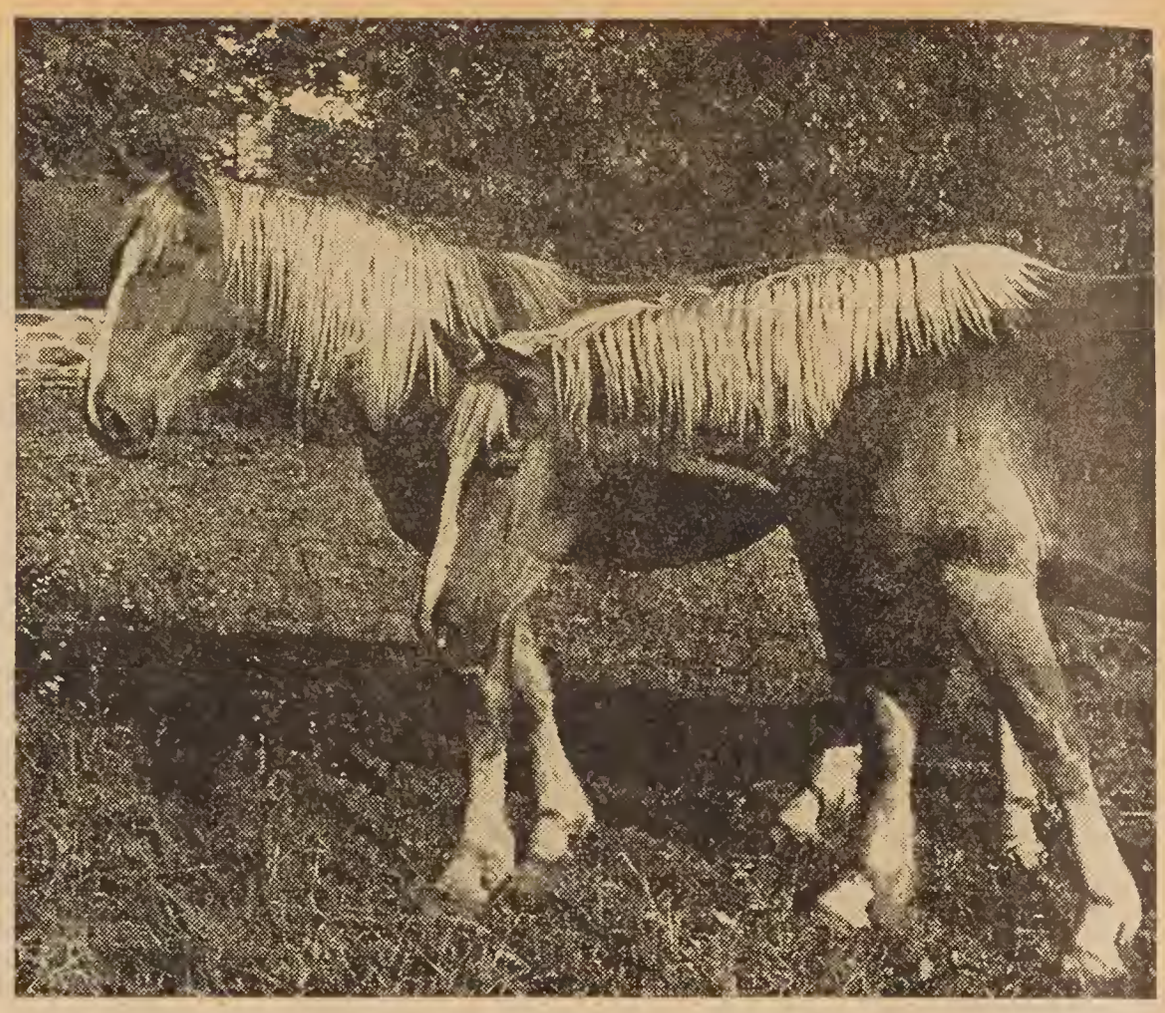


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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



In handling ten or a dozen colts a year at Sunnygables and making them into finished teams, we are beginning to learn quite a lot about desirable characteristics in young horses. At the top of these qualities, I place disposition.



The two colts pictured here can be criticized from a lot of angles. They are big, rough fellows and will never win a prize in a beauty show, but they have wonderful feet, big bones, strong frames, and above everything else the most kindly dispositions imaginable. They seem just naturally anxious to please. They don't get excited. Incidentally, they are quite closely matched. I think I reported some time ago that our experience in making up pairs of colts had taught us that it is absolutely necessary to match them in order to make good sales. Personally, I doubt if matched teams are worth the premium they must bring, but that is for the buyer to decide.

ONE MEASURE of the degree of interest which a page like this arouses is the correspondence received concerning it.

My correspondence file throughout the years I have been doing this page would surprise most of you, if you were to take a peek at it. More readers of this page, for example, wrote me about "Sunnygables Somersault" than about any other subject I have discussed here. Sometimes I have been sorry I auctioned the little devil off. A paragraph or two about him was always good for a dozen or two letters, a large proportion of them from men and women whom I had not heard from before.

Next to Sunnygables Somersault, the correspondence I developed this spring as a result of promoting a discussion about working horses barefooted ranks second in volume. May I report here that I have been working two teams this spring, more or less against each other, one shod and the other unshod, and that in an early issue I shall report my own conclusion on this apparently very weighty question.

Up until I began to discuss grass silage a few weeks ago, I was beginning to think I would always have to write something about horses if I were to expect many comments from my readers. My grass silage correspondence, however, is now practically even with that relating to barefooted horses, and it may even challenge the lead of Sunnygables Somersault.

Theoretical Questions

In view of the very evident widespread interest in this practice of putting green hay into a silo and making ensilage out of it by any of the several methods now proved satisfactory, I would like to propound the following theoretical questions to the dairy and livestock farmers of the Northeast:

(1) Suppose this spring, instead of planting corn, you had allowed the sod on which the corn was planted to stand and had fertilized it in late March or early April with some nitrogen. What do you think you would have gotten on your corn fields this summer?

(2) Suppose you had plowed up poor sod and sown it to soy beans, barley, or oats and barley, instead of corn, and seeded it, taking full advantage of conservation rewards. How would your hay picture look for next year?

(3) Suppose you had cut all of your hay in June, running most of it into the silo if necessary. What would be your second crop prospects today?

The above questions are asked not for the purpose of advocating any farm practice, but to challenge some present practices and cause us all to do a little thinking.

Personal Conclusions

My personal conclusions are that I can best afford to keep my grass stands as long as possible; that it will pay me to fertilize old stands of timothy, which I can't manure, with nitrogen and phosphorus early in the spring; that I must cut these hay fields in June; that when I do this, I will get a second crop in most years; and that the total tonnage of dry matter off these fields will come pretty close to what I might be able to grow in the form of corn for ensilage.

Furthermore, it is my conclusion that when I do have to plow up a sod, the easiest way to get back to another stand of hay is to sow the field to soy beans, make hay or ensilage out of the soy beans, and either seed or grow winter grain after the beans *without another plowing.*

Make Your Own Decision

In asking my theoretical questions, and then more or less answering them myself, please understand that I am not seeking to influence anybody's thinking. I may change my own mind.

I do believe, however, that grass and hay are the greatest assets of northeastern agriculture, and that any thinking I can stimulate about utilizing these two crops to better advantage is worth while.

Warning Repeated

If you do make grass silage, be sure to keep the moisture content up. I am coming to the conclusion that moisture content is even more important than molasses or acid in the making of good, palatable grass and legume ensilage which will keep.

* * *

Pullets in Laying House

We are putting our pullets into the laying house this week. They are laying perhaps ten per cent. We have raised them on a farm where there has been no poultry for years, and no one who has been around other poultry has been allowed to approach them. To date we have had no evidence of coccidiosis and no range paralysis.

We have cleaned up our laying pen very carefully, but, of course, as soon as these pullets go into it they will be subject through the caretaker and other conditions to any infections which we may have around the place. I am intensely interested in seeing how they will react.

I am going to keep very close track of mortality and production. Theoretically these birds, I am told, are by the danger point, and if they are as strong and healthy as they seem to be they should give a good account of themselves. Certainly, it has cost so much to raise them that we shall be out of luck if they don't.

By the way, I wonder what has become of all my poultrymen friends? Are you all broke or just hibernating? I haven't had a letter from a poultryman in weeks. The last letter I received was from a woman who scolded me because I admitted to losing money on "heavies" last fall. Well, I'm going to try some more this fall. The only question is, shall it be one thousand or two thousand chicks? Incidentally, our fall-hatched heavy pullets have laid splendidly this summer.

* * *

Coming Back

Up until last summer I was very proud of a small improved pasture. We developed this pasture on a piece of poor land by manuring it, applying plenty of superphosphate, and sowing between one and two pounds of wild white clover to the acre; also, by careful management of the grazing of it.

One day last summer in early June, Professor Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University, who had helped us establish the pasture and had kept a fatherly eye on it, stopped in at the house and left a message. He said he had just looked at the pasture and that if we did not clip it immediately we would lose our stand of wild white clover. Well, it was impossible for us to get at the clipping job for a couple of weeks. When we did cut it, we got about a ton to the acre.

Right after we clipped it, we ran into last summer's dry weather, and true to Johnstone-Wallace's prediction, every bit of wild white clover disappeared. We all felt quite badly about this.

Because last summer was so dry, our sheep and some colts gnawed this particular pasture clear to the ground. It went into the winter as close clipped as a lawn. This spring we have grazed it down very closely three times. Now the wild white clover is coming back profusely. It looks as though we might have as good a stand by fall as we had two years ago.

This experience, coupled with other observations, convinces me that good stands of wild white clover in pastures can only be maintained by so managing the grazing that throughout the spring and early summer the grass does not get up high enough to choke out the wild white clover.



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

Why Carry Life Insurance?

To many people, life insurance is a great mystery. Perhaps that is one reason why farmers are generally underinsured. Sometime we are inclined to place insurance in a class with the old shell game — just a racket to keep agents busy. Life insurance is really quite simple. It works about the same as fire insurance on your barn. It merely spreads the risk of death over a larger number of people. We know from experience that about so many people out of every thousand of a given age will die this year. We can't be sure that these deaths will not include you or me. That is why we take out insurance and spread the risk over a lot of other people.

Who Should Carry Life Insurance?

If any one is dependent upon you, whether it be your wife, or members of your family, you should protect them with insurance. If your death would be a serious financial handicap to anyone, it is no more than fair to protect them as much as you possibly can. This includes folks from whom you have borrowed money.

Some parents carry life insurance on a child to help put him through college or to start in business. If the death of that child would not be a serious financial loss to the parents, carrying that protection is a doubtful investment. There are better ways of saving money for future use than in buying unneeded protection.

When Should One Buy Life Insurance?

You have heard it argued many times that you should buy your insurance when you are young because it is cheaper then. True, the annual rates are lower when you are young, but unless you need it then, why buy it? Naturally, the ideal time to buy insurance is just before you die. Unfortunately there are two things which may prevent buying it then. First, not many of us know when we are going to die, and second, if we wait too long to buy it we may be unable to pass a physical examination. While we do not know when we will die, we do know when we need protection, so a safe rule to follow is to buy your insurance when you need the protection, and when you are reasonably sure that you can pass a physical examination.

If you have decided that you should carry some life insurance, you have only started to solve your problem. You will be faced with such questions as what kind, and how much to buy. There are so many kinds that it is difficult to know which is best. The various types of insurance will be discussed in an early issue.

* Until recently a member of the staff of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics at Cornell, Mr. Curtiss is on leave of absence to spend two years in China. Watch for future installments in his series of talks about life insurance.

* * *

Money Back

"Just received refund check from a correspondence school which we appreciate very much. It shows quite a change of attitude on the part of the correspondence school, as they had been threatening to sue us to collect the balance."

The above subscriber claimed misrepresentation on the part of the agent. The man who sold the course stated that the high school principal had recommended the course and suggested our subscriber's daughter as a good prospect. The principal expressed his willingness to go on the witness stand and swear that he had not made any such statement. Our subscriber said that he would stand suit rather than pay for the course, and when we called this to the attention of the school, they refunded the money.

* * *

Compulsory Auto Insurance

"Can you tell me how the compulsory automobile insurance law is operating in Massachusetts? I know that one of the arguments against compulsory insurance law is that it would increase the number of accidents. However, it seems to me it might be a good thing to have such a law in our state.'

The following information was obtained from a friend in Massachusetts and, of course, reflects his point of view:

'The compulsory automobile insurance law in Massachusetts has been in effect since January 1, 1927. Like most such measures it is subject to annual attacks seeking legislative repeal or revision, but so far sentiment seems to be that it should be retained on the statute books.

"One of the chief criticisms is aimed at the zone or 'territory' system of rates. The cost is much lower in rural districts than in cities, and pressure is being continually brought to bear toward the adoption of a flat state wide rate. This zone system is based on the frequency of claims arising from accidents to cars principally garaged in any given city or town, regardless of where the accident happens."

* * *

Repair Parts for Farm Tools

A good many tools are operated on northeastern farms, manufacturers of which have gone out of business. In some cases other concerns have repair parts in stock. If you are unable to find a repair part for any machine on your place, the Service Bureau will be glad to help locate parts if they are available.

* * *

It's Yours for the Asking

"I have taken your paper for years and haven't before had to ask any favors."

No subscriber needs to feel that he is asking a favor when he is writing to the Service Bureau for information. You are entitled to any help the Service Bureau can give, and more than that, nothing pleases us more than to help a reader.

Some Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mrs. William White, Lisbon (adjustment on mail order)	$ 8.50
William Pellmier, Goshen (returns for produce sold)	48.91
Roy W. Hargett, Locke (adjustment on order of chicks)	20.00
Bernard Grimes, Greenwich (adjustment on mail order)	1.00
H. E. Cowan, Hobart (returns for produce sold)	44.40
A. A. Beutel, Newfane (refund on baby chick order)	5.25
Mrs. Gage Flanagan, Greene (adjustment on baby chick order)	9.00
B. H. Jackson, Clayton (adjustment on livestock order)	2.00
Jacob Buckley, Collins (refund on baby chick order)	20.00
Lewis Hopkins, Marathon (settlement following accident)	450.00
Ellis Nyhart, South Dayton (part settlement of account)	15.00
Howard Planck, Earlville (refund on a mail order)	2.40
Ray G. Morrison, Rensselaer Falls (adjustment on nursery order)	8.12
John Sidorowicz, Arena (payment received for hay sold)	9.00
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. D. Oltmanns, Moonachie (refund on livestock)	7.50
Chester A. Bryan, Hampton (balance of account paid)	10.14
CONNECTICUT	
George W. Smith, Canterbury (returns for lumber sold)	139.47
MAINE	
Mrs. Pearl Carter, Surry (refund on mail order)	1.10
VERMONT	
Mrs. John Coffey, Essex Junction (adjustment on order baby chicks)	9.50
TOTAL	$881.29

Mrs. Smith wants an EXTRA QUART Today

SUPPOSE you had a milk route, and set out to deliver milk. Suppose, today, you need a few extra quarts to fill your orders. Where would you get them? Or suppose, tomorrow, you have a few quarts left over. What would you do with them?

Multiply that by several thousand routes and you have an idea of what Sheffield Farms faces.

We must have enough milk at all times to fill all orders. Yet we must not waste what is left over. Sheffield Farms has spent millions of dollars developing uses for milk that cannot be sold in bottles. This is part of the important job of the milk distributor.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION — Sealtest

SHEFFIELD FARMS

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NOW Is the time— Get a UNADILLA

Grain prices are high. Th Unadilla Silo can help yo keep feed costs down. Store your succulent gree corn, alfalfa and clover in a Unadilla Silo — famous fo convenience, safety, durabil ity.

With Unadilla *patented* doweled staves — of clea seasoned Oregon Fir — *you can choose the biggest silos* and have them extra-solid and storm defying.

We ship on 24 hours' notice Write for catalog and price now! Unadilla Silo Co., Bo B, Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

What's your CHOICE OF SILO?

Wood or masonry? Permanent or Portable? How long do you expect it to last? What do you expect to pay? You can talk to a Craine Representative about the differences of each type . . . with *confidence.* Since we make *all* types, our only interest is *your* satisfaction.



CRAINE TRIPLE WALL — Acknowledged the best wood silo ever invented. . . Makes *better* silage . . . higher in feed value. Insulated against frost. No hoops to tighten. Stands straight and true for *decades.*

CRASCO WOOD STAVE—Choice staves, accurately beveled, tongued and grooved. Handsome new wood dome roof. Refrigerator type rabbeted doors that fit flush with silo walls on inside.

CRAINE NATCO — Famous Natco Tile. New, acid-resisting metal dome roof, door system, and ladder. Handsome—durable—frost-resistant.

NEW KOROK—The latest Craine development. New, hard, durable tile staves that *reduce absorption* of moisture. Air-cell construction keeps heat *in*, cold *out*. No mortar joints. No cement. New doors and ladder. New beauty.

WRITE for prices, free literature, and beautiful book of Craine-built Silos.

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CRAINE SILOS

Coming to PHILADELPHIA, PA.?
Room with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
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39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful, double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints. 25c coin.
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Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

UP TO NOW—

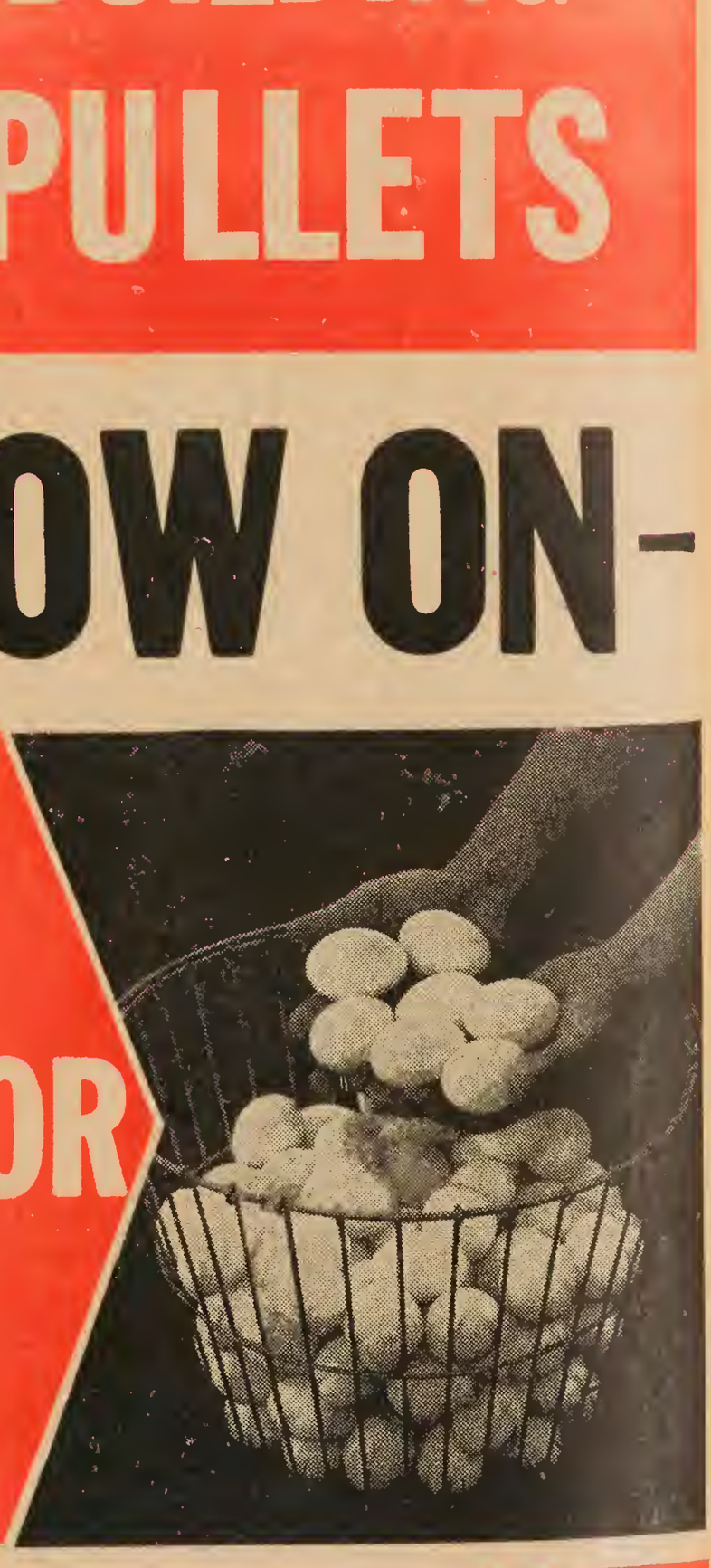


YOU'VE BEEN BUILDING PULLETS

G.L.F. Quality

FROM NOW ON—

YOU'RE FEEDING FOR EGGS



PULLETS are going into the laying house—getting ready to pay back that five or six months' board bill. How fast they pay it back depends a lot on the feed you give them.

The laying hen needs the same food elements as the growing pullet, but she needs them in slightly different proportions. MORE PROTEIN—because she has to put a lot into the egg besides supplying her own body. MORE MINERALS—to make eggshells. MORE VITAMINS—particularly Vitamin D, to keep up with the increased assimilation of minerals. The lack of any one of these things may "throw a monkey-wrench into the works."

G.L.F. laying mashes meet these needs. They are built on the knowledge of feeding authorities who have spent years studying the requirements of laying hens, backed by the practical experience of poultrymen on thousands of farms. Many farmers have fed these mashes to birds in heavy production month after month, year in and year out, for as many as twelve generations, with an unvarying record of success.

Choose one of the five fresh, palatable G.L.F. laying mashes now, and start to collect that board bill from your pullets.

Laying Mash **Thrift Laying Mash**

Super Laying Mash

Special Laying & Breeding Mash

Super Laying & Breeding Mash

COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc., ITHACA, N.Y.

READING ROOM—N Y
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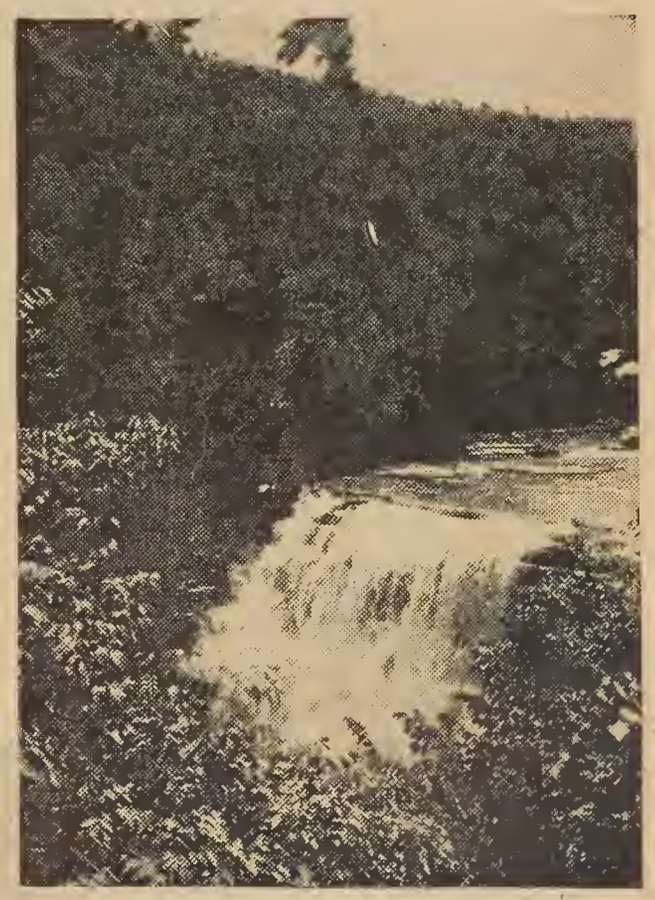
AUGUST 14, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

The "Discovery" of WESTERN NEW YORK



RIGHT: I leaned over the gaard rail here to snap a pictare of the middle falls of the Genesee in beautiful Letchworth Park, western New York. In addition to being one of the most productive farm sections of America, the Finger Lakes region and western New York have scenery unequalled in beaaty and grandear.



Left: On a bright sammer morning recently, I climbed the outer wall surrounding old Fort Niagara to take this picture of the three flags of the countries that have held this historic fort. Later, walking with my friend George Lamb throagh the mess hall, gaard room, and prison dungeons of "The Castle" (pictared in the background), I thought of the history-making events that the fort has seen since it was first erected by the French. The French lost it and the rest of America because, anlike the English, they were traders and not colonizers. The British lost it and their colonies because of anwise government.

During the Revolation, Fort Niagara was a nest of Tory and Indian plotters against the American colonies. Here the Tories and their Iroquois allies laid their plans for the burning of Wyoming and Cherry Valley and for thousands of other Indian raids that laid waste the settlements. To Niagara fled the Indians after Sullivan's expedition, and here many of them starved because Sullivan had destroyed their crops.

BY E. R. EASTMAN

WITH MY friend, George Lamb, president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, I stood on a height in western New York one day late in July and thought of a remark made by one of General Sullivan's New England soldiers when he first saw this splendid farming country, 158 years ago this summer. This soldier and his comrades, under Sullivan, had helped to destroy thousands of acres of corn, pumpkins, squash and beans planted by the Indians. He had seen that corn growing higher than a man's head, with only such poor care as the Indian squaws might give it. He compared these crops and particularly the soil with the stony hillsides of New England, and in his astonishment he cried out: "Why, a man can't even find a stone in this whole country to throw at a dog."

This soldier and his fellows went back to New England and Pennsylvania and told stories, which probably lost nothing in the telling, of the farmer's paradise — a land which grew corn and other crops the like of which no white man had before seen. The result was that within two decades following the Revolution, pioneer immigration from both Pennsylvania and New England settled western New York almost as densely as it is today.

Always when I ride through this western New York country I am just about as enthusiastic over it as were Sullivan's soldiers. Dry weather and low prices have raised havoc with farmers here in recent years, but this year farming has come back with a bang. Maybe farmers won't get the prices, but they certainly will have the crops. Never have I seen them looking better. What a contrast this country is now to what it was last year at this time. It is still almost as green as it was in June. Barns are full of hay, wheat is making a splendid yield and selling for about $1 a bushel. Berries and other small fruits are yielding well and bringing good prices. Apples will be a good crop in most western New York communities, and grapes — boy, there is a story in itself! If you want to read why grape growers are enthusiastic, turn to the editorial page in this issue.

But now I want to tell what is to me one of the most romantic stories in American history, the story of how western New York came to be settled in so short a time.

You will recall the stories of the terrible Indian atrocities in American settlements of central New York and northern Pennsylvania during the Revolution — the massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming, the hundreds of burned cabins and murdered families. To realize what this meant, imagine working in a small clearing in a hot hayfield, surrounded by dense woods, your gun always within a few feet of your hand! Think of coming back (*Turn to Page* 8)

4-H Members — See Page 3 for Tips on Showing Cattle.

TESTED AND PROVED ON THE FARM

THE AMAZING New Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRE

PROVIDES GREATER DRAWBAR PULL, GREATER TRACTION AND SAVES MORE TIME AND FUEL



NEWS of the amazing performance of the *NEW* Firestone Ground Grip Tire is sweeping rural America. Farmers everywhere who have seen this new tire are so enthusiastic about it that sales have been climbing steadily upward and production has been greatly increased to meet the demand.

Why all this enthusiasm? Those of you who have seen the new Firestone Ground Grip Tire in action know the answer. Tests show that it will pull a *three-bottom plow* under soil conditions where other makes of tires can pull only a *two-bottom plow.* The re-designed tread gives greater traction and better self-cleaning action. It will not pack the soil — in fact, it leaves a mulch on the surface of the tread track that prevents rapid evaporation of moisture in the soil. These tests also show up to 30% more available drawbar pull on dry sod, up to 40% more on dry plowed ground, up to 50% more on wet plowed ground than with any other tire tested.

Only in Firestone Tires do you get so many *patented* extra-quality features. The Ground Grip Tread is *patented* and is made of specially compounded rubber which resists the action of sun, rain and snow. Gum-Dipping is a *patented* Firestone Process, by which every fiber of every cord in every ply is saturated with liquid rubber which gives added strength to resist the strain of heavy pulling. The Two Extra Layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the tread are *patented.* This Firestone construction feature binds the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit.

You want and need ALL these features. Only Firestone has them! See this new tire at your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply & Service Store today.

GREATER DRAWBAR PULL

Increased height of the new Ground Grip tread and the improved design and spacing of the heavy traction lugs result in much greater drawbar pull.

GREATER TRACTION

The increased penetration of the improved Ground Grip tread gives a deeper "bite" resulting in greater traction.

GREATER FUEL SAVINGS

Tests show savings of as much as 50% in fuel as compared with steel-lugged wheels.

GREATER TIME SAVINGS

The increased traction enables you to cover much greater acreage in a day.

WEATHER-PROOFED

The Ground Grip Tread is made of special weather-resisting rubber which is unaffected by hot sun, rain or snow.

If you have not received a copy of the new Firestone Farm Tire Catalog, please send your name and address to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, and a copy will be mailed to you promptly.



Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

TWO NEW YORK subordinate Granges are now meeting in new homes of their own and very happy indeed in the possession. These are Brookfield Grange on Long Island, and Brewster Grange in Putnam county, both properly dedicated by State Master Raymond Cooper, with a large gathering of Patrons in each instance. The new Brewster hall was formerly a livery stable, which the Grange bought and has so completely remodeled as to make it one of the most attractive and best equipped Grange homes in Putnam county. One member advanced the needed money on a mortgage, and all the members are going to work with a will to pay him speedily. In the case of Brookfield Grange, $50 notes were sold to members at 3% interest, maturing in 10 years or sooner, and thus the financing of that hall was easily accomplished.

* * *

ONE OF THE largest Grange fairs in the eastern section of the country is sponsored by Morris Grange in New Jersey, and this year's dates will be September 9, 10, 11 and 12. No midway features or games of chance, no questionable shows and no booze will be permitted inside the gates of the Morris Grange fair, but every phase of good agriculture will be staged in the different up-to-date exhibits. Last year the fair ran two days, drew 15,000 attendance and had 40,000 sq. ft. of commercial exhibits. President Arlo A. Brown of Drew University and Mrs. Brown are co-chairmen of the reception committee; Dr. C. T. Rogers, superintendent of the New Jersey Firemen's Home, is chairman of the horse show committee; Dr. E. W. Collins of Dover supervises the sporting events; Mrs. Ward of Florham Park, president of the State Dairy Goat Association, heads that department; and a big showing of cats will be under the direction of Mrs. E. J. Steinle and Mrs. R. E. Walton, both leading cat breeders.

* * *

IN VERMONT, Warren Grange, No. 363, is trying hard to improve the penmanship of its young people by sponsoring a better-writing contest in the public schools of that locality. Local school authorities backed the project and the winning students for the year received their awards at the school graduation exercises.

* * *

HOW MUCH the Grange means to the Patrons in Maine was recently proven in a series of 3 days' meetings (7 in all) reaching entirely across the state and directed by State Master F. Ardine Richardson. Out of 428 Granges in the Pine Tree State, 200 of them were responded for at the different meetings of the series, some members traveling more than 100 miles in order to attend one of the sessions.

* * *

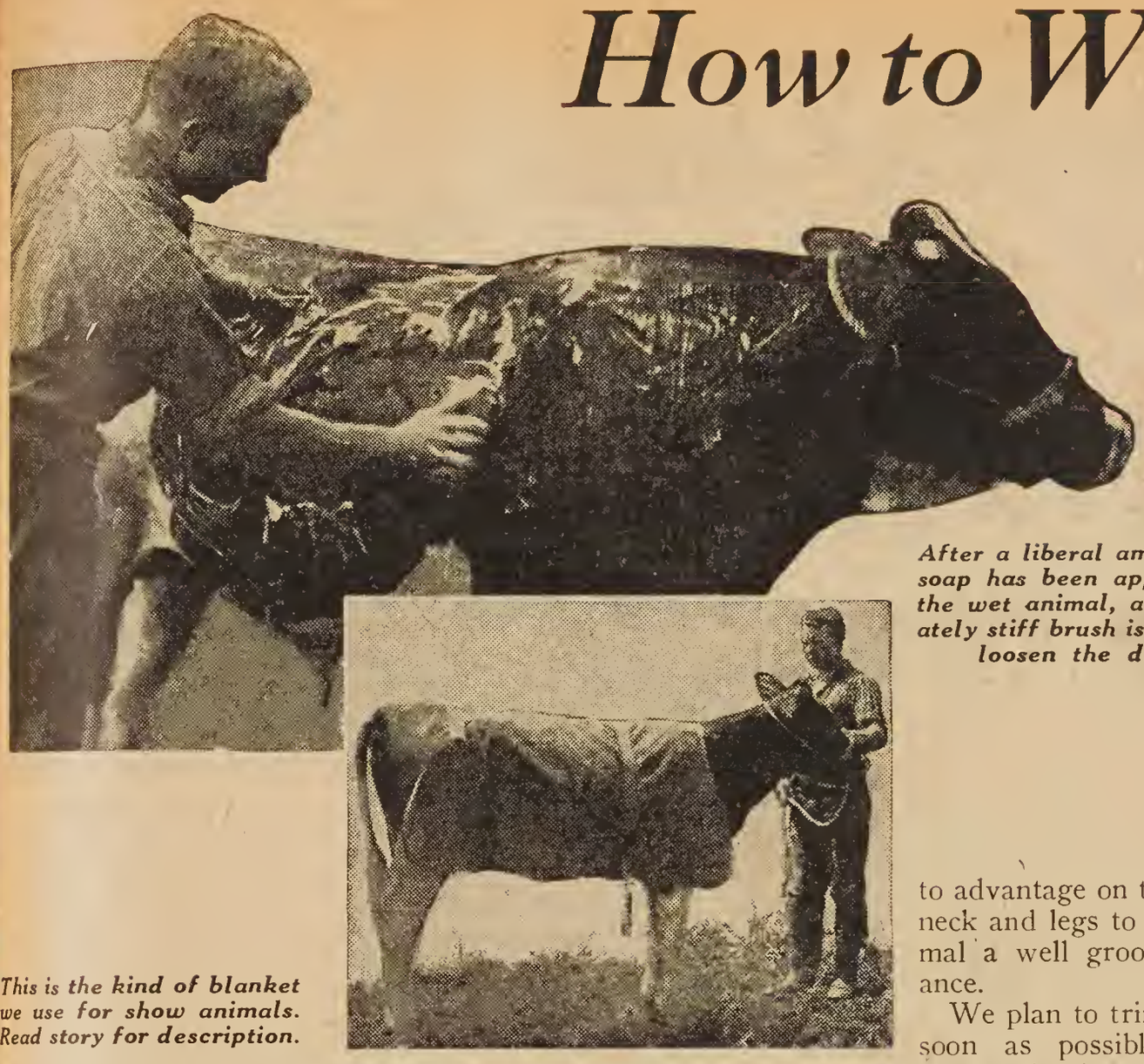
THE GRANGES in New Hampshire are hard at work these days co-operating in Old Home Week gatherings and helping to entertain thousands of former sons and daughters coming back to renew childhood associations. One of the earliest boosters for Old Home Week in the Granite State was Ex-Governor Nahum J. Bachelder, who was also master of the New Hamp-

(*Continued on Page* 9)

How to Win BLUE RIBBONS

First requirement is a worthy animal. Then proper fitting will show it to advantage.

BY E. S. HARRISON★



After a liberal amount of soap has been applied to the wet animal, a moderately stiff brush is used to loosen the dirt.

This is the kind of blanket we use for show animals. Read story for description.

We ARE in the process of fitting a small string of dairy cattle for the fall shows. Our first problem was to select the bulls and cows that would make a good showing. This is not easy because these animals, especially the heifers, must be selected while in the rough. It is easy to recognize a winner when well-fitted and paraded on the tan-bark, but it requires experience to be able to pick one on pasture in just growing condition. Remember, fitting cannot transform an inferior individual into a winner.

We like to pasture the heifer we expect to show until July first. This practice avoids undue expense and at the same time guards against over-fitting. When exhibiting at several shows, it is unwise to have animals in top form for the first show. It is almost impossible to hold dairy cattle in top form for any length of time because they will become over-fitted or go stale.

We plan to wash once or twice as soon as possible after making our selections. A hose is turned on to the animal and, when wet, soap is applied. A moderately stiff brush is used to loosen the dirt and clean the hair and hide As soon as the brushing is completed the hose is again turned on to remove the soap and dirt. The next step is to brush the hair fairly free of water and blanket at once. The washing should never be done on a cold day but rather a bright sunny day with at least moderate temperature.

We blanket our animals because it aids greatly in softening the hide and bringing the coat into bloom. The amount of blanket used depends almost entirely upon the weather. During hot weather a single light blanket is used and additional light blankets are added during cooler weather. Heavy blanketing during hot weather causes the animals to suffer and makes it exceedingly difficult to put on any flesh. It is advisable to use old blankets at home during the fitting period rather than the good blankets that are to be used on the Fair circuit. We prefer unlined duck blankets. Lined blankets will be too heavy for hot weather and very difficult to keep clean. Cheap cotton or wool blankets can be purchased and used under the duck blankets, if needed.

In addition to washing and blanketing, daily brushing and rubbing are necessary to produce a soft pliable hide and a glossy coat. It is not advisable to clip a dairy animal all over because it tends to harden the hide and as the hair begins to grow it will stand up. Clippers can be used to advantage on the tail, head, neck and legs to give the animal a well groomed appearance.

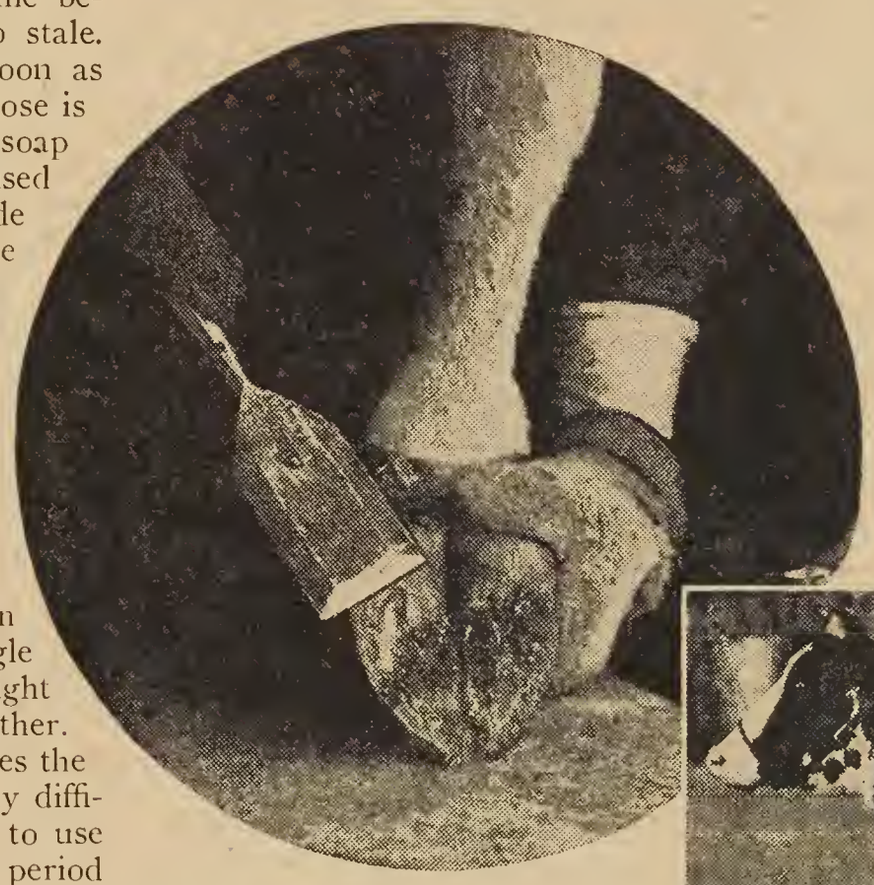
We plan to trim the feet as soon as possible after the show string is assembled. Properly trimmed feet improve the walk and carriage, as well as the pose when standing. Cutting back the toes is not enough. The foot should be picked-up and the sole trimmed, as illustrated in the picture, to get the foot squarely under the animal.

A great deal of time must be spent in properly training the animals to lead and pose. We find our bull exerciser very helpful during the first stages and it also assures plenty of exercise, which is essential. In addition to this exercise, the animals are led and posed daily. A short training period each day will be found more successful than longer periods several days apart. We find that it is advisable to work several at a time and have some one handle them much in the manner that can be expected in the show ring. It is especially necessary to line-up the group classes as they will be exhibited so the animals will become accustomed to one another.

Proper conditioning as far as flesh is concerned is no small part of fitting. We do not want our dairy cattle fat. Our aim is to have the cows in good working condition and the heifers in good growing condition. Good hay is an essential part of the ration. We prefer good green early cut mixed hay (40 to 50% legume) to straight legume. High quality second cutting alfalfa is rather laxative especially when cattle are shipped. Beet pulp is exceedingly valuable along with quality hay in putting the proper middles on show cattle. For the dry females and bulls a good fitting ration will be found the most satisfactory grain ration. Each animal must be fed individually and the amount of grain fed will depend upon the state of flesh and the length of the fitting period. Avoid over-fitting because fat dairy cattle are penalized in the show ring and because the future usefulness of the individual may be unfavorably influenced. Our milking cows, if in good flesh, are fed a good milking ration. For high producing cows in thin flesh we have used a mixture of the milking ration and the fitting ration with good results.

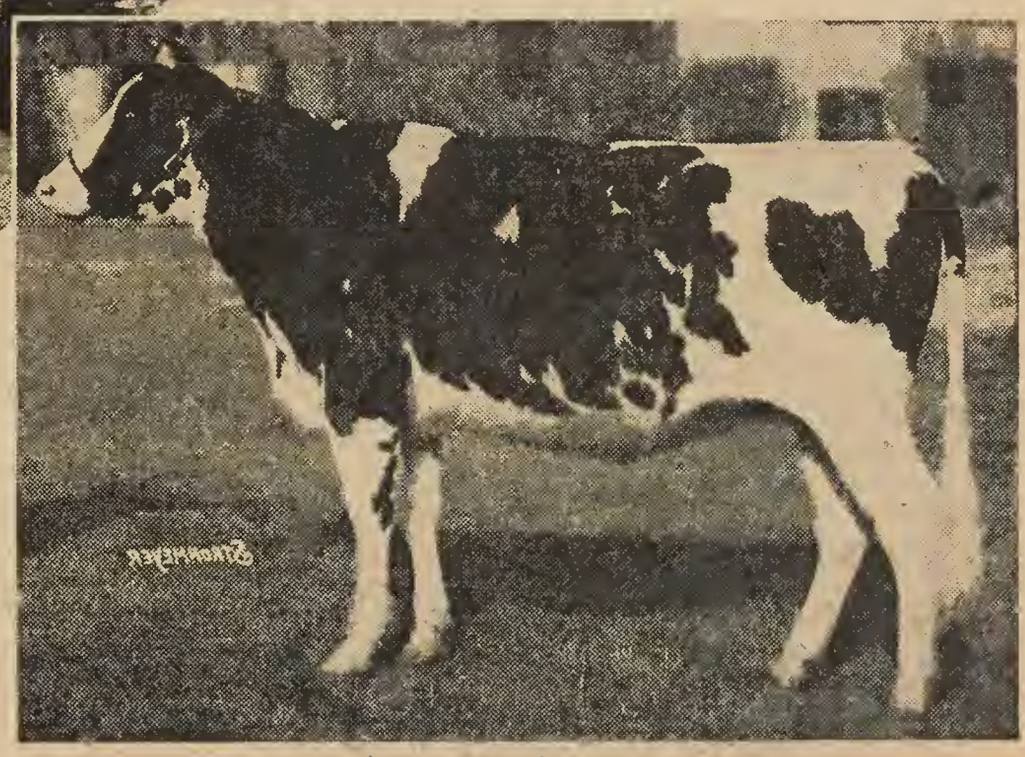
In summary, a well fitted dairy animal is one that is carrying just the proper amount of flesh, that is clean and well groomed, and is trained to handle and pose itself to the best advantage.

★ *Ed. Harrison, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has fitted and shown his share of winners. When he talks about fitting for shows, he speaks from experience.*



Trimming the sole of the foot improves the carriage by getting the foot squarely under the animal.

● ● ●



The All-American junior yearling Holstein heifer for 1936 all ready for the ring.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail to Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Commissioner Noyes Commends Metropolitan Milk

DAIRYMEN who want to see some constructive solution of the milk marketing problem will commend the statement (printed on page 10) by Commissioner H. V. Noyes of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Of course everyone will agree with the Commissioner that milk ought to be bringing the farmer at least $2 a hundred, but the Metropolitan Milk Agency could not make its increase to dealers all at once without the support of all the dairymen in the milk shed. As more and more cooperatives join and work with Metropolitan Agency, the better position the organization will be in to insist on an adequate price for milk.

There have been any number of cures and answers proposed for the deplorable milk situation. *American Agriculturist* has stated repeatedly that there was only one real answer, and that was adequate organization of dairymen. You have the beginning of such an organization now with Metropolitan Milk. This milk bargaining agency has the support of other farm organizations of the State, of Commissioner Noyes and his department, and of *American Agriculturist.* It has made a good start. Its success depends on dairymen. The only way it can be defeated is by dairymen themselves or their cooperatives fighting among themselves.

Windmills Coming Back

ISN'T IT strange how the same things come and go, how history repeats itself? In early days all transportation was by highway. Then came the canals and railroads, and the highways lost out until the coming of the automobile, and lo, the highways are here again. With pioneers the only way to cook and heat was with a fireplace. Then men got tired of chopping so much wood and boarded up the fireplaces. Now they are all the rage again.

Once there were windmills in nearly every neighborhood. They gradually disappeared until recently, and now they are becoming frequent again — not to pump water, but strange to say, to charge batteries for radios. They solve a real problem, too, because keeping a battery charged for radio is a difficult job. It gets weak and the radio reception becomes poor. In New York State alone there are 97,000 farms (a little more than half of the total) which do not have central station electric service. But folks on these farms want radio just as much as anyone else. Their solution is a battery radio, with perhaps the new type of "windmill" for generating electricity to run the radio and other six-volt equipment.

A Cooperative to the Rescue

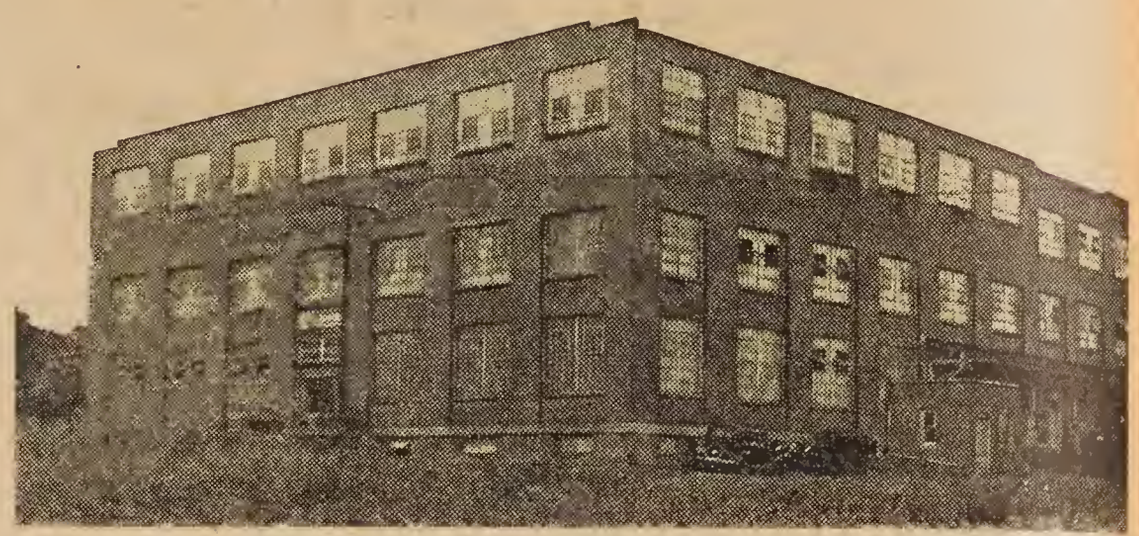
NO GROUP of farmers in the entire Northeast suffered more during the depression than the grape growers of southwestern New York. Many lost their farms, others were on the verge of ruin. Not only were farmers affected; business men of the entire section were likewise hard hit.

Conditions became so bad that E. A. Peck, farmer and former grape juice salesman, together with Theodore Skinner and his father, Edward M. Skinner, business men of Westfield, began talking to farmers about a local cooperative organization to make and market grape and tomato juice. Through the cooperation of George W. Lamb, president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, local farmers secured a loan and started business under the title of "The Westfield Planters Cooperative Fruit Products, Inc." Here's what has happened so far:

For years the price of grapes had been less than $20 per ton. Last year, with the cooperative in the field, commercial concerns started contracting in the fall at $30 per ton, and because the price was a considerable advance over former years, there was a good chance that the bulk of the grapes would be contracted at that price. Westfield Planters Cooperative, however, secured a large order which enabled them to purchase 750 tons of grapes at $45 a ton. This news was spread throughout the county and competitors of the cooperative almost immediately raised their prices to a similar figure, with the result that the going price for grapes in the county was $46.50 per ton instead of $30.

With Mr. Lamb, I had the pleasure of visiting the plant of this cooperative at Westfield, and then of going into the vineyards of some of the members. What a contrast to the way these vineyards looked the last time I was in Chautauqua County two or three years ago! This year they are well kept, and will bear a large crop of grapes. In spite of this sizeable crop, grapes are now being contracted for late in July throughout the county for $40 a ton.

Never have I seen a more striking example of what a well-managed farmers' cooperative organization can do when it is well supported by its members.



Westfield Planters Cooperative Fruit Products, Inc., where Chautauqua farmers cooperate to make and market their own grape and tomato juice.

Death Rides the Highways

THE New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles reports that there were 235 more deaths and nearly 5,000 more injuries caused by automobiles during the first six months of 1937 than during the corresponding period of 1936. Much of the increase in accidents was due to an unusually mild winter, but increase in registrations also was a large contributing factor.

Study of the facts shows that 56 per cent of all fatal accidents happened at night. Sixty per cent of these accidents took place on dry surface roads under favorable weather conditions. Seventy per cent of the operators were men, 65 per cent of the drivers were experienced, the greater number being between the ages of 25 and 65 years of age. Saturdays and Sundays were the most dangerous days of the week and the most dangerous hour was between 7 and 8 P. M.

During the same period, 686 pedestrians were killed. Of these, 197 were hit while crossing at intersections, 104 lost their lives crossing streets against the signals, 98 were killed walking on rural highways.

Did you ever multiply the number of miles per hour you travel by the weight of your car? The answer is what is called momentum. Momentum of a rapidly moving car is so large as to make it a huge projectile. Modern automobiles operate at the touch of the hand or foot so easily that drivers become careless, forget the death-dealing possibilities of this modern Juggernaut. One moment you are visiting gaily with friends in the car, and the next moment because of a half second's carelessness, the car with its occupants is a horrible mass of ruin.

Drive carefully! Your turn may be next.

If You Want a Farm Job

AS A RESULT of an editorial in our last issue, we are getting many letters from farmers asking how they can get good farm help.

If you want a good job on a farm, or if you are in need of help, *American Agriculturist* will do what it can to bring employers and employees together. Write us and give all details about yourself or about the job you are offering. However, it is as I thought — not nearly enough help to go around.

Telephone Manners

MANY a friend has been repelled, many a business deal lost by the short, gruff, unfriendly manner with which many people answer a telephone call.

One cannot see the face of a friend when talking to him on the telephone. All of his personality — or lack of it — all of his response to whatever you are saying to him, you must get from his voice and its inflections. After all, what is more wonderful than a warm and friendly voice, annihilating distance and time itself to bid you be of good cheer!

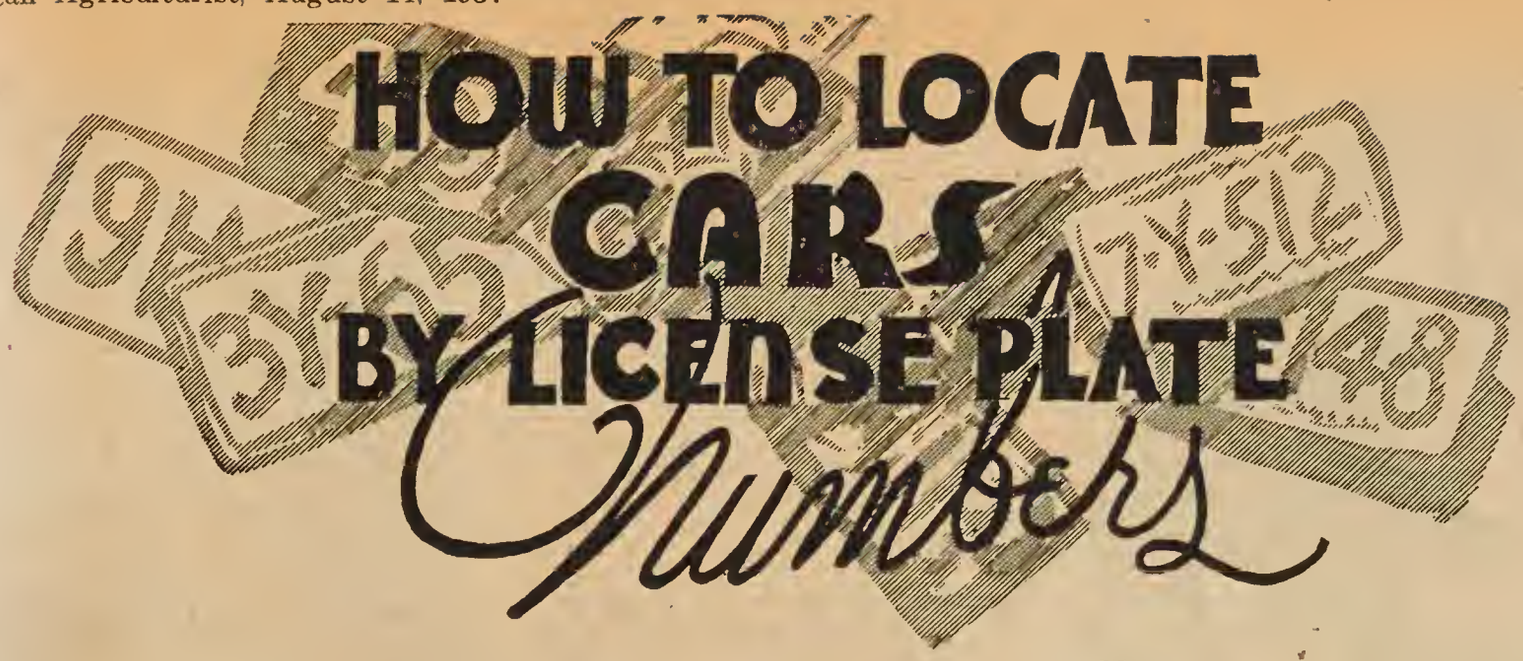
Eastman's Chestnut

THE FEW of our readers who have had experience in driving oxen will sympathize with the young Irishman in the story sent in by C. H. Mathes of Newmarket, New Hampshire.

"Once on my father's farm," says Mr. Mathes, "my grand-dad was plowing with a yoke of oxen and an old mare on lead. A young Irishman was just learning to drive them. Grand-dad was called suddenly to the house, and soon after he left the oxen turned the yoke and plowed a furrow down the field where no furrow ought to be. The boy ran to the house, yelling at every jump:

"'Come down to the field quick! The oxen are upside down, the old mare turned around, and they're all going to Hell backward.'"

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HOW TO LOCATE CARS BY LICENSE PLATE Numbers

NEARLY everyone who rides the highways looks at automobile numbers and wonders from what county or part of the state they come. While it is true that any resident of a county can write to any county clerk or to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles at his state capitol to get his plates, the big majority of people get them from the county clerk in their own county. Therefore you can tell quite accurately what county, or at least what section of the state, a car has come from by the letters on the license plate.

Boys and girls who get bored on long trips can make a game of telling where the cars come from and if the parents get a bit bored too, there is no reason why they should not join in. Tear off this page and put it in your car.

Incidentally, the letters assigned to counties or localities generally remain unchanged from year to year.

(Note that the letter gives you the general location in the State. Note also that New York City, with so many automobiles, has to use several letters for its plate numbers, and also shares the letter "E" with Erie and Niagara Counties.)

County		*Series*		
	— A —			
Albany	A	1—	4A	7000
Rensselaer	4A	7001—	4A	9999
Albany	5A	1—	5A	100
Rensselaer	5A	101—	7A	4000
Schenectady	7A	4001—	9A	9999
Albany	10A	1—	10A	100
Albany	11A	1—	11A	50
Rensselaer	11A	51—	11A	100
Schenectady	12A	1—	12A	100
	— B —			
New York	B	1—	B	100
Erie	B	101—	4B	9999
New York	5B	1—	5B	100
Erie	5B	101—	9B	9999
	— C —			
New York	C	1—	6C	8000
Unassigned	6C	8001—	6C	9999
New York	7C	1—	7C	100
Unassigned	7C	101—	7C	9999
New York	8C	1—	8C	100
Unassigned	8C	101—	8C	9999
New York	9C	1—	9C	100
Unassigned	9C	101—	9C	9999
New York	10C	1—	10C	100
	— D —			
New York	D	1—	D	100
Columbia	D	101—	D	9650
Dutchess	D	9651—	D	9999
New York	1D	1—	1D	100
Dutchess	1D	101—	1D	9999
New York	2D	1—	2D	100
Dutchess	2D	101—	3D	2550
Putnam	3D	2551—	3D	9000
Orange	3D	9001—	6D	9999
Ulster	7D	1—	7D	100
Orange	7D	101—	7D	1700
Ulster	7D	1701—	8D	8900
Sullivan	8D	8901—	9D	8700
Dutchess	9D	8701—	9D	9999
Orange	10D	1—	10D	100
Putnam	11D	1—	11D	50
Dutchess	11D	51—	11D	100
Dutchess	12D	1—	12D	100
	— E —			
Erie	E	1—	E	9999
New York	1E	1—	1E	100
Erie	1E	101—	1E	9999
New York	2E	1—	2E	100
Erie	2E	101—	2E	9999
New York	3E	1—	3E	100
Erie	3E	101—	5E	9999
Niagara	6E	1—	6E	100
Erie	6E	101—	6E	2200
Niagara	6E	2201—	7E	9999
New York	8E	1—	8E	100
Niagara	8E	101—	9E	9500
Unassigned	9E	9501—	9E	9999
New York	10E	1—	10E	100
	— F —			
New York	F	1—	F	100
Franklin	F	101—	F	9999
New York	1F	1—	1F	100
Clinton	1F	101—	2F	400
Essex	2F	401—	2F	7050
Hamilton	2F	7051—	2F	7900
Warren	2F	7901—	3F	4600
Washington	3F	4601—	4F	7000
Saratoga	4F	7001—	5F	6200
Fulton	5F	6201—	6F	8300
Montgomery	6F	8301—	7F	9800
Schoharie	7F	9801—	7F	9999
Franklin	8F	1—	8F	100
Schoharie	8F	101—	8F	5500
Greene	8F	5501—	8F	9999
Essex	9F	1—	9F	100
Greene	9F	101—	9F	2000
Schenectady	9F	2001—	9F	9000
Franklin	9F	9001—	9F	9500
Fulton	9F	9501—	9F	9800
Saratoga	9F	9801—	9F	9999
Greene	10F	1—	10F	100
Schoharie	11F	1—	11F	75
Albany	11F	76—	11F	100
Essex	12F	1—	12F	50
Fulton	12F	51—	12F	100
	— G —			
New York	G	1—	G	1000
New York	1G	1—	1G	100
New York	2G	1—	2G	100
New York	3G	1—	3G	100
New York	4G	1—	4G	100
New York	5G	1—	5G	100
New York	6G	1—	6G	100
New York	7G	1—	7G	100
New York	8G	1—	8G	100
New York	9G	1—	9G	100
New York	10G	1—	10G	100
	— H —			
New York	H	1—	H	100
Chautauqua	H	101—	2H	6000
Cattaraugus	2H	6001—	4H	3000
Allegany	4H	3001—	5H	3000
Wyoming	5H	3001—	5H	9800
Genesee	5H	9801—	7H	1300
Orleans	7H	1301—	7H	8200
Cattaraugus	7H	8201—	7H	8700
Chautauqua	7H	8701—	7H	9999
Wyoming	8H	1—	8H	100
Chautauqua	8H	101—	8H	300
Genesee	8H	301—	8H	800
Erie	8H	801—	8H	7800
Unassigned	8H	7801—	8H	9999
Chautauqua	9H	1—	9H	100
Unassigned	9H	101—	9H	9999
Herkimer	10H	1—	10H	50
Hamilton	10H	51—	10H	100
Orleans	11H	1—	11H	100
	— J —			
New York	J	1—	J	100
Livingston	J	101—	J	9000
Steuben	J	9001—	J	9999
Livingston	1J	1—	1J	100
Steuben	1J	101—	2J	8500
Chemung	2J	8501—	2J	9999
Steuben	3J	1—	3J	100
Chemung	3J	101—	4J	3800
Schuyler	4J	3801—	4J	7050
Yates	4J	7051—	4J	9999
Chemung	5J	1—	5J	100
Yates	5J	101—	5J	1800
Ontario	5J	1801—	6J	3800
Wayne	6J	3801—	6J	9999
Yates	7J	1—	7J	50
Schuyler	7J	51—	7J	100
Wayne	7J	101—	7J	7100
Chemung	7J	7101—	7J	8100
Livingston	7J	8101—	7J	8300
Schuyler	7J	8301—	7J	8500
Steuben	7J	8501—	7J	9500
Monroe	7J	9501—	7J	9999
Wayne	8J	1—	8J	100
Monroe	8J	101—	8J	5600
Unassigned	8J	5601—	8J	9999
Wayne	9J	1—	9J	50
Ontario	9J	51—	9J	100
Unassigned	9J	101—	9J	9999
	— K —			
Kings	K	1—	9K	9999
Kings	10K	1—	10K	100
	— L —			
Kings	L	1—	9L	8100
New York has 1st 25 in 1L, 2L, 3L, 4L, 5L and 6L.				
Unassigned	9L	8101—	9L	9999
	— M —			
Monroe	M	1—	9M	9999
Monroe	10M	1—	10M	100
Monroe	11M	1—	11M	100
Monroe	12M	1—	12M	100
	— N —			
New York	N	1—	N	9999
Bronx	1N	1—	1N	100
New York	1N	101—	9N	9999
New York	10N	1—	10N	100
	— P —			
New York	P	1—	P	100
Oneida	P	101—	4P	600
Lewis	4P	601—	4P	6000
Jefferson	4P	6001—	6P	5900
St. Lawrence	6P	5901—	8P	4400
Jefferson	8P	4401—	8P	5400
Oneida	8P	5401—	8P	7900
Unassigned	8P	7901—	8P	9999
Lewis	9P	1—	9P	100
Unassigned	9P	101—	9P	9999
New York	10P	1—	10P	100
New York	11P	1—	11P	100
Putnam	12P	1—	12P	99
Putnam	13P	1—	13P	99
Putnam	14P	1—	14P	99
	— Q —			
Queens	Q	1—	8Q	9999
New York	9Q	1—	9Q	100
Queens	9Q	101—	9Q	9999
Queens	10Q	1—	10Q	99
Queens	11Q	1—	11Q	99
Queens	12Q	1—	12Q	99
	— R —			
New York	R	1—	R	100
Nassau	R	101—	R	9999
New York	1R	1—	1R	100
Nassau	1R	101—	1R	9999
New York	2R	1—	2R	100
Nassau	2R	101—	9R	9999
Monroe	10R	1—	10R	100
Monroe	11R	1—	11R	100
Monroe	12R	1—	12R	100
	— S —			
Onondaga	S	1—	5S	9999
Oswego	6S	1—	6S	100
Onondaga	6S	101—	6S	5000
Oswego	6S	5001—	6S	9999
New York	7S	1—	7S	100
Oswego	7S	101—	7S	8700
Cayuga	7S	8701—	7S	9999
Oswego	8S	1—	8S	100
Cayuga	8S	101—	9S	4250
Oswego	9S	4251—	9S	4750
Onondaga	9S	4751—	9S	6250
Unassigned	9S	6251—	9S	9999
Oswego	10S	1—	10S	100
Cayuga	11S	1—	11S	50
Sullivan	11S	51—	11S	100
	— T —			
New York	T	1—	T	100
Queens	T	101—	T	9999
New York	1T	1—	1T	100
Queens	1T	101—	1T	9999
New York	2T	1—	2T	100
Queens	2T	101—	2T	9999
New York	3T	1—	3T	100
Queens	3T	101—	3T	9999
New York	4T	1—	4T	100
Queens	4T	101—	4T	9999
New York	5T	1—	5T	100
Queens	5T	101—	5T	2700
Nassau	5T	2701—	5T	8000
Richmond	5T	8001—	5T	9999
New York	6T	1—	6T	100
Bronx	6T	101—	6T	9999
New York	7T	1—	7T	100
Bronx	7T	101—	7T	8600
Westchester	7T	8601—	7T	9999
New York	8T	1—	8T	100
Westchester	8T	101—	8T	4700
Orange	8T	4701—	8T	5900
Sullivan	8T	5901—	8T	6200
Unassigned	8T	6201—	8T	9999
New York	9T	1—	9T	100
Unassigned	9T	101—	9T	6650
* Albany	9T	6651—	9T	9999
New York	10T	1—	10T	100
New York	11T	1—	11T	100
New York	12T	1—	12T	100
(* Reserved for special assignment)				
	— U —			
New York	U	1—	U	100
Richmond	U	101—	U	9999
New York	1U	1—	1U	100
Richmond	1U	101—	1U	9999
New York	2U	1—	2U	25
Richmond	2U	26—	2U	6000
Bronx	2U	6001—	3U	9999
New York	4U	1—	4U	25
Bronx	4U	26—	4U	75
Richmond	4U	76—	4U	100
Bronx	4U	101—	4U	9999
New York	5U	1—	5U	25
Bronx	5U	26—	5U	9999
New York	6U	1—	6U	100
Bronx	6U	101—	9U	9999
	— V —			
Westchester	V	1—	9V	9999
	— W —			
New York	W	1—	W	100
Tioga	W	101—	W	6000
Broome	W	6001—	2W	9999
New York	3W	1—	3W	100
Broome	3W	101—	4W	1500
Tioga	4W	1501—	4W	1800
Unassigned	4W	1801—	4W	9999
Herkimer	5W	1—	5W	100
Unassigned	5W	101—	5W	9999
Otsego	6W	1—	6W	100
Unassigned	6W	101—	6W	9999
Columbia	7W	1—	7W	100
Unassigned	7W	101—	7W	9999
New York	8W	1—	8W	100
Unassigned	8W	101—	8W	9999
New York	9W	1—	9W	100
Unassigned	9W	101—	9W	9999
Tioga	10W	1—	10W	75
Broome	10W	76—	10W	100
Washington	11W	1—	11W	50
	— X —			
New York	X	1—	X	100
Herkimer	X	101—	X	9999
New York	1X	1—	1X	25
Bronx	1X	26—	1X	100
Herkimer	1X	101—	1X	2600
Otsego	1X	2601—	1X	9999
New York	2X	1—	2X	100
Otsego	2X	101—	2X	4250
Delaware	2X	4251—	3X	6200
Chenango	3X	6201—	4X	4800
Madison	4X	4801—	5X	4000
Cortland	5X	4001—	6X	3700
Tompkins	6X	3701—	7X	5200
Seneca	7X	5201—	8X	1900
Chenango	8X	1901—	8X	2100
Clinton	8X	2101—	8X	2800
Columbia	8X	2801—	8X	3000
Cortland	8X	3001—	8X	3400
Essex	8X	3401—	8X	3700
Greene	8X	3701—	8X	4000
Herkimer	8X	4001—	8X	4400
Montgomery	8X	4401—	8X	5000
Otsego	8X	5001—	8X	5200
Tompkins	8X	5201—	8X	5500
Warren	8X	5501—	8X	6000
Washington	8X	6001—	8X	6600
Albany	8X	6601—	8X	9999
Putnam	9X	1—	9X	100
Albany	9X	101—	9X	1700
Unassigned	9X	1701—	9X	9999
Otsego	10X	1—	10X	50
Delaware	10X	51—	10X	100
Tompkins	11X	1—	11X	50
	— Y —			
New York	Y	1—	9Y	9999
New York	10Y	1—	10Y	100
	— Z —			
Rockland	Z	1—	Z	9999
New York	1Z	1—	1Z	100
Rockland	1Z	101—	1Z	5600
Westchester	1Z	5601—	1Z	9999
New York	2Z	1—	2Z	100
Westchester	2Z	101—	2Z	9999
New York	3Z	1—	3Z	100
Westchester	3Z	101—	3Z	9999
New York	4Z	1—	4Z	75
Albany	4Z	76—	4Z	100
Westchester	4Z	101—	4Z	9999
New York	5Z	1—	5Z	50
Sullivan	5Z	51—	5Z	100
Suffolk	5Z	101—	9Z	9999
Rockland	10Z	1—	10Z	50
Suffolk	10Z	51—	10Z	100
Suffolk	11Z	1—	11Z	100

READ THIS

$12 Special Offer!

NEW 1938

PHILCO

FARM RADIO

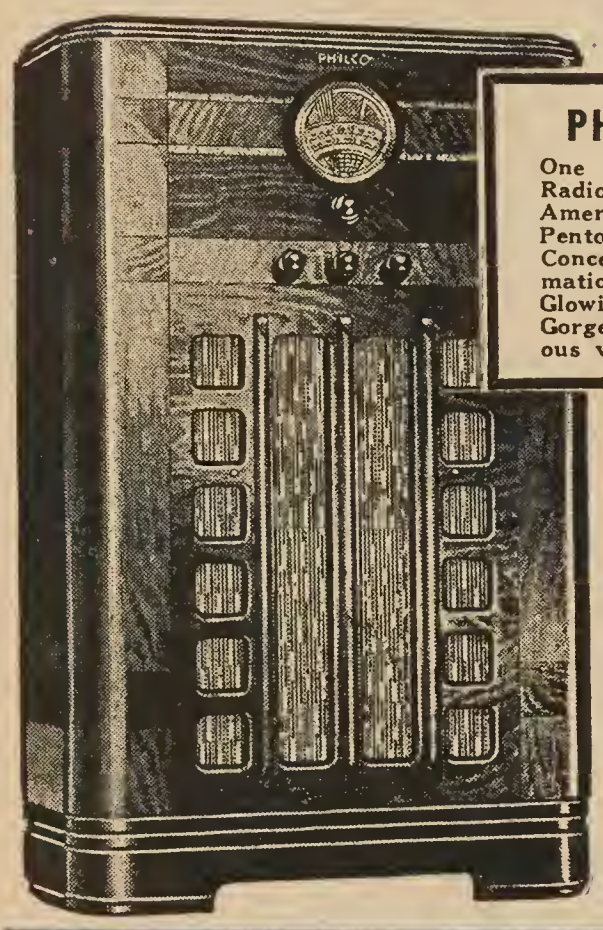
NOW you can own the finest farm radio of them all — the new 1938 PHILCO with Super 6-volt Battery *plus* the great new PHILCO SKY-CHARGER that gives you power *for both radio and a number of electric lights* . . . at a $12 saving on the Sky-Charger cost!

This marvelous combination deal brings you a world of radio entertainment at an operating cost of less than 1 cent a week! In addition, you can have a FREE DEMONSTRATION—a LIBERAL TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE on your old radio or any musical instrument—and LOW, EASY TERMS you can easily afford. Clip the coupon! Mail it to us in an envelope or merely paste it on a penny postcard.



SENSATIONAL NEW PHILCO SKY-CHARGER 10-Foot Tower

Manufactured by Parris-Dunn Corp.



PHILCO 39K—JUST OUT!

One of the *many* famous PHILCO Farm Radios. The 39K is for 6-volt operation. American and Foreign Reception. Special Pentode Audio System for battery economy. Concert Grand Dynamic Speaker. Automatic Volume Control. Color Dial with Glowing Beam Station Finder. Gorgeous cabinet. Tremendous value! Less Battery . . . $69.95

PHILCO FARM RADIOS

$29.95 up

Less Batteries

PHILCO ALL-ELECTRIC RADIOS—$22.50 up

SEND COUPON TODAY!

Fill in your name and address—and mail the coupon to us at once. We will promptly send you a $12 Credit Check FREE together with full descriptive literature.

SPECIAL PHILCO FREE OFFER COUPON

Philco Radio & Television Corporation
Eastern Division Office
Genesee Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send, *without cost to me*, the $12 Credit Check with full details of your Special Offer—plus the new, beautifully-illustrated PHILCO folder.

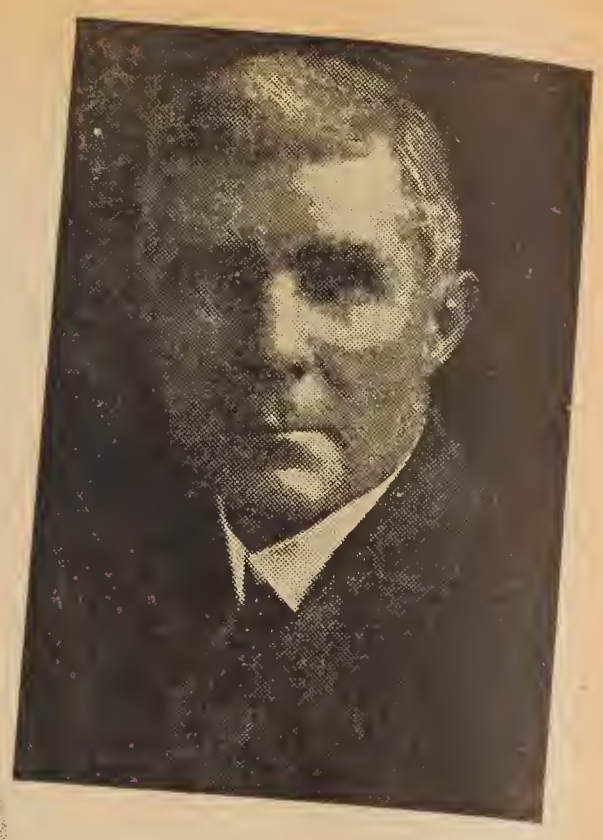
NAME .....

ADDRESS OR R.F.D. .....

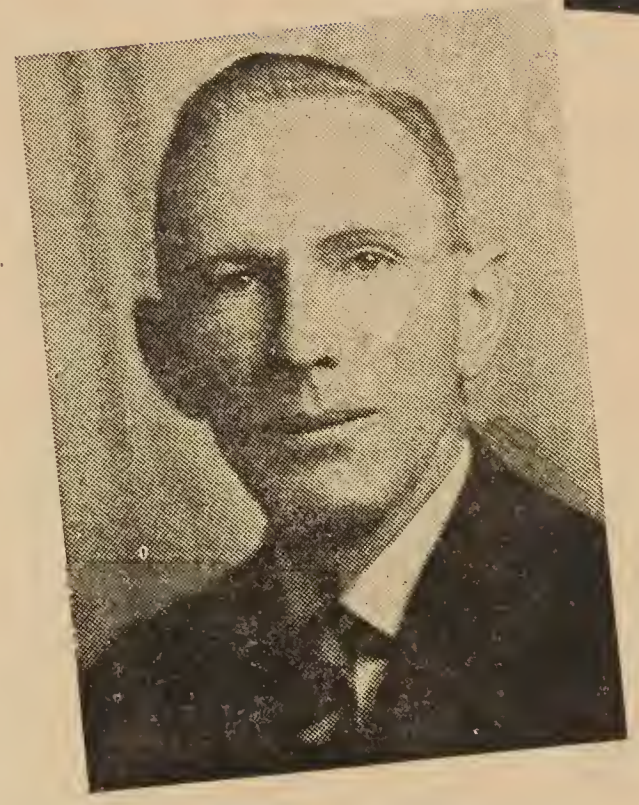
TOWN ..... STATE .....

AA-1

Interesting FOLKS and PLACES



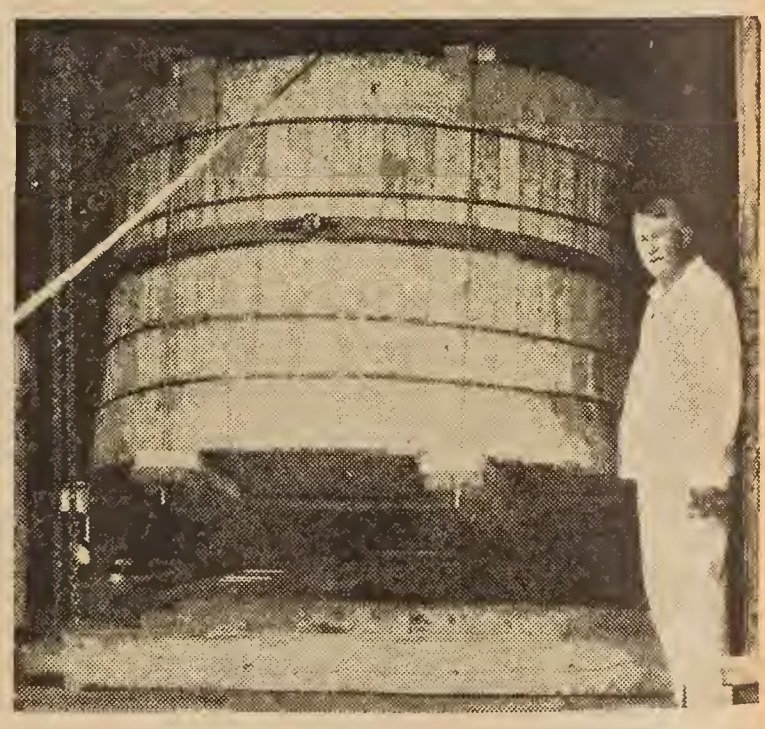
S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., who is state milk administrator. Long active in public life, Mr. Buckingham retired to his farm a few years ago but popular demand made it impossible for him to stay out of active public life.



Left—A County Agent Since 1915. A. F. MacDougall, director of the Middlesex County, Mass., extension service. He holds the record for length of service as a county agent in that state. Graduating from Amherst in 1913, he became county agent in Hampshire County in 1915, went back to Amherst to teach for four years, and since then has been located in Middlesex County. His family—three boys and a girl.

Right—Big Cheese. After 3 years absence, a big cheese will again be featured at New York State Fair. At right, superintending weekly turning, stands W. C. Kelsey, maker of big cheese exhibited in 1933 and the one to be exhibited next fall. Weight, 6 tons; raw material, 130,000 pounds of milk.

On July 14 at West Martinsburg, Lewis Co., curd from 11 North Country cheese factories was poured into the gigantic form 52 inches high and 21 feet in circumference.



Below—Best Rats Are Dead Ones. F. H. Foote of Springdale Poultry Farm, Jefferson, N. Y., used a 2 ounce can of rat poison and harvested 142 rats. Poison was commercial product of red squill, poisonous to rats only.





It's the Two-fold way to make More Money from Your Hens!

RIGHT NOW is the time when every poultryman has an important decision to make. The choice lies in what kind of laying feed you are going to give your hens during the profitable fall months. It's the choice between a cheap mash that does a half-way job of egg-making and keeping up a hen's body, and a quality egg-making mash that raises the production level of your entire flock. The way you choose determines the income for your flock. Quality feed means big profits. Cheap feed means little profits or even a loss.

You can be sure you have made the right choice when you decide to feed your hens on Purina Laying Chows. Back of the feed in the Checkerboard Bag is 44 years of experience in the making of quality feeds. Purina Laying Chows not only give you more eggs, but they keep your hens in shape for continuous laying, month after month.

Decide now to put your hens on Purina this fall. Go in and see your Purina dealer today. His store is "feeding headquarters" in your community, and he can do a lot to put you on the road to making money this fall.

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.



THE FEEDS THAT CONTAIN PUR-A-TENE



CORONATION

NEVER have I seen such color, such gorgeous costumes, such horses with their silver and gold mounted trappings, as passed before our eyes in the London Coronation Parade.

Just beyond our seats is the ancient Westminster Abbey. Now picture the scene as the King steps from his royal coach, and enters the Abbey. He is met with stately grace by the Archbishop of Canterbury who administers the solemn oath. The King kisses the Bible and signs the oath. His Majesty's crimson robe and his cap of state are taken off. He approaches the altar to be anointed. He is seated in King Edward's chair. Under its seat is a rough lump of stone, two feet long and ten inches thick, handed down through the centuries, the very stone on which Jacob rested his head when he dreamed of the ladder reaching up to Heaven. The venerable Archbishop dips his forefinger in a spoon of holy oil, touching the King in the form of a cross —on the palms of both hands, then on the breast, then on the crown of his head.

"As Solomon was anointed King by Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet," intones the Archbishop, "so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over the Peoples, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern."

The Spurs and Sword, emblems of Chivalry and Courage, are presented, the Archbishop saying, "With this sword do justice—protect—defend —restore—maintain—punish and reform; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus in this life, that you may reign forever with him in the life which is to come."

The Imperial Robe is then put on his shoulders and the Orb of the Empire is entrusted to his care. On his Majesty's finger is placed the jeweled ring and in his hands the Royal Scepters, one representing Justice, the other Mercy.

The Crown of pure gold is set upon his head "to enrich his royal heart with abundant grace and crown him with all princely virtues."

The Archbishop finally presents the Holy Bible, saying, "We present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that the world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the living Oracles of God." Then the Blessed Sacrament is administered. When the Archbishop finally closes the service with the Benediction, the whole Abbey reverberates with the shout, "God save the King!" George VI is proclaimed King, not for a day, but for life. Outside, millions of voices take up the cry. From the walls of the Tower of London, five miles away, the first of 103 guns starts booming. Simultaneously, throughout the British Dominions of 450,000,000 subjects, the mighty sound is raised: "Long Live the King!"

■ ■ ■ ■

MY HEART was in my throat. No Englishman sang "God Save the King" more lustily than I. George VI was England. And England was George VI. I felt that the whole world, especially the English speaking people, had had a spiritual uplift.

■ ■ ■ ■

I BELIEVE in drawing inspiration from the things that are happening all about us. What does England's magnificent Coronation mean to us? Our great American ideal is that we are all Kings. We crown ourselves each day as we crown the attributes of our lives that make all men kingly. Or we allow ourselves to be vassals as we permit the forces that pull us down to dominate.

Your Empire stretches as does England's Empire, as wide as your influence for good extends. England was lifted up through the crowning of its King. So will your Empire be strengthened as you become kingly.

■ ■ ■ ■

■ ■ ■ ■

YOUR Sword of Chivalry and Courage is your keenness of mind and spirit. Why not use your talents of personality and ability to carve out a great kingdom about you? Your Spurs are emblematic of that inner urge which burns brightly within you. Let it spur you on to do big things. Your Orb is your farm, your family, your community, which stake their Destiny on your leadership.

We can't rule great Empires like George VI. We may never go down as one of History's Great. But in our own Empire, we can crown our lives with daring achievement.

I Dare You to be a King!

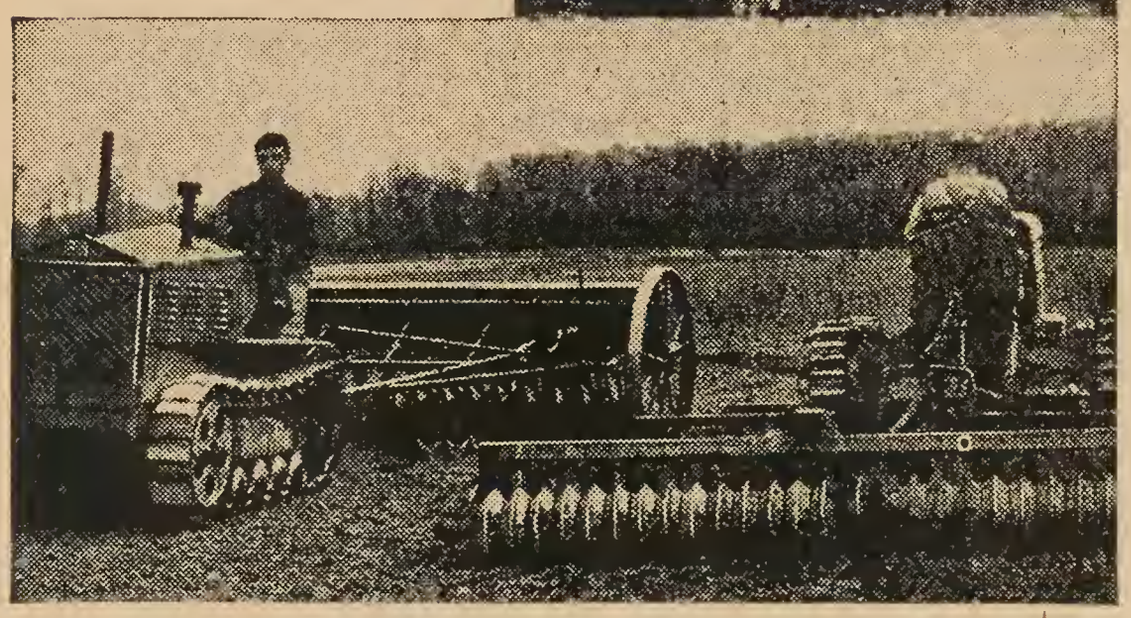
WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

"We Saved 72 Gallons Of Fuel In Working One 12-Acre Field"

says Miss Louisa I. Martin, manager of The Old Brick Farm at Orwell, Ohio.



"WORKING TIME WAS CUT 56¾ HOURS *when we used a high compression tractor and regular-grade gasoline," adds Miss Martin. She is shown here in Napoleon's chair from the Throne Room at Versailles. This historic antique is in The Old Brick Farm Museum.*



The streamlined Cletrac "E" to the right is pulling an 8-foot double tandem disk and a 1500-pound cultipacker. The one to the left pulls a 12-foot drill. Both Cletracs have oil changed every hundred hours, none added between changes.

THE Old Brick Farm at Orwell, Ohio, has been owned by one family for 105 years. Its 500 acres have been worked with oxen, mules, horses, low compression tractors and high compression tractors. It has been managed since 1918 by Miss Martin, who judges the worth of high compression tractors and regular grade gasoline from her records.

She says: "Here's our experience on a 12-acre plot in two different years. The old low compression tractor, pulling two plows, took 81¾ hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 142 gallons of low grade fuel. The oats were not in until June 6. The high compression Cletrac, pulling three plows, took 23 hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 70 gallons of regular-grade gasoline. The oats were in by May 11. In other words, the high compression tractor took only 28% of the former time, 6 gallons of fuel an acre less, and planting was finished almost a month earlier.

"As another example, the old low compression tractor, burning gasoline, used 3.8 gallons an hour disking with an 8-foot double tandem disk. In the same 15-acre plot the next day, May 23, 1936, the high compression Cletrac used 1.4 gallons an hour, pulling the same disk *and a 1500-pound 8-foot cultipacker*, which left the ground ready to drill."

More power for your *tractor*

You can get more power from your tractor by using regular grade gasoline and setting the manifold to the "cold" position. You can increase this power *greatly* by high compressioning your tractor, using high compression ("altitude") pistons or high compression heads that most tractor companies make for installation in present equipment. When you buy a new tractor, specify a high compression engine and use regular grade gasoline. Then you will get the added power and fuel economy of high compression. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for regular and premium gasolines.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS**

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 80 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

MAN WITH CAR MAKE $35 A WEEK.

Call on farmers, handle orders for highest quality motor and tractor oils, sprays, soaps, cleansers, other guaranteed quality products for farm, stock and poultry. Must be satisfied with $35 a week at start, but good opportunity for advancement. Write giving age, experience or acquaintance with farm trade and kind of car. LOYD'S OF AMERICA, 842A Cooper St., Camden, N.J.



MORE AND MORE berries are being grown in western New York. This year there is a good crop, and they are bringing profitable prices. These berries at North Collins are grown for a farmers' cooperative canning company. The cooperative was paying 9 cents a quart for them, out of which the farmer paid his pickers 2 cents.

The berries are run over graders, poor berries and refuse picked out. They are then washed and packed, many in big barrels, after which they are put in cold storage to be sold chiefly to large restaurants and baking companies.

A very interesting development in handling food is the quick freezing process now being used for many fruits and vegetables. When frozen by the right process and held at very low temperatures, fruits and vegetables come out with practically the same flavor as they had at the time of harvesting. Only limitation to rapid development of quick freezing, which extends the season of fresh fruits and vegetables to entire year, is high cost of the freezing process.

The "Discovery" of Western New York

(*Continued from Page* 1)

from a brief trip to the mill with a sack of flour, to find your family murdered or gone and the cabin in ruins! Think of being a soldier with Washington in far away New Jersey or Pennsylvania, with your family back home in the wilderness in grave danger of being massacred at any time! So great did this menace become that many of Washington's soldiers deserted to go back home to protect their families. And who could blame them? It seemed that the Indians, more than the British soldiers themselves, were winning the Revolution. Washington, himself a woodsman and a pioneer, realized that something must be done about the Indian menace or the American cause was lost. That something was to break the back of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Way up in the northwestern corner of New York, where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario, was Fort Niagara, first built by the French, but held by the English during the Revolution. (See picture. This story will be more interesting if you keep a road map before you). Here were the headquarters of Guy Johnson and his Tories, and the Indian leader Brandt. From Fort Niagara went the Indians on their murderous expeditions. Back to Niagara they came with scalps of American men, women and children and received high bounties for them.

To stop this, Washington planned one of the smartest and most interesting military expeditions of all history. He started General Clinton westward from Albany with troops and supplies, and General Sullivan northward from Pennsylvania. Another division under Brodhead left from Pittsburg, but after destroying several Indian villages, Brodhead was obliged to turn back and never joined the other divisions.

Clinton marched his army up the Mohawk Valley, stopping at Schenectady to build 212 boats. They carried all the boats and supplies 20 miles overland to the head of Lake Otsego, called Glimmerglass by the Indians because of its beauty. Coming that summer to the foot of the Lake, at what is now Cooperstown, Clinton found that the drought had reduced the Susquehanna, which starts at Lake Otsego, to a small stream, not nearly large enough to float the boats southward through the wilderness. To overcome this, his engineers built a big dam. When the water was high enough, they knocked out the dam and on the flood Clinton floated his army down the Susquehanna Valley, through what is now Oneonta, Sidney, Binghamton, Johnson City and Owego, coming finally to Tioga Point where the Susquehanna joins the Chemung, now Athens, Pennsylvania. (See your map.) There Sullivan's division, coming from the south, united with Clinton and their combined armies started on their march westward to clean up the Long House of the Iroquois Confederacy. They did a thorough job.

The only real battle was at Horseheads, north of what is now Elmira, then called Newtown. The Indians were put to rout and from there Sullivan started northward through the lake country, destroying the Indian's food supply as he advanced. He divided his army to cover about all of the large Finger Lakes country, the heart and life blood of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Indians, retreating before the oncoming army, fled to Niagara. During that winter, which was more than ordinarily severe, their food supply gone and the English unwilling or unable to feed them, the Iroquois starved by the hundreds, with the result that never again were they a serious menace to the colonists or to the American cause.

Some say that when Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga that was the turning point in the Revolution. It probably was one turning point, but the Sullivan-Clinton expedition which cleaned up the Iroquois Confederacy was in my opinion just as important. Moreover, it so opened the eyes of every soldier to the farming possibilities of western New York that it led to immigration and rapid settlement by sturdy New England and Pennsylvania farmers, many of whose descendants still live on western New York farms and grow crops and fruits which can't be beat.



"I'd do anything, Mister, but I can't hear a word you say."



Sherburne Ray of West Romney, N. H., winner of the American Agriculturist scholarship at Camp Miniwanca.

New Hampshire Boy Wins Trip to Camp Miniwanca

TO SOME BOYS, infantile paralysis, leaving a slight lameness, might be considered an excuse for being a "getter" rather than a "giver." To Sherburne Ray, the slight handicap has acted as a spur to prod him on to greater service. It is that spirit which has won for him an unusual opportunity—a two weeks' trip to Camp Miniwanca at Shelby, Michigan, with all expenses paid.

Perhaps you saw the announcement of the scholarship on page 8 of the July 3 issue. Perhaps you even intended to apply, and then put it off from day to day until it was too late! Anyway, the decision is made for this year and Sherburne Ray is the winner. We won't say lucky winner, because in this case pluck rather than luck was the deciding factor.

There's another point we'd like to make clear. *American Agriculturist* is not paying the expenses of any boy to camp just to have a good time. The camp is under the direction of the American Youth Foundation and is a leadership training camp. We expect that Sherburne will work hard, learn much, and bring back and pass along to his own community much that will be of value.

Sherburne is a 17 year old farm boy, interested in swimming, hiking, camping and coasting, but prevented by a slight lameness from taking part in competitive athletics. He has been assistant superintendent of his Sunday school for two years, directs the young people's Sunday night service, and for the past year, when he was a junior in Plymouth High School, had an average grade of 90.1 per cent.

Congratulations, Sherburne. May you have a pleasant and profitable two weeks at camp!

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

shire State Grange and later lecturer and master of the National Grange. For many years the secretary and active sponsor of the Old Home Week Association in New Hampshire has been Andrew L. Felker, long-time Commissioner of Agriculture and a former lecturer of the State Grange.

* * *

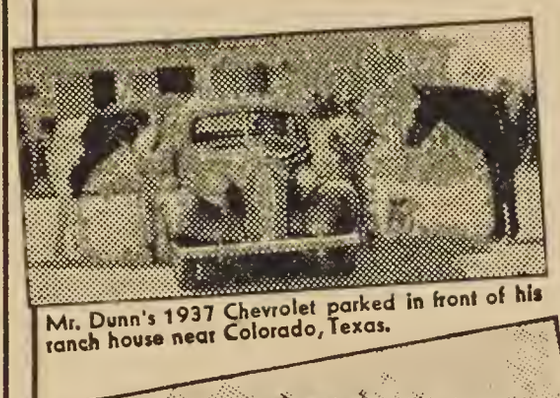
The recent high school graduation at Durham, Connecticut, brought out the interesting fact that out of a class of 10 graduates, 8 were members of Durham Grange and active workers in its behalf. All these young people have maintained high scholarship records, and the valedictory honor was carried off by a Grange girl. This is but one more evidence of how the Grange helps young people in very practical directions to make the most of themselves.

CHEVROLET
OWNER LOYALTY

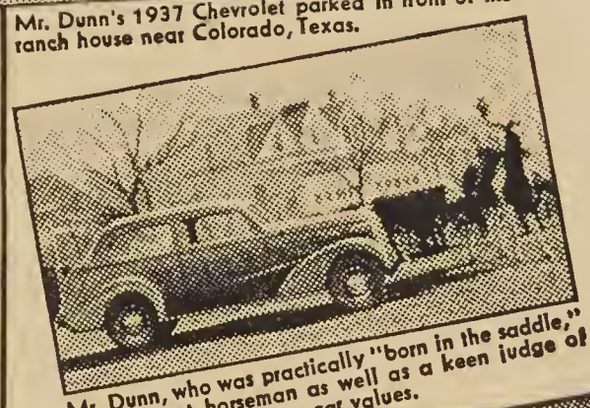


EXPRESSED BY THIS BUYER OF 21 CHEVROLETS

CHEVROLET
FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION



Mr. Dunn's 1937 Chevrolet parked in front of his ranch house near Colorado, Texas.



Mr. Dunn, who was practically "born in the saddle," is an expert horseman as well as a keen judge of motor car values.

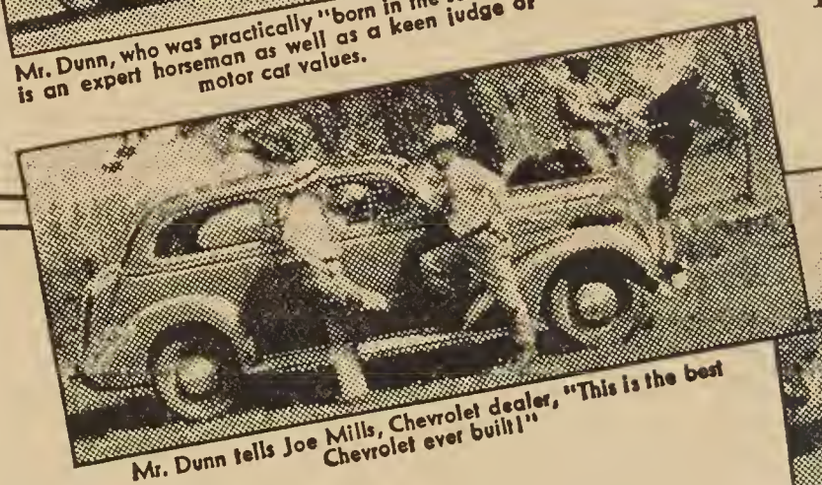
B. F. DUNN, TEXAS RANCHER, AND HIS 21st CHEVROLET—ALL BOUGHT FROM THE SAME CHEVROLET DEALER

(Here is Mr. Dunn's own story of his experience with Chevrolet motor cars)

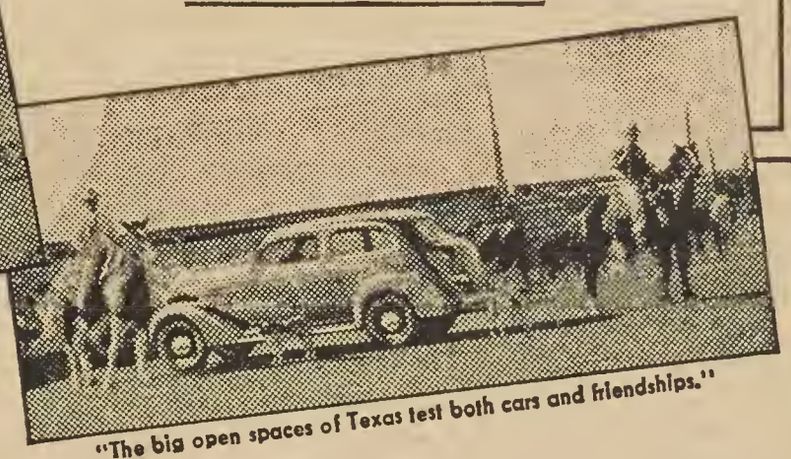
"Buying another Chevrolet has become an unbreakable habit with my family and me—so much so, that we are now driving our twenty-first consecutive car of that make. Another part of the 'habit' is that we always buy from Joe Mills, owner of the Mills Chevrolet Company, our Chevrolet dealer in Colorado, Texas. As the big spaces of Texas test both cars and friendships, I think our long-time loyalty says much for the dependability of both the Chevrolet car and our local Chevrolet dealer. While we can get values like these, nothing but Chevrolet will satisfy us."

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICH.

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR —PRICED SO LOW



Mr. Dunn tells Joe Mills, Chevrolet dealer, "This is the best Chevrolet ever built!"



"The big open spaces of Texas test both cars and friendships."



SAVE $20 TO $50

EXTRA QUALITY with special patented features makes the ECONOMY an outstanding value. Swinging hinged doors are airtight. Easy to work. Always in place. Strong, easy ladder.

Send card at once (no obligation on your part) for prices and free catalog to

Northern Sales Branch
J. M. [illegible]
P. O. Box 556
Schenectady New York
or
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. B, Frederick, Md.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS WANTED

Liberal earnings for part or full time workers. A real opportunity for men and women. Write for details today.
Everybody's Poultry Mag., Dept. 570, Hanover, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
TOP QUALITY CHESTER & YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE AND O.I.C. CROSSED
6-7 wks. old $4.00 each. 8-9 wks. old $4.25 each. 10 wks. extras $4.50 each. 5% Discount on 5 pigs or more. C.O.D. on Approval.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, Tel. 1085, Lexington, Mass.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.
PIGS 8-9 WEEKS OLD..... $3.75 EACH
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086. Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER & BERKSHIRE } 6 to 8 weeks old, $3.75
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE } 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00
Will ship two or more C.O.D.
MICHAEL LUX, Tel. 0635 WOBURN, MASS.

RUGGED PIGS
Chester Whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Duroc crosses. 7-8 weeks $3.50. 10 weeks $4.00 12 weeks $6.00. Ship 1 or more C.O.D. Vaccination 35c extra if required or needed. Crates free. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 653-W.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

DEPENDABLE PIGS—Prices Reduced
CHESTER WHITE-YORKSHIRE CROSS. DUROC-BERKSHIRE-POLAND HAMPSHIRE CROSSED.
6-7 weeks $4; 8-9 weeks $4.50; 10-12 weeks $5, $5.50, $6 each. They are extra nice feeders, shipped on approval. Orders requiring inoculation 35 cents each. C.O.D., P.O. Order or check. Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

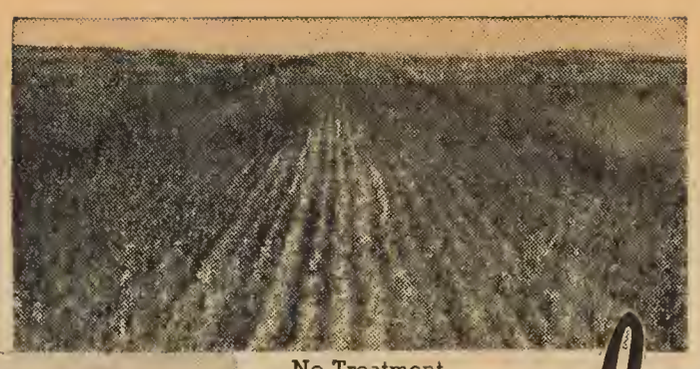
DOGS

PED. COLLIE PUPS—Males $15, $20; Females $10.—Unped. $10, $5. P. McCULLOUGH. MERCER. PA.

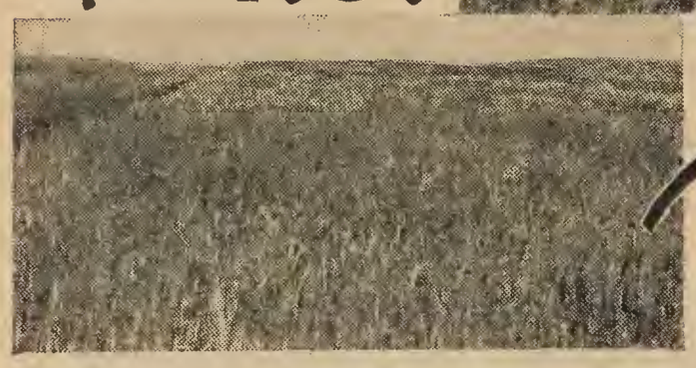
COLLIES.—Shep $5; Rat Dogs $2; Setters $8; Potato Digger $10; St. Bernard $15. Mullen, Tuckerton, N. J.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Wheat 1938
Hay 1939



No Treatment



Both need POTASH

200 lbs. muriate of potash, 300 lbs. superphosphate

APPLY ENOUGH NOW TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED YIELDS AND BETTER QUALITY OF BOTH CROPS

When fertilizing wheat this fall, do not forget the hay crop which will follow. Long-time experiments in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware show the importance of potash and superphosphate for grain and for getting a good catch of clover. The addition of 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre to 300 lbs. of superphosphate in Pennsylvania gave a 20% increase in yield of wheat and a 37% increase in hay . . . Consult your county agent or experiment station about your soil's requirements. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer about such analyses as 0-10-10 and 2-8-10 for grain and hay. Under normal conditions an application of 300-600 lbs. per acre should be made. You will be surprised to find how little it costs to add enough potash. Write us for further information.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

More Potash means More Profit

GET... BETTER SERVICE

In a Crasco Wood Stave Silo you get sound and durable materials *plus* the latest improvements in doors, ladders and roofs. Staves are milled from triple-inspected, heavy-duty dry stock . . . correctly tongued, grooved and beveled. A strong anchorage system. Choice of doors . . . 3-ply bail hinged refrigerator type, or new type with extra wide, extra safe metal ladder.



Write today for prices and the book of beautiful silo pictures.

CRAINE, INC., 62 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

CRAINE SILOS

Ready to Ship and Put Up!

You can get a Unadilla Silo on 24 hours' notice. The famous Unadilla is easy to erect. This year's Unadilla is the finest silo we ever offered. Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon Fir, stored under cover. Everything ready to ship at once.

Only in the Unadilla can you have patented doweled staves, which make any silo, no matter how big, extra-solid and storm-defying. You can safely choose the biggest silo—if it's a Unadilla.

Send for catalog and prices right now!

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.



UNADILLA SILOS

More for Your Money!

A Grange Silo assures more feed, mort palatability, more utilization of waste crops, more margin of profit. Also more years of service, more labor-saving features. Ask us about details and small cost.



GRANGE SILOS

Get our "Giant" folder with silo pictures nearly 2 ft. high—all details illustrated — including newest dormer in silos. *Write today.*

Box A, RED CREEK, N. Y

GRANGE SILO Co

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.
Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

Commissioner Noyes Discusses Milk

"I HAVE been glad to see producers and distributors agree in conference on milk prices under the bargaining provisions of the Rogers-Allen law. According to press reports, agreement has not always been reached immediately but came only after considerable negotiation and readjustment of position by both sides.

"Some might regard these difficulties in reaching an agreement as disturbing, but I do not. They indicate a growing realization that at last producers and distributors recognize they have a common interest. Each apparently now realizes that neither can prosper without the other and it is to their mutual advantage to work with each other in solving their common problems. I think it is a healthy sign for the industry that the differences of opinion which arose in these bargaining discussions have finally been solved by the two parties themselves without state intervention.

"Under the Rogers-Allen law the bargaining agencies determine only what the farmer is to be paid by the dealer. Reviewing the prices determined by these groups since the law went into effect, it is evident that the farmer's return is still inadequate even to pay cost of production. Our department statisticians inform me that production costs average about $2.00 per hundred and no price agreed upon since this law went into effect has approximated that sum. The ratio of feed costs to farmers' milk prices continues out of proportion with feed prices high and likely to continue so, while we have little assurance that milk prices will increase proportionately.

"The volume of milk produced July 1 was 4.8% larger than a year ago and the highest for July 1 since 1930. This increased volume has been offset by lowered prices. These prices were much lower in the last three months than they were a year ago. Our dairy farmers cannot get money to pay debts and taxes or buy new goods at these prices.

"A great weakness of our present milk price system is that it offers no assurance of adequate or stable return to the farmer. Retail distributors' price return, on the other hand, does not fluctuate greatly throughout the year regardless of the rise or fall in the farmers' return. These observations prompt the question, why can't milk prices to producers be stabilized also throughout the year at a price of at least $2.00 a hundred? At some seasons of the year this price would barely cover cost of production, at others it would do this and yield a profit. In any event it seems to me that, if we are to assure a living return to the men and women who furnish the finest milk supply in the world, we should work out some plan of industry cooperation with the price at least $2.00 net per hundred as the minimum throughout the state for the entire year.

"Milk is one of our most perishable commodities and must be completely disposed of either by consumption or processing within a short period. The need varies so greatly that it is difficult to determine the quantity necessary to supply the day to day demand. In order surely to provide enough milk for any possible demand we must always produce a surplus but the surplus should not determine the price.

"Perhaps one solution of this surplus problem would be to find some way to have farmers operate their own cooperative cheese and butter plants throughout up-state New York. Surplus milk which cannot be sold at fluid prices in the New York or other markets of the state could then be processed in their own plants. The farmer would receive a check for his fluid milk sales and another check for the surplus milk sales as processed products. By this deadly parallel in checks, farmers might be convinced that it is unwise to increase production in a market which is already oversupplied.

"Another thought that comes to me in connection with the milk problem is that its difficulties have been accentuated by our complicated methods of dealing with it. I have particular reference to the classified price plan which

August Milk Prices

NEGOTIATIONS between Producers' Bargaining Agency and Dealers' Bargaining Agency in New York milk shed finally resulted in agreement for August prices.

Dealers who operate on the classified price plan will pay $2.00 a hundred pounds for milk for fluid distribution; $1.85 for milk distributed as fluid cream; and a price based on regular formulas for manufactured milk products.

Distributors who operate country plants, or take entire outputs of country plants operated by cooperatives, will pay $1.85 a hundred pounds.

Distributors who contract for fixed shipments of fluid milk will pay $1.90 a hundred pounds.

Be sure to read Commissioner Noyes' statement on this page.

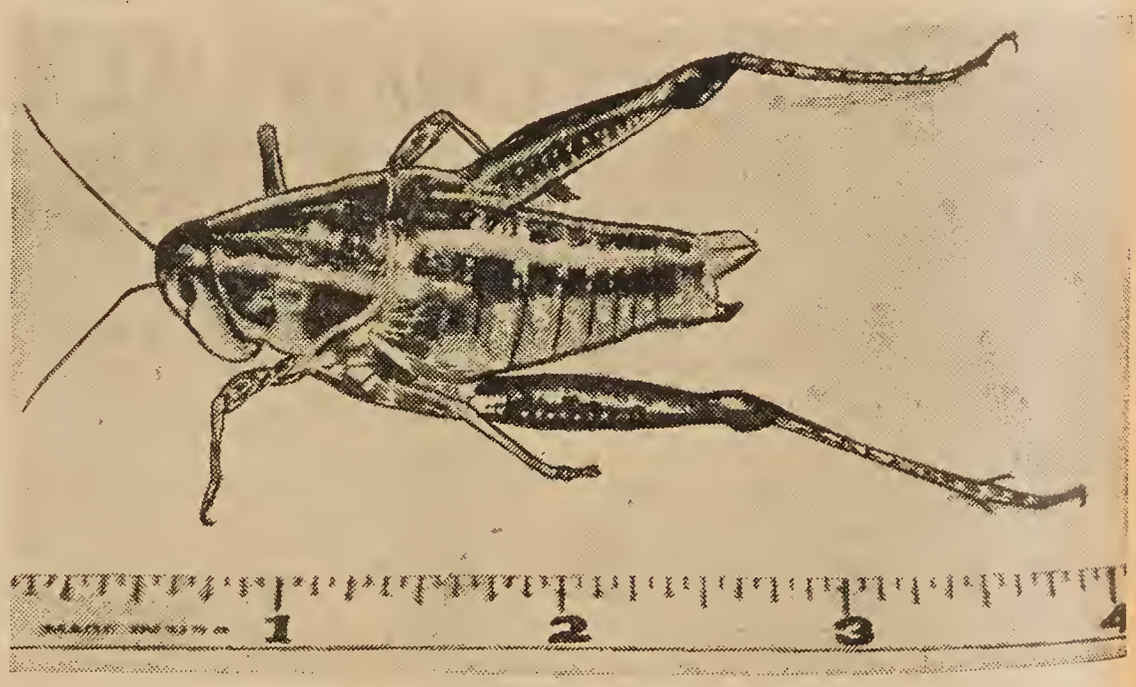
WOOL WANTED

Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants. Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONOVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

WANTED TO BORROW $5000. Security second mortgage on Grade A Dairy farm. Short term loan. BOX 514-M, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.

HARDWOOD ASHES FERTILIZER. Ton or Car Lots Delivered. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



GRANDDADDY OF GRASSHOPPERS STORMING MIDWEST.

Omaha, Neb.—This grasshopper, four inches from tip to tip, is the kind of pest causing Nebraska farmers to stop and think. While the pests, most of them not as large as this fellow, are not as yet thick in Eastern Nebraska, the farmers are fearful that the pests may grow in number and ruin a few corn fields.



—Photo courtesy N. Y. S. Agric. Experiment Station.

An ear of sweet corn showing typical injury by corn ear worm. Insect has two broods, doing greatest damage during July and September. Some degree of control has been achieved by clipping the silks and husk tips as soon as pollination is completed. One man can clip about 600 ears an hour. For home use, clipped ears can be covered with Kraft paper bags, fastened with rubber bands.

I feel did more to cause dissatisfaction with Milk Control than any other factor. It is my belief that the fewer price classifications we have the easier it will be to deal with this problem and the quicker we will reach a satisfactory solution.

"In any consideration of New York State's milk problem the question of interstate milk is necessarily most important. There would be little real difficulty in handling our milk problem if our market and production area were both confined to this state. Instead we have the large and important metropolitan New York area supplied by seven states, with six other states supplying one-third of the total. It is both illegal and physically impossible for our state to control this interstate milk alone. But it can be done by one of two ways, voluntary cooperative agreements among the states or voluntary submission to Federal control.

"I am informed that voluntary efforts are being made by the new bargaining agencies set up under the Rogers-Allen act to effect uniform prices for this milk as it flows from one state into another in the milk shed. I sincerely hope that these efforts are successful.

"I feel it is my duty, however, to point out that if these voluntary efforts fail our farmers should give serious consideration to the other available means of controlling this interstate milk, by establishment of a Federal marketing area. This plan is now in operation in some sections of the country. I am seeking all the information available upon these experiments as they are being tried throughout the country. If they meet the expectation of their sponsors, New York and its neighboring states in our milk shed may safely consider their experience in dealing with this problem, provided, of course, that other means undertaken by the industry fail.

"I have no illusions about the milk or other agricultural problems of the state. For many years I have been in close touch with farm conditions and feel that I understand and appreciate the difficulties and obstacles which block the way to better times for our farmers. My sympathies are with our farmers and I intend to make my department helpful to them in every way to meet their problems.

Get Your Silage in Fast with McCORMICK-DEERING Equipment

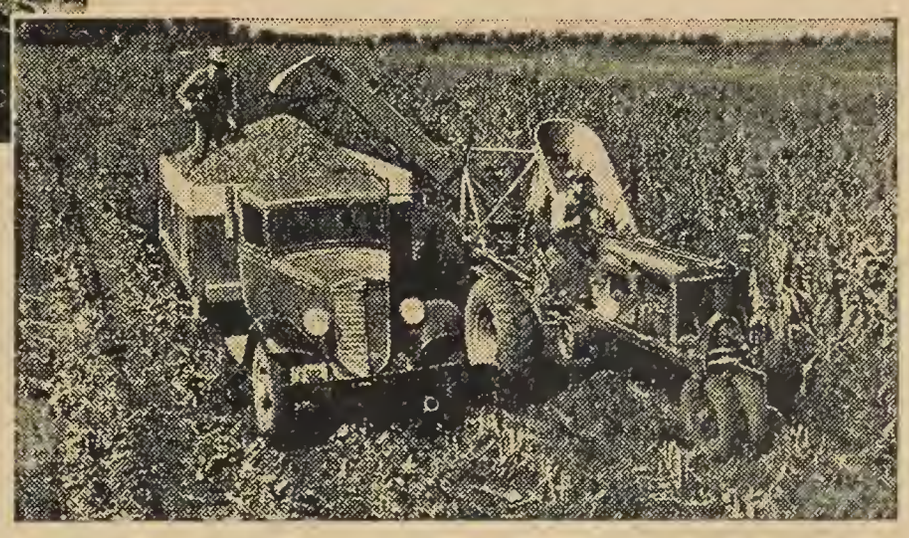




Above: The McCormick-Deering 1-row Power Corn Binder being operated through the power take-off of a Farmall 20 Tractor. A 2-row size is also available.

At Left: The popular McCormick-Deering No. 12-B Ensilage Cutter has a capacity of 10 to 16 tons an hour, cuts silage into various lengths, and requires only 12 to 20 h. p. for operation.

Below: The McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester cuts the crop, reduces the stalks to silage lengths, and delivers the silage to a truck or wagon in *one operation in the field.*



WHEN the crops reach the right stage for making the best silage, speed is the order of the day. All hands will turn to getting this valuable feed into the silo without delay.

Be prepared for this important work. Place your order now with the McCormick-Deering dealer for a McCormick-Deering Corn Binder and Ensilage Cutter. Or if you want to make silage in one operation in the field, a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester will be the best investment.

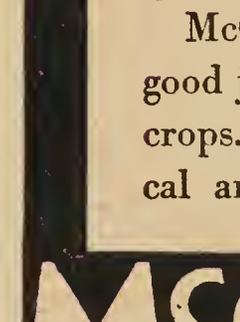
McCormick-Deering Corn Binders do a good job of cutting all ensilage and fodder crops. Horse binders are available in vertical and horizontal types. Power-operated tractor binders are built in 1 and 2-row sizes. McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters can be had in four sizes with capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons an hour. These binders and ensilage cutters have proved their efficiency for many years.

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See the 4 inch ALL CORK
HAVERLY MILK COOLERS
AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR
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DEALERS WANTED
HAVERLY CABINETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR EVERY MAKE OF MACHINE UNIT.



Get Your Profits Out of Feeding
Better silage at lower cost is what you may expect from a
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"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"
Let us tell you more—
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SAVE
WORK, TIME, STORAGE SPACE STOP WASTE

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This modern Gehl throws more corn, 45 feet high at 500 rpm, with 5 hp. and up. Cuts hay into mow, saving one man. Powerful, all-steel frame—self-feed—clog-proof, enclosed gears running in oil. Quiet, smooth-running. Guarantee.

F-2-37

Find out **WHY 40%** of Silo Fillers sold in Wisconsin are GEHLS.
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GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
429 Water St., West Bend, Wis.

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PARMAK ONE WIRE **ELECTRIC FENCER**
Amazing new "SUPER-ACTIVATOR" principle
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Convince yourself by trying it on your own farm. See the huge saving in money, time and work. Sold on positive money back guarantee. A 1c postcard brings full details.
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PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO., *Established 1923*
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ONE-MAN SAWMILL FARM MODEL $49
TURN TREES INTO MONEY WITH A BELSAW
Makes lumber, shingles, lath, ties, crates, boxes, cases, all forms lumber



Three capacities: 10, 14 and 20 feet. Accurate set works, positive dogs. Full or one-way type power feed runs on low power—many owners use old auto engine.
Pays for itself quickly—thousands in commercial service, everywhere. Write for free lumber handbook and catalog of mills, supplies, tools, saw tables, and woodworking equipment.
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How often do you go to New York City? You know how far it is. You know how long it takes to get there. But did you ever stop to think how much trouble you would have taking your milk with you?

Sheffield Farms, through almost a century of experience and study, is able to take your milk to market far more economically than you possibly could. This means expensive equipment to keep the milk cool, and safe, fast transportation to insure its freshness. This is a small but important part of the service Sheffield renders.

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Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam is now being used by thousands of hog-breeders and poultrymen as a means of improving nutrition, hastening development, and building resistance to many common disorders. Faster growth, they say, leads to bigger profits.

Feeds containing this famous *live* yeast are made and sold by Yeast Foam System Mills. Such feeds should help *you* make more money from pigs and chicks. Write today for FREE booklet containing facts about yeast feeding.

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Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

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This Pure **Mineral Supplement DIGESTA-BONE***

economically supplies the calcium and phosphorus needed properly to nourish and build up the stock: 1) it stimulates assimilation of other feeds and increases conversion into bone and tissue; 2) it develops sturdiness; 3) it speeds up weight gains; 4) it produces strong offspring.

*Over 72% Tri-Calcium Phosphate (Bone Phosphate of Lime) Sterilized at 400° F., insuring purity

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New England Division

Woburn, Mass.

New York Houston San Francisco



The committee that arranged the summer tour of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association in Chemung County, New York. From left to right: L. H. Woodward, Chemung County farm bureau agent; Arthur Bradley; Gus Janowski; Charlie Strouse; Henry Sartor, 85 years old, an honorary member for life of the local vegetable growers' association; William Wrigley.

Gardener's Chronicle

By PAUL WORK

KARL JARVIS came in with sweet corn July 10th. His plants had been started in the greenhouse and were protected outdoors. The outdoor protection, however, probably did not make very much difference this year. Anyhow, he has me trimmed by ten days or two weeks. My plant protectors on beans and sweet corn did not seem to make much difference this year but we had no frost in May. I should have had some corn planted under the protectors — say by the 10th of April for a season like this. Perhaps, that would be good for a gamble any year.

We had Bountiful beans the 4th of July — enough from 40 feet of row for a good mess—about four pounds. Two days later we picked seven pounds, and a few days after that, four more pounds. The last picking we had yesterday — about two pounds — but they were a little past their best. Harvesting things when they are just right is worthy of a bit of special attention.

Romeyn Berry says you've got to tend to the oats when oat planting time comes even though you miss out on the first harvest of a little bit of garden sass. Romeyn is absolutely right, only his write-up suggests that he'd like to have some early peas and sweet corn, too. His climate is a little colder than at Ithaca but if he has a little patch of lighter soil, I would not be surprised to see him plant a few items next year before all of the oats field is dry enough to work. Then, the early sweet corn'ers had better be careful or their corns will be stepped on.

Emerald Green muskmelons matured Aug. 1 in Prof. H. C. Thompson's patch at East Ithaca. That's pretty good. They were started under glass and set out late in May.

* * *

State Fair and Rochester Exposition

New York State Fair blossoms out this fall with a brand new horticultural building which has more floor space than the old building. This is to house the fruit, flower and vegetable exhibits, Farm Bureau displays and the Gevena Experiment Station displays. We have little information on improvements in facilities but we presume that new furniture will be available.

The Rochester Exposition puts on a new class this year for a collection of four or five *new* varieties of vegetables. This fills a place that has been lacking in the shows in the past. A regular class entry is not justified until a variety is pretty well established so there is little opportunity to see the new things as they come out.

Vegetable growers can learn a great deal at State Fair or Rochester Exposition about varieties of vegetables, what they look like and their prospects of value for home gardening and commercial use. Much fuller use of these expositions ought to be made.

* * *

For Fall Harvest

There is still time almost throughout *American Agriculturist* territory to sow seed of lettuce, radishes and spinach. If the lettuce does not get to full head, the smaller leaves can be eaten with relish as we do early in the spring. In the warmer half of *American Agriculturist* territory, there is still time to take a chance on peas and, in some places, on snap beans. Having vegetables from the garden late in the fall, is just as satisfying and just as much fun as to have them early in the spring.

Vegetable Growers Tour Chemung County

By H. L. COSLINE

THE summer tour of New York State Vegetable Growers' Association was held in Chemung County, July 22, and 200 growers from all parts of state visited four vegetable farms. First stop was at farm of August Bottcher, near Big Flats. Mr. Bottcher grows tobacco, asparagus, lettuce, beans, carrots and sweet corn. Visitors were especially interested in the early sweet corn and asparagus.

At Arthur Bradley's farm, there was considerable interest in a field of tomatoes, where already about a ton of tomatoes had been picked, some of which brought as high as 20 cents a pound. They were set the middle of May. Rows are three feet apart and every third row is skipped to give more room. Early in the spring rye, which had had an application of 200 pounds of cyanamid to the acre, was plowed under and field treated with 500 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer.

On W. G. Wrigley's farm, we saw 110 acres of vegetables. Spinach is one of the principal crops. It is shipped to New York in large trucks which hold about a carload. Also of interest was an 8 acre field of melons, about half Delicious and half Benders.

G. A. Janowski grows 25 acres of vegetables within the city limits of Elmira. He gets along without horses, operates a cold storage room for vegetables, and has a 32x100 foot greenhouse and six 11x100 sash houses.

At noon meeting, Henry Marquart, president of state association, told of his recent trip to Washington to meet with vegetable growers from all over the country. He reported satisfaction on two counts: first, that Department of Agriculture is aware there is a vegetable industry; second, fact that vegetable growers from all over the country can get together to discuss mutual problems is encouraging.



The G.L.F. Quality Control Laboratory checks ingredients before they are purchased--checks them again as they come into the mill--tests the finished feed for fat, fiber, protein, and for a dozen other quality factors as well.

LAST WEEK two men made an 800-mile trip to inspect a bone meal plant. They wanted to see with their own eyes whether the meal was properly made and handled for use in G.L.F. Dairy Feeds. Only 20 pounds of steamed bone meal is used in a ton of feed. Yet a chemist and an animal nutrition specialist, representing the G.L.F. Quality Control Laboratory, went right to the source to be sure that even this minor ingredient would measure up to G.L.F. standards.

The G.L.F. Quality Control Laboratory does more than check the analysis of finished feeds. It investigates sources before ingredients are ordered. Because changes in manufacturing processes affect the feeding value of standard by-product ingredients, the laboratory makes continuous checks even on feeds from established, reliable sources.

When ingredients arrive at the mill, the laboratory checks them again—not only for protein, fat, and fiber but for freshness, color, odor, vitamin content, and in some cases even for bacteria content. Ingredients that fall down on any of the tests cannot go into G.L.F. feeds. The final analysis of the finished feed is a check on mixing accuracy and a verification of the protein, fat, and fiber guarantee.

No individual farmer could afford to investigate so carefully the quality of the feed he buys. But the thousands of farmers who buy together through G.L.F. have a laboratory which checks every important quality factor not once but many times—and does it at a cost of only two cents a ton. And the tremendous volume of feed purchased by G.L.F. patrons makes it easy to secure the cooperation of ingredient producers in maintaining quality standards.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *President Says No Loans Without Crop Control*

Big stick was wielded by President Roosevelt on August 3 over Congress and agriculture, when President answered demands for continuing crop loans by stating that such loans would not be continued by government unless government could have control of crop production.

Senators and representatives from South and West asked for renewal of commodity loan program, but President said in his press conference that crop control of kind outlawed by Supreme Court was absolutely necessary if agriculture was not to be wrecked. This statement revives hope of those favoring new and radical farm legislation that it will be passed before Congress adjourns this year.

SLANT: Centralization of power in Federal government to control crops means permanent loss of liberty on part of farmers to run their own business. Furthermore, crop control is impossible without weather control. Agriculture is just getting over disastrous effects of crop control under AAA. What farmers most need is a good letting alone by politicians.

■ *Summary of Important Bills Before Congress*

HERE'S a summary of important bills now in Congress, or part way through, which Administration hopes will be passed before adjournment in August:

New Farm Bills

See article on this page: "President Says No Loans Without Crop Control."

Black-Connery Wages and Hours Bill

Passed Senate. Approved by House Committee after insertion of amendments urged by American Federation of Labor. Bill provides:

1. Prohibition of labor by children under 16 on goods sold through interstate commerce. Exempt from this provision are agriculture and parents employing their own children.

2. Creation of a Labor Standards Board.

3. Power given to this board to set minimum wage standards of 40 cents an hour, and maximum work week of 40 hours.

Opponents of measure protest that it will ruin American business, claiming it is far worse than old NRA and gives politicians complete centralized authority over both labor and industry.

James Truslow Adams, famous American historian, telegraphed every member of Congress as follows:

"Black-Connery Labor and Hours Bill will give President, through a Board appointed by him, almost complete power of economic life and death over every individual concern and employer in country, and also over economic life of every section of country, as well as control over freedom of press and radio. One employer could be ruined for benefit of another, one industry for another, one section for another."

Tax Loophole Bill

A "plug-the-loopholes" tax program has been worked out by joint committee representing both House and Senate. Investigations and hearings to determine names of rich taxpayers, who Administration claims have found loopholes in law by which they can avoid paying income taxes, are now closed. Investigators considered names of many prominent persons who it was claimed dodged income tax collector in different ways.

It is expected that new tax bill will close most loopholes in present income tax law.

Wagner-Steagall Low Cost Housing and Slum Clearance Bill.

Now being debated in Senate. Not yet considered in House. Thought back of bill is that slum dwellers in cities with incomes ranging from $600 to $1,000 a year must have government aid in order to secure decent houses in which to live. Present bill now before Congress provides appropriation of $700,000,000 for housing loans during next three years. Also provides $20,000,000 yearly for twenty years to keep down rentals.

Court Procedure Bill

Original bill to enlarge number of justices of Supreme Court was killed. Substitute providing for certain minor changes in lower Federal courts has passed House, probably will be through Senate by time you read this.

■ *Japan Gets Grip On North China*

DURING past fortnight, Japan moved into two provinces in North China and made herself completely at home. She is now in full control of Peiping and Tientsin. To the Northwest and South of Peiping, Japanese troops are advancing farther into North China. Large bodies of Chinese troops are reported to be marching North to meet them.

Japan has two axes to grind in North China:

1. She wants to create a buffer state between her western flank and her traditional enemy, Russia.

2. She needs raw materials, a bigger market for Japanese goods, and more elbow room for her rapidly growing population (a million little Japs are born every year).

Although General Chiang Kai-shek, head of Chinese National government at Nanking, has declared that China will fight Japanese invaders "to the last man," the truth is that China is no match for Japan's efficient war machine.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Northeast Farmers Meeting Mortgage Bills

Over $1,000,000 in interest and principal was paid during July by northeastern farmers on mortgage loans through Federal land bank—an average of $42,105 for each of 26 business days. Over 90% of all land bank and commissioner loans in New England, New York, and New Jersey had all matured installments paid up at close of month. During first 7 months of 1937, a total of 280 repossessed farms were bought from Federal land bank for $867,000, compared to 234 farms for $675,000 in same period last year.

U. S. Mortgage Debt Down 17% Since 1930

Farm mortgage debt in New York State dropped 10% from 1930 to 1935 according to recent census figures. New Jersey showed 9.5% decrease, New England 20% increase, and for United States as a whole mortgage debt went down 17%.

Only state in New England to show a decrease was Vermont which dropped 1.4%. Connecticut went up 54, Maine 18, Massachusetts 16, Rhode Island 12, and New Hampshire 6 percent. Aside from New England, other states to show increase in farm mortgage debt were Wyoming, West Virginia and Delaware.

Probable cause of increase in debts reported in New England is change of census procedure which included greater number of properties as farms.

Another slant is that New England farms had less mortgages in 1930, thus deficits caused by depression were translated into debts and mortgages, whereas in other areas farmers may have been in debt to the limit.

Although New England farm mortgage debt went up, record of foreclosures in recent years boosts Northeast. In 1932, high point in foreclosures for most of United States, Connecticut, for example, had only ⅓ as many foreclosures per thousand farms as United States average.

New York foreclosures reached peak in 1932 with 21.5 farms per thousand; dropped consistently since to 13.2 per thousand in 1936. United States average last year was 20.3 farms foreclosed per thousand.

■ *Army Worms On the March*

SOME forty years ago army worms did such damage to oats and other grains and foliage in southern New York and other parts of country that farmers were obliged to cut their grain green. When they lifted bundle of oats they found ground literally covered underneath with these small green-striped, nearly naked caterpillars.

This year army worms came again, doing damage in southern New York counties and in other parts of United States.

Eggs of army worm, laid by moth on underside of blades of grass, hatch and grow rapidly. Terrific is their capacity for destruction. You can plainly hear them chewing every tender blade in sight. After destroying foliage of one field, they mass together and, like an army, actually march forward in search of new fields.

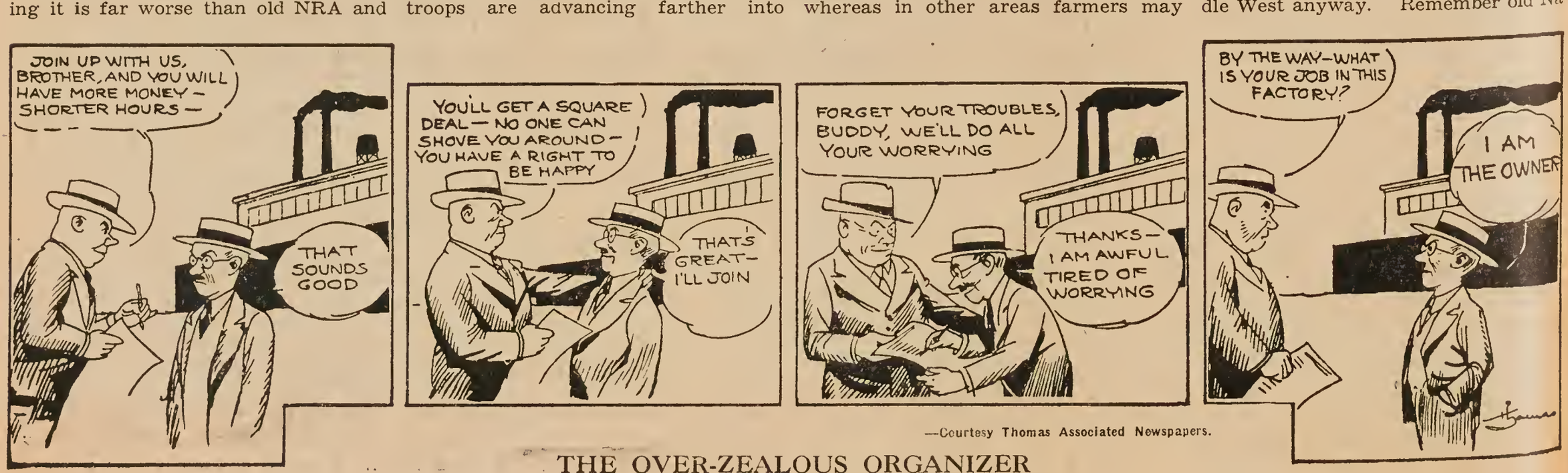
One means of control is to mix a mash of 50 pounds of bran or other shorts, one pound of paris green or sodium arsenate, 2 parts of molasses, and 2½ gallons of water, and spread it in line of march taken by worms. Another control method is to plow around infested area, throwing furrow toward worms so they will find it impossible to climb opposite and perpendicular side of furrow.

■ *How Tall is Your Corn?*

ARGUMENT between governors of Wisconsin and Iowa, over which State grows better corn, ended other day by Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin conceding victory to Iowa governor. Latter had boasted that he could produce an Iowa stalk of corn two feet taller than the tallest to be found in Wisconsin. His best was a stalk 16' 5½" high as against Wisconsin's 13' 1⅓". Said Governor LaFollette:

"I am afraid we are backed off the map on corn, but if it comes to cheese and fish we won't take a second place for anybody."

SLANT: Seems as though we have seen stalks of silo corn nailed on northeast barns that were more than 16 feet high. How about it? They always could boast about corn out in the Middle West anyway. Remember old Na-



—Courtesy Thomas Associated Newspapers.

THE OVER-ZEALOUS ORGANIZER

komis who, when talking about corn, said:

"I have seen it in the Dakotas taller than the tallest pine tree, and the ears that grew upon it even *I* could scarcely lift one."

Boy, that's some corn!

■ *Milk Consumption Increasing*

HIGHEST in 15 months were sales of milk during June in 136 leading markets. Total quarts sold was 6,884,000, as against 6,633,000 quarts in June last year.

SLANT: Milk marketing problem will be largely solved when consumers buy more milk.

■ *Do You Know Meat?*

TO DRAMATIZE story of meat, Swift & Company, Chicago meat packers, have engaged over 1,000 square feet of space at the New York World's Fair, and will erect there a building covering 2½ acres.

SLANT: Any effort which teaches consumer value of good meat and how to buy it efficiently is all to the good.

■ *Maine Potato Story*

FEDERAL Crop Report Service is authority for statement that 1937 crop of potatoes from State of Maine will yield approximately 52 million bushels.

Starting middle of July, real growing season lasts until about middle of September, from 55 to 60 days. Divide above total number of bushels by 675 bushels in one carload and you get a total of 76,900 cars of potatoes out of Maine, or about 1,390 carloads a day.

SLANT: Story is told of Maine potato grower who went down to New York City to find a market for his potatoes. When he arrived in markets he took one look and wired his son back home:

"Stop shipping. Enough potatoes here to feed everyone in United States."

Then he went out, traveled around the city, saw New York's busy active millions of people, and again wired his son:

"Start shipping. Not enough potatoes in world to feed folks of this one city."

Good Books to Read

Northwest Passage — *Kenneth Roberts*

The author of ARUNDEL and RABBLE IN ARMS has come out with another historical novel, bringing to life again the pageant of the eighteenth century. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, N. Y. $2.75.

Down Under — *Patricia Wentworth*

A tantalizing compound of mystery and romance. Rose Anne disappears on the eve of her wedding — the supposition is that there was someone else. But Oliver couldn't believe that, and his search leads him through a complete underground village in an old mine shaft. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, $2.00.

Good Movies to See

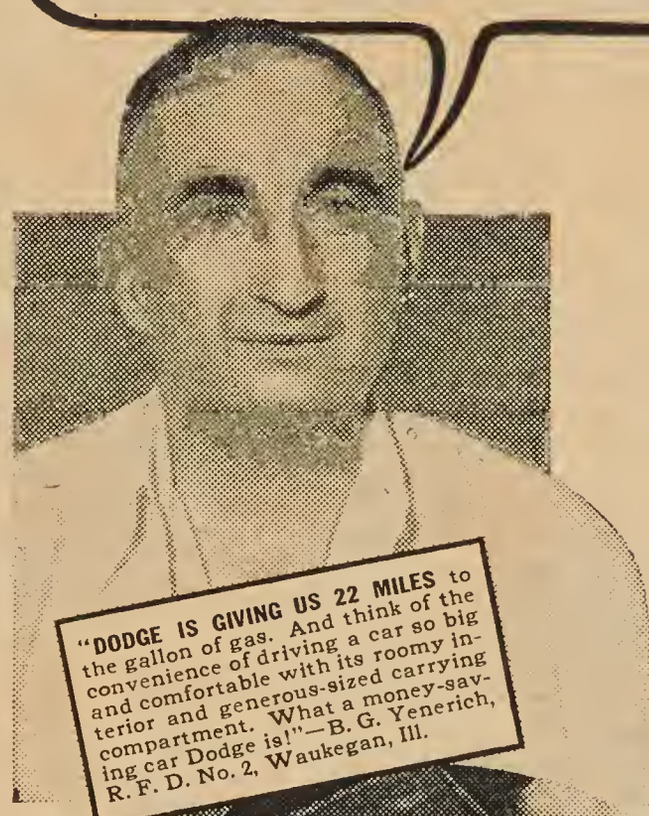
Wee Willie Winkie

Starring Shirley Temple as the granddaughter of the old Colonel in charge of the regiment at the India hill-station, where she becomes the partner of Highland sergeant. Shirley is growing up and makes a fine job of this new type of picture.

Saratoga

Jean Harlow fans will be anxious to see this last picture in which she starred, and to see how her understudy made out in the final scenes.

"WHAT A MONEY-SAVING CAR THIS BIG NEW DODGE IS!.."



"DODGE IS GIVING US 22 MILES to the gallon of gas. And think of the convenience of driving a car so big and comfortable with its roomy interior and generous-sized carrying compartment. What a money-saving car Dodge is!"—B. G. Yenerich, R. F. D. No. 2, Waukegan, Ill.

—"and it will cost me no more than our old small car did" says Illinois Farmer

A *BIG* CAR!... A *money-saving* car! ... That's what farmers the country over are discovering about the big, new 1937 Dodge! Size and roominess that saves them time and saves them trips! Record-breaking gas and oil *economy* that saves them money every mile they drive!

And even those who switched from smaller cars—like Mr. Yenerich—are enthusiastic over Dodge savings. Owner after owner report getting 18 to 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline... as much as 20% less oil consumption... plus substantial savings on lubrication and upkeep!

Expensive-Car Features!

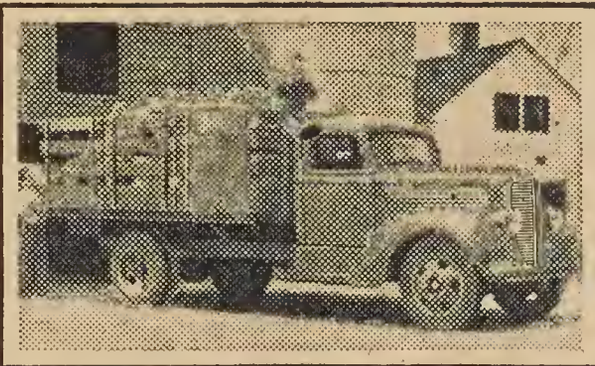
Nor does the enthusiasm of these new Dodge owners end with economy! They are amazed that such a big, money-saving car—delivering for just a few dollars more than lowest-priced cars—should give so many extra-value, "expensive-car" features! ...New "Silenced Ride!"... New "high-safety" interiors!... Luxurious Chair-Height seats!... Even stronger safety all-steel body!... Patented Floating Power engine mountings!... *Genuine* equal-pressure hydraulic brakes, the world's finest!

Go to your nearest Dodge dealer today! Arrange to see and drive this greatest of all money-saving Dodge cars! See for yourself how little Dodge costs to run. Learn how you, too, can switch to Dodge and save money!

DODGE

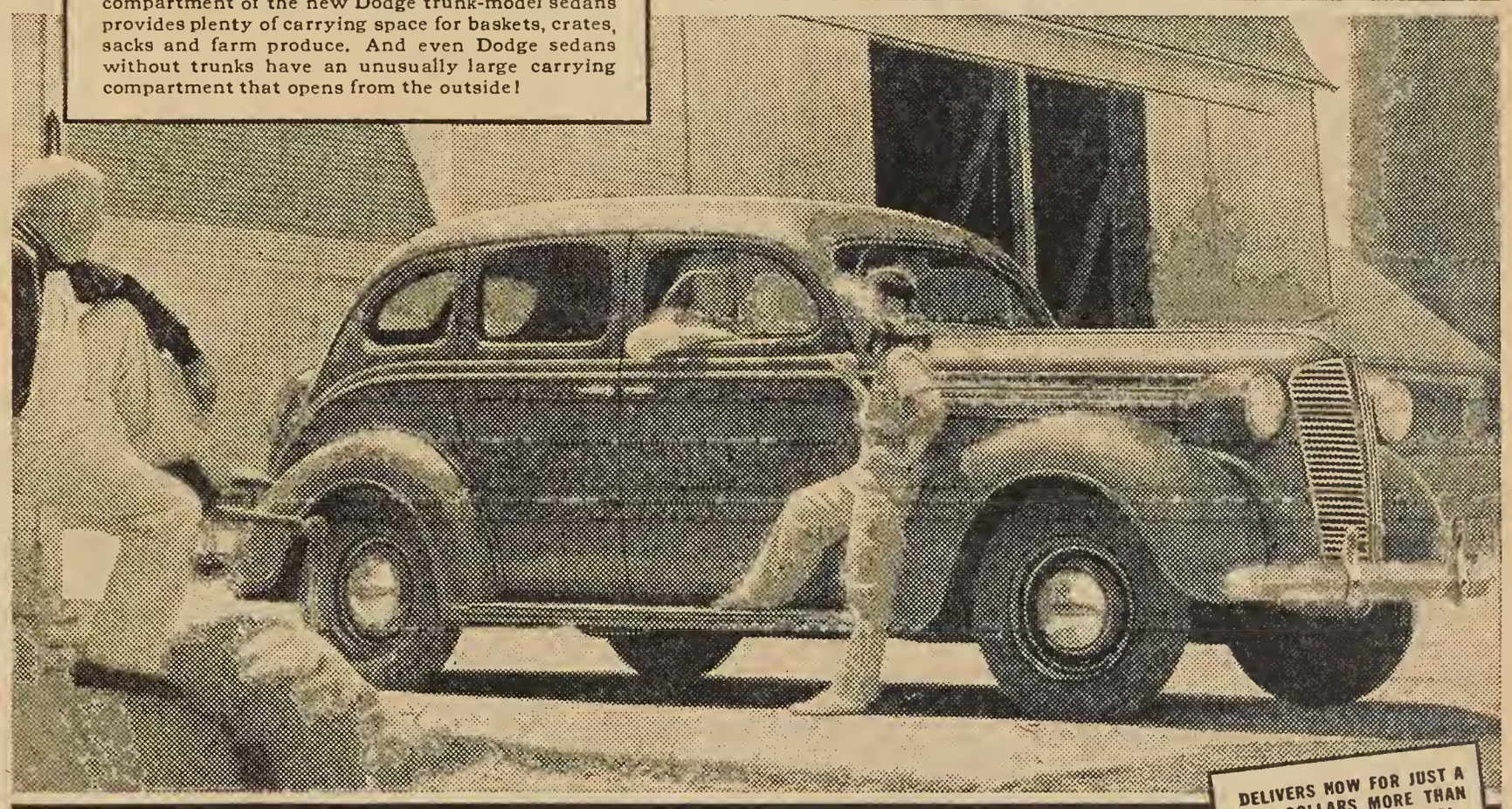
Division of Chrysler Corporation

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NEW 1937 DODGE 1½-TON STAKE—6-Cyl., 2 Wheelbases, 9′ and 12′ Bodies. Full floating rear axle with one piece housing, *genuine* hydraulic brakes, safety-steel cab. Many other advanced features that mean lower operating costs and longer life. Compare truck values! It's easy with a free "Show-Down" Score Card! Get one from your Dodge dealer!

LOOK AT ALL THE ROOM! Bigger than ever, the luggage compartment of the new Dodge trunk-model sedans provides plenty of carrying space for baskets, crates, sacks and farm produce. And even Dodge sedans without trunks have an unusually large carrying compartment that opens from the outside!



Switch TO THE BIG QUALITY **DODGE** *and Save Money!*

DELIVERS NOW FOR JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN LOWEST-PRICED CARS!

Easy terms gladly arranged to fit your budget, at low cost, through Commercial Credit Company

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Jim Brown, Dept. 3028, Cleveland, Ohio or Memphis, Tenn.

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30-V Type Stops soil-washing, wind-erosion, fertilizer loss. Cuts ditches, drainage, irrigation, builds rice levees. Grades roads. Works in any soil with horses or tractor.

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IDEAL HUMMER

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SELF-HELP for farmers, through diversifying their products and improving their marketing methods, was the keynote of the summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at the Geneva Experiment Station.

Holton V. Noyes, new Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, making his first official appearance before a state farm meeting, told the growers they should not look for government or state subsidy beyond a period of distress caused by emergency.

Commissioner Noyes justified federal and state control of farm affairs because of dire emergency. He said: "Several legislative acts to help our farmers went beyond any previous assistance rendered by the government. In the state we saw creation of rigid control over the marketing of milk as another expression of this new concept of governmental responsibility to agriculture."

He pointed out that with return of prosperity continuance of these measures was questioned. "Continuance of government or state subsidy beyond a period of emergency does not constitute sound governmental practice," he said. That readjustment to normal conditions is "somewhat painful and difficult," he said, was demonstrated in the dairy industry.

"We abandoned artificial control of milk this spring and returned it to the industry. I am delighted that up to this time the readjustment appears to be progressing satisfactorily and thus far it has not been necessary to call upon the state to help settle any difficulties."

Commissioner Noyes said the fruit growers have been noted for their progressiveness in production, but only now are turning to better marketing and exploitation. "Western farmers long ago learned the value of advertising. I am sure you can use it to help regain your markets in the East."

Rapid progress in all other fruit sections in forming organizations like the New York and New England Apple Institute was described by B. S. Pickett of Ames, Iowa, president of the American Pomological Society.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, station director, welcomed the society and Dr. P. J. Parrott, vice-director, told of his trip through Africa during the past year.

Saturday the eastern meeting of the society was held at the farm of President Halloran H. Brown at Monsey, Rockland County. Senators Copeland of New York, Byrd of Virginia, and Townsend of Delaware, were scheduled speakers, following a tour through scenic and orchard sections.

* * *

"Milk Queen Sunday"

The North Country observed "Milk Queen Sunday" (Aug. 8) in Methodist Episcopal Church at Theresa last Sunday. This was fourth annual event under direction of Rev. U. B. Grant, with several hundred persons attending. Invitations to event were sent to all North Country Granges and other leaders by Winfield Kelsey, master of Theresa Grange. Raymond Cooper, State Grange master, was principal scheduled speaker.

Grange deputies of Jefferson, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oswego counties attended and each Grange delegation entered the church carrying a banner. After morning church service and a Grange dinner at noon, an informal session was held at which North Country milk problems were discussed. Each visiting delegation was headed by a young woman in white, a "Milk Queen," typifying that milk is predominant in affairs of the North.

—*L. B. Skeffington.*

Northern Dairymen Strike

Producers' milk strike in Northern New York against Sheffield Condensed Milk Co. plants in St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton counties has practically shut off supply of milk from plants. Reports show little violence and minimum amount of dumping, though in some cases early morning crowd that gathered around plants threw eggs, either fresh or otherwise, at dairymen who attempted to deliver milk.

Indirect cause of strike is lease by Sheffield Farms of Northern New York plants to Sheffield Condensed Milk Co. This caused loss of fluid market to hundreds of dairymen. Direct cause was dispute over price. Producers held out for $1.55 for 3 per cent milk; were offered $1.50 for 3.5 milk, which they refused.

Strike is directed by Dairy Farmers' Union, which claims 2,000 members of the 2,300 producers in the three counties.

Arrangements have been made for taking care of most of the milk at cheese factories and creameries. In a few cases factories have bought additional equipment; in others, they are working overtime to take care of the extra milk. Rumor has been circulated that the heavy increase in cheese manufactures will force down price, but on other side is belief that increase, figured on percentage of total make, is too small to have any effect. Some milk is being separated and cream shipped to a Buffalo concern.

Only cloud in sky is suspicion in minds of few that Sheffield will shed few tears if they get no milk. At any rate, dairymen at recent meetings have voted to continue picketing.

Test Plots a Potato Day Feature on Cottrell Farm

Five departments of New York state college of agriculture are cooperating with Empire state potato club for "potato field day," August 19, on farm of Bruce Cottrell of Homer, Cortland county.

Professor G. F. MacLeod and Dr. W. A. Rawlins of the entomology department will tell and show the most up-to-date means of warfare against insect enemies. The insects themselves will be on display to show the injury they cause. New mixtures of poisonous dusts and sprays have been prepared and are applied at various dates to show contrast.

Shows Disease Plots

Dr. K. L. Fernow of the plant pathology department aids in problems of virus diseases. He has plots to show the injurious effects of leaf roll, spindle tuber, mosaic, and yellow dwarf. Healthy tubers are contrasted with diseased ones.

Because of losses from bruised tubers during digging and handling, Professor C. N. Turner of the department of agricultural engineering will explain how to dig potatoes successfully. He says it is not so much the kind of digger used, as the way in which it is used, that prevents damage. He will use three types of diggers.



Harvesting timothy seed on a Seneca County, N. Y., farm. Considerable timothy for seed is grown in the Northeast. Average yield is about 5 or 6 bushels per acre.

In plant breeding, Professor Donald Reddick shows a group of first generation hybrid seedlings that are immune to blight because of characteristics they inherit from a wild Mexican potato plant. These hybrids grow beside both parent types, the wild Mexican parent and the cultivated parent type. Dr. J. R. Livermore has a plot of new seedlings, mutations, and clan selections that show further results of potato breeding.

Dr. Ora Smith has a planting which shows effect of storage temperatures and ways to cure and to treat cut seed. Professor E. V. Hardenburg has arranged a plot to show all the new potato varieties in comparison with those now grown widely in New York state. Among new varieties are Chippewa, Katahdin, Warba, and Houma, and in the same planting are samples of two European varieties, the Arran Banner from Ireland and the Viking from Norway.

Holstein Picnic

The Holstein clubs of Onondaga, Oswego and Madison counties are holding a field day, Monday, August 16, at Three River Point, Onondaga County, 12 miles north of Syracuse, on the Syracuse-Oswego state road. It will be a basket picnic.

Chief speaker will be new president of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, A. C. Woosterhuis of Oconomowoc, Wis. William A. Prescott will be presented with banner now held by Decker Homestead Farm, which goes to breeder in above three counties who, during the year, sold a female Holstein of his own breeding for the highest price.

Farms visited will include Robert Church, Baldwinsville; Cramer Turkey Farm, Belgium; Steve Pendergast, West Phoenix; Decker Homestead Farm, Three Rivers Point.

J. Sloat Welles New GLF Director

Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Director Henry Burden is J. Sloat Welles, Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y. Mr. Welles operates a big dairy farm with 62 purebred Holsteins. Poultry and fruit are sidelines.

Welles' farm is part of a tract purchased from government 135 years ago. Mr. Welles belongs to the fifth generation to operate this land.

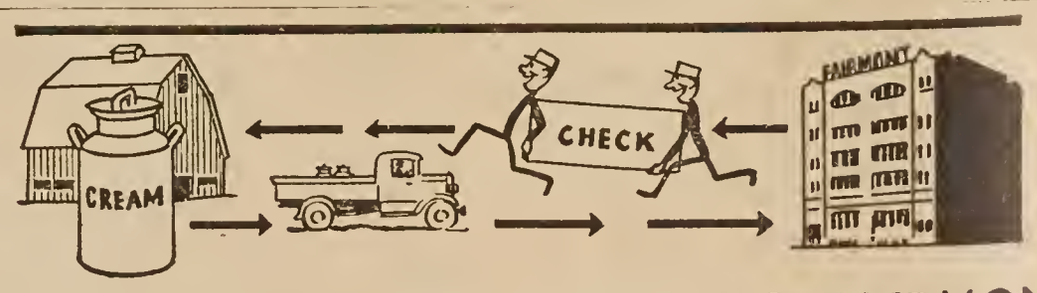
He is past president of the Big Flats local of the Dairymen's League, has been a member of board of directors of Chemung County Farm Bureau, inspector of Ithaca Production Credit Association, and is a life elder of the Presbyterian church.

D. D. Cottrell, 1864-1937

FOR THE past 13 years, D. D. Cottrell has helped to manage the Farm Bureau-*American Agriculturist* horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair. This year he will be missed, and missed badly. A few weeks ago he was laying plans for this year's contest. Then suddenly he was taken ill at Medford, N. H., and died July 23.

In his connection with the contest, he was efficient, cheerful, and had much to do with the feeling of sportsmanship which has always pervaded the contest.

Dr. H. H. Turner of Syracuse, who has helped manage the contest for the last three years, will carry on in Mr. Cottrell's place. As yet the man to assist him has not yet been chosen.



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Hurdles for the Producers Bargaining Agency

By LELAND SPENCER
Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

NEARLY everyone will agree that the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency has got off to a fine start. Representatives of the larger producer groups and many smaller ones have been sitting in a series of conferences for two months or more. They have agreed unanimously, or nearly so, on all the questions they have had to consider. This is truly remarkable when we consider the strong differences of opinion and the total lack of cooperation between the producer groups during the past 16 years.



Leland Spencer

It is worth our while now to consider some of the problems or difficulties that the Bargaining Agency has to deal with. Two very important matters have been taken care of already. One of these was the organization set-up, and particularly the provisions for voting power of the several cooperatives on the board of directors. The adoption of by-laws that provide for mutually satisfactory balance of power between the League, the Sheffield Producers, and the many smaller organizations was the first great achievement of the Agency.

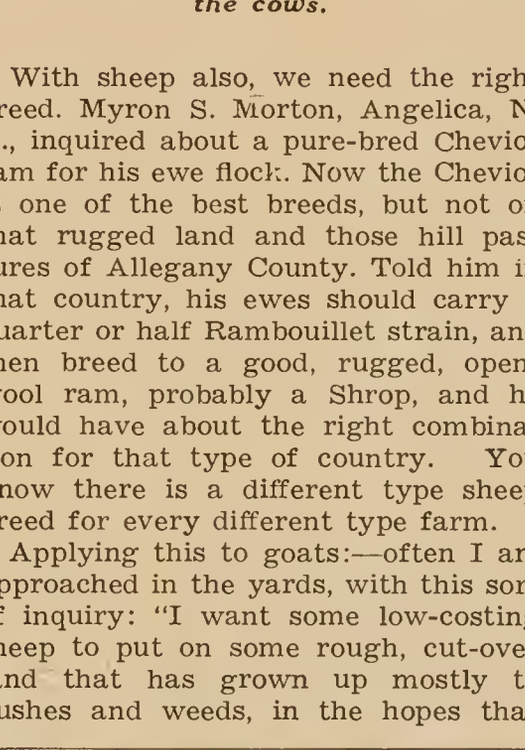
Another difficult question that was promptly settled by the directors of the Bargaining Agency was the choice of a price plan for selling milk to dealers. Sharp differences of opinion about the classified price plan were put aside. It was agreed that either classified prices or flat prices might be used, according to the previous practices of the several groups. This was the sensible solution, at least for the present.

No great foresight is needed to set down two or three other problems that will be faced by the Bargaining Agency in the near future. Perhaps the most important is provision for enforcing the price agreements. Some groups of producers will be tempted to give discounts or rebates to dealers in order to get or to hold desirable market outlets. How can this be discouraged or prevented?

Actual price returns to the several groups of producers for July milk will be announced in the second week of August. Some groups of producers will receive less than the basic flat price of $1.75 per hundredweight. Main reason for this will be the large share of surplus milk carried by these groups. But the old suspicion that classification of milk is being falsely reported by dealers is bound to be renewed. How will the Bargaining Agency proceed to guard against misuse of the classification plan?

Up to now, the New York milk dealers have shown a commendable disposition to cooperate with each other and to meet the organized producers halfway. (Editor's Note: With some notable exceptions.) Necessity for getting prices and spreads adjusted to a more profitable basis and dealers' fear of a producers' strike explain the recent willingness of the less responsible dealers to cooperate. Improving conditions in the market will make these dealers feel more free to act independently. Then the strength of the Bargaining Agency and its ability to hold together will be severely tested.

So far, the activities of the Bargaining Agency have been carried on very successfully by the directors and officers. But the permanency and the effectiveness of this new set-up in the long run will be determined by the loyalty of the rank and file of dairy farmers in the milk shed, their faith in the leaders, and their knowledge of the problems that arise in selling milk collectively.



Here is Doc with two dogs, both pure-bred, both living in the same house, but you wouldn't send the wrong one after the cows.

With sheep also, we need the right breed. Myron S. Morton, Angelica, N. Y., inquired about a pure-bred Cheviot ram for his ewe flock. Now the Cheviot is one of the best breeds, but not on that rugged land and those hill pastures of Allegany County. Told him in that country, his ewes should carry a quarter or half Rambouillet strain, and then breed to a good, rugged, open-wool ram, probably a Shrop, and he would have about the right combination for that type of country. You know there is a different type sheep breed for every different type farm.

Applying this to goats:—often I am approached in the yards, with this sort of inquiry: "I want some low-costing sheep to put on some rough, cut-over land that has grown up mostly to bushes and weeds, in the hopes that they'll clear it up for me." Possibly my answer is always a little bristly, but it is always the same: "Mr., you don't want sheep. You want goats." Profitable sheep are not scavengers.

The only unkind thing Ed. Eastman ever said to me was, "Do not make your letters to Hank over 500 words." But some day, I'm going into detail on the type of livestock for the different types of farm.

Tell Henrietta that I saw Emma Charlotte Hawley — you know that's Warren Hawley's, (of Batavia) wife,— the other day, and remarked how fine it was to see the barns so full, and their fields so productive this year. Her reply was, "It is not only fine, but an inspiration, and you know we farm women get more than half our living from inspiration." Yours, "Doc."

Export Outlook for Apples is Improving

Demand outlook for American apples in Europe this season is improving, according to a cable received by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its London office.

European fruit crop prospects declined slightly during July, according to the dispatch. Apple crops are reported lighter than last year in England, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Hungary but higher in Holland, Germany Switzerland, Austria, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. United States apple crop, on the other hand, is expected to be considerably above average.

Pear crops are reported lighter than last year in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary but larger in Sweden, Norway, Austria and Bulgaria. France expects a larger crop of Bartlett pears but a small crop of late pears. Furthermore, quality of Bartlett crop is reported as poor.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Stockyards, E. Buffalo, N. Y.
August 2, 1937.

Dear Hank:

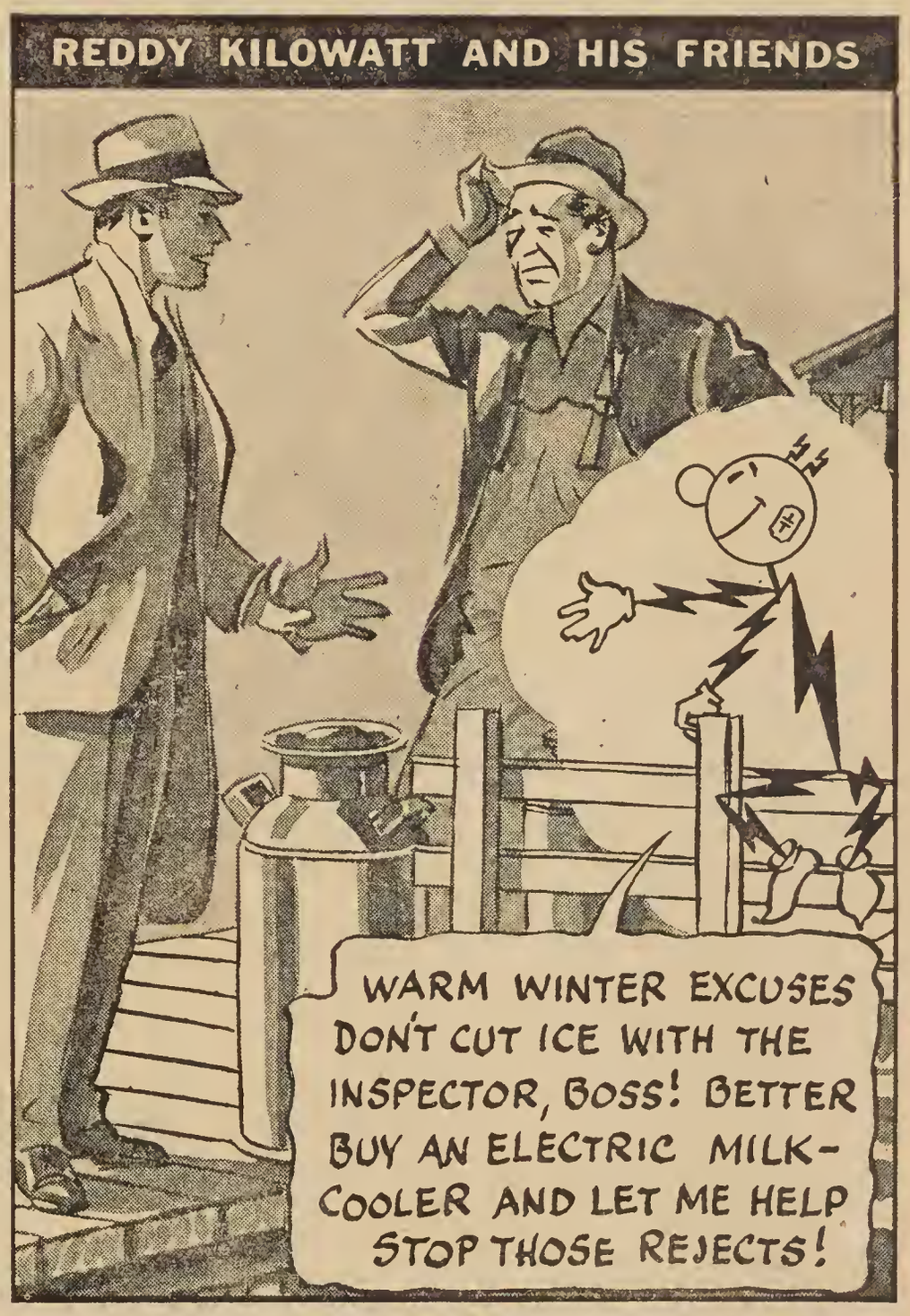
"Give me time, brother, and I'll sell anything on four legs at a profit. Been at it more'n fifty year." This from an old horse jock friend of mine.

Hank, any success you or I, either, have with livestock depends entirely on how right we are in placing the right animal in the right place, whether one head or thousands of head.

Let's apply this to steers. Mr. David Agans, Three Bridges, N. J., wanted information in regard to putting steers on his New Jersey farm, and this is part of the answer to his inquiry:

"Briefly, the average Eastern farmer feels that he must make his steer operation a fancy, high-priced, high-costing, finished animal operation. Yet the great bulk of data shows that a low-costing, thin steer, and I do not mean a yellow, southern, scrub animal, but a good-doing, thrifty, red or roan steer, fed on what the eastern farm will raise, if that is nothing more or less than silage and hay, is the animal that makes the money, particularly if pasture gains are taken advantage of. In other words, the main thing to remember, is to keep down expenses and costs of gain."

I sold three colts to Ed. Babcock last fall, two big-type, growthy colts (see pictures, issue *American Agriculturist*, July 31st; those are the two colts). The other was a tidy little fellow that would never weigh over twelve hundred. My mistake — this little colt came back, but in less than a week was sold again to go on a little, 40-acre farm, mostly bottom land. He hasn't come back from there, because that is where he belongs, not on a big, rolling, 500-acre, grain and hay farm.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The I. B. C. A. Convention

By L. E. WEAVER

THIS YEAR for the first time since 1921 the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association was held in the East. Baltimore was the host city. Expecting to swelter in the mid-summer heat, I was pleasantly surprised to find a really comfortable temperature. On the evening when the convention took a three-hour moonlight boat ride down Chesapeake Bay, it was so chilly on the top deck that we had to go below. The residents of Baltimore seem to be anxious to maintain the reputation of the city as a summer hot-spot for I was assured several times that the temperate weather was most unusual. This remark reminded one of what he might hear on the Pacific Coast on a disagreeable day—"This is most unusual."



L. E. Weaver

Persons attending the convention found two main features of interest, the exhibits and the educational program. Behind the scenes and in committee rooms went on the business sessions and conferences that are the real reason for the existence of the association. Producers of chicks from all over the United States and Canada have many common interests and problems. By counseling and working together they can do much for their own good, and for the good of the entire poultry industry.

The Educational Program

Being a Cornellian, I am probably somewhat biased but it seemed to me that the most outstanding attraction at the convention was the moving picture in color showing the development of a chick from the fertilized yolk to picking its way out of the shell. The filming of this picture represents a triumph in colored photography. It was made at Cornell under the direction of Dr. A. L. Romanoff by Mr. E. S. Phillips. The Purina Company financed the making of the picture and it was shown hourly in their booth. More than 2200 people were registered who saw the picture. Many were the enthusiastic comments.

Professor W. H. Rice of Maryland presented a paper on the economic factors that affect the profits in broiler raising. Judging by the number of inquiries I receive, the subject of broiler production is of considerable interest to people in this northeastern territory. For that reason I hope to give a summary of Mr. Rice's talk in an early issue.

Professor Sanctuary of Massachusetts used a series of models to demonstrate the course of air-movement under different arrangements of inlets and out-takes. Martin of Kentucky showed that most of the demand is for a family-sized turkey, and that to get these is largely a matter of proper breeding and selection. Dr. Norris of Cornell reviewed the interesting story of the various vitamins needed by poultry, their discovery, the determinations of the amounts required, and finally the sources from which they are obtained. He told also of the discovery that manganese is the mineral that prevents slipped tendons, and the more recent discovery that manganese also aids growth and health and increases egg production.

The Exhibits

To some it might seem strange to attend a convention of hatcherymen and not to see any baby chicks, or not even to hear the din of dozens of roosters each trying to out-crow all the others. To me it was a welcome relief. There was noise and confusion enough without all that, and plenty of interesting things to be seen. The exhibits of incubators occupied the most space. Incubators are becoming like automobiles, so refined and standardized that the question is not, "Will they do a good job of hatching?", but "Which best suits my purpose and situation?", and "Which company will do the most satisfactory servicing?"

Buckeye has a new temperature control operating directly from a built-in thermometer, cutting out the thermostatic regulator. Petersime has a low-priced unit-hatcher. When you want to expand you add another unit instead of turning in the old model for a larger one. Cugley has a demountable humidifying unit. You could take it out of the incubator and use it to cool the laying house on hot days. Bundy has an improved control for temperature and moisture. The Brower company displayed a mixer for the man who wants to mix his own mashes. It handles 500 pounds at a time, occupies a surprisingly small space and is reasonably priced.

Makers of the Philadelphia egg-grader had on exhibit an experimental model which will soon be placed on the market to sell for about one-half the price of their present model. Shenandoah were showing their wood-burning brooder stove, a most substantial-appearing electric brooder with fan air circulation, and an air-conditioning unit that might be used in a poultry house. Several other electric brooders were on display. It appears to me that all manufacturers are striving to design electric brooders with ample insulation to reduce operating costs and effective methods of moisture elimination.

Laying cages attracted the usual large amount of attention. Feed concerns were there in full force, as were the poultry remedy men, the chick-box and the poultry supply men, but as far as I could see, there was nothing that was particularly new or startling.

One comes away from an I.B.C.A. convention with the feeling that every poultrykeeper would find it of interest and profit to attend even though he may not be a producer of chicks.



"Look! It's the same as my social security number!"—JUDGE.

Honorable **William Casey**

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Writes us about his wife's recent accident



WILLIAM CASEY
COMMISSIONER

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Agriculture
State House, Boston

May 10, 1937

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Dear Mr. Bartlett

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I want to tell you how much we appreciate your kind and courteous treatment in helping us to fill out the claim, also for your interest in the case from the beginning, and the short time that elapsed between the filing of the claim and the receipt of the check which was remarkable.

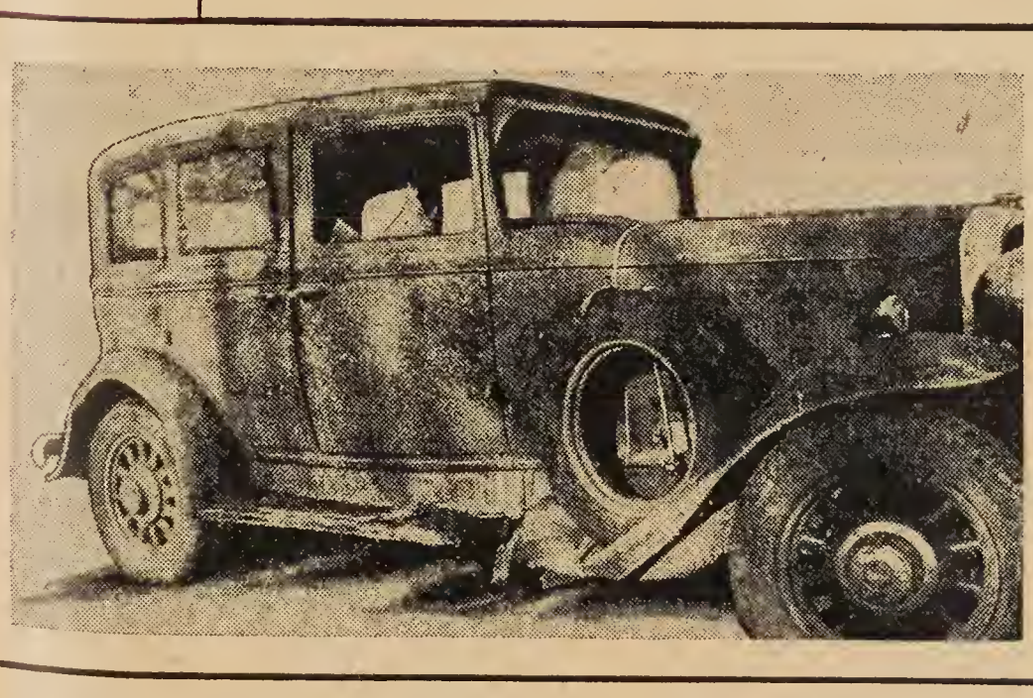
My wife joins me in again thanking you and wishing you continued success. Best personal wishes

Very truly yours,

William Casey.

William Casey

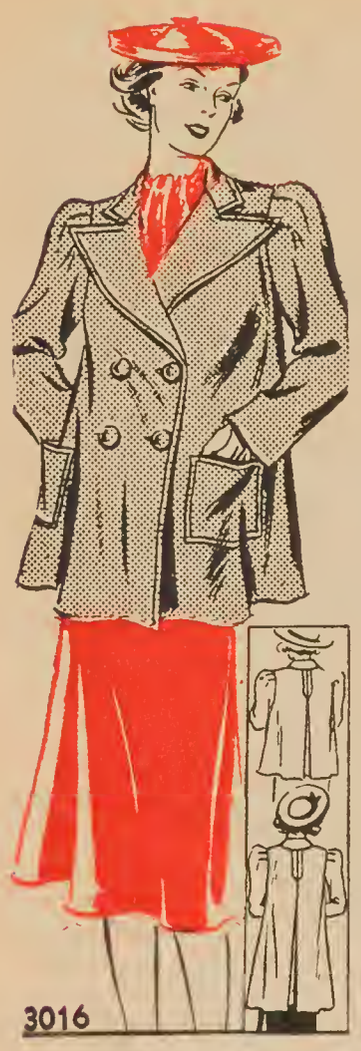
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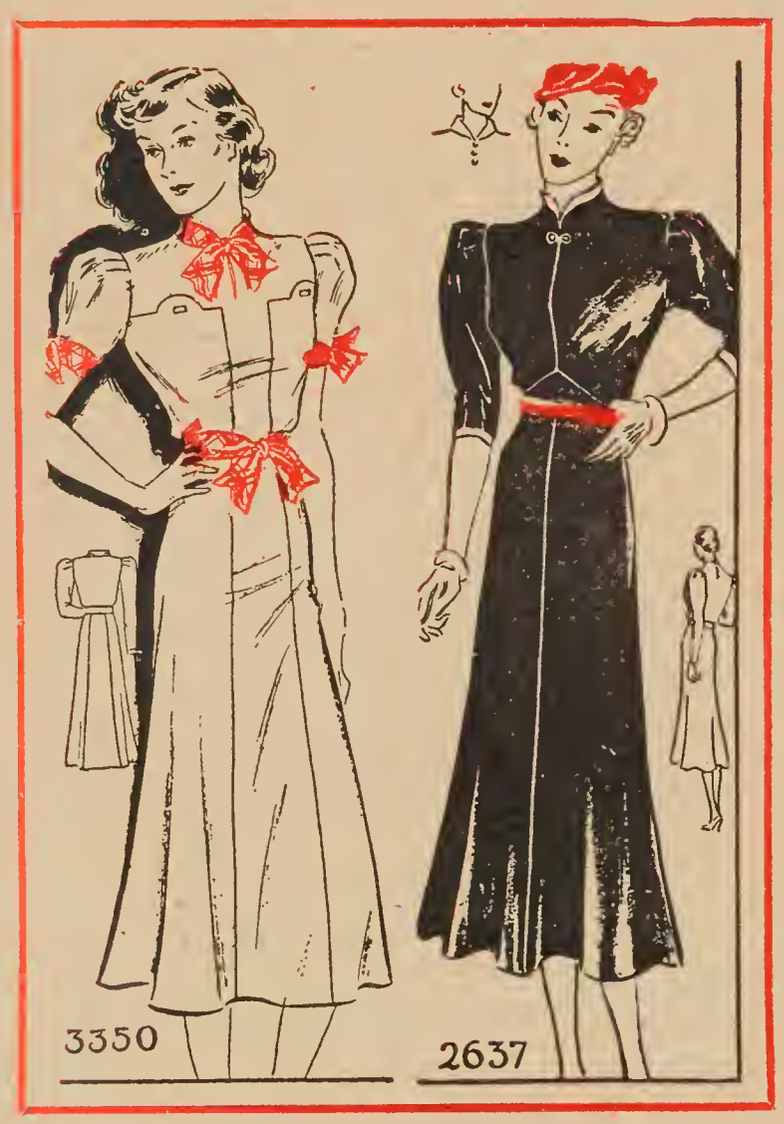
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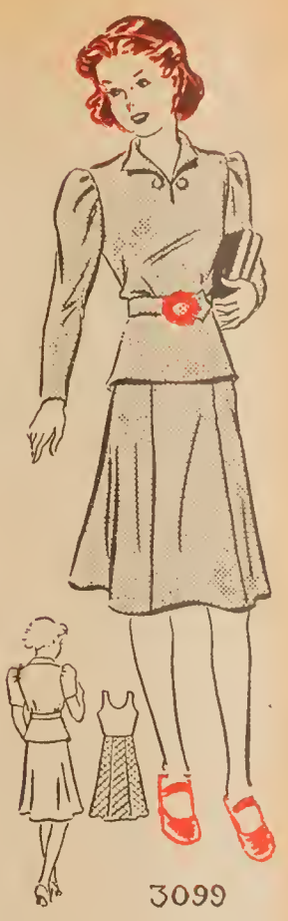

3016


3156


3350

2637


3388


3099

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by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

PATTERNS and materials for this fall's school clothes are so goodlooking that they fairly make your fingers itch to get going on something for every school-going member of the family, from kindergarten Ann to college sister Joan. Besides interesting cottons and silks, there are beautiful lightweight (yet warm) woolens.

As for patterns, let's begin with the youngest pupil in the family. Putting ladies first, there is dress pattern No. 3156 (pantie pattern included) which is princess in style and can button right down the front if desired. Wine percale with tiny white pin dots and white pique collar and cuffs made the original. Other suggestions are plaided gingham, checked woolfinished cottons and wool crepe. Pattern sizes are 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material and ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress with 1 yard of 35-inch material for separate pantie.


2669

Brother's constant need for shirts calls for a large supply. Pattern No. 3388 answers this need, being simply styled and easily tailored. 1⅞ yards of 39″ material is sufficient for the 8-year size; the remnant counter at the end of summer is apt to be helpful in this respect. Pattern sizes are 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Colder weather is coming soon and it is well to be prepared for that first cold morning. Reefer coat and legging pattern No. 2675 provides for either single or double breasted style. Straight lines with plenty of fullness at the hem comply with advance fall styles. Flecked or plaided tweedy woolens are smart, comfortable and do not show soil as much as plain materials. The same pattern will do for boy or girl. Pattern sizes are 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 54-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 39-inch lining for double breasted coat and leggings.


2675

The princess style seems to look well on stout as well as slender children. Dress pattern No. 2669 is a delightful variation of the princess frock which can be interpreted in cotton prints and later in warm woolens. Pattern sizes are 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

The bigger girl who is getting very style conscious will like two-piece dress pattern No. 3099. She can do so much with it. With the separate skirt she may wear the blouse that matches it or one of a variety of blouses and sweaters. The pattern may be had in 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch lining for bodice.

The casual "half coat" as shown in coat pattern No. 3016 is indispensable for fall wear, as it is just what is needed for the in-between season before the weather calls for real winter weights. This model has everything—pleat in the back, broad shoulders, pockets, etc. Soft, fleecy wool or rough tweed may be used. The style is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with 2¼ yards of 39-inch lining.

Shirt dress pattern No. 3350 is grand for the youthful, thin wool, tailored dress which girls cherish for early fall wear. Plain material with Scotch plaid trim is outstandingly smart. The pattern is equally good for silk materials such as satin crepe, crepe silk, or rayon jersey. It comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 39-inch contrast.


3135

Young ladies like to be stylish even while resting. Housecoat pattern No. 2875 would please the daughter of the house immensely; it is figure moulding and makes the wearer appear grand and tall. Patterned wool challis is warm and practical and comes in lovely colors. Of course velvet or upholstery brocade is far grander if one can afford to be luxurious. The pattern is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 6 yards of 39-inch material with 5 yards of 39-inch lining.

Jacket blouse pattern No. 3135 is strictly in vogue because it is modeled in coat style. Made of snowy white cotton it could be worn to school, office, or even for dinner. Splashy print cottons, wool challis or wash silks are equally good interpretations of this model which is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material.


2875

Basque dress pattern No. 2637 is charmingly simple and therefore stunning. Black cire satin with ivory white satin finish at neck and sleeves would make a decidedly distinguished afternoon frock. Skirt is circular and cut to hang with a full swing front; bodice is semi-fitting and basque-like, making it becoming to most figures. Velveteen, velvet, crepe silk or thin woolens are other nice mediums for this delightful pattern which comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

NOTES ON *Early Fall* FASHIONS

PARIS decrees that skirts be worn very short this fall — as much as 14 inches off the floor for those who find that length becoming. Skirts also tend to be full at the bottom.

Waistlines are getting longer again. Sleeves are not as extreme at the shoulder line as formerly. The fullness is more apt to be at the front and about 2 inches down from top of arm, giving broad bust line, rather than broad shoulder line, and slenderizing waist and hips.

Blouses go everywhere, except to really formal affairs. Materials of which they are made are chosen according to the age of the wearer. The very young use lightweight cotton; for the older girls and women, wash silks and featherweight woolens.

Slide fasteners and leather trimmings are much used for sports clothes. For dressy garments, medals that swing are used in place of buttons, as ornaments on hats, or wherever needed. Braid trimming, sometimes in as many as four different colors, is much in vogue.

Jackets of all lengths and types will be worn with skirts and sweaters, or with suits.

Coats tend to have long straight lines, with just enough fitting to vouch for their up-to-dateness. Lengths vary from boxy fingertip to full length.

As for colors, black is important, especially if combined with soft faded pinks or blues. For sportswear, navy and brown are still leaders for so-called "basic suits", although gray is also regarded with favor. Outstanding color combinations are: navy and red, navy and blue, navy and green, brown and orange, brown and red, particularly if it is rust red, brown and green, black and white, black and green, black and red, dark green and lighter green, gray and green, gray and blue, and wine and blue.

As usual, it will be good style to have a "basic outfit" and vary it by use of accessories, such as collars, cuffs, belts, pocketbooks, gloves, shoes, or even blouses and sweaters. Such an outfit can be a dress and coat or a coat suit. Start with the one most important garment you already have, or expect to buy, and build your wardrobe around that.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

CUCUMBER BOATS

CUCUMBERS are refreshing and delicate, especially when crisp and cold. Pare five or six inch cucumbers, cut in half lengthwise and scoop out centers. (If centers are suitable to use reserve to combine in the salad filling.) Soak "boats" for thirty minutes or longer in cold water in refrigerator or on ice if possible. Just before serving, fill the cavities heaping full of the following salad mixture:

1 cup finely cubed boiled chicken
½ cup green peas
½ cup diced cucumbers
1 teaspoon onion juice
Mayonnaise to moisten

If celery is available, use ½ cup of it. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with sprigs of parsley, sliced stuffed olives and hard cooked eggs. This is an excellent dish for luncheon or supper and may be prepared in advance ready to put together just before serving. Flaked salmon or tuna may be used instead of chicken.

The Summer Storm

The trees are dancing in the wind
Their leafy shawls of green unpinned;
In triple time, the rhythmic rain
Pivots the creaking weather-vane.

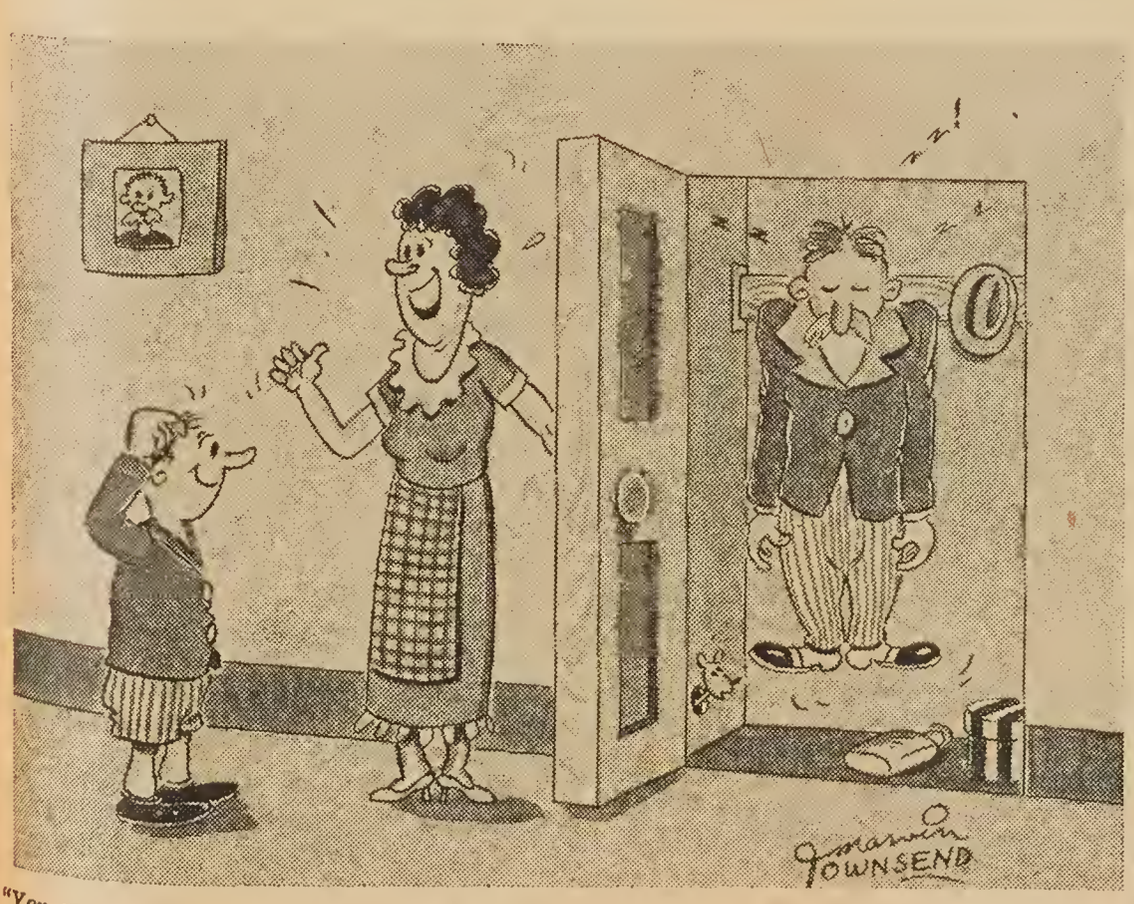
The flowers, prone upon their beds,
No pillow for their lovely heads.
While birds seek sheltered canopies,
And pools become tempestuous seas.

—Ralph M. J. Worth,
Providence, R. I.

No Surplus!

THANK you so much for deeming my little poem, "Maine in May," worthy of being printed. The check came today and was very much appreciated. What a thrill! You see, this makes a record for me, for confidentially, it is the only poem I ever wrote, so you see I have a record of selling my whole output.

I would like to try again sometime, but I have an idea that it will spoil my record. You remember Sir Walter Raleigh wrote with a diamond (or so I have heard) on a window in the tower, "Fain would I climb, but I fear to fall." The story goes that Queen Elizabeth wrote under his words, "If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all." Perhaps that is the message you would send to me.—*N. F. R., Maine.*



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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An old favorite made more delicious with KARO

GINGER CAKE

1 egg
2/3 cup brown sugar
1 cup Karo, red label
3 tablespoons orange juice
Grated rind of ½ orange
1/3 cup Mazola
1½ teaspoons baking powder
2¾ cups pastry flour
1/3 teaspoon of soda
1½ teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon clove
2/3 cup boiling water

Beat egg, stir in Karo, sugar, orange juice, grated orange rind and Mazola. Sift together dry ingredients, stir into first mixture. Add boiling water and beat well. Bake in shallow pans oiled with Mazola, (about 25 minutes) in moderate oven (350° F.). Cut in squares while warm and serve with a pudding sauce.

This cake is also delicious baked in muffin pans.

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Anita's Pet

"OH, IF ONLY human beings had developed on the boa-constrictor plan and had to be fed but once a month, instead of three times a day, what a blessing it would be to womenfolks!" Cousin Ellen exclaimed that morning.

"And why couldn't they have been?" she cried, turning suddenly from a pile of dirty dishes. "Why couldn't they have been made just as well that way and saved us all this daily cooking, setting tables and washing dishes? That's what breaks a girl's heart — and to know it must go on all one's life with no escape!"

"But, Nell!" Theodora rejoined, laughing, "don't you think it would be rather awful to be a boa-constrictor, twenty feet long, perhaps, crawling up and down stairs and all over the house — and perhaps swallowing each other by mistake once in a while?"

"No, I don't!" Nell replied with energy. "I would rather be swallowed and done with it than to face this tableful of dirty dishes three times a day!"

"Child," Grandmother Ruth interposed, coming hastily from the pantry, "how did such wild thoughts ever come to enter your mind?"

Nell did not say so, but she doubtless was thinking of Anita and her boa-constrictor.

ANITA was a show girl who came around with a traveling menagerie and circus every summer for several years, exhibiting her courage and skill in handling a large boa-constrictor, allowing the reptile to coil lazily around her body and rear its head above her own. That was Anita's way of gaining an honest livelihood, not worse than many another.

Strictly speaking, Anita was a sideshow, not a part of the main show. She had a little tent all by herself, as did several other special features that traveled with the main show. We had to pay ten cents extra to see her performance; but it was worth the money. So also was Anita, herself, who did not look to be more than sixteen or seventeen and who, although swarthy, possessed a pretty face and an engaging smile. We boys of our old home town thought her attractive; but I believe the girls declared she was a horrid creature: girls are queer about some things. It was mostly boys who went to see Anita.

When enough people had paid the entrance fee and entered the tent to make it worth while to give an exhibition, Anita would tug that great boa-constrictor from under the blanket beside his big traveling box, hoist him up, kiss his head (we all thought that was going rather too far!) and let him begin to coil round her. It was evident that she was careful not to allow him to wind clean round her neck or to get two coils about her body. Once, it was reported, the reptile got round twice and began to tighten his folds so that Anita had to scream for help from the other circus people. But we never witnessed anything like that, for as fast as the reptile attempted that second turn Anita carelessly turned him back.

All the while she was telling us about him, giving her little hourly lecture, in her low, girlish voice with a slight foreign accent.

"This is Bombo. I love Bombo, and Bombo loves me. Bombo's home was in the forest of Brazil. But my people captured him when he was only five feet in length, and he has been my pet ever since I was eight years old. He loves me so dearly that I suppose he would swallow me if he could, for that is Bombo's way of expressing his affection; but, dearly as I love him, I am not quite ready for that!" At which little joke Anita treated us to a dazzling smile, and we all smiled back. Whereupon she resumed.

"In winter, when we are not moving about, Bombo eats but once a month; but when we are traveling, once in two weeks. Then we buy a little dog for him, or perhaps a brace

By C. A. STEPHENS

of rabbits, or some chickens, which Bombo swallows at a mouthful. I never permit the public to see this, for Bombo gets dreadfully excited, and he is not a pretty sight at such times.

"Bombo is now fourteen feet long and weighs three hundred pounds. He is a jiboya, or tree boa, and if he is well fed will grow to be thirty feet long and live to be a hundred years old. Now that is all I have to tell you of Bombo. Thank you kindly, and when you go out please tell all your friends to come to see Bombo and me."

Not a few of the boys entered Anita's tent to hear her talk; and by the second or third year that she came to our place with the circus we began to claim acquaintance and say, "Hullo, Anita. Glad to see you again. How's Bombo?" At which she would regard us for a moment, then display that dazzling smile and reply:

"Oh, yess, I know you! You come see me long time!"

Once when Addison asked her if she were a Brazilian girl she answered, "Yess. I from Brazil. My father he was equerry to the old Emperor Dom Pedro."

THEN came a time when Anita left the circus and exhibited Bombo at county fairs awhile; but afterwards we learned that she had returned to the circus; and presently something occurred of which we did not hear until long afterwards.

It seems that the troupe was journeying by rail from the town of Lewiston, Maine, up the line of the Canadian railway (then known as the Grand Trunk) which extends northward through our old home county. Owing to an error in signals by night, in the wooded region north of Gorham and Berlin Falls, two of the cars conveying menagerie cages left the rails and rolled down an embankment. Several cages were broken open. A sun bear from Java escaped into the woods and was only retaken after an extensive chase on the part of the keepers.

The box containing Anita's Bombo was also precipitated from the shattered car; and when this was discovered next morning it was also found that the habitually inert Bombo had been roused by the disaster and had crawled away. Neither the circus people nor the railroad men were able to find him; and in the end, after litigation, the railway company paid Anita the sum of six hundred dollars as compensation for the loss of her pet. She was said then to have returned home to Sao Paulo, in Brazil.

NO TIDINGS of this accident had reached our quiet neighborhood at the Old Squire's, and perhaps we might never have known about it but for a curious discovery on the part of one of our youthful neighbors, the Murch boys.

Willis Murch was trapping on the head waters of Swift Diamond Stream, and just at dusk, one night, while crossing a grassy marsh where high-bush cranberries grew abundantly he stepped on what he thought was a log — for it was large, round and long; but his weight was no sooner upon it than the supposed log stirred suddenly under foot and then glided rapidly away through the brushwood.

Now Willis knew, or believed he knew, every animal, bird and reptile in our part of the country. But animated logs were something new! It could not possibly be a snake as large as that, he thought. In point of fact, I imagine that Willis was a little superstitious about it. He came down home and, saying nothing to anyone else, requested my cousin Addison to return with him and aid in ascertaining what the thing could be.

"It was as big round as a large stove pipe," he told Addison.

The latter was inclined to laugh at him, but was finally persuaded to accompany Willis back.

They went first to Willis's camp, then proceeded to the marsh where the queer log had lain. They looked it all over by daylight but discovered nothing save a long streak through the grass and the soft, mucky soil beneath it. This they followed for several hundred yards until they reached the firmer ground bordering the marsh and there lost all trace of it.

While searching about, however, the squalling of crows at a distance attracted their attention; as this might indicate that the crows were hectoring an owl or some other predatory creature, the boys set off to reconnoiter. They came to a place in the woods where a number of large rocks lay heaped up close together, overshadowed by two great hemlock trees. Several crows were in the tops of the hemlocks, cawing noisily and apparently peeping down among the rocks. A blue jay, too, had been attracted to the place and was adding its querulous cries to the angry clamoring of the crows; and as they stood watching, a hare came loping round from the farther side of the rocks, wrinkling its nose and emitting that odd little note hares sometimes make when disturbed.

"It isn't a lucivee," Willis muttered, "or that rabbit would run off. Only a hedgehog, I guess.

"I'll creep up back of that nearest rock and peep round it," he whispered. "You keep a little behind me."

Willis then moved quietly forward a step at a time. The hare scuttled away; but in among the rocks they could now hear low rustling and scraping noises and also sounds as of an animal gasping for breath!

Gaining the nearest rock, Willis placed one hand against it and peered cautiously round, then stood gazing so long, in such an amazed silence, that Addison grew impatient and whispered, "What is it?" But Willis seemed speechless. He had let the muzzle of his gun droop and stood as if wonder-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Heritage

They do not understand, the folks that say,
How lonely you must be to live away
From all the hustling city has to give,
That makes it so worthwhile for us to live.

But we know they have naught that can compare
With breath of pine, or clover scented air!
The fairest city lacks the wonders we
In moon or starlit heavens are wont to see.

They do not know that ever we can hear
The song of wind, or trees, or birdnote clear,
That we can gather strength from mountains blue,
And find a rainbow in the morning dew.

Ah, little do they guess the wealth we hold,
Not theirs to buy with silver or with gold.
We know the calm of dawn, the noonday's stress,
Yet ever near we feel God's graciousness.

—(*Mrs.*) *Elizabeth Campbell,*
R. 1, Litchfield, N. H.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR said the other day it's hard work makin' farming pay; there's bugs and pests to bother us, the weather gits obstreperous, then if the season is all right, the prices drop clear out of sight. That feller works from daylight till the sun has sunk behind the hill, and often it's long after dark before he's finished and can park his worn-out carcass in the bed and rest his weary bones instead of workin' on throughout the night as he would if he felt just right. If money in the farmin' biz could come from workin' hard, gee whiz, my neighbor, workin' without stint could loan some shekels to the mint. There ain't a feller on the soil that's put in more hard hours of toil, when he goes to the land of blest I hope he gits a good long rest.

The fact is, all of neighbor's pains have never made him many gains, the fate of us farm folks depends upon the way the season ends, if our crops all should turn out good while others raise half what they should, then we'll have money in the bank and only our good luck to thank. I ain't so very rich, by gee, and prob'ly I will never be, but allus I've enough to eat, and at day's end I ain't all beat, and weary, tired and lame and bent. Instead of that I've likely went and took a swim down in the crick, or fishin' where the bass are thick, or mebbe lyin' in the shade. If I have got my taxes paid there ain't no one can say to me that I have to work, by gee. A little work is all O.K., but as for toilin' every day, for all the cash there is in it, it ain't no good, I'd rather sit!

struck. Addison nudged him; but still he stared. Whereupon Addison advanced and looked past him to see for himself; and it is safe to say that he was quite as much astonished as Willis.

Back among the rocks was a great writhing mass of dark-brown and yellowish coils which, if seen at the present day, might be compared to several large automobile tires, interlocked.

IT WAS an enormous snake, such a serpent as Maine never produced, or any other locality north of the tropics. It had enveloped a small animal, a hare or a hedge-hog, in its folds and crushed it to a limp, shapeless mass; and as they stood regarding it the folds relaxed, the monster straightened and, turning with gaping jaws, started to swallow its prey. Instinctively both boys drew back.

"What kind of an awful snake d'ye suppose that is?" Willis questioned in an awed whisper. "And where did he come from?"

The sight of it had bewildered Addison even more than Willis. He couldn't understand it at all. At length he said, "Shall we shoot it?"

"We ought to," was Willis's reply. "I'd never dare to camp round here another night with that thing at large!" he added.

The reptile appeared fully occupied with its efforts to swallow its victim, making curious, forward darts or dives of its head. One of the animal's feet protruded from the side of its mouth; and they now decided it was a hedgehog.

"This is a good time to shoot," Willis whispered. "I'm going to fire. Now you be ready." He stole forward to the rock again and from a distance of thirty feet, perhaps, discharged the load of buckshot in his gun, aiming at the snake's neck.

The reptile's head, hedgehog and all, rose suddenly as high as the rocks, and with a prodigious flop of its entire body it went over the top of them. At first the boys thought it was coming at them, and started to run, but a moment later they saw it gliding off at a great rate through the dry leaves, its head well up off the ground, the hedgehog still in its jaws.

THEREUPON they recovered courage and gave chase, following it for as much as a quarter of a mile till they came to thick alders beside a brook. Here they lost sight of it for some time, fearing to venture very near. At last Addison sighted it in the brook bed and fired.

This second shot threw the reptile into a tremendous flurry of excitement. It tumbled along the brook for a considerable distance, then flopped out and disappeared in a thicket of cedar, where it was lost to sight. It still held fast to that hedgehog, loath, the boys thought, to relinquish its victim; but, as they learned afterwards, these large reptiles, owing to the conformation of their jaws and the dagger form of their teeth, are unable to reject prey after it has once become engaged in their gullets. It must be swallowed at once, or it may stick there for days at a time.

The boys dared not enter the thicket, but reconnoitered from all sides for a while, meantime reloading their guns. They finally flung stones among the cedars, when immediately the big reptile dashed forth and as it chanced, glided in their direction. They retreated in great haste. The snake followed as far as the brook bank, but whether it was actually pursuing them is doubtful. It wriggled in among the alders again, and seeing that it was quiet, Addison approached and fired, aiming at the largest portion of its body. With another flurry it splashed into the brook.

THEY believed that this last shot must have broken its backbone, and procuring poles, they drew near and poked at it. To their astonisnment it rose and unexpectedly came toward them so fast that they retired with exceeding celerity to a considerable distance. It was then discovered that their supposed pursuer was moving off in another direction. Thereupon they resumed the chase. The reptile still bore the hedgehog and now moved rather slowly. Improving a chance while its body was sliding over a fallen tree trunk, Willis fired a fourth charge into it.

This latter shot appeared largely to paralyze its movements; and, closing in with their poles, they at last thrashed the creature to death, though it squirmed and wriggled for a long time.

Addison stated that the serpent was fully fourteen feet long, and that its body at the thickest portion was as large as the stove pipe in our home kitchen at the old farm. Along the back, the color was a dull brown, shading into yellowish white underneath.

How that huge snake came to be roaming at large in the northern wilderness remained a mystery for some time—until we chanced to hear of the loss of Bombo.

The distance across country from the scene of the railway accident to the place where Willis and Addison had battled with the reptile was less than ten miles. Its size, color and behavior tallied well with our recollections of Bombo; and there was very little doubt that the boys had inadvertently destroyed Anita's pet.

Anita had said that this serpent was a jiboya, or tree boa; but some of our naturalist friends later expressed the belief that it was a water boa, which grows to even larger size than the jiboya. Both these Brazilian serpents are boa-constrictors.

When Willis learned that the railway company had paid six hundred dollars' damages for the loss of Bombo, he was deeply chagrined that he had not attempted to capture the creature. Addison and he were agreed that this feat might have been accomplished without great difficulty, by using a long rope attached to a tree and throwing a slip noose of the free end over the snake's head while it was in the act of swallowing the hedgehog.

Rumor that a large serpent had been seen in this locality went abroad, and some six months later an agent of the railroad company appeared at the Murch farm, making inquiries, wishing to learn if the reptile were still alive. It may have been hoped to restore Bombo to his mistress and recover the sum paid in damages.

As the reptile was becoming much too large for Anita to handle, she was doubtless quite as well off without it.

"Emerson has an uncanny knack of fitting shoes."—JUDGE.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Hardy Phlox Jazzes Up Border

JUST at the present moment the perennial phloxes provide the real show in the garden. Last fall's investment in some of the newer varieties now brings its reward in the form of eye-filling color.

The border where they are planted has, besides the phlox, chiefly peonies and columbine with the red massed in the center, flanked on either side by white and the ends with shades of pink. Other plants more or less by accident are there and some of them have just about become the tail that wags the dog. I refer particularly to the chimney bellflowers which were given me two years ago by good garden friends.

In accepting them, I did what many other home gardeners do. I did not get full information on the habits of growth of the plant and did not make enough allowance for it to grow. And, believe me, it *grows!* At the present moment one plant has a spread of at least six feet and at five feet tall is still going strong. Its sturdy pushing stems crowd everything else out of the way. When and if it does bloom — the book says this should happen from the end of July to the middle of August — it simply has just *got* to justify itself or be yanked out by the roots. Anyway it cannot stay where it is now. It does not belong there and never did. It is just one of those things that sometimes happen to well-intentioned gardeners.

To return to the subject of phlox, here are the names of those which I now have growing and find highly satisfactory: reds, Leo Schlageter and Saladin; whites, Miss Lingard, Flora J. Reidy and Mia Ruys; white with clear deep red eye, Graf Zeppelin; pinks, Painted Lady, Columbia, Salmon Glow, E. I. Farrington, Elizabeth Campbell; lilac blue with white eye, Antonin Mercier.

Other very desirable phloxes among the reds are: Africa, Hauptmann Koehl, Von Hochberg, Feuerbrand, R. P. Struthers and Sir Edwin Landseer; white, Mrs. E. H. Jenkins and F. A. Buchner; whites with colored eye, Bridesmaid, Josephine Gerbeaux and Europa; pinks, Jules Sandeau, Thor, Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Harding and Rheinlander; Daily Sketch and The Queen (a new pink Miss Lingard) are fine new varieties. Blue and purple shades are: Ethel Pritchard, B. Comte, Widar Le Mahdi and Mrs. Sam McGredy (mauve with carmine eye).

To grow good phlox, keep the soil moist and rich and dust the foliage top and bottom with sulphur, to keep down mildew and rust; divide old clumps in early spring or early fall.

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But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bull Calves for sale at farmers' prices from high producing, high testing dams. Our No. 1 Herd Sire is a son of Iowana Tritomia Prysian Commander. Nine of his daughters averaged to produce 457 pounds fat, 13,208 pounds milk in 305 days on twice a day milking. Our No. 2 Herd Sire is a son of Dean Colantha Ormsby, whose 30 daughters averaged to produce 498 pounds fat, 12,902 pounds milk with an average test of 3.86.

Sunnyhill Dairy Farm
PAUL STERUSKY, Owner, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.

This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian bull calves with proven sires and from cows with good production records.

The best of the Carnation blood lines.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

One 2-Year Old and One 5-Year Old Cow

DUE TO FRESHEN IN SEPTEMBER.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BANG'S APPRDVED!
GOOD TYPE AND HERD TEST RECORDS. $160 EACH.

GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

Pine Grove Farms

Guernseys

Registered, brcd and open, attractive farmcrs' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.

Visitors are always welcome.

Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY RDYAL'S HDLLISTDN, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YDRK.

Four Registered GUERNSEY HEIFERS

TO FRESHEN SDDN WITH SECOND CALF.
HEAVY PRODUCERS WITH HIGH TEST.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE DN BLOOD TEST.
L. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYRDSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.

FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.

Barnyard Gossip

Bull Sale a Success

THE first annual Dairy Field Day, sponsored by 13 county Farm Bureaus in Western New York, was a success from all points of view. Before the day was over "Sold" signs had been placed over 18 young bulls, with sales of a number of others pending. Of the recorded sales, an average of $100.59 was received for 17. Price was not given on the other. Bulls were from three to nine months old.

The field day and sale had its roots in the depression. Dairy committees of a number of Farm Bureaus sought to interest dairymen in herd improvement. From time to time there was activity in promoting interest in young bulls, tested for Bang's disease and from purebred parents. With help of Cornell and the breed associations it was decided to stage the sale, expectations aiming for 60 bulls. At the Batavia Fair grounds 79 were shown, together with pedigrees, records, etc.

Ted Richards of Perry, general chairman, said there is no doubt about repeating the event in future years. Many owners and prospective buyers said they expect numerous additional sales to result from the exhibition.

Reed Defends AAA

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the State College of Agriculture, in complimenting the committee, recalled how dairying had come to the front in Western New York under his own observation in 25 years. Former Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck reiterated his plea for an official commission "to study, not investigate," the milk situation. Wishing the new bargaining agency law every success, he said that as a matter of patriotism, as well as a matter of economics, the state owed dairy industry "an even break." Recounting that two and one-half million persons live on farms of the New York milk shed, he said the dairy farmer works for an average of 20 cents an hour.

Interspersed with description of the new dairy record filing system, Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the federal Dairy Industry Bureau, made vigorous defense of New Deal agricultural policies. He said only five per cent of dairy cows are on test and urged record-keeping as only index to herd improvement. Dairymen present were admonished to forget their sectionalism and to look upon the federal agricultural policies as for the good of the whole country.

Doctor Reed said he knew the Northeast did not look with favor upon some AAA policies, especially crop control that raised prices of feed. "But if the Corn Belt farmers had not gotten higher prices for their grain they would have been competing against you in the dairy industry," he said.

—*Skeff.*

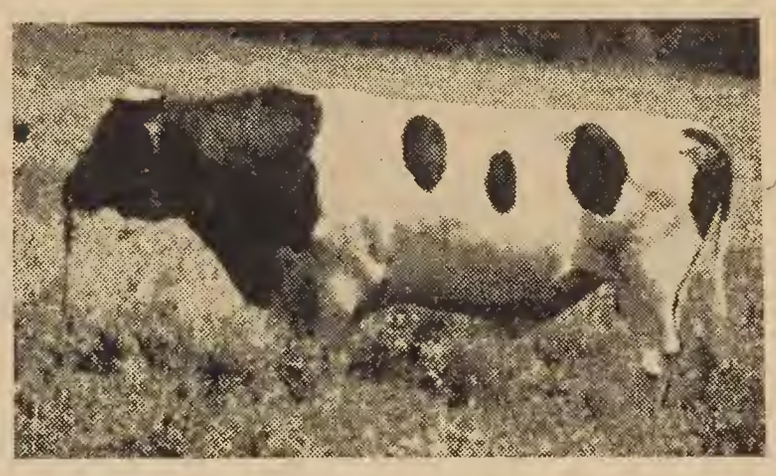
Should Cornell Exhibit?

Fair time is approaching. A few livestock owners are raising the question as to whether or not animals owned by Cornell and other state institutions should be exhibited in competitive classes at the State Fair. "Bunk," I told one of them.

"If Cornell exhibits and wins prizes, then we know they are doing a swell job," I said. "If they do not exhibit we might think they were afraid to."

This viewpoint is countered with claims that at Cornell, Geneva and various other state institutions there is no limit on feed and other bills; that they can buy the best stock and maintain it under ideal conditions.

Admitting that some of this may be true, fact remains that average livestock chief gets his job at Cornell or elsewhere because he is a good practical man. That being the case, he tries to operate a demonstration herd along lines that the average progressive farmer can follow. A lot of farmers would not know about these fine herds unless they saw them at fairs. A lot more farmers might wonder just how good they were unless they could win some prizes.—*Skeff.*



Fishkill Sir May Aaggie, owned by Mrs. Laura Cushing of Canojoharie, N. Y. Purchased in 1931 from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., this sire has made an excellent record. Up to date, the production of his daughters averages 4,022 pounds milk and 158 pounds fat better than their dams. Mrs. Cushing says that she has 16 of his daughters and that in about a year, five more will complete production records, so their records can be compared with their dams'. The heifers look just as good as the older cows.

Horse Pulling Contests

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America, sends names of fairs where horse pulling contests will be a feature. They are: (dates given when set)

Massachusetts	
Marshfield Fair	
Sturbridge Fair	
Brockton Fair	
Eastern States Exposition	
Northampton Fair	
Belchertown Fair	
New Hampshire	
Lancaster Fair	
New Jersey	
Flemington Fair	Sept. 3
New York	
Essex County Fair	Aug. 27
Lewis County Agrl. Society	Aug. 25-26
Cortland County Fair	Aug. 28
New York State Fair	Sept. 7 & 8
Erie County Fair	Sept. 14-15
Pennsylvania	
Butler County Fair	Aug. 19
Bradford County Fair	Aug. 28
Allegheny County Fair	Sept. 3
McKeen County Fair	Sept. 9
Sullivan County Fair	Sept. 10-11

New Milk Publicity Director

Harold D. Leslie, who has been director of Bureau of Milk Publicity at Albany, resigned on July 15, to become general secretary of the Springfield, Mass., Chamber of Commerce. New director is Paul Smith of Newark Valley and stepped up to take Mr. Smith's place as assistant director is Daniel Frisbie of Schoharie County.

When Writing to Advertisers—

Be sure to say you saw it in The American Agriculturist

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys

of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING

Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

Guernsey Bull Calves

If you want herd sire with size and production back of it, buy Bull Calf from my herd. Prices reasonable. Now offering two sons and two grandsons from dam producing 787 lbs. fat and 13,500 lbs. milk in 10 months on twice a day milking.

HAROLD TRIPP, *Owner.*
DRYDEN, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED

to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.

T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N.Y

Will Lease Guernsey Bull

Year Old August 6th

Sire's dam a National Show Winner and Champion producer with 958 lbs. fat. The sire of this bull has 17 A.R. daughters with records that average 622 lbs. fat; only two of mature age. Dam of the bull has Jr. two year old record of 565 lbs. fat, Jr. three year old record (EE) of 742 lbs. fat, a former State Champion and Class Leader, and a Jr. four year old record of 734 lbs. fat. One full sister has a record of 629 lbs. fat as Jr. two year old, another full sister has a Jr. two year old record of 694 lbs. fat and a Cl. AA record of 888 lbs. fat. Former class leader.

Further information and details on request.

ACCREDITED — APPROVED
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N.Y.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATIDN INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FRDM SDME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys

Wo invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.

We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.

Federal accredited. T.B. Negativo to Blood Test.

Do not write—Comc and sec these cattle.

Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Good auto roads all the way.

90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.

Buy your foundation stock now.

ACCREDITED — BLOODTESTED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

For Sale: Registered Jerseys

BOTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.

Kedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

Plato Brook Farm Owl-Interest Jerseys

A.J.C.C. HERD IMPROVEMENT AVERAGE
9848 lbs. milk — 482.42 lbs. fat. We are offering a 9 months old son of a proven sire whose 22 daughters average 607 lbs. fat. Dams record 435 fat at 2 years of age. Accredited and approved Bangs Free Herd No. 146.

CARL W. MILLER Arcade, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Registered JERSEY
COWS AND BRED HEIFERS.
BEST BREEDING — CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS.
HOWARD GLADSTONE
Phone 37, ANDES, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.
IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Young Ayrshire Bull Calves
Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to O.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%. 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.
Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

Ledgetop Farms...
Pure **AYRSHIRE CATTLE**
Bred **HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP**
SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN AND BLOOD TESTED.
FRED L. PORTER -- Crown Point, N. Y.

For Sale --- SIX COWS
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER, FRESHENING LAST AUGUST OR FOREPART SEPTEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.
WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Aberdeen Angus Heifers
FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE.
A FOUNDATION GROUP.
FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls
Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call on



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.
P. Henry Flynn Ph. 7-F-3 Penn Yan, N. Y.

---

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses
Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.
Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

The SUFFOLK HORSE
Ideal for Farm Work
We plan to show our horses at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Are you in the market for a stallion? Your inspection is invited.
MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

DUTCH HILL... **Shropshires**
Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.
DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 25	Eastern Breeders Guernsey Sale. Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Oct. 18	Eastern Pa. Guernsey Breeders' Sale. Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 25	Louis Merryman's 28th semi-annual sale. State Fair Grounds. Timonium, Md.

Holsteins

Aug. 27	84th Earlville Sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Oarcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.

Jerseys

Aug. 14	Auction. Sibley Farms. Spencer, Mass.
Sept. 4	Auction. Paul Brosz. North Wales, Pa.

Ayrshires

Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Oct. 25	Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination sale. Washington, Conn.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N. Y.

Coming Events

Aug. 14	New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer meeting Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Venice Center, N. Y.
Aug. 14	Summer Field Day, New England States Holstein-Friesian Assn. Univ. of Vt. farm. Burlington, Vt.
Aug. 14-17	10th Cornell Egg Grading and Marketing School. Ithaca, N. Y.
Aug. 16-20	New England Grange Lecturers' Conference. Connecticut State College. Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 17	Meeting Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 18	Annual Field Day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Mount Carmel, Conn.
Aug. 18-19	Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 19	Empire State Potato Club 8th Annual Field Day. Bruce Cottrell Farm. Homer, N. Y.
Aug. 25-27	Grange Community Fair and Horse Show. Hartland, Vt.
Aug. 27-Sept. 11	Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 28	Far Hills Guernsey Show. Far Hills, N. J.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	10th Annual Egg Grading and Marketing School. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 6-9	National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Sheep
Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.
300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York
Manice & Wing Heaton Manice, Mgr.

Southdown Sheep
Yearling Rams and a few ewes.
L. M. COLBERT'S SONS
East Chatham, New York.

FOR SALE **Dorset Sheep**
A Few Good Rams for Sale.
ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK
JEROME E. WRIGHT,
CAMBRIDGE. NEW YORK

Hampshire Sheep
Rams sired by former sire of Cornell University flock. $18 to $25 each. We also offer 20 surplus ewes. Opportunity to start a flock.
FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

Registered **DORSET** and **SHROPSHIRE RAMS** **$20 EACH**
Shipped on approval.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $8.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.
C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
Shipments C.O.D. Must please.
George Sassman, McGraw, N. Y.

RABBITS
NEW ZEALAND WHITES AND REDS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.
I have does that produce litters that weigh 22 lbs. to 25 lbs. at eight weeks of age on one feeding per day. Choice youngsters, eight weeks and up—$1.50 each. Five White Mature does with litters of seven, each 8 weeks old, a bargain at $10. each. Order with perfect confidence from this ad. SATISFACTION OR NO SALE.
EARL W. NEHRBOSS, CRITTENDEN, N. Y.

Honey Special:
60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.
Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WHEAT Certified Yorkwin SEED WHEAT
OUR CROP YIELDED 39 BU. PER ACRE.
JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
Box A, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Content Farms
TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method. Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.
BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 **Middletown, N. Y.**

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
..LEGHORNS..
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS & BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.,
HARTWICK, NEW YORK

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



Increase EGG INCOME
LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.
REDS Farmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points
ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.
Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pineview Breeding :: Plant
PULLORUM FREE AND PROVEN.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog Sent on Request.
Duane Young, Mgr. **Exeter, N. H.**

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your order early.
HERBERT T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Breeders of
Leghorns and New Hampshires
BERGEN, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Young Breeding Males
Young Pullets
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS
96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 3-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 2-year old Class
Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.
Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm
U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.
Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

For Advertising Rates
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American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I FIND that the busier I get, the more apt I am to lose track of my economic horizon. I have a suspicion that this is true of most farmers. We get so busy with our planting and our harvesting that we lose track of markets, interest rates, price trends, and crop prospects. Without question, a great army of middlemen and speculators take advantage of the periods when farmers are too busy to watch markets and profit substantially by so doing.

Professor G. F. Warren for years studied farm management. He originated many ideas for more efficient farm operation and, because he is a great teacher, he taught these factors of efficiency to thousands of farmers. Then he became interested in prices and price trends, because they had such great importance that they could nullify even the most efficient farm management. With his associate, Professor Frank Pearson, he has become the leading authority in the world on prices.

I became well acquainted with Professor Warren about the time he started his price studies. I have tried to keep in touch with his work as it has progressed. Perhaps the influence of his work and his teachings has prejudiced me. ***At any rate, I am convinced that the most important factor in determining a successful farm operation is the trend of the average price level.***

Unless we farmers know what the trend of all prices is and unless we adapt ourselves to this trend, I don't care how hard we work or how thrifty we may be, we cannot be very successful financially.

Present Price Trends

Generally speaking, the average price level in the United States has been rising ever since it became evident that we would have to devalue our currency in 1932. Of course, prices which did not go down during the depression have not risen much since 1932, but prices which did go down during the depression have risen rapidly. From everything that I can find out, we are now entering a period when ***all prices,*** regardless of whether or not some of them went down during the depression, will tend to rise for several years. It is important, I believe, that northeastern farmers keep this prospect in mind.

Interest a Good Buy

It is probably a pretty good time right now to go in debt for farms ***with good buildings*** or for farms which can be worked in connection with a farm which has good buildings on it. Political influences may continue the present low interest rate charged on land mortgages by the Federal Land Bank. It is doubtful, however, if the money market will long warrant such a low interest rate, ***and sooner or later it is bound to rise. As I try to establish my economic position after a busy haying season, one of the first conclusions I draw is that there probably will never be a better time than right now to place a farm mortgage at a low interest rate for a long period.***

Farm Buildings Valuable

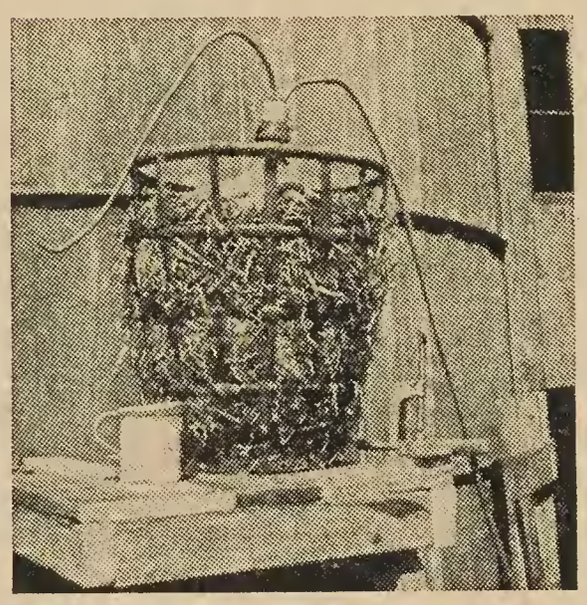
Ever since 1931 and 1932, when I did most of my own building, I have been bullish on the value of good farm houses and barns in good repair. I think such buildings, regardless of the land on which they stand, are due for a real jump in value. They must be in good repair, however, because repairs and alterations are costing more every day and are probably due to cost more next year and in the years which immediately follow. I remember once saying in this column that farmers who were hard up should let the mortgage-holder have the farm if he wanted it, but that they should hang on to the means for working the farm if at all possible. I still believe that the means for working farms — horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, and farm equipment — are good property and due to rise in value. ***I also now believe that the farms with good buildings on them are once more going to be good property and that, with interest rates as low as they are, one smart thing to do today is to buy a farm if possible and mortgage it for as much as possible at a low interest rate for the longest possible period.***

Farm Equipment Changing

Farm machinery is one of several means by which farmers work farms. It looks to me as though we were on the eve of a great revolution in farm equipment.

Here are some of the things which are likely to happen: Rubber may come into general use on ***all*** wheels. This will make it possible to use a single farm machine over a wider area. Don't be surprised if you see a rubber-tired manure spreader going down the road at thirty miles an hour behind a high-speed tractor. Designs in farm machinery will change rapidly in the next few years.

More farm equipment will likely be bought for cash. Service centers will decrease in number and increase in size and efficiency. Since the cost of labor, transportation, and the materials used in farm equipment will undoubtedly trend upward, any piece of equipment which is adapted to its job is good property today and worth taking care of.



Above is shown one of the containers in which liquid phosphoric acid has been delivered to farms this season for the making of phosphate silage. The siphon device for getting the liquid out of the bottle and on to the material going into the chopper was developed by J. Sloat Wells, of Big Flats, New York. Sloat tells me that all he has to do to start the acid flowing out of the bottle is to give a big blow on the short lead pipe shown at the left.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, the making of good phosphate and molasses silage depends on protecting the natural moisture content of the material which is put in the silo. There is also another precaution which must be observed in the making of phosphate silage: Be sure that the phosphoric acid you buy does not contain an appreciable amount of fluorine. If it does and you use it, you are headed for serious trouble. According to Dr. L. A. Maynard of Cornell University, phosphoric acid to be safe for continuous feeding should not contain more than one-tenth of one per cent of fluorine.



Last spring I started a discussion on the relative merits of working farm horses shod and barefoot. I was nearly overwhelmed by the correspondence which resulted. What started out as an idle question on my part became a serious matter of farm policy. I was so confused by the varying and positive opinions expressed by my correspondents that I finally decided to work one of my teams barefoot and to shoe the others. The team which was worked barefoot is pictured above. Based on actual experience, my conclusion is that BOTH the proponents of working horses barefoot and shod have many good points on their side of the question.

Quality Will Be Important

During any period of rising prices, premiums are more readily secured for quality goods. As I take my economic soundings, I feel reasonably certain that at Sunnygables, at least, we san safely plan to put out top quality eggs, hot-house lambs, and high class baby beeves. We are also going to carry a larger proportion of heavy poultry on the theory that the better paid workmen of the next few years will buy a nice plump roaster for dinner in preference to a skinny old Leghorn cull.

Don't Take Us Seriously

All of the above should be taken for just what it is—a bit of thinking out loud in an attempt to plan wisely for the future after a busy two months during which we, at Sunnygables, lost sight of our economic horizon. Of course, we all are influenced by what we have already done, and this must be taken into consideration. We don't expect to do any more heavy building for a generation. For four years we have been accumulating horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens. We have been to great pains to protect this livestock from disease. We have recently acquired by purchase and lease more land and buildings. We are beginning to add an occasional piece of farm equipment. We will continue to be farm equipment buyers, but careful and cautious ones. In other words, we are set to farm on a rising price level.

Should the price level turn down, we would have to go into reverse on a lot of things. This is why I think it more important that we farmers watch the trend of the general price level, than that we get in that last load of hay before it rains. It's hard, however, to change the habits of a lifetime.

* * *

Soy Bean Hay

With the thirty-five acres of soy beans hip high and still growing, I am beginning to worry a little bit about harvesting them.

I should like to make about fifteen acres of these beans into hay. About two weeks ago, we cut a few square rods with the continuous windrower attached to the mowing machine. After letting them lie in the windrow for a couple of days, we cocked them up. Despite the fact that we have had fine hay weather, the beans on this experimental plot have not cured out satisfactorily. They started to mold in the cocks and even after the cocks were opened up on a couple of hot drying days, there was still juice in the stems. If any readers of this page have had any successful experience with the making of soy bean hay, we would be glad to hear from you.

* * *

Visitors Welcome

A great many visitors drop in at Sunnygables each week. We are not always able to extend to such visitors the sort of welcome we would like to associate with the place. Sometimes we are busy with other visitors, sometimes we are at meals, and more often than not there is a rush farm job on.

We hope that our visitors will understand these cricumstances. We hope that they will feel free to look around the premises and ask questions of anybody who is at hand. Above everything else, we hope that all readers of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" will feel sincerely welcome at Sunnygables at all times, even if we can't always extend such a welcome personally.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

2. Types of Life Insurance.*

FARMERS' needs for life insurance differ from those of a lot of other people. Some life insurance agents do not recognize this fact and sell farmers a type of insurance which is not at all suited to their needs. Probably the reason there is so much misunderstanding about life insurance is that most policies combine two features. In the first place, there is protection against death. That is just like fire insurance on a barn. If it burns you get paid. If it doesn't burn, you get nothing back, but you have had the protection. The second feature is investment. Most policies have an element of investment in them. You pay in more than the cost of protection and these excess payments accumulate so that you can borrow against them or withdraw them if you wish. It is largely because of these two features, protection and investment, that life insurance is a little difficult to understand.

Let us consider the investment feature for a moment. Most farmers can do all the investing they want in their farm. Investing funds with a life insurance company is a good, safe, conservative investment, but in many instances, a farmer will do better to invest in a good farm which he is operating. You may say it is foolish for a farmer to pay 5 or 6 per cent interest on a farm mortgage and at the same time invest funds with a life insurance company at a lower return. Yet, many farmers are doing that very thing.

Now, as a farmer, you probably want the protection of life insurance, but you may not want the investment feature. Can you get one without the other? Probably the best way to answer that question is to look at the various types of insurance policies commonly offered by insurance companies.

"Ordinary Life." This type of policy is sometimes called "whole life" or "straight life". It is the most common kind of life insurance. You pay in premiums as long as you live and you get protection throughout life. In addition to the protection you get, there is some investment. In other words, you build up a reserve with the company against which you may borrow, whenever you wish. By the time you are 65 or 70 years old, you have quite a fund on which you may draw, in your declining years.

If your funds for investment are limited, as most farmers' are, you may wish to put every available dollar in your farm. In that case, the "ordinary life" policy is not your best bet. In an early issue we will talk about another type of insurance called the "limited payment life" policy.

*This is the second of a series of six articles about Life Insurance. The first one appeared in the issue of July 31. The next will appear in an early issue. Why not save all the articles as they appear and file them for future reference?

* * *

Who to Pay

"Return this notice to our office with your remittance. To stop proceedings, remittance must be sent direct to this office."

The above paragraph is taken from a rather abusive letter received by a New England subscriber from a collection agency. The subscriber acknowledges the debt but says that he has not been able to meet it. Certainly everyone should pay a just debt but the methods of certain collection agencies need to be exposed. They get accounts through misrepresentation, and too often the creditor gets little or nothing. The quotation is a flat untruth, in fact we recommend that you pay the man you owe rather than have the money pass through a collection agency.

* * *

Questions

"I received a letter from the Associated Adjusters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I am sending for their application blank, and in the meantime, I am writing you to see if they are okay."

We have had occasion to mention this concern before. Before sending them $5.00, we suggest that you ask yourself this question: Is there any place in the application blank where it says that you will be sure to get a single day's work? Ask the company for one or more names of men employed by them and ask for their experience. Ask any man connected with the insurance business if his company hires outside help for adjusting claims. If you get the same answers as we did, you will keep the $5.00.

* * *

Did Not Read Warning

"My husband made payments of $69.00 on a course he was taking with the Midwest Institute, Alton, Illinois. The last payment came back, marked "fraudulent." I have always been interested in the Service Bureau, but did not have reason to expect to call on you for help. If you cannot collect this money for us, perhaps you would like to warn your subscribers."

Unfortunately, our subscribers do not read the Service Bureau columns carefully enough. In the issue of January 30, 1937, we wrote — "O. F. Schoeck and 32 of his salesmen have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury on charges of using the U. S. mails to defraud. The charges grew out of Schoeck's operation of correspondence schools under the names of O. F. Schoeck School, Midwest Institute and Central Extension University at Alton, Illinois, and the Mildred and Eleanor Schools at St. Louis, Mo."

In our opinion, there is no chance of recovering the money. The return of the mail and payments sent in is the Post Office's way of protecting the public.

* * *

Caution Indicated

"Can you give me any information regarding the Veralloy Corporation, supposed to have factorics at Downieville, Pennsylvania? The promoters are selling stock incorporated in Arizona claiming it is worth $25.00 per share but they will sell for $1.00 per share if the stock is purchased immediately. They claim the corporation is in production and will pay dividends by Christmas time."

The above letter from the subscriber gives enough information to persuade all cautious persons to hang on to their money until they have had an opportunity to get more information. In the first place, regardless of how honest a concern may be, a record of dividends paid is invaluable when buying stock. The venture *may not* turn out as well as its promoters hope. In the second place the urge to buy immediately is frequently used by sellers of stock of doubtful value. In the third place, the heavy mark down in price might suggest caution.

Of course if a subscriber wants to invest in a new business, that is his privilege, but even then it seems wise to get all possible information before handing over the cash for a beautifully engraved certificate!

NEW YORK STATE BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES *Reports*

"During the first six months of 1937, motor vehicles were responsible for 1,282 deaths and 47,665 injuries in the State of New York, an increase of 235 fatalities and 4,798 injuries over the same period of 1936.

"The pedestrian still continues to be the greatest sufferer of motor vehicle accidents for 686 were killed during this period. Crossing between intersections accounted for 197 deaths; crossing at intersections where signals were not used caused 104 fatalities and 99 were killed walking on rural highways. It can readily be seen that the greatest field for accident prevention is the pedestrian accident for if this type was substantially reduced there would be a great decrease in motor vehicle deaths."

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Indemnities Recently Paid

Carl M. Coates, Barker, N. Y. $ 130.00
Auto collision—frac. wrist and tibia

Earl Crofoot, R. I, Hannibal, N. Y. 80.00
Auto collision—severe lacerations

H. A. Bollenbecker, R. I, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—inj. tibia, dislocated cartilage

Dorothy Sackett, R. 4, Amsterdam, N. Y. 20.00
Auto hit pole—bruises and cuts

Mrs. Edith Hawkins, Smith St., Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. knee joint bone

Mrs. Emma S. Smith, R. 3, Oneida, N. Y. 7.14
Auto accident—frac. ribs

Samuel Halpern, Montela, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—cont. head

Stanley Wadniak, Stokes, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. leg, broken ribs

Howard Sorenson, R. I, Waterloo, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—inj. eye and chest

J. Easton Loren, Central Square, N. Y. 120.00
Auto skidded and struck tree—conc., cuts and bruises

Stanley Southworth, Morristown, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—frac. collarbone & ribs

Grant VanBuren, Est., Richmondville, N. Y. 500.00
Ran over by truck—mortuary

Arthur B. Kellogg, 50 Wheeler St., Deposit, N. Y. 17.14
Auto accident—cut shoulder and neck

W. W. Wing, 73 Main St., Cobleskill, N.Y. 95.71
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Fred Kunte, R. I, Athens, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from truck—sprained ankle

Mrs. Eugenie Swink, Maple St., Andover, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—cont. nose

August Maichele, Jr., R. 7, Schenectady, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—internal injuries, sacro-iliac sprain

George E. Fleetham, Heuvelton, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—gen. bruises

Mrs. Nettie Robinson, New Woodstock, N.Y. 40.00
Auto collision—frac jaw bone and ribs, sprains

Mrs. Edith Turner, Richmond, Me. 120.00
Auto collision—frac. radius

Chris. Allanach, Jr., R. I, Canton, Me. 10.00
Auto accident—deep cut arm

Isabel Saunders, 33 High St., Bridgton, Me. 7.14
Auto accident—cut head

Marshall B. Helms, Oakland, Me. 62.86
Street car accident—inguinal hernia

George H. Clarke, Wilton, Me. 45.71
Auto accident—lacerations hand

Robert A. Whitmore, R. I, Claremont, N. H. 2.86
Auto collision—cut tongue, cont. knee

C. A. Champney, R. I, East Jaffrey, N. H. 10.00
Auto collision—scalp wound, cut arm

Philip S. Paight, Boscawen, N. H. 25.71
Auto collision—bruised hip and arms

Ralph B. Buswell, Andover, N. H. 100.00
Auto accident—frac. and dislocated collar-bone, frac. ribs

Paul Saunders, Hollis, N. H. 30.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs & sternum

Morton D. Bull, Burlington, Vt. 10.00
Auto accident—injuries

Thos. H. Burke, R. I, N. Bennington, Vt. 130.00
Tire blew out—frac. hip

Rawson Calkins, R. I, Barton, Vt. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. leg

Ralph F. Bullock, R. 3, Brattleboro, Vt. 4.28
Truck accident—inj. shoulder

Frank H. Murray, R. 45, Proctorsville, Vt. 57.14
Auto accident—lacerations

Frank M. Clair, R. 2, Stowe, Vt. 70.00
Thrown from load of hay—strained feet

Ethel R. Maddern, R. I, Turners Falls, Mass. 30.00
Auto accident—cut knee, abrasions and contusions

John Robinsky, Pearl St., So. Hadley, Mass. 1.43
Auto overturned—cut elbow

Ramah C. Compton, Lafayette N. J. 40.00
Truck struck by train—cuts & contusions

Edith M. Reed, Great Meadows, N. J. 42.86
Auto collision—inj. eyes and arm

O. E. Shorman, R. I, Rummerfield, Pa. 57.14
Auto accident—injuries

Thomas J. Hodgson, R. I, Smyrna, Del. 40.00
Auto collision—gen. bruises

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READING ROOM—N Y
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AUGUST 28, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



GRANDPA TABER'S NEW GRANGER

NO WONDER that L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, looks so happy. Who wouldn't be with an adoring grandson like that? He is resting up at the home of his son, Paul Taber, at Ithaca, N. Y., after leading his great organization to success in one of the most important battles in American history — the fight to save the Supreme Court of the United States and to preserve the form of our government established by the Constitution. That is another reason why Master Taber is happy.

It took courage on the part of the Grange and its leadership to stand like a rock in this fight, but the Grange and its officers have never lacked courage when the privileges or freedom of the people were at stake.

Master Taber says he reads regularly and likes the American Agriculturist because, like the Grange, it never hesitates to work for farmers' success, rights, and happiness.

Milk Bargaining Agency Wins Great Victory, See Page 6.



THOUSANDS are taking advantage of this big Philco Combination Offer! A world of radio entertainment is yours—at an operating cost of 1 cent a week. Now you can own the finest farm radio of them all—a new 1938 Philco—with Super 6-volt battery, plus the great new Philco Sky-Charger—at a $12 saving on the Sky-Charger cost.

The Philco Sky-Charger has a 10-foot tower. The most efficient wind charger ever made. It gives you power for both radio and a number of electric lights.

In addition, you can have a free demonstration. Plus a liberal trade-in allowance on your old radio or any musical instrument. Plus low, easy terms you can easily afford. Never before such an offer! Fill in the coupon—clip it and mail to us at once—in an envelope or merely paste it on a penny postcard.



SPECIAL PHILCO FREE OFFER COUPON

Philco Radio & Television Corporation
Eastern Division Office
Genesee Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send, *without cost to me,* the $12 Credit Check with full details of your Special Offer—plus the new, beautifully-illustrated PHILCO folder.

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TOWN ..... STATE .....

AA-2

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

IN PREPARATION for the National Grange session at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 10-18, State Master J. A. Boak has arranged a series of special sixth degree meetings covering the entire state, so that Patrons may equip themselves with that degree before going to Harrisburg for the Seventh. These will all be evening events and by counties are scheduled as follows:—Sept. 27th, Potter county; 28th, Bradford; 29th, Wayne; 30th, Wyoming; October 1st, Lycoming; 4th, Erie; 5th, Mercer; 6th, Butler; 7th, Washington; 8th, Westmoreland; 12th, Bedford; 13th, Centre; 14th, Jefferson; 20th, Chester; 21st, Lehigh; 22nd, Columbia.

* * *

THE Grange in Maine has more Golden Sheaf members — of 50 years continuous affiliation — than any other state, 499 such certificates having been issued to members of the organization in the Pine Tree State. Maine also ranks very high in Honor Granges, 215 subordinates having qualified last year for this distinction, which represents the highest grade of Grange efficiency.

* * *

A BIG Grange event is scheduled for October 23rd at Malone, New York, when four counties will combine in a great degree work occasion that is expected to draw a record attendance from a wide area. The degree of the Juvenile Grange will first be exemplified and then each of the four degrees of the subordinate, with a different group putting on each. Other features of entertainment and speaking will make up a great day, whose committee of arrangements has Deputy Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls as chairman.

* * *

THE annual session of the Vermont State Grange opens the third Tuesday in October; Maine and New Jersey dates are the first week in December; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island meet the second week in December; and the Connecticut dates are three days of the second week in January. Pennsylvania meets this year at Harrisburg two days ahead of the National Grange session.

* * *

THE dramatic competition among Connecticut Granges, just closed, awakened widespread interest and first honors east of the Connecticut River were captured by Haddam Neck Grange players, and west of the river by the group from Litchfield Grange. These two state winners were privileged to present their offerings at the big Lecturers' Conference at Storrs, Connecticut, to which more than 1,000 Grange workers from all parts of New England came.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS loses by death one of its best-known workers, Wilbert T. Moore of Huntington, who had served the State Grange at two different periods as a deputy and had been master of two Pomona Granges, besides being a subordinate master and identified with many lines of Grange work in the Bay State.

* * *

EUREKA GRANGE at Durham, Maine, this year took the lead in putting on a community Fourth of July celebration, the first venture of the kind the town has had in almost 50 years. Fully 2,000 people turned out for the day's festivities, many coming long distances to participate. All the exercises were carried out in "safe and sane" fashion and everybody agreed that the occasion must be repeated another year.

* * *

ANOTHER Grange hall about to be dedicated in Connecticut will be the commodious home of Hope Grange, No. 20, located just outside the city of Torrington. Construction work nears completion and all modern appurtenances will be supplied. Hope Grange is the oldest subordinate in Connecticut in point of continuous membership, having been organized more than 61 years ago.

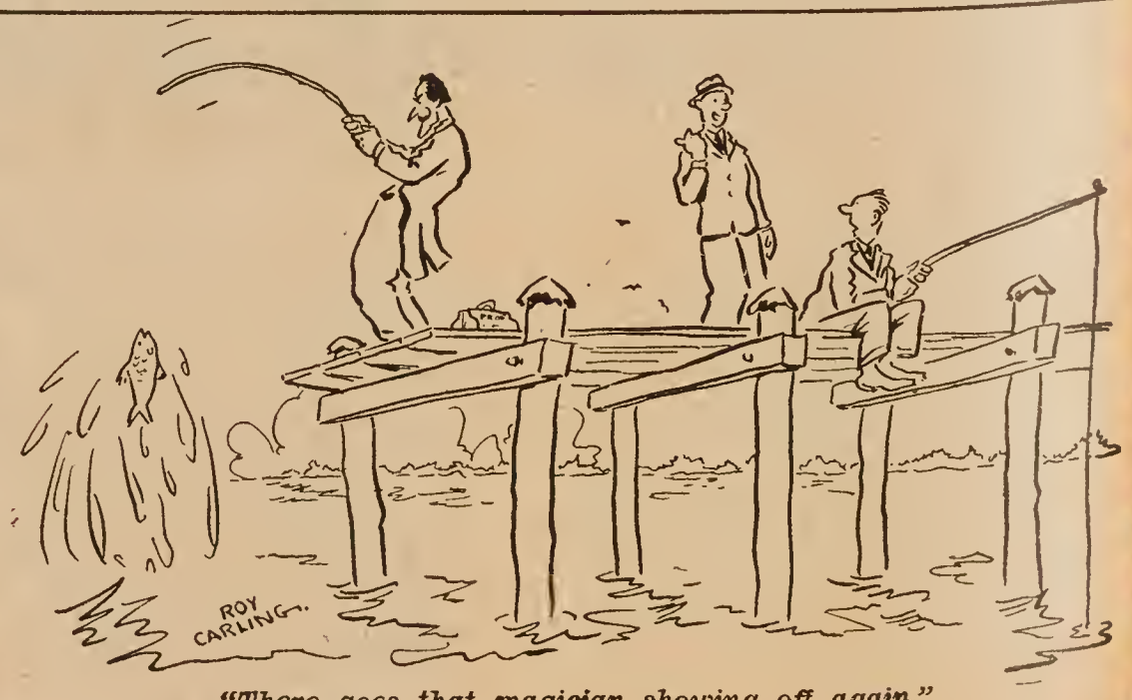
* * *

AT HEBRON, New Hampshire, the Grange has organized a Farmers' Exchange and has opened a stand in connection with the Grange hall, where farm and home products of members are offered for sale to the stream of tourists constantly passing through that village. The local pastor, who is also an active Grange member, is the leader in the enterprise and has been elected president of the Exchange.

* * *

A UNIQUE Church-Grange event took place at Theresa, New York, in what is often referred to as "the North Country," August 8, when "Milk Queen Sunday" was observed in a big joint gathering in the local church, sponsored alike by the two organizations. Several young women of the community were selected and appropriately crowned as "milk queens" and

(*Continued on Page* 17)



"There goes that magician showing off again."

THINNING Makes *Better* APPLES

FOUR GOOD reasons lie behind the thorough thinning done in the orchard of Frank Beneway of Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y.

First. While it takes two men about thirty minutes to thin a tree, an equal or greater time is saved at picking time. "A man can thin faster than he can pick," says Frank. "It isn't necessary to be careful of the apples and the man doing the work isn't carrying a picking basket. Besides that, we don't have the cull apples to handle, take to the packing shed, and throw away."

Second. Thinning helps to control codling moth. Wherever two apples touch, one is thinned, thus destroying one excellent home for second brood worms. If any codling moth is present, you will almost always find injury where two apples touch or where a leaf touches an apple. (See picture).

Third. When apples touch, they never color up good. One big red apple is worth more than two small ones that are half green.

Fourth. Quality is better. "If we are to back up the New York-New England Apple Institute in their program of advertising," says Frank, "we must grow a better product than we have in the past. Where apples hang too thick, there just isn't enough sugar manufactured by the leaves to mature all the apples and give them that extra quality that will win consumers. The average size will be bigger and that attracts consumers, too."

During the second week in August, Frank was finishing up the thinning job. However, he feels it pays to thin almost up to picking time. Under some trees the ground was covered with half-grown apples that had been thinned. They are left on the ground. "If codling moth were bad, I would want to destroy them, but so long as there are few worms, I just let them lie.

"As I see it, I can't afford not to thin. The result is a bigger, better colored apple, of better eating quality, and with fewer stings."





Whenever two apples touch, the result is an attractive home for a second brood codling moth larva. It is almost impossible to hit that spot with spray or dust and the result is usually two worthless apples. Better control of the second brood codling moth larva is only one of the advantages of thinning. Read the story on this page.

These apples have been thinned and are lying on the ground just as they were dropped. Some are imperfect; some were touching other apples; and others were just too thick to grow into good-sized apples thoroughly ripened. Notice that the ground under this tree has been mulched with hay to furnish the tree with humus and nitrogen.



Just a few onions. Picture shows a part of 100 acres on muck near Oswego, N. Y. It is an incorporated farm headed by Peter Vercrouse. The corporation owns outright 30 acres and the other 70 are share-cropped by stockholders in the corporation. Read story for details.

Topping ONIONS *Green*

IN CONNECTICUT, onion growers pull the onions and let them dry before topping. Some growers in Western New York and most of those in Orange County top onions green. Here's how it's done at Oswego Gardens, Inc., headed by Peter Vercrouse.

Onions are pulled and tops snipped off with sheep shears. Bushel crates are then stacked by twenties, four on the bottom and five high, covered with waterproof paper, and left in the field until the middle of September. Then the onions are hauled into sheds, run over a grader and bagged in 50 pound bags.

Of the 100 acres in onions on this farm, 30 acres belong to the firm and 70 are share-cropped by stockholders in the corporation, who grow from one-half to 8 acres each. The corporation fits the ground, fertilizes with a half ton of fertilizer per acre, and sows the onions. The share cropper is charged with half the seed, keeps the onions weeded, puts on dust furnished by the corporation, when needed, and pulls and tops the onions. At that stage, half belongs to the grower and half to the corporation. The grower can sell to whom he wishes or the corporation will buy them at the market price.

Mr. Vercrouse goes on the theory that he should pay the share cropper as much as the market will warrant rather than attempt to buy them for as little as possible. Even after the onions have been hauled to the shed, the cropper can still sell them to the highest bidder.

In addition to the 100 acres in onions, the farm grows four to five acres of lettuce, seven of celery, and about 25 of potatoes. The land is all muck.



By eating her lunch in the field to save time and by keeping everlastingly at it, Anna Czerw can pull and top 60 bushels of onions a day. That is, she can when the crop is heavy. This year in Western New york the yield is low. She and the thirty others working in this field get paid on a piece work basis, at the rate of five cents a bushel.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Relief From Milk Market Slavery

THE OTHER day, John Cheney, farm bureau president of Chautauqua County, New York, told Hugh Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist,* that he got sick and tired of getting up at three o'clock in the morning and chasing cows home in the dark. Said further that he is now separating his milk and making butter, and thinks he is getting along just as well as fellows who take it to the fluid market.

Now, that is something to think about! Some of my friends who have visited Wisconsin and Minnesota lately say that the butter and cheese dairymen out there are getting along better than our New York fluid milk dairymen. That depends on circumstances and the farmer himself.

Certainly the production of fluid milk has taken a lot of independence out of farming. We lost a lot in happiness when American agriculture went out of the period of largely self-sustaining farms into a specialized, commercialized business such as the production of fluid milk. I believe with Mr. Cheney that a man and his wife, who are not too near a fluid market, could make a good living and get more real happiness out of producing milk for manufacturing purposes instead of for the fluid market. Such a farmer could, for example, raise livestock and hogs for sale, and have the skim milk for starting the young stock. There is nothing better for either laying hens or growing chicks than skim milk. If he kept fewer cows than he would for the fluid milk market, he'd have more time for growing small fruits and a good garden to increase the happiness and well-being of his family. There would be the possibility also of building a special market for excellent butter or for homemade cheese.

Best of all, what a relief it would be to some producers of fluid milk never to have to worry about the milk station being closed, or having some uppety-up milk inspector throw their milk out of the market on a technicality.

Yes, sir! I believe Mr. Cheney has the right idea for some farmers. What do you think?

Growing Crops in Water

NEWSPAPERS and magazines these days are carrying news stories and articles about the wonderful possibilities of growing crops in water which contains solutions of various minerals and necessary plant foods. One story I read told of a fellow who grew potatoes in this way at the rate of 2500 bushels to the acre.

Many of these writers, apparently better story tellers than they are scientists, predict that this new way of growing plants in water will change all agriculture. Said one writer: "The future will see consumers raising much of their food in the cellar back of the furnace."

Such stuff, of course, is nonsense. I heard a scientist laughing about these fool stories the other day. He pointed out that plants cannot be produced without light, and at present rates for electricity, artificial light needed to grow potatoes in water in a cellar would cost $32 a bushel.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to try to imagine what agriculture will be like a hundred years from now. If we have the same amount of change in the next hundred years that there has been in the past, the future will present a much different world, and it is very possible that out of the constant experimentation that is going on new ways may be found to transform sunlight and plant food more rapidly into human food than we can imagine now.

It seems to me that greater and more interesting changes will take place in the field of farm power. There is enough sunlight wasted on an acre of land during the summer months to heat and light the buildings and furnish the power to run the farm machinery. Maybe our grandsons will learn how to hitch this up. Maybe, too, they will be able to sit with their feet on the sitting room table and by pushing a button cut and bale the hay in the back meadow.

Try Your Luck at Exhibiting

ALMOST every farm produces something exceedingly well, both as to quality and size. Why not exhibit your special product at your county fair and the State fairs at Syracuse, Springfield or Trenton? Liberal cash prizes are offered as premiums, and there are so many that a good product has a chance to win a premium. Also, it's a lot of fun to try.

Attention of New York farmers is especially called to the new Horticultural Building at the New York State Fair, ready for use for the first time this year. It will be devoted solely to the interests of fruit, vegetable, and flower growers. Farmers have worked for this building for years. Now make the most of it by trying for some of the prizes. Premium books may be had by writing the New York State Fair at Syracuse, the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and the Trenton Fair at Trenton, N. J.

Combines on Northeast Farms

I GOT OUT of my car the other day, during wheat harvest in western New York, to see a combine at work. As I stood watching that almost human machine cut, thresh, and bag the grain, I thought how far we have come in farm methods in my own lifetime.

Most of the grain on the home farm when I was a boy was cut by a drop reaper, and we bound it by hand. That on side hills which were too steep to use the machine was cradled.

Combines are coming very rapidly to northeastern farms. The farmer who owned the one I was looking at told me that there are eleven of these machines in the north end of one county alone. They are practical if there is enough grain to justify them on one farm, or if the owner can do some custom work. In some cases several farmers own one together. The efficiency of combines, of course, is tremendous. They save labor and help the farmer to defy bad weather.

There are, however, some disadvantages. Where they are used in dairy counties the straw is raked and saved for bedding. But where there is little stock, it doesn't pay to gather the straw, especially this year when barns are filled to overflowing with good hay. I think farmers need to watch out that the straw left on the ground does not smother and kill a good seeding. Also, if the straw is left it will be raked with the hay next year, spoiling its quality.

When the Bull Got Into the Golden Glow

SOMETIMES I wake early these summer mornings to hear a neighbor driving home the cows. Always it carries me back to the long-ago, when Father used to get up before any of the rest of us to get the cows. I can close my eyes and hear him yet as he herded them across the bridge, past the lawn and flowers, and his constant admonitions and warnings as he "whay, whay, whayed" them finally into the barnyard. Well Father knew how Mother prized that lawn, and especially a clump of Golden Glow which she had jealously guarded and loved for years.

Now, some folks may not love these tall, graceful flowers, nodding their yellow heads in the summer breeze, but I do. So did Mother. She repeatedly warned Father that he must keep the cattle out of that Golden Glow.

But one morning tragedy occurred. The obstreperous bull, dodging by Father, ramped and tramped right through the middle of that clump of Golden Glow, and when he was through, was it a sorry sight! Never will I forget the worried and distressed look on Father's face when I came downstairs a few minutes later, to find him with string and stakes trying to repair the damage before Mother appeared.

I don't remember what Mother said — probably not much of anything — for she knew that Father liked the Golden Glow, too. But somehow the incident has always stuck in memory's chest, possibly because it is these small happenings more than the big events that are the warp and woof which make up the pattern of happiness, or lack of it, of our everyday lives.

Eared Corn in the Silo?

BOB CALL, Master Farmer, who always has plenty of new ideas about farming, remarked in our office the other day that he thought dairymen lost a large part of the value of ears when they put corn in the silo. He said he wished there was some accurate information on this subject.

What do you dairymen with experience think about it? If corn is well matured at silo-filling time, should it be put in with the silage, as most of us have always thought, or would it be better to harvest the ears separately and shell and grind the corn?

Can You Help?

LETTERS like the following, of which we have received several lately, make sad reading. I publish this one in the hope that you will know someone who might want to buy or rent a first-class farm and help out these old folks. If you can make any suggestions, please let me hear from you and I will pass them on.

Dear Editor:

In the fertile valley of the Chenango, we own a farm of 204 acres, almost within a stone's throw of a Grade A station where our milk goes.

I am writing you for advice. We have gotten old, lame, and poor in health, with no children to take over. If we were younger, we could not be dogged away. But now we don't know what to do. We have had many chances to sell, but those who wanted to buy did not have money enough to pay for the stock.

My husband is very lame and unable to do much, so has to hire extra help and as he cannot be around all the time, the work lags. Most help need the owners' oversight much of the time. What would you do? By the way, we have been subscribers to the *A. A.* for over 40 years. Now we need your help.

—Mrs. F. A. E., New York.

Eastman's Chestnut

A DARKY came home leading a skunk and told his better half he was going to keep it for a pet. To this scheme Mandy raised loud objections.

"How come you bring dat skunk here?" she yelled. "What you-all gwine to do 'bout de stink in de house?"

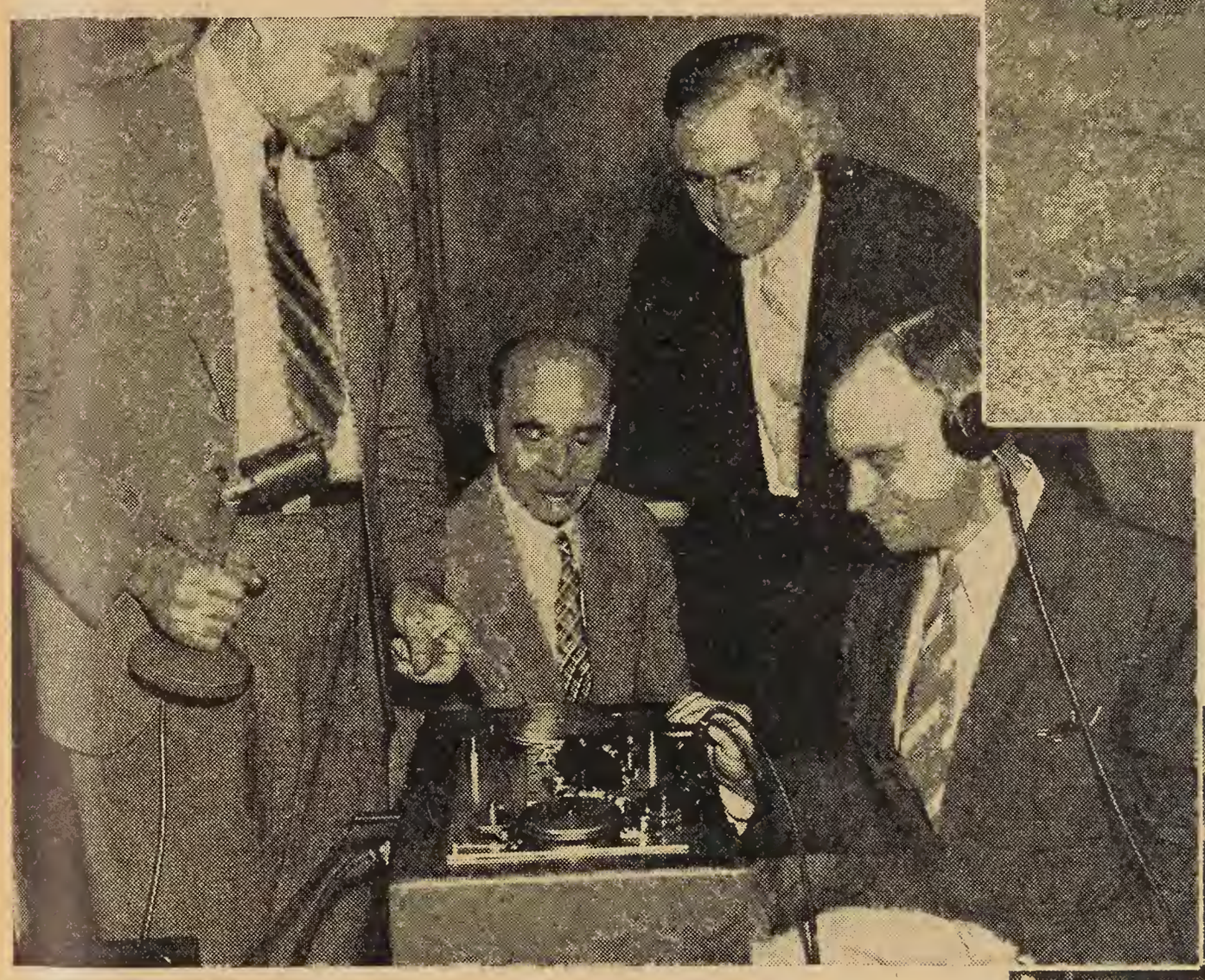
"Dat's all right! Dat's all right!" soothed Rastus. "Dat old skunk ought to stand it if we has all dese years!".

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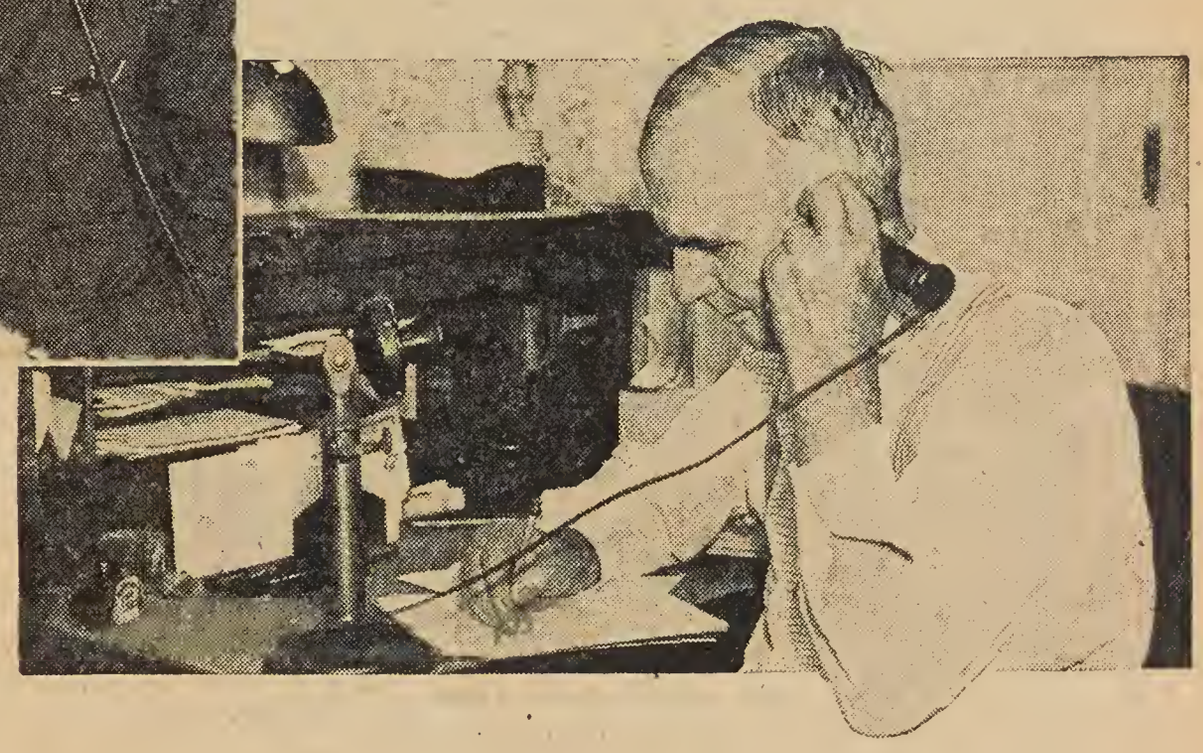
ON *New Jersey* FARMS

Below — A 4 PER CENT HOLSTEIN HERD. Owned by C. Lester Harris of Hancock's Bridge, Salem County, this registered Holstein gives milk with a 4½ per cent butterfat test. What's more, the whole herd (14 cows) averaged last year to produce 11,403 pounds of milk and 476 pounds fat! That's better than a 4 per cent average. Mr. Harris' 200 acre farm is in a section where mosquitoes and green head flies are thicker than office workers at Broadway and 42nd Street at 5:10 P. M.





Below — Charles Probasco of Hightstown gets automatic three minute market report. Any time between 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Probasco, or any farmer, can call Hightstown 7000. Without waiting for busy line (several farmers can listen at same time), he gets latest market information.



PROMPT MARKET INFORMATION . . .

Above — Bill Duryee (right), New Jersey's genial commissioner of agriculture, listens in on the automatic market reporting machine. It's still in experimental stage, but soon will aid in getting market reports to growers promptly. At Bill's shoulder is W. W. Oley, chief of Bureau of Markets. Other men are C. C. Towne (holding microphone) and C. L. Schock, Bell Company engineers.

Every day at 10 A. M., Howard B. Hancock, field agent for State Department of Agriculture, reads market report into microphone and it is recorded on metal tape by magnetic device. When market changes, he presses button to destroy old message and dictates new one.

■ ■ ■

A SIGN THAT SELLS EGGS

Below — Peter and Walter Baiby have found that their 4-H sign means something to consumers. These two Williamstown, Gloucester County, boys have found that city people recognize the four leaf clover and are willing to pay premiums to get high quality eggs. Peter Baiby on left and Walter Baiby on right retail many dozens of eggs each week. Club Agent J. L. Glass, Gloucester County, through 4-H training, opened way to get these boys into the egg business.



CHICKENS SEND OWNER TO COLLEGE

Left—Stanley Gaunt, Elmer, Salem County, is convinced that there is money in chickens. At least, chickens have made it possible for him to go to college. Here is what he has done:

In his freshman year, he took 125 Leghorn pullets to State Agricultural College, New Brunswick. They paid their way and a part of his as well. In Sophomore year, he took back 150 pullets and after securing egg route they paid almost all of his college expenses. Last year, another flock, with the egg route, continued to add to the college fund and now in his senior year, he has another flock in the making that will carry him through.

Vocational agriculture started it all. Stanley had his high school education under William Raab (now county agent in Warren County) at Woodstown. After spending three years at college, Stanley is back on the farm working as a regular farm hand.



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SEE YOUR FORD DEALER

MILK Bargaining Agency *Wins Great Victory*

Advances September Milk 35 Cents Per Hundred

WHAT promised to be the greatest milk strike of all time has finally been averted by an agreement between Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., and the New York City distributors, to raise the price of milk from the present price of $2 to $2.35, effective August 25.

American Agriculturist offers sincere congratulations to both farmers in this splendid new overhead organization and to the milk distributors, for reaching a decision which will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to farmers without the loss and suffering which would have resulted from a milk strike.

Decision to call a milk strike was reached at Syracuse on August 19, after hours of deliberation on the part of about 80 delegates, representing 75 milk producers' cooperative organizations in the New York milk shed who have joined Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency this summer. Agreement to strike came as a dramatic conclusion to a report made by the Agency's executive committee that distributors had refused the day before to grant the Bargaining Agency's demand for an advance of 40 cents a hundred. Further conferences with the dealers on the following day, however, resulted in a slight reduction of only 5 cents a hundred on the part of the Bargaining Agency, and thus a strike was averted.

During the conferences with the dealers they were told by the farmers' representatives of farmers' hardships, of the necessity on the part of many farmers to send their cows to the slaughter house unless prices were raised, of the grave difficulty farmers now have in getting hired help, as well as the other high costs of producing milk.

Why Prices Must Advance

Officials of the Bargaining Agency pointed out to the dealers that they recognized keenly farmers' responsibility to milk consumers, but they also felt their responsibility to their own members, and the necessity of relieving their producers and their families from the years of strain and suffering that have been caused by ruinously low prices for milk.

While strike plans were being discussed, it was interesting to note the unanimous agreement of representatives of more than 75 dairymen's cooperatives. From the largest down to the smallest one-plant unit, they pledged themselves carefully to organize the whole territory, to hold meetings, to take care of their members' milk, and to carry out a carefully organized program which they were sure would result ultimately in success.

In view of this splendid victory of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, ***which will increase the monthly income of dairymen in the New York milk shed $750,000,*** it is worth while to review the facts that led to the setting up of this new overhead organization:

During the last years of milk price control by New York State, it was impossible for the State to enforce prices which it set. Unscrupulous dealers defied the law to sell milk to consumers at any price they saw fit, with the result that the better distributors, in order to hold their trade from the price-cutters, also had to lower their prices. The result was a market chaos, with ruinous prices to farmers. The Legislature, realizing this situation, failed to renew the State price fixing law when it expired on April 30. Instead it passed the Rogers-Allen bill, which gives milk cooperatives the legal right to work together to set milk prices and market their milk.

Farmers Work Together

Within a month after the passage of the Rogers-Allen bill, several milk producers' marketing organizations met and organized the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. ***Cooperative leaders who for years had opposed one another, fighting for their share of the fluid milk market in New York City, now found themselves working harmoniously together in this overhead organization.*** Other milk cooperatives hastened to join the new Metropolitan Agency, with the result that at this writing there are more than 75 dairymen's organizations who have signed up in the Producers Bargaining Agency, including the largest producers' organizations in the milk shed and small groups organized around a single plant.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency set the price for July milk. It was not as high as producers thought it should be, but it was a start toward a better situation. After another argument with the dealers, a price was agreed upon between them and the Bargaining Agency for August.

Meanwhile, some of the dealers, the irresponsible ones who have cut prices and disrupted the New York market for years, tried to scare farmers from joining cooperative organizations, or uniting with the Metropolitan Milk Producers Agency. Farmers were told that if they joined they would lose their market for milk. They were told all sorts of stories about the Metropolitan Agency. But fortunately not many believed them, and the Agency kept right on adding new cooperatives, growing from about 20 or 25 who joined originally to more than 75 in a few weeks.

Best News in Years

But when it came to set September prices, the Bargaining Agency reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to get a really satisfactory advance in milk prices to farmers. They decided also that enough producers' organizations had united, and that the situation was so desperate with dairymen who had not yet joined, that there would be unanimous support among dairymen in case it came to a showdown and a strike with the dealers. Therefore, they asked dealers for a 40 cent raise for September milk. This was at first refused, but, as stated above, both parties finally agreed on a 35 cent raise.

That is the finest thing that has happened in the milk business since the beginning of the depression. Not only does it mean more dollars for the one month of September, ***but for all the months to come,*** provided dairymen and their organizations will continue to work together.

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Readers Tell How to START FARMING

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *In our July 31st issue, we published an editorial entitled "Getting Started in Farming." In it we described a small hilltop farm, partly abandoned, which can be bought for a low price. We asked our readers the question, "Should a young couple buy a poor, low-priced farm and build it up, or should they run into debt for a better farm?" We are publishing below some of the interesting answers we have received, and perhaps may be able to print a few more in later issues. They are worth reading.*)

AT THE AGE of 21, the writer was possessed of a high school education, a working knowledge of farming, and a keen desire to own and operate a farm as a vocation. I had no capital. Everything had to be earned. Since my prime desire was to grow an apple orchard, it meant that I must operate my own land and get about it just as quickly as possible. This meant that I must first get some money.

I decided to gamble four years of my time and go to college in order to place myself in the higher paid group of wage-earners, and at the same time to keep in a line so closely allied with farming that I would not lose the touch and interest. My first position, teaching agriculture in high school, paid $4.00 a day. The next year I earned nearly $6.00 a day. Gradual increases with one more move brought me up to $9.00 a day in the course of a few years. At the end of 4 years of employment I had saved enough to buy a small cottage on the edge of town. At the end of another four the house was sold and the long cherished farm was purchased.

So at the end of 8 years of employment I was able to start planting my orchard on my own land. At the end of another 4 years I was in position to give up regular employment and devote as much time as I desired to farming, though I did hang onto some part time employment which I had contacted in connection with my work as county agent.

If I were a young man today with the same desires, I would follow the same general idea. I would cast about to see by what means I could put myself into the higher wage group, in some line not too remote from farming, preferably some line which could later be carried on in connection with farming.

To what shall the young man turn today? College? Doubtful. We are sending so many to college that the diploma has ceased to be a guarantee of employment. The premium today is going to the man who can do things with his hands, the carpenter, the mason, the electrician, the mechanic along almost any line — the man who knows farm machinery, the man who can tune up a tractor and make it hum when no one else could even start it; the man who can overhaul any kind of farm machinery and make it run efficiently. The manufacturers want to employ this kind of men for sales and service work, or such men can run their own business as dealers and service right on their own farm.

So I say to the young man who desires to farm, look about you to see what group is earning good money, look to your own talents and inclinations, and, following these talents and inclinations, get training such as will place you in this well paid group and still not separate you entirely from the farm. Then select your farm not too far from an active town just as soon as you are able to make the necessary down payment. Live on the farm and work away from it as much as is necessary to supply the amount of money that you find that you must have. As the farm comes in, the outside work may be allowed to pass out if desired. This, in my opinion, is the quickest and most satisfactory way to acquire a good farm. Do not get tied up to a poor one at any price.—*F. H. L., New York.*

* *

Might Be Happy After All

AS REGARDS that young couple buying a farm, it all depends on the couple. If they are both frugal, honest, sober, home-loving and industrious, willing to work before daylight till long after dark, never go anywhere unless it doesn't cost anything, patch their clothes as long as the fabric will hold a patch, live on the stuff they can produce on the farm (as the old saying goes, "Sell what you can, what you can't sell, feed to the hogs, what the hogs won't eat, eat yourself"), then I think perhaps by the time they get to be 60 years old they might get it paid for.

By that time their health will be failing, they won't be able to work as hard and will find it difficult to eke out an existence and pay the taxes. And when they die perhaps the place will sell for enough to pay their funeral expenses. Still and all, if both are truly home-loving, they may be happy.—*Mrs. P. B., Pennsylvania.*

* * *

Hard On the Wife

YOU ASK for the experience of some of your readers on starting farming. As I have been on this farm 47 years, you might say starting and stopping farming!

I think farming is the finest job on earth. There is just one thing wrong with it. It is too hard on the wife. It is no one-man job. It takes the heartiest cooperation of both wife and husband, and the wife is the main spoke in the wheel.

Speaking from my standpoint, I always had the urge for a fruit farm that is what we have, a 100 acre fruit farm that is now at its peak of production.

Where is the youngster who wants to tackle the job?

Farming is not much different from religion, and if God has a reward for the faithful, I trust he is saving a good share for us.—*O. V. J., New York.*

* * *

They All Agree

Unanimous opinion of the writers of letters received seems to be that it is bad business for any young couple to start out with a poor farm just because it costs less than a good one. Says Mrs. S. E. R., New York: "Why buy poor land when you can buy good land for a few dollars more? The crops will make up the difference in a short while." She adds that the wife must put her shoulder to the wheel and not complain when there are extra expenses and she can't have money to buy a new hat.

* * *

J. B., New York, strongly advises consulting the County Farm Bureau man in order to avoid the costly mistake of getting on to the wrong farm.

* * *

O. J. A., New York, says: "Don't let the real estate agent beguile you with the idea that a poor hillside farm is advantageous 'because you work both sides of the land.' You can spend the best years of your life on such farms and about all you will have is the experience."



We don't know whether Romeyn Berry had this picture taken of himself in the garden just to illustrate his article on this page, or whether he really does exercise a hoe once in a while. Anyway, we advised him that if this is the way he usually works, he'd better be sure to buy hoes with good stout handles!

HOEING *the* GARDEN

by ROMEYN BERRY

An Adventure in Country Living

ONE OF OUR jobs around the farm is hoeing the garden. Of all farm chores we regard hoeing the garden as least objectionable. Indeed, there are times, when the soil has been made soft and mellow by rain, that we actually enjoy it. The results of labor are so immediate and so sensational!

The ideal way to keep a garden hoed, of course, is never to let it get unhoed. But that requires a greater strength of character — a more compelling sense of duty — than we possess. We mean well, to be sure, and with fine intention we keep an old hoe hanging by the garden gate in the hope we'll take it along when we tour the garden after supper to note the daily progress of the corn and hear the Des Moines squash chant hymns of thanksgiving for the latest shower. It is the theory that if one but takes a hoe along when he visits the brush beans and the spinach, he will use it instinctively to subdue the pigweed or to quell the aspirations of a mullein.

That's the idea, but it seems that we are made of coarser clay. We get behind and the weeds at times get far ahead. In spite of all our good intentions, there is always a job beckoning to us from the Harvard beets and the Golden Bantam.

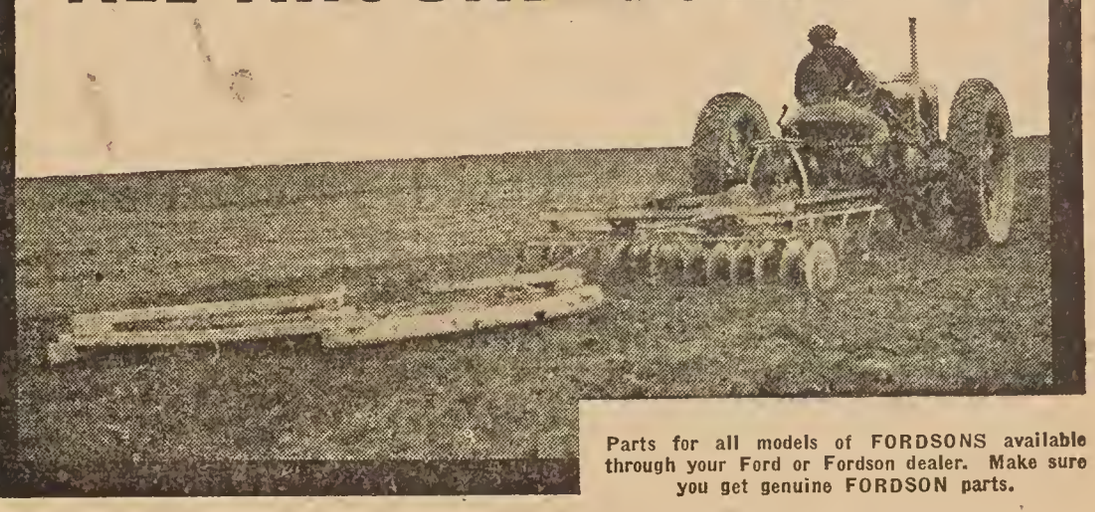
There are lots and lots of times we do not yearn in advance to hoe the garden. Forced at last by an old-fashioned conscience, we travel on reluctant feet. But once we get at it we really like it. It's so pleasant at the end of the row to look back over the dark chocolate of the well-stirred soil and to compare it with the incipient jungle that lies ahead and which in turn will yield presently to the assaults of our hoe. That's a satisfaction in itself, and the plants, moreover, are so grateful for a little cultivation, and respond so promptly. You can see the difference in vigor almost immediately. They groan with pleasure like a well-scratched pig.

Another nice thing about hoeing the garden is that it requires no such degree of mental concentration as to prevent one from contemplating other matters as he goes along. It's quite possible for an experienced garden-hoer to consider and solve many of the world's most pressing problems without breaking his rhythm or missing a single spear of crab grass. Of course, if one gets too engrossed in the gold standard, the law of diminishing returns, or in trying to modify some of Mr. Ed Babcock's splendid ideas of farm practice so they'll fit a one-team farm with no silo, he is apt to cut off a Rocky Ford melon in the first fine promise of its youth, or to murder a Ponderosa Giant tomato with the best intentions. You've got to be careful. Common prudence will caution the speculative gardenhoer not to attempt to solve the milk price problem while he's working on the beans (beans are so complicated and so is the milk price problem) but it's fairly safe, once you have clear sailing among the cabbages, to crystalize one's opinions on such matters as reciprocal tariffs, soy beans, constitutional amendments, and the economic aspects of machinery on small farms. Only last week we settled our ideas on the more pressing social problems of our country while hoeing corn, and we successfully formulated (for the time being anyway) our basic agricultural philosophy while hilling potatoes.

The ills of our native land, we decided, are a good deal like a skinned shin. They'd get well quicker if we didn't pick 'em so much. And the only agricultural problem that can't be solved by time, hard work, reasonable intelligence and a certain amount of unselfish cooperation is the weather. No amount of garden hoeing will help a man to solve the weather puzzle in its relation to crops, unless perhaps an hour's thought among the Black Beauty egg plant leads him to the enlightening realization that universal good weather is not desirable. What we really want—in spite of the precise terms of our petitions — is good weather in our section and not *too* good in other parts of the country. If the weather problem were to be completely solved for everybody, potatoes wouldn't fetch 30 cents a bushel, and it wouldn't pay to cut the oats.

There are some points about this European situation that still puzzle us. There are, however three more rows yet to hoe in the garden. They may serve to clear up everything. We rather expect they will.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ Senator Black Appointed to Supreme Court

A NEW Justice will sit on Supreme Court bench next month —Senator Hugo Black of Alabama, age 51, appointed to fill vacancy created by retirement of Justice Van Devanter. His nomination by President Roosevelt, though finally confirmed by Senate 63-16, was bitterly fought.

Senators Austin of Vermont and Burke of Nebraska called for an investigation of his eligibility. They argued that he was not eligible because he was a member of the present Congress which passed bill allowing Supreme Court Justices to retire on full pay. (Constitution prohibits appointment of any member of Senate or House during whose term rewards of office to which appointment was made had been increased).

Senator Copeland of New York asserted that Ku Klux Klan had supported Mr. Black for Senate in 1926, and this was good reason to reject him. He said he had names of two witnesses who were ready to testify that they were present when Senator Black was initiated into Klan. Senator Borah defended Senator Black against Klan charge.

New York Times, commenting editorially, criticized appointment on ground that the new Justice lacks type of mind which an impartial judge should have. Said The Times: "As a member of the Senate, he has been willing to trample on private rights on more than one occasion and to override the traditional safeguards of individual liberty."

Senator Black was one of those who vigorously battled for Agricultural Adjustment Act and who favored Bankhead cotton control Act with its compulsory regulation of cotton marketing. He is one sponsor of Black-Connery Wage and Hour bill, which seeks to regiment labor, and he was among most aggressive supporters of President's Court-packing bill, fighting for it to the death.

■ Grange Master Speaks Out

SPEAKING at Middle Atlantic States Grange Lecturers Conference at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Louis J. Taber, Master of National Grange, declared American farmers have no reason to fear unlimited production. Said he: "With ham being imported by the million pounds from Poland, canned beef coming in by thousands of tons from South America, with greatest imports of corn ever known, it would seem that we have quickly forgotten drought of yesteryear. By cooperation and team work we can solve marketing problems.

"People easily believe headlines and news at long distance. If it comes from Washington or State capitals it is looked upon as important, but fundamental truths dealing with local community affairs are frequently forgotten. Important though legislation and regulation may be, ***our task is to develop our own resources, ability, and initiative.***

"The rise of personal power and surrender of liberty bring a challenge demanding sober reflection. Regimentation has come to ascendancy throughout world for sad reason that many men are placing more confidence in force than in reason."

■ To Advertise Eastern Apples

NEW YORK-New England Apple Institute plans big campaign to increase consumption of northeastern apples in general, and apples of its members in particular.

Starting with Wealthies and Gravensteins in August, Institute will emphasize good qualities of McIntosh, Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spys and other native northeastern varieties as they come along during fall. Members will use Institute seal on all their bags, and have assurance from leading chains and independent grocers that preference will be given to apples having this Institute seal.

One slogan of Institute is "A native-grown apple for every purpose."

"Eastern growers," says Institute, "have become conscious of serious loss because of competition of apples of poorer quality, but better packed and advertised, from other sections. So Institute will carry out publicity campaign about fine qualities of apples grown in Northeast."

■ Milk Marketing Agency Plans for Future

TO LAY OUT long-time program, Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency has named a committee, composed of an executive committee and five other directors. Agency representatives point out that some dealers have been opposing activities of Agency openly; others have threatened to close plants receiving milk from Agency members. Directors have determined to outline their own plan of battle to cope with this situation. Committee will knit more closely together rapidly increasing number of groups which have joined during past few months. More than 75 milk marketing cooperatives have now joined Metropolitan Agency.

Committee believes that if these organizations can continue to work harmoniously together, future is very bright indeed for milk prices for dairymen in New York milk shed.

■ Americans Leaving China

AS FAST as they can, Americans and other foreigners in China are getting out of the country. American steamships are transporting to Manila 3000 American citizens who have been living in China's famous city of Shanghai. Since August 12th, city has become a bloody battleground. Fighting began there as result of another "incident"—killing of two Japanese marines by Chinese airport guards.

Business is at a standstill, strict curfew regulations make it a dead city by night, and intensive fighting a nightmare by day. Although Shanghai's International Settlement, where foreigners live, is supposed to be safe from attack, falling shells have killed many.

In North China, Japanese and Chinese troops are battling at Nankow, where there is a pass through China's Great Wall.

Situation daily grows more alarming, for Chinese are thoroughly aroused. It is reported that their leaders have definitely decided to resist further Japanese aggression regardless of consequences, and are considering national mobilization.

Crisis in Far East has pushed crisis in Western Europe off front page of newspapers, but Spanish struggle continues with unabated fury. Also on August 17th, important step was taken by Great Britain. She authorized her warships to fire on Spanish submarines which attack British shipping in the Mediterranean.

■ Farm Credit News

More Farmers Using Credit Co-ops

FARMER membership in Production Credit associations (cooperative short-term loan agencies throughout Northeast) increased 14% during first 7 months this year. Thirteen associations in New York state increased their membership from 4964 to 5848, or 18%; New Jersey went up 17%; Vermont 13%; New Hampshire 14%; Connecticut 12%.

To use Production Credit associations, farmers must stand credit check-up and must become stockholder members. Each man buys one $5 share of stock for each $100 he borrows at any one time.

SLANT: Investment in stock represents farmer's contribution to capital of his own cooperative credit agency—an investment that may be used again and again for recurring short-term credit needs.

Land Bank Mortgages are Not "Demand" Loans

During past 21 months, purchases of 1590 farms were financed through the Federal land bank of Springfield for northeastern farmers. Financing per farm: just under $3000.

Making its purchase loans on the same basis as loans to refinance old debts, land bank's mortgages are amortized over long periods with small principal payments each year. New land bank loans are being made now at 4%, but farmers pay only 3½% for next year.

SLANT: Special advantage to farmers is that land bank loans are not "demand" loans, can never come due in a lump so long as farmers keep up their taxes, interest, and small principal payments.

■ Look at the Good Crops

RIGHT proportion of rain and sunshine is producing best crops in America since 1931. Some figures are:

Cotton, 15½ million bales — largest in six years.

Wheat, 890 million bushels — highest since 1931.

Corn, oats and barley, better than 4 billion bushels. Best in five years.

Potatoes. Heavy production.

Hay. Barns full and overflowing.

Fruit. Heaviest in years.

Large crops usually mean low prices. Wheat, however, is bringing good price because world's supply is low. Exports will take care of surplus. Wheat will help hold up prices of other grains, although poultry and other grain feeders may look forward to some relief in lower prices this fall and winter.

Cotton prices would normally be low because of large yield, but government has passed new cotton loan fund, pegging cotton at 9 and 10 cents a pound. This may be raised to 12 cents. President insists that loan fund should be coupled with crop control.

■ Let's All Join the Army

HARRY F. BYRD, Democratic Senator from Virginia, says that Federal government has extended its operations until one out of every eighty men, women and children in United States is now on regular government payroll. In Washington alone there are 117,000 regular employees of government, and this exceeds peak reached during World War. In past four years, job holders at Washington have increased by 70,000.

Senator Byrd further states that if Federal employees were placed in a line six feet apart, line would stretch from Atlantic to Pacific, and if those on relief were included, line would reach halfway back across continent.

SLANT: There used to be a song entitled "One little Nigger and Six Overseers." Why don't all of us quit our jobs and go to work for Uncle Sam?

■ Love for Good Horses

VISITORS to State and county fairs of Northeast will have opportunity to witness strength and team work of draft horses in pulling contests. New York State record for horses in light class, under 3,000 pounds, is held by Leo McGinnes of South Athol, Massachusetts. For distance of 27½ feet McGinnes' team pulled load of 3100 pounds. State record in heavy class, over 3,000 pounds, is held by J. Adrian of Williamsville, New York, whose team pulled 3,875 pounds same distance.

SLANT: In spite of automobiles, trucks, and all other mechanical contrivances, love of fine horses is too deeply imbued in human heart ever to die.

"Blue blood for him who races,
Clean limbs for him who rides;
But for me the giant graces
The white and honest faces
The pull upon the traces
Of the Clydes."

■ Farming Under a Dictator

NEW orders from German dictator places all German crops under rigid crop control. Ironclad decrees tell farmer what he can and cannot do. Entire wheat and rye crops were ordered placed at disposal of government marketing organization, except for very small amounts to be held for family needs and next spring's planting. No grain may be fed to livestock. Any farmer disobeying is subject to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

SLANT: Must be fun to farm in Germany.

■ To Grow Better Potatoes

AT HERSHEY farms, Hershey, Pennsylvania, experiments with 5,439 varieties of Irish potatoes are being conducted to find varieties best

adapted to Pennsylvania soil and climate.

Potato growers recently visiting these experiments found potatoes growing from seed brought from almost every State and some from foreign countries.

■ *Girls War Against Caterpillars*

WAR AGAINST tent caterpillars is being waged by Onondaga Council (New York) girl scouts. They search all trees for brown egg masses. Girl obtaining most eggs will be asked to tell her experience on radio.

"Prevention," says Professor A. H. MacAndrews, State School of Forestry, "is better than cure. Tent caterpillars have been an increasing menace for three years in many northeastern communities. If you destroy a pint of egg masses now, you are destroying more than 100,000 caterpillars."

■ *More and More Lettuce*

IF YOU think lettuce is an unimportant crop, consider these figures. Consumption has increased 75 per cent since 1926, reaching a total farm value in 1936 of $31,800,000. It holds second place in farm value among vegetable crops. Butterhead, romaine, crisp and leaf are four leading kinds of lettuce that go into salad bowl, which is becoming increasingly popular as year-round dish with both men and women.

Name lettuce comes from lactuca of ancient times. Lettuce had its origin in Himalayas, and milky fluid obtained from it was used by Romans as sedative and freckle remover. Later it got reputation for cooling a "hot and fainting stomacke".

SLANT: Well deserved is lettuce's good reputation. It contains plenty of vitamins and minerals, and when properly served is one of our best foods.

■ *Vermont Humor*

THAT Vermont **humor is** just about world's best, is belief of writer who has been collecting chestnuts told by natives of Green Mountain State.

For example, there was a large woman married to a small man named Elmer. One day while she was shaking sheets out of a window a passing neighbor glanced up and said: "Looking for Elmer?"

To an inquiry by a "city slicker" about snakes, the Vermont farmer replied that he had "never heard of anyone being much improved by being bitten by a snake."

Calvin Coolidge, famous Vermonter, had for several weeks been buying small pullet eggs from a man supplying his household. Disgusted with such small eggs, Cal finally queried: "What sort of poultry are you raising anyway—robins?"

Vermont humor, says Robert Davis, who is making the study, is always kindly. It may have a little sting, but it is not cruel. Brevity is one of its characteristics, with understatement another.

Good Movies to See

The Californian
The romantic and colorful days when California was a Spanish possession. Ricardo Cortez has title role.

They Gave Him a Gun
Unusual wartime picture, dramatically realistic. Spencer Tracy is outstanding in his characterization.

97TH Annual NEW YORK STATE FAIR



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COON HOUNDS — Trained, well started and pups; also Spaniels. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

MEN *like* Big Doughnuts

More Names of A. A.-Grange Doughnut Contest Winners

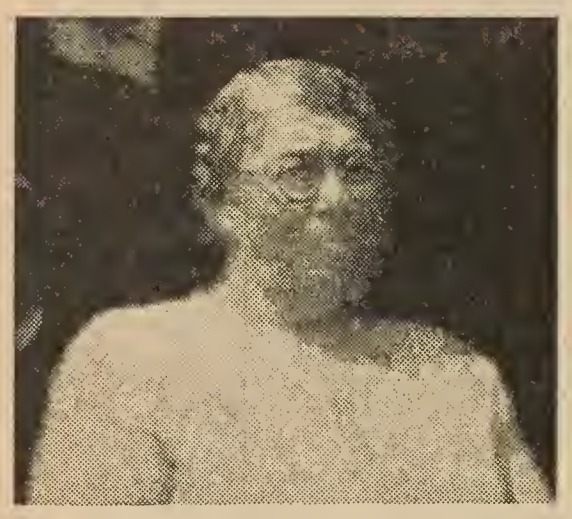
HOW DO MEN judge doughnuts? Here is one opinion from the chairman of Hartsville Grange, Steuben County, who writes us:

> "We had two men and two lady judges. It is my belief that men go by the taste and size. We farmers like big doughnuts and cookies."

She adds that their Grange followed up the judging with a doughnut-eating contest. Doughnuts were suspended from the ceiling on a string and each contestant had to eat one with his hands behind his back. Bristol Valley Grange, Ontario County, also reports a lot of fun with a doughnut-eating contest between husbands and wives.

Canandaigua Grange sold their doughnuts after the contest and realized enough to pay for the prizes and refreshments.

A fifteen-year-old girl won Knowlesville Grange's contest, Orleans County. The chairman writes: "Helen Baudemer got up and made her first fried cakes before 7 o'clock and picked



Mrs. Cora Drain, winner of contest held by Bristol Valley Grange, Ontario County.

cherries all day. She competed with all older ones that had made cakes for years!" Second prize in Wiccopee Grange's contest, Dutchess County, was won by a twelve-year-old girl.

One first-prize winner, Mrs. George Aldrich, Mattituck Grange, Suffolk County, won in spite of herself. Says the chairman:

> "Mrs. Aldrich wouldn't bring her crullers in. She said they would never take a prize. Her son brought them in and she didn't know about it, and they took first place. You will wonder why we say 'crullers' instead of doughnuts, but you can't ever find a Long Islander that will call a cake with a hole in the middle of it a 'doughnut.' "

Here's another long list of names of contest winners:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Angelica	Mrs. Agnes Dorsey
	Friendship	Mrs. Fred Utter
	Genesee Valley	Mrs. Francis Collins
Broome	Vestal	Mrs. Orion Wood
Cattaraugus	Allegany	Mrs. G. H. Zink
	Cattaraugus	Mabel C. Young
	Randolph	Edith Pierce
Cayuga	Cato	Anna M. Cook
	Moravia	Mrs. Kennoth Wood
Chautauqua	Lombard	Rose Giesler
	Busti	Belle R. Bucklin
Chemung	Seeley Creek	Mrs. Charles Antes
Clinton	West Chazy	Mrs. C. B. Traynor
Columbia	Hillsdale	Mrs. Carrie M. Hoffman
	Old Chatham	Mrs. Homer Kennedy
Delaware	Walton	Maude Brainard
	Wawaka	Mrs. F. H. Dean
Dutchess	Millerton	Mrs. Seth T. Merwin
	Mt. Hope	Mrs. Emma D. Scism
	Whaley Pond	Anna C. Davis
	Wiccopee	Mrs. Mary E. Sutton
Erie	Holland	Esma Woodworth
Essex	Ethan Allen	Alice B. Phillips
	Wadhams	Elsie J. Lewis
	Whallonsburg	Mrs. Warren Cross
Franklin	Chateaugay	Mrs. James Henderson
	Malone	Miss Margaret Thomas
Genesee	Bethany	Mrs. Howard Dixon
	East Pembroke	Mrs. Eleanor Cleveland
	Pavilion	Mrs. A. I. MacDuffie
Herkimer	Norway	Nellie Farber
	Warren	Mrs. Lester Young
Jefferson	Carthage	Mrs. Frank LaChausse
	Indian River	Mrs. Raymond Whitmore
	Lorraine	Mrs. Gladys Shelmidine
	Pamelia	Reba E. Zimmer
Lewis	Glendale	Mrs. Bernice Lee
Livingston	Keshequa	Miss Lucille Hasher
Madison	Morrisville	Winona Buower
Montgomery	Florida	Mrs. Mary Wilkie
	St. Johnsville	Mrs. Seward Walrath
Niagara	Warrens Corners	Mrs. Ada Hoag
Oneida	Remsen	Mrs. Maude Williams
	West Branch	Miss Elizabeth Jones
Onondaga	South Onondaga	Mrs. Robert Clift
Ontario	Academy	Mrs. M. R. Jones
	Bristol Valley	Mrs. Cora Drain
	Canandaigua	Mrs. Edward M. Brahm
Orange	Brookside	Mrs. May Purdy
Orleans	Knowlesville	Helen Baudemer
	Medina	Mrs. F. L. Brace
	Murray	Mrs. Ralph Skillington
Oswego	Lower Oswego Falls	Sarah Bateman
	Pulaski	Mrs. Mildred Twitchell
Otsego	Burlington	Mrs. Arthur Winters
	Schenevus Valley	Lela Briggs
	Wharton Valley	Mrs. Mabel Bice
Rensselaer	Hoosick	Olive Andrews
Saratoga	Bacon Hill	Mrs. Clifford E. Rugg
Schenectady	Glenridge	Mrs. Florence Horstmann
	Scotia	Mrs. Elsie Percy
Schuyler	Highland	Alice Hoffman
Seneca	East Fayette	Elizabeth Lambert
St. Lawrence	DeKalb Junction	Nettie L. Taylor
	Heuvelton	Mrs. Morley Merkley
	Silas Wright	Mrs. Maude Loucks
Steuben	Hartsville	Mrs. R. W. Stewart
	North Urbana	Mrs. James Sebring
Suffolk	Mattituck	Mrs. George E. Aldrich
	Sound Avenue	Mrs. Alice Wells
Tioga	Candor	Mrs. Charlie Bakeman
	Goodrich Settlement	Mrs. B. M. Goodrich
Tompkins	Speedsville	Thelma B. Jewett
Ulster	Milton	Ruth B. Taber
	Ulster	Mrs. Kenyen Gullian
Warren	Mountainside	Jessie E. Dickinson
	Stony Creek	Myrtle E. Hastings
Washington	Cambridge Valley	Mrs. Andrew Luke
	Hebron	Mrs. Jessie Rogers
Wyoming	Castile	Mrs. Heidel
	Curriers	Mrs. George Almeter
	Hermitage	Mrs. Rose Morgan
	Warsaw	Mrs. Norton
Yates	Benton	Mrs. Elmer Platman
	Crystal Valley	Mrs. R. D. Hathaway



Chester Ameele, center, helps transfer tomatoes from truck of Manhave and Ameele to truck of C. Socia of Syracuse. Mr. Socia bought them at the Williamson Vegetable Auction, recently started by the G L F.

Each producer who patronizes the auction gets a rubber stamp with which he stamps his permanent number on all produce offered for sale. Buyers soon learn whose produce is always top quality. Producers line up trucks as they come to the auction stand, a sample is taken to the auction block where buyers, sitting on grand stand seats, bid on the lot. Buyers' trucks are lined up and numbered. Producer is told number of truck whose owner buys his produce. He backs his truck up to the buyer's and makes the transfer.

The buyer pays the auction and auction makes out checks to producers.

4-A Nominations Due

JUVENILE GRANGE matrons, if they have not already received them, should in the near future get two 4-A nomination blanks from the County Juvenile Deputy. Mrs. Kidd, State Juvenile Superintendent, is sending these blanks to the County Deputy with the request that the latter forward them to each juvenile matron. If any juvenile grange matron does not get them, she should get in touch with the County Deputy. These blanks, one for a boy and one for a girl, should be filled out soon and returned to the County Juvenile Deputy, who will make arrangements to have them judged and forward the two outstanding for each county to *American Agriculturist*.

County 4-H club agents and county farm bureau managers in counties where there are no 4-H club agents, have been sent two 4-A nomination blanks for 4-H club members. These will be filled out by the outstanding 4-H club girl and 4-H club boy in the county and returned to *American Agriculturist* at Ithaca by September 1st.

Teachers of agriculture in New York State high schools should suggest names of outstanding students to W. J. Weaver of the Division of Vocational Education, State Education Department, Albany, and from this list two students in agriculture are chosen to receive the 4-A medal.

Boy scout nominations are made by regional scout executives. If you know of an outstanding boy scout who lives on a farm, call his name to the attention of the regional scout executive or send it direct to O. H. Benson, director of rural scouting, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Nominate a Master Farmer

NEXT February, six or seven New York State farmers will be honored by the title of Master Farmer. The final selection of these men is made by a board of judges headed by the Governor of the state. Their judgment is based on the man's record as a good farmer, community worker, homemaker and citizen.

First, however, is the matter of nominations. Any reader can suggest a neighbor or friend, now actively farming, who appears to meet the high standards on which the honor is conferred. Remember that the title "Master Farmer" is more than an honor to an individual. It is an honor to agriculture and one purpose is to impress upon farmers and city residents alike the importance and dignity of agriculture.

The following blank is for your convenience in making a nomination. A farmer is always eligible. If you have nominated a man in the past and he didn't receive the honor, nominate him again.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

Master Farmer Editor, *American Agriculturist*,
P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

I nominate the following candidate for the Master Farmer award of 1937. It is understood that my name and the names of my candidates will be held in confidence.

Name .....

Post Office .....County .....

My name is .....

Address .....

Interest in Horseshoe Pitching Contest Increases

Leading last year's contest by five, forty counties are planning to send a representative to the *American Agriculturist*-Farm Bureau horseshoe pitching contest at the State Fair this year. In addition to the 23 counties given in the July 31st issue, these have promised to send their best "barnyard golf" player: Albany, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Franklin, Fulton, Jefferson, Oneida, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Rensselaer, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Washington, Wayne and Wyoming.

County contests started back in June and some of them will not take place until a few days before State Fair. Recently we have received names of several of the county winners, who are now busy practicing for the state tournament. They are: Broome, Emmett Joyner, Binghamton; Cayuga, Seward Norris, Auburn; Columbia, Kenneth Herrick, Hudson; Fulton, Lewis Armstrong, Gloversville; Livingston, Victor Colegrove, Livonia; Oneida, John Kauzlarich, Rome; Onondaga, George LaRose, Syracuse; Edgar Wells, Albion; Washington, William R. Thomas, Granville; Yates, Robert Donaldson, Branchport.

Contest at the State Fair begins Tuesday, September 7th and finishes up on the 8th. If you plan to attend the Fair on those days, why don't you drop around and watch the tournament for a while? It is easy to find, right on the road from the main entrance to the grandstand, and there are plenty of seats for spectators.

New Fair Building Ready

Perley Eastman, superintendent, is calling attention to new Horticultural Building at State Fair which will house fruit show this year. Collections of fruit and premiums remain about same, except that new classes have been added for cartons of six and 12 apples. This is in recognition of important development of small packages with which a number of growers have been successful. Premium books may be obtained from P. M. Eastman, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany. —*Skeff.*

North Country Milk

By LELAND SPENCER
Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

RECENTLY the main trouble spot in the New York milk shed has been in the "North Country"—especially in St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton counties. Effective August 1, the Sheffield Farms Company, one of the principal milk distributors in this area, leased several of its plants in these counties to a subsidiary, the Sheffield Condensed Milk Company. Result of this would be to drop some 2300 producers from the Sheffield pool, paying them instead a price based on value of milk for manufacture. The price offered at these plants for August was $1.50 per cwt. for milk testing 3.5 per cent. Unwilling to accept this price, the producers organized a strike which is reported to have shut off practically the entire supply of the plants affected. Reasons given by officers of the Sheffield Company for leasing these North Country plants are that their milk supply had become much larger than sales volume of fluid milk and cream, and that the company could no longer afford to carry so large a surplus.



Leland Spencer

The situation is a serious one for the producers concerned. Presumably, it is the intention of the Sheffield Company to pay at their North Country plants close to the eastern condensery price. This runs from 7 cents to 10 cents over the prices paid at condenseries in the Mid-West. During the 10 years 1927-1936, the eastern condensery price averaged $1.58 per cwt. This was $.36 per cwt. less than the Sheffield blended price in Northern New York. In 1936, the difference was only $.10 but in 1929 and 1930 the Sheffield price was $.59 per cwt above the condensery price.

There is no question but that the New York milk shed has an excessive surplus of inspected milk. This is caused partly by increasing production, but mainly by lower consumption of fluid milk and cream in the cities. During the depression, consumption of fluid milk dropped about 10 per cent, and consumption of cream nearly 20 per cent. Thanks to improving business conditions and higher consumer incomes, consumption of milk and cream is rising again. This is a very important fact in the future outlook for North Country milk producers, which we shall discuss in an early issue.

Machinery Demonstrations Headline Potato Field Day

THE EIGHTH annual field day of Empire State Potato Club, held August 19 at farm of Bruce Cottrell of Homer, was an unusually successful and profitable event for potato growers. Attendance was estimated at 6,000, a happy crowd, nobody hurt and apparently everybody intensely interested. Such an event could not be the success it is but for the real leadership and energy and cooperative spirit which exists among and between potato growers and the various extension agencies of New York.

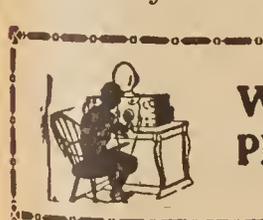
Machinery demonstrations from sunrise to sunset was biggest attraction. Great credit is due H. J. Evans of Georgetown and Professor Burt Jennings of College of Agriculture for smooth manner in which this massive machinery display was handled. A total of over 60 commercial displays of tractors, plows, harrows, cultivators, weeders, seed cutters, graders, brushers, planters, sprayers, dusters, diggers, milking machines, threshers, combines, hay balers, silo fillers, side delivery rakes, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizer, irrigation equipment and the like were on display and all of the latest make and design.

Irvin Perry, manager of Cortland County Farm Bureau, was general chairman and his ability as a leader in getting the finest cooperation of both local groups and state-wide agencies was well demonstrated. College of Agriculture conducted potato field plot demonstrations of potato varieties, breeding, results of curing cut seed, storage temperature, diseases, insects, spraying and dusting. Specialists were on hand all day to explain these demonstrations. Daniel Dean of Nichols was chairman of special feature demonstrations of such operations as seed treatment, seed cutting, spray rigging, digger operation, grading and fancy packs. This was a new feature of field day and created much interest.

Walter Miller of Williamstown brought his portable irrigation equipment and demonstrated how he waters two acres of potatoes with an acre inch of water every hour. His capital investment of $5000 which includes two irrigation units including pumps, cost of drainage basins, pipe and nozzles, is capable of watering four acres of potatoes at a time. Although this is a new idea to New York potato growers, he says it will pay for itself in increased yields long before it wears out and that cost of operation and maintenance is very small.

Speaking program was featured by talks right after the lunch hour over electric amplifiers. A. E. Merker, in charge of potato division of AAA, told growers of legislation proposed by farm block in West and South for control of potato crop surpluses likely to result from the fourth largest record potato crop in prospect this year. H. E. Babcock pointed out possible danger from attempts of the federal government to regiment agriculture and control production.

Day was climaxed by a demonstration of dusting potatoes by aeroplane. The plane used for this purpose was sponsored by GLF and is one used for spraying tomatoes, sweetcorn and beans in New Jersey.—*E. V. Hardenburg.*



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, AUGUST 30
12:35—"Rocks, Dirt & Trees." Dr. Van B. Hart.
12:45—"Some Hints on Rural Highway Safety," Carroll Mealey.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31
12:35—"The Weather in the Poultry House." E. G. Brougham.
12:45—"Sugar and Spice and All Things Nice." Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2
12:35—"The 1937 Fruit Crop and Market Outlook," R. S. Shapley.
12:45—Future Farmers of America Broadcast.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) May E. Foley.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Getting What's Coming to You," George L. Farley.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Mass.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, NO PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
12:35—"A Full House for a Full Egg Bucket," Frank A. Skogsberg.
12:45—"Design for Working," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
12:35—"Striking a Happy Balance in the Dairy Ration," R. O. Randall.
12:45—To be announced.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10
12:35—"Harvest Prospects," R. L. Gillett.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Everice Parsons.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Satisfaction Guaranteed."
12:45—"The Highest Law of the Land," Judge William Thorpe.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

East Andover, N. H.
August 16th, 1937

Dear Hank:

I am back for a visit in my native New Hampshire, and find it more rugged, more beautiful, more grown-up—the State that God is reclaiming.

Morgan horses, beautiful, deep-bodied quality animals, show stamina in their very appearance, but I am a little disappointed in their size, most of them weighing under 1000 lbs. The new type Morgans, as they call them, are finer-boned, appear less rugged, are breedier looking, and remind you of the smaller Kentucky saddle horses; in fact, they are used almost exclusively for saddle purposes. Saw these at the Windsor, Vermont, Horse Show. Cy Tirrell was one of the judges. To the few who might not know, he is the big livestock man of New Hampshire, being head of the Animal Husbandry Department of their State University, at Durham, and doing a wonderful work.

Ralph Chaffee, a real New England young farmer located here, is using beef cattle (Herefords) to clear up rocky, mossy, brush and fern covered hill pastures. To my surprise, they are doing it and keeping in fair flesh. They are feeding these pastures close and are even eating out the maple seedlings. Gradually Ralph is putting on about a ton of lime per acre, with a little phosphate. He has thus reclaimed a lot of absolutely worthless pasture. Even the moss mounds are disappearing. Ralph said: "Pastures that used to support 40 head of cattle now won't support one head, largely because they weren't required to go on supporting 40 head." It proves again that individual animal production has been stressed until the pastures themselves have become worthless. Briefly, he believes that these beef cattle (and he has had lots of experience with them) are better suited to this kind of an operation, and that by using heifer calves and keeping them until their first calf is well started, he then has a few young cows to sell each year. He says this operation pays, and in addition he is getting more and better pasture.

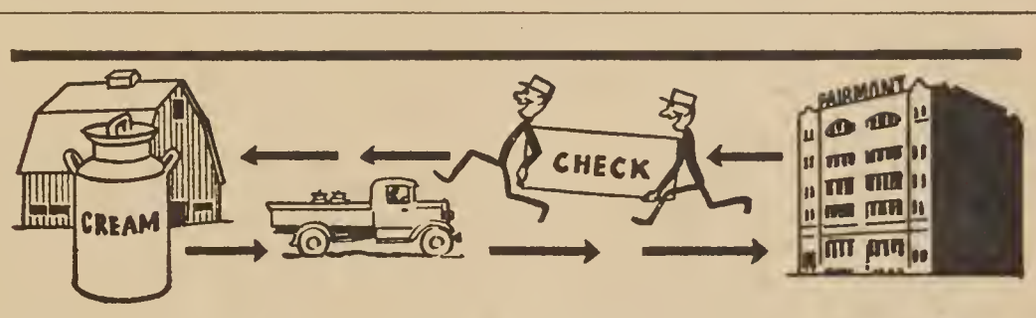
Last fall I sent fifty Montana yearling ewes up here to John Graves. He is running the old Ex-governor Bachelor place, which is on top of a second gear hill surrounded by low gear mountains (according to 1937 models). He bred these ewes to a Dorset ram, which he got through Cy Tirrell, and today he has a fine lot of lambs, carrying value enough with the wool this spring to pay about the original investment. E. B. Thompson showed me his lambs on an opposite hill or mountain, and they were fat and fine, carrying lots of weight—and all this within a hundred miles of the greatest wool market in the United States and one of our greatest lamb-consuming centers, Boston, Mass.

Coming up here, Hank, I drove across New York State, after leaving a market where cattle were selling up to $17.00, hogs over $14.00, calves $13.00, and lambs $11.50. Then I drove across Vermont and on into New Hampshire. Everywhere I saw fields, pastures, barns, crying for livestock. Knowing the extreme shortage of all replacement stock, even in the range country, and then coming to these rock-bound mountains, and seeing what just a few sturdy souls are doing with horses, cattle, and sheep, makes me more and more determined to get you to realize again the value and the new possibilities of livestock in the Northeast, even if I have to stay up all night to write you and Henrietta about it.

My own Aunt Ellen Tuttle, 91, and fourteen times a great-grandmother, said to me yesterday: "Real rest comes with change of activity, never with complete cessation of activity." Why do you suppose this glorious old Yankee lady said that to me on my vacation?

Yours,
"Doc."

P. S. You asked for an explanation of the phrase "DOWN THE ALLEY." There are only three parts to any stockyard: "Docks," where animals are loaded or unloaded; "Pens," where animals are fed, watered, bought and sold; "Alleys," through which animals are driven and where we two-legged animals drive or are driven in establishing prices.



YOUR CREAM COMES DIRECT TO FAIRMONT

.....

OUR CHECK GOES TO YOU PROMPTLY . . .

Yes! We make payment for each shipment of cream just as soon as the weighing and testing are done and the check can be issued and mailed.

Empty cans are returned clean and dry—ready for use again.

We pay top market price each day.

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US — by baggage from your nearest depot, or by truck if there is a route near you.

If further information is desired write:

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY COMPANY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.
This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

15 fall freshening, young registered Holstein cows. Herd accredited and entirely negative. These cows are good individuals from proven sires and bred to our Carnation bulls.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers
about 18 months old, ready to breed; daughters of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. Also, Ten Registered Holsteins, two and one-half years old, due to freshen soon. Two Registered Holstein bulls, one year old. One Registered Holstein bull born in June. Dam is a high producing cow. Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

One 2-Year Old and One 5-Year Old Cow

DUE TO FRESHEN IN SEPTEMBER.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BANG'S APPRDVED!
GDOD TYPE AND HERD TEST RECORDS. $160 EACH.

GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

For Sale --- SIX COWS

THREE, FDUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER.
FRESHENING LAST AUGUST OR FOREPART SEPTEMBER.
REGISTERED HDLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.

WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

Pine Grove Farms

Guernseys

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.

Visitors are always welcome.

Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

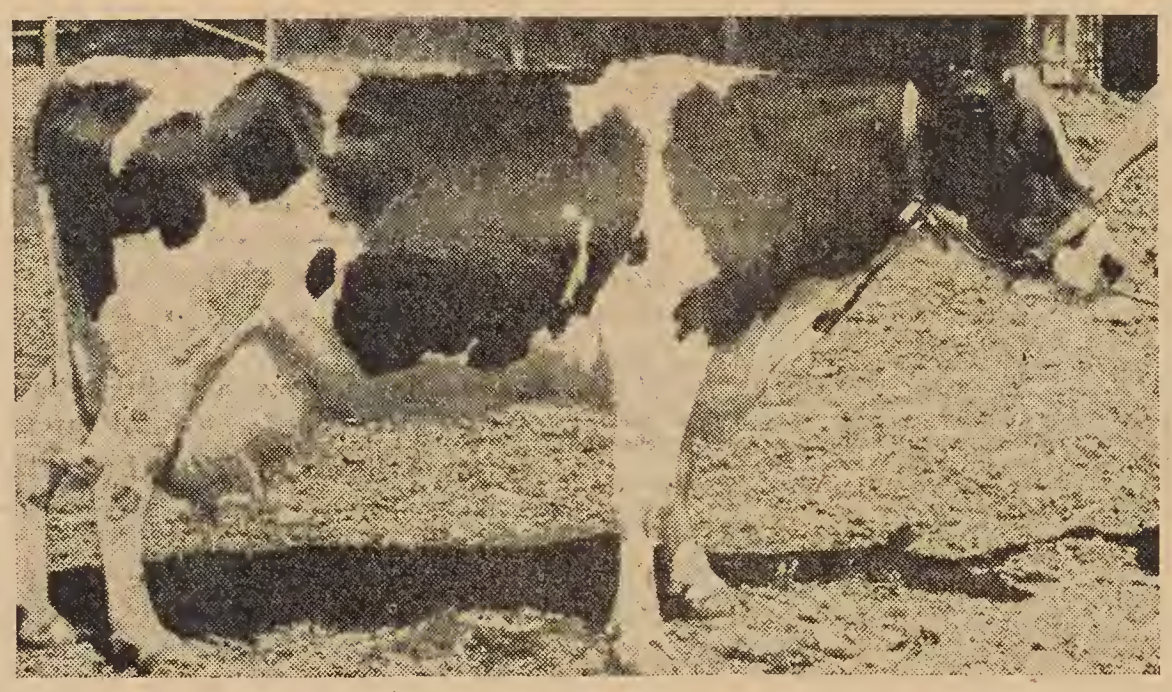
"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIDR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HDLLISTDN, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull.
Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YDRK.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYROSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.

FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.



Lady Lyons Segis Alcartra, a foundation Holstein in the herd at Western Maine State Sanitarium. In May of this year, on twice a day milking, she produced 93 pounds in 24 hours. In her last lactation period she produced 13,151 pounds milk and 532 pounds fat. The sanitarium has nine of her daughters that are proving better than she. Several others of their cows have been leaders in the Dairy Herd Improvement tests.

Barnyard Gossip

New England Ayrshire Field Day Well Attended

Recent field day of New England Ayrshire Club, held at Lippitt Farm, Providence, Rhode Island, was attended by over 100 Ayrshire breeders. In the culling contest, Douglas Forrest of Litchfield, Conn., turned in the winning card, with Clarence Parsons of the Massachusetts State College second, and Caleb Wheeler of Concord, Mass., third. The five cows selected for the contest were all 10,000 pound producers of good type and it took a lot of going over before the contestants wrote their opinions.

Marketing Ayrshire milk was the topic of J. J. Anderson of Woodford, Avon, Conn. He urged retailers of Ayrshire milk to back the national association's program. John Cochrane of Port Chester, N. Y., talked on selling Ayrshires. He emphasized the fact that both type and production are necessary in the same animal. The right kind of animal will command a good price whether at private sale or in the auction ring.

Breed progress through herd testing was the topic of W. A. Kyle, superintendent of advance registry.

Lippitt Farm is the first in the United States to have completed twelve successive years of herd testing. Last year on twice a day milking the average on 45 cows and heifers was 9,359 pounds of milk and 370 pounds of butterfat.

Baby Beef in Maine

The only baby beef club in Maine is among 4-H members of Franklin County and is sponsored by New England Hereford Breeders' Association and the Franklin County Fair, where the white-faced beef cattle predominate. In this club there are five boys and a girl—Enoch Bridges, Calvin Sewall, and Floyd Farrington of Wilton; Earl Ellsworth and Robert McCleery of Farmington; and Miss Gloria Davis of New Sharon.

Recently County Agent R. A. Corbett planned a trip to visit farms of the club members and inspect this year's steers. The animals are all Herefords, were about a year old in April and May, and run in weight from 750 to 1000 pounds. They are in fine condition and their owners hope to at least equal last year's fair records, when one of the steers sold as high as 43 cents a pound.

Among the visitors, and also acting as speakers at the luncheon meeting, were: W. G. Hunton, Portland, president, and Francis Buzzell, Fryeburg, vice-president of New England Hereford Association; Calvin Sewall; Frank O. Stephens, Auburn meat packer who bought two of last year's animals; Frank W. Winter, Auburn, manager of State Fair, who offered a purse of $300 for 4-H baby beef classes at 1938 Fair; Prof. H. L. Garrigus of Connecticut State College.

NEW YORK STATE COW FIGURES

The number of cattle condemned astuberculous reactors, as Bang's disease reactors (Jones-Connelly Act) and as mastitis rejects (Jones-Connelly Act), are given below. The in-and-out shipments are those of animals for dairy and breeding purposes. (All data from State and Federal Bureaus of Animal Industry).

	Reactors or Rejects					
Year.	*Tuberculosis*	*Bang*	*Mastitis*	*Outshipments*	*In-shipments*	*Net loss **
1930	54,004	—	—	8,836	33,778	39,062
1931	65,030	—	—	7,742	32,379	40,393
1932	91,819	—	—	5,231	35,919	61,131
1933	82,941	—	—	3,937	1,792	85,122
1934	159,932	1,052	—	2,545	2,545	160,984
1935	63,199	4,813	6,359	3,504	7,518	70,357
1936	11,992	4,956	3,770	4,000	5,476	19,242

* The net loss is computed by subtracting the fifth column from the sum of the first four columns.

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Be sure to say you saw it in The American Agriculturist

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys

of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY
PARTNERS WANTED

to take registered bull calves on free lease for 5 years. Sons of Princess' May Royal, great 12 year old proved bull with 100 registered typy daughters, heavy producers, including a class leader. Calves out of good blood tested reg. cows. Will place bulls in mixed herds, preferably where milk is weighed regularly.

T. E. MILLIMAN Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 432.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SDME DF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
ENTIRE HERD OF
31 Bred Heifers
MOSTLY JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.
ACCREDITED TO T. B. — GOOD SIZE.
The National Bank of Andes, Andes, N.Y.

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey Breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our recent importation.
We also have on hand some 200 head of pure bred commercial cows, which can be purchased at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.

Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.
Buy your foundation stock now.
ACCREDITED — BLDODTESTED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

***For Sale:* Registered Jerseys**

BDTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.
Hedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

Plato Brook Farm
Owl-Interest ***Jerseys***
A.J.C.C. HERD IMPROVEMENT AVERAGE
9848 lbs. milk — 482.42 lbs. fat. We are offering a 9 months old son of a proven sire whose 22 daughters average 607 lbs. fat. Dams record 435 fat at 2 years of age. Accredited and approved Bangs Free Herd No. 146.
CARL W. MILLER Arcade, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS.
BEST BREEDING — CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS.
HOWARD GLADSTONE
Phone 37, ANDES, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

AYRSHIRE CATTLE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.

IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Young Ayrshire Bull Calves

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

Ledgetop Farms...

Pure **AYRSHIRE CATTLE**
Bred **HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP**
SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN AND BLOOD TESTED.

FRED L. PORTER -- Crown Point, N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls

with real production backing, 7 and 16 months old. A Forest Farms bull will build type and production into your herd. We also offer a few choice heifers. Write for details.

FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Aberdeen Angus Heifers

FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE.
A FOUNDATION GROUP.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

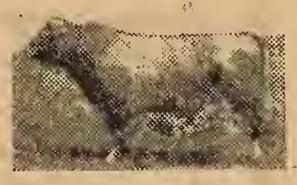
FOR SALE —
PUREBRED, REGISTERED TWO-YEAR-OLD

Milking Shorthorn Bull

ROAN. SIRED BY A FORMER GRAND CHAMPION OF EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION.

T. L. Coventry R. F. D. 1 Utica, N. Y.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls



Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call on

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the
American Agriculturist
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Our signs comply with the law.

FOR SALE

Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.

P. Henry Flynn Ph. 7-F-3 Penn Yan, N. Y.

60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

The SUFFOLK HORSE

Ideal for Farm Work

We plan to show our horses at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Are you in the market for a stallion? Your inspection is invited.

MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 9	L. R. Hourdequin Dispersal Sale. Avondale, Pa.
Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 13	Highland Farms Dispersal Sale. Chatham, N. Y.
Sept. 25	Eastern Breeders Guernsey Sale. Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Oct. 18	Eastern Pa. Guernsey Breeders' Sale. Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 25	Louis Merryman's 28th semi-annual sale. State Fair Grounds. Timonium, Md.

Holsteins

Sept. 4	Kriemhild Herd Dispersal Sale. Peterboro, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.

Jerseys

Sept. 4	Auction. Paul Brosz. North Wales, Pa.
Oct. 23	Auction. J. W. Martin & Sons, Bessemer, Pa.

Ayrshires

Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Oct. 25	Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination sale. Washington, Conn.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N.Y.

Coming Events

Aug. 27-Sept. 11	Toronto, Ont., Canadian National Exhibition.
Aug. 28	Far Hills Guernsey Show. Far Hills, N. J.
Sept. 5-11	New York State Fair. Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	10th Annual Egg Grading and Marketing School. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 6-9	National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio.
Oct. 29-Nov. 1	American Poultry Association annual meeting. New York City.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Yolk Color

By J. C. HUTTAR

ANYONE who has shipped many eggs to a large wholesale market, especially New York, has had his attention called to the yolk color of his market eggs. That's a funny thing too, because the actual color of the yolk is almost impossible to determine without breaking the egg open. It is true that extremely dark or extremely light yolks can be picked out when eggs are candled, but anything ranging from lemon color to a medium orange shade is hard to catch.



J. C. Huttar

It used to be pretty hard to convince any old market man of this fact, but in several cities at least, it's a little easier now. But even yet there are plenty who think they can pick out the various shades of color commonly found in the yolks of hens' eggs. These shades may vary from a very pale straw color to an almost reddish orange in perfectly edible eggs.

About two years ago, however, the American Institute of Poultry Industries staged three demonstration schools among the market men of different cities. They held the first one in the heart of biggest egg producing state of the country, in Des Moines, Iowa. This area still abounds with the farm flock and the egg packer. This is the corn-belt. Many of the birds scratch around the barns and grain fields for a living. Probably the diets of many of these birds consist chiefly of leafy food, yellow corn and bugs, especially in the summer and fall.

The egg packer buys up the bulk of the eggs at country stations located in the farm areas and concentrates them in a few large cities like Des Moines. Here they have large plants where the eggs are sorted, candled and packed. The poorer qualities, which might not stand a long trip to market, are often broken and put into cans. They are then immediately frozen to stop deterioration and later sold to bakers and confectioners.

These packers see all colors of egg yolks, for green feed, yellow corn and bugs will produce yolks of the darker shades.

Yet when the Institute held its demonstration school at Des Moines and assembled the heads of the candling rooms and some candlers themselves, they got some interesting results.

The way the school was conducted was to seat each man at an egg candle. Then numbered eggs were passed around and each candler looked at each egg and marked what he considered its yolk color to be on a piece of paper next to the number of the egg candled.

After this had been completed, a set of paper saucers was numbered corresponding to the eggs, and the properly numbered egg was broken out on the proper saucer. These were then passed around and the candlers then wrote down whether each egg yolk was actually light, medium or dark in color. These expert candlers were about 53% right. That is, their judgment of actual yolk color as seen in the broken egg agreed 53% of the time with what they judged the color to be when they candled the eggs.

This school then moved eastward to Chicago. Here the market men and commercial candlers were invited to take part. Their results were 50% correct.

Finally the school was brought to New York and egg dealers, candlers and egg buyers attended. New York's luck was bad on that day and, taken as a group, they were only 42% right.

A blind man could have guessed the yolk colors almost as well without ever seeing the eggs at all.

Is It Bunk?

That naturally makes one wonder if all this talk about yolk color is bunk. I think not. It may be that it is overdone and that a lot of imagination is used in describing the yolks of eggs. But there are a few points on this subject that do mean something and can be valued.

First of all, let us be assured that when a city consumer actually finds a deep orange yolk peeping up at him from his breakfast plate he is, generally speaking, not very well pleased. There is in the minds of most city egg eaters a definite connection between dark yolks and poor eggs. And this is not far from the truth.

Secondly, let me say that when an egg is overheated or for some other reason goes down in quality the yolk often develops some transparent blotches or spots. When such an egg is held before a candling light something happens to the light rays passing through the egg and the spots actually cast a darker shadow and so make the yolk look darker.

Actually, however, lightness or darkness of the shadow cast by the yolk when an egg is candled is most affected by the thickness or thinness of the egg white which surrounds the yolk. If the white is quite thin and watery the yolk comes close to the shell when the egg is turned before the candling light and casts a dark shadow.

If, on the other hand, the white is thick and jelly-like, it holds the yolk in the center of the egg and very little shadow is cast by it when the light rays pass through the egg.

So now you see why there are dark yolks and light yolks in candling.

Most fresh eggs have good thick whites when they are laid. Heat, freezing and age are the three things which thin out the egg white. And it is a fact that eggs with thin whites are generally not so fresh nor good as those with the thick jelly-like whites. When the white is thick it makes the yolk stand up high and rounding in a frying pan or saucer. That's the kind of an egg Mr. City Man likes to eat. And that's the kind of an egg that shows little or no yolk shadow before the candle. So it's not all bunk after all.

To get such eggs to market a few rules have to be kept.

The strain of birds must be one that doesn't lay eggs with thin whites by inheritance.

Feeding should include any good balanced ration.

Frequent gathering prevents overheating or chilling in the nest.

Spreading out to cool overnight gives the animal heat a chance to escape from each egg.

Holding in a cool room keeps up the good work on temperature.

Frequent marketing prevents aging. Result: A "light yolked" egg.

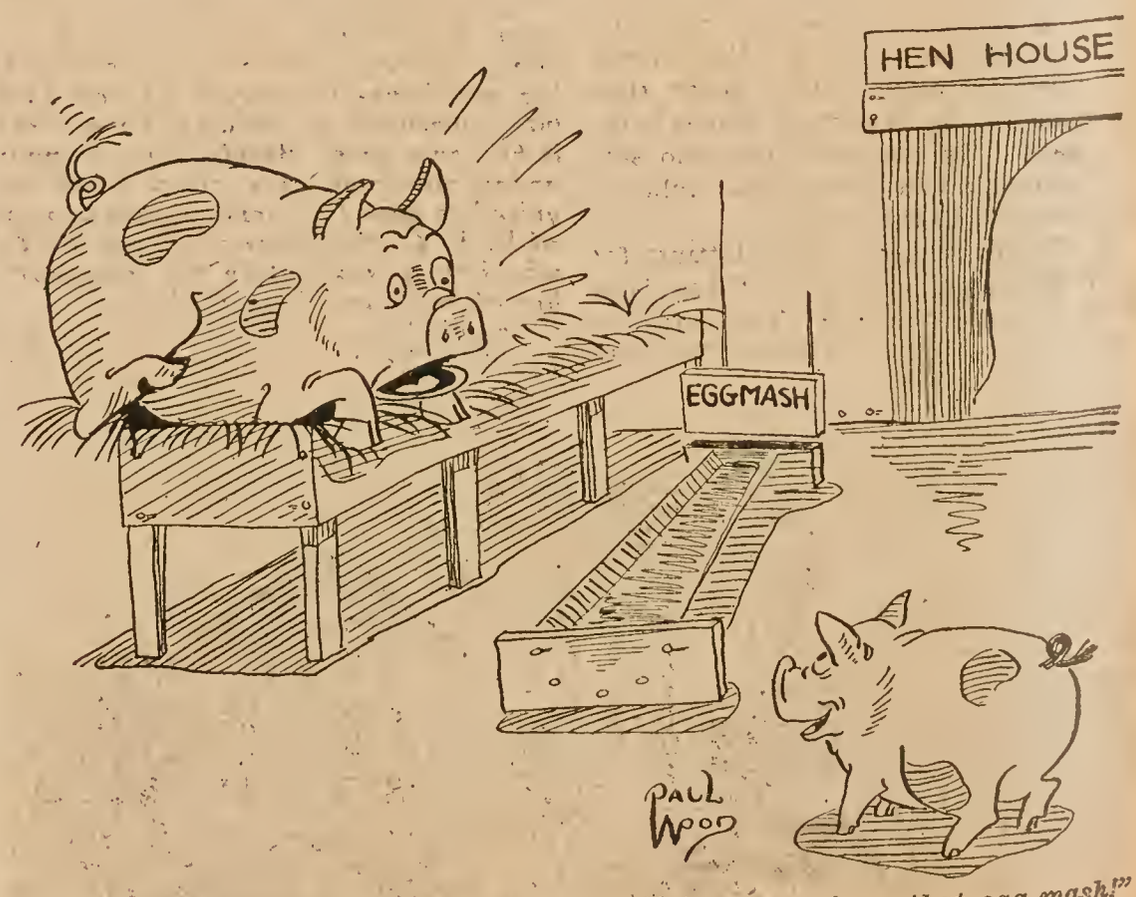
With American Agriculturist Advertisers

Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., announces that 37 state agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada sent a top-ranking junior student to St. Louis for a four weeks' training course in commercial and agricultural leadership. They took the course on fellowship provided by the Danforth Foundation and Purina Mills. They arrived in St. Louis, August 2, spent a week at the Purina Experimental Farm, a week in St. Louis getting an inside picture of what makes the big business wheels go round, and two weeks at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Shelby, Michigan.

Winners of the scholarship from the Northeast were: Jack MacLean Babcock, Pennsylvania State College; Franklin N. Brockett, Connecticut State College; Arthur L. Crouse, University of Maine; Abram Z. Gottwals, University of Maryland; James Donovan Lee, Massachusetts State College; Charles H. Riley, New York State College of Agriculture.

* * *

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation of 3701 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., has adopted a device which they call the Sky Charger, to serve as an everlasting source of current. The Sky Charger is wind operated, mounted on a ten foot tower, and begins charging when the wind blows six miles per hour. When the wind blows more than 20 miles per hour, propeller automatically tilts to maintain a uniform charging rate.



"Take a lesson from my predicament and stay away from that egg mash!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

NEPPCO *Holds Seventh Annual Meeting at New Brunswick*

THE HIGH SPOT, at least in point of attendance, at the 7th summer meeting of NEPPCO at New Brunswick, N. J., was the annual banquet attended by 650. Speakers included Governor Hoffman, Congressman Elmer Wene, Professor Rice, Secretary of Agriculture Duryee, and Dr. Lipman, head of the State College of Agriculture. At each plate was a new toy, a white leghorn hen, that by turning a crank, emitted a very life-like cackle. Everyone turned cranks and the result sounded like a thousand-hen poultry house in full production.

After the official welcome by Dr. Lipman and Bill Duryee, and the response by President Rice, came the real business of the session. Of particular interest to NEPPCO members was the announcement that "Jimmy" Rice would not be a candidate for re-election as president of NEPPCO. At the business session on Thursday afternoon H. D. Copeland of Anacostia, D. C., was elected as the new president. Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Grant Jasper of New Hampshire, Mark Wittmer of Pennsylvania and Warren Newton of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Sidney Edwards of Connecticut; Treasurer, James Weisel, New Jersey; Directors: Maine, Earl Prouty; New Hampshire, Grant Jasper; Vermont, C. J. Palmer; Massachusetts, Harold Rotzel; Rhode Island, O. P. Stiles; Connecticut, Homer I. Huntington; New York, W. S. Mapes; New Jersey, Charles Cane; West Virginia, H. J. Rowley; Virginia, W. H. Densmore.

E. A. Perregaux of the Connecticut College of Agriculture reported on a conference of poultry and egg cooperatives at New Brunswick during the two days preceding the NEPPCO meeting. At that meeting, H. E. Babcock, former general manager of G.L.F., gave from his rich experience a number of thought-provoking suggestions. He suggested caution toward over-enthusiastic believers in cooperation; stressed the importance of member responsibility; referred to cooperatives as "pacemakers" rather than attempting to control all the business in one line; and suggested that membership in a cooperative might well belong to a farm permanently rather than to an individual.

Charles Urner, of New York, whose firm publishes "The Producers Price Current", showed some of the difficulties of putting out fair and accurate price reports. In recent years an increasing amount of business has been done "at the market", in other words to be paid for at the quoted price, thus complicating the reports of prices actually paid. It's like two men who say, "I'll give as much as the other fellow," but neither will set a figure.

H. E. Shackleton, pinch hitting for Earl Benjamin, manager of the New York end of Pacific Egg Producers' Cooperative, brought out into the open some of the conflicting points of views of Pacific and Northeastern producers. He suggested fewer trade barriers between states and less stress on the word "cold storage" as applied to eggs refrigerated for a short time. The kernel of his thought seemed to be: "Sell eggs on their merit."

President Rice, in his talk, contrasted the unorganized, side-line poultry business of 50 years ago with the present rapid trend toward complete organization. He congratulated those whose good work has resulted in the conviction of New York's poultry racketeers.

Harold Rotzel of Massachusetts, and Harold Wettyn of New Jersey discussed the possibility of a program to increase consumption of eggs. There appears to be quite general agreement concerning the need for such a program.

John Logan of Washington, D. C., executive vice president of the National Association of Food Chains, talked on "Increasing Consumer Demand Through Industry Cooperation." Logan's talk was construed as the chain's reply to the charges of some poultrymen that chain stores have sought to weaken producers' cooperative egg marketing associations by purchasing direct from the farmer. "I would like to make it plain," Logan declared, "that the chain food store companies are favorable to the cooperative activity of egg producers. The interests of the food chain stores and the interests of the farmers are interminably woven, one into the other. Their interests are mutual.

"The farmers have a right to expect from the chain food store companies a sympathetic, intelligent, long-range view of the farmers' problems, and determined cooperation in effecting his objectives.

In discussing the poultry raiser's responsibility for industry cooperation, Logan suggested that producers give careful study to consumer demands. Meeting consumer requests for cup-up chickens and smaller-size turkeys were mentioned as an approach in that direction.

The grocery store has passed from the "cracker barrel" age to the "art gallery" era, he said, and consumers accordingly demand better grading, packing and shipping of produce.

W. D. Termohlen, chief of the AAA Poultry Section, referred to buying of eggs for relief and to the part played in bringing the World's Poultry Congress to this country as examples of Triple A aid to poultrymen. To critics of the AAA program, he pointed out that the Administration is restricted to powers given them by legislation. "Furthermore," he said, "it is up to the poultry industry to organize and then tell Congress and the AAA what it wants."

The New York delegation extended an invitation to hold the 1938 summer meeting of NEPPCO at Cornell.

Resolutions Passed

1. Urging continued effort to secure an excise tax on powdered and frozen eggs imported into this country.
2. Pledging cooperation in a consumer campaign if and when conducted by the National Association of Food Chains.
3. Approving the raising of $10,000 from producers by Northeastern Poultry and Egg Cooperatives for an advertising campaign. Feed dealers have already offered to cooperate. NEPPCO pledges cooperation also.
4. Commending the progress made by the World's Poultry Congress committee.
5. Expressing regret over the untimely death of A. W. Lohman of Vermont.
6. Expressing appreciation to Rutgers University, the New Jersey Poultry Association, and New Jersey state officials for handling arrangements for the meeting of NEPPCO.
7. Urging that more detailed poultry figures be furnished from Washington.
8. Suggesting the appointment of a committee to study the feasibility of a farmer-owned poultry auction in New York City.
9. Urging affiliation with the National Poultry Producers Council.

Once a milk plant manufacturing dried skim, these buildings now house 5,000 hens. Where usual cost of constructing new house is between $1 and $2 a bird, overhead on biddies' house here is 50 cents each. Beside that, so many under one roof cuts down labor required to care for them. House is owned by V. C. McGregor of Maine, N. Y., who has approximately the same number of birds on his own place.

Sounds like more than a one man job and it is. His three sons work with him.



Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

inspiring services of religious and educational character were held both morning and afternoon, with a crowded church each time.

* * *

BAUNEG-BEG Grange at North Berwick, Maine, claims to belong to the "Four Hundred" now, as its membership has just reached that point. This gives it a place very near the top among subordinates in Maine, while better still is the fact that a united membership backs many worthwhile projects and makes Bauneg-Beg Grange a real community asset.

* * *

THE oft-made assertion that the Grange "helps old people to keep young" in spite of their years was strikingly illustrated in a Massachusetts Grange one evening not long ago. It was Anniversary Night and after the supper, the business and the program, a social hour was declared and dancing enjoyed until the midnight hour. Just before the latter time arrived attention was attracted to a couple on the dance floor who were having the time of their lives and dancing with all the zeal and enjoyment of youth. They proved to be a past master and a lady of life-long membership. He was 74 years old and she on the evening before, with a small party of friends at her home, had celebrated her 93rd birthday!

* * *

AGAIN this year a state-wide dramatic tournament will be run among the Granges of Rhode Island, with liberal prizes and results decided at finals which will follow district tryouts held at different central points. Large numbers of Patrons competed last year and very creditable productions were put on.

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Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	6.25	31.25	62.50

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Four Week Old Pullets 30c each. Chicks, $8.50-100; $85-1000. Ducklings, White Eng. Runner, $15-100.
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Tickets, Please!

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

A BROKEN ankle, which laid its owner up for two months last winter, resulted in the writing of a successful one-act play which shared honors with two other plays produced during the recent Massachusetts Farm and Home Week at Amherst. All three plays were written, acted, and produced by rural folks as part of an annual contest which was started four years ago by the Extension Service at Amherst.

"Into the Sunset", the play which got written because of a broken ankle, was the work of Mrs. Roland Paul, of Holbrook, Mass., and was her first attempt at playwriting. The two other winning plays were "The Steadfast Hills", by Mrs. Rockwell Smith, of Ware, Mass., and "Mildew" by Mrs. E. W. Cronk, of Granby, Mass.

"The Steadfast Hills" was really a sermon to young people, urging loyalty and constancy to the country. It was produced by the Belchertown dramatic group under the direction of Dr. Arthur E. Westwell, assisted by Frances Hodgen and Dora B. Wesley. Cast included Burt S. Collis as Harlan Towne, Ruth Kempkes as Ena Towne, Sophia Bruce as Phyllis, Kenneth Collard as Donald, Dorothy Peeso as Miss Kelly, and Isaac A. Hodgen as Ed Herron. Mrs. Smith, the writer of the play, has written a number of successful plays, and she and her husband have also written pageants together and produced them.

The Amherst contest rules require that a play must be based on family or farm life, need only one stage set, and take not longer than 30 to 40 minutes to produce. Increase in number of competing plays from 15 the first year to 41 this year shows how popular the contest has become. The three best plays are selected by a committee of judges and produced at Massachusetts Farm and Home Week. The fact that a commercial company has taken one or more of the plays each year proves how good they are.





Scene from "Into the Sunset". From left to right: Elmer Chapman as Harry, Ruth Reed as Sylvia, the dying girl; Frank Aluso as Jed, and Thelma Peterson as Mary, the embittered wife. This play was directed by Mrs. Roland Paul, its author. It portrays a hard, bitter woman, the wife of a farmer in the middle west. Their struggles during many lean years have soured her. Into this dreary home, the husband carries the unconscious form of a beautiful girl, victim of an aeroplane accident. The girl is on her honeymoon and, unknown to her, her husband has been killed in the crash. She lives for a short time and during a brief period of consciousness opens the eyes of the older woman to the beauty and fineness of life and to a realization of the blessings which she really does have.

"Mildew" (above), a satirical comedy on modern family life, was written to amuse and it most certainly did. The plot revolves around the Wright family's attempt to persuade Mrs. Wright to give up her snobbish old-fashioned ideas. Pictured above is the cast, composed of members of Grace Church Young People's Class of Holyoke, Mass. From left to right: James E. Cronk as George Wright, Robert Mitchell as Chick McDowell, Edwin Phaute as Bidge Arnold, Robert Hunter as Professor McNaught, Betty Izact as Suzanne Wright, the daughter of the family; Eleanor W. Cronk (author of the play) as Edith Wright, the mother; Anne Dollar as Birdie Arnold, and Adelina Stevens as Evelina. Mrs. Cronk has been interested in dramatics since her high school days. Altogether she has played in some 12 to 15 plays, directed 4, staged 4, and written 15 to 20.

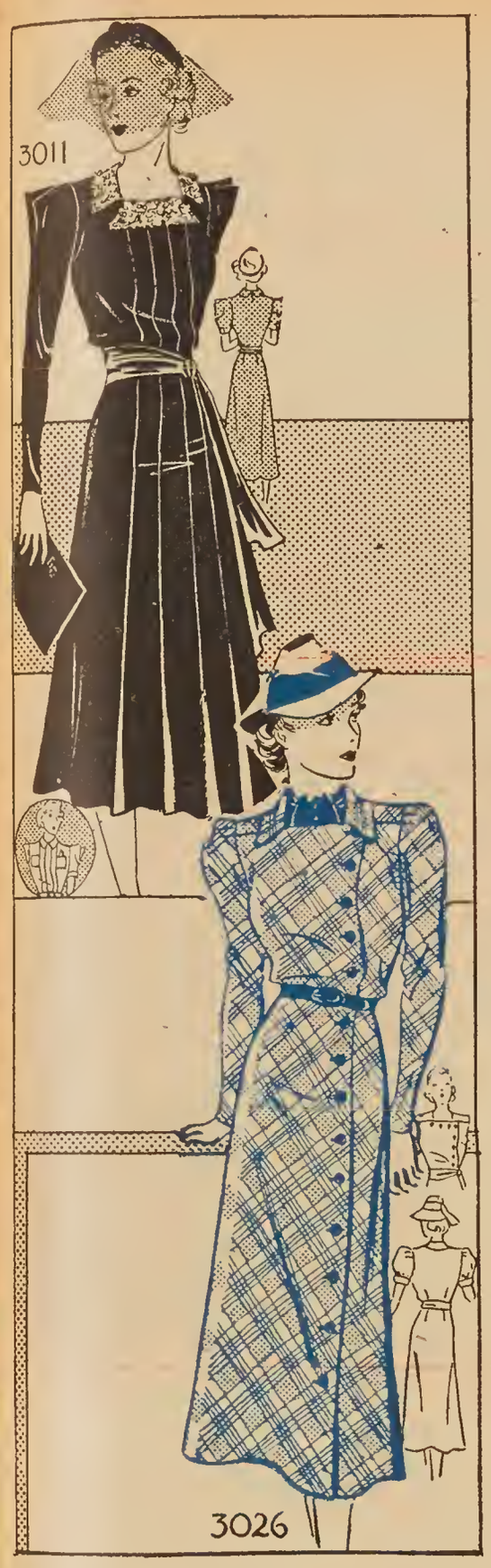
The Summer Round-up

WITH SCHOOL only two weeks off, there is just time enough left to check up on the physical condition of Johnny and Mary before they go back to the grind of lessons. If there is any difficulty that needs to be remedied — poor teeth, tonsils, adenoids, eyes that need glasses, etc. — it is best to see to it now rather than wait until trouble develops.

It is always a temptation just to let things ride with the hope that they will be better some day, but delays only cost more in the long run. Teeth do not mend themselves and can cause a good deal of bad health later. Diseased tonsils, if neglected, lead to other illnesses, perhaps of a serious and prolonged nature. Eyestrain involves the muscles of the neck and nerves of the entire body, besides damaging the eyes and hindering progress in school. Enlarged adenoids, if not removed, limit the child's supply of fresh air and, in very bad cases, spoil his looks.

There is an old joke about needing to rest up after a vacation, but there is a lot of truth in it. If a boy or girl is growing rapidly, and uses up a great deal of nervous energy, he or she may need some extra rest periods before going back to school. Sometimes a child will show extreme lassitude, often laughed at by grownups as laziness. But it may mean a toxic condition of some sort. Malnutrition or undernourishment often accompanies bad teeth or some other condition which saps the strength. Simply because a boy or girl does not complain, one should not take it for granted that he or she is perfectly well. An annual going-over by a doctor ought to detect any real difficulty; then the parents can follow through on his recommendations and not worry along, imagining that this or that may be wrong with the child.

So get the necessary repairs done now, if any are needed.



FALL DRESSES *Look Well-Fitted*

ALL THE news reports say that black and more black is the smart color for fall. This is especially true for the dress-up dress.

Velvet, jersey in silk or rayon, or in a mixture of silk and wool, and the many crepes are the favored materials.

For sportswear, nothing is better style than plaids used entirely, or in combination with plain colors. Stripes, too, are showing new interest and the plain materials in autumn colors, dark greens, beautiful blues, the brown and orange tones, including the new burnt wheat, and the still popular wines are noteworthy.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3011 has the new square neck, perky shoulders and the fashionable front fullness in the skirt which women are looking for. Pattern comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3026 is a fine type of the much-sought-after coat dress. Plaid rabbit's wool in rhum brown with contrast offered by vivid green ascot scarf, buttons and belt, gives a strikingly youthful interpretation to this design, pattern of which comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12 cents for copy of our new fall fashion book.



"I'd like my eyebrows lifted as tho' in surprise!"

Serve Tomatoes for Zest!

By "H. R."

Fresh Tomato Cocktail

Peel and press through a sieve enough fresh tomato pulp to yield 2 cups. Season with 1 tablespoon each of finely minced onion and chopped green pepper, ½ teaspoon celery salt with enough salt and pepper added to suit individual taste. Chill and serve in cocktail glasses. Serve this as soon as possible after straining. Unfortunately, fresh fruit juices are apt to "change" upon standing.

Country Tomato Salad

For each serving, pare and quarter 1 medium well-shaped tomato. Upon salad plate place bed of lettuce leaves, arrange the tomato sections alternating with quarters of hard-cooked egg around a center mound of seasoned cottage cheese. Serve chilled, with mayonnaise dressing.

Harvester's Salad

Place 8 large tomato slices on platter, heap with following mixture: 2 cups cooked lima beans, ½ cup diced celery, 1 chopped onion, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper mixed lightly together with cooked salad dressing to moisten. Top with half of a hard-cooked egg sprinkled with paprika. A plain hearty salad most acceptable at thresher and silo-filling tables. Serve cold as possible.

Party Tomato Salad

Peel and scoop out centers of 6 firm round tomatoes. Mix 2 cups of diced cold chicken and 2/3 cup diced celery, with mayonnaise to moisten well, and stuff tomatoes with the mixture. Garnish with sliced stuffed olives.

Fried Tomatoes

Pare large, slightly under-ripe tomatoes cut in 1½ inch thick slices. Season with salt and pepper and sugar if liked. Dip tomato slices in beaten egg, then in crushed corn flakes. Fry in butter until golden brown.

Baked Tomatoes

Fill casserole with alternate layers of sliced tomatoes seasoned with salt, pepper and sugar to suit taste and well buttered bread crumbs. Stick little link sausages down into the mixture so each serving will contain one sausage. Bake 45 minutes in slow oven. This has an exceptionally good flavor.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Peel and scoop out centers of 4 large ripe (but not over-ripe) tomatoes. Mix ½ cup of the tomato pulp with ½ cup cooked string beans, 1 egg, 3 tablespoons buttered bread crumbs, and salt and pepper to season. Fill tomatoes with the mixture, top with grated cheese and bake 15 minutes in hot oven.

(Editor's note: Cooked corn may be substituted very satisfactorily for the string beans).

All-time
GOODNESS
in



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"Old Blacka-Moor"

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE cattle pastures at the old farm in Maine and at the farms of several of our neighbors—the Edwardses, the Wilburs, the Murches, and the Bachelders—extended up into the borders of the "great woods," toward Canada. Not many of the pastures were fenced on that side, and in summer the herds ranged through the woods as they pleased; yet the cattle rarely failed to come home at night, especially the Jerseys and the other milch cows that were fed at the barn. Bears, "lucivees," and outlaw dogs were not uncommon in that region, but they rarely molested any of our domestic animals. The second season after we young people went home to the old farm to live, however, the neighborhood began to complain of a singular depredation—the theft of milk from the cows in the pastures. One, sometimes two, of the Jerseys came home at night quite dry of milk, or with no more than half the usual quantity. Somebody or something had milked them.

At first we supposed that campers, hunters, or vagrant outlaws had taken the milk. At that time a good many fugitives from justice lurked in the far recesses of the great Maine wilderness.

Theft of milk from cows, like the theft of hides from a tannery yard, has been held to be worthy of severe penalties, for the property in both cases is much exposed. A few quarts of milk, however, was no great matter. Neither the old squire nor his neighbors were disposed to grudge a little milk to any poor fellow, even a criminal, who was hungry!

But the thefts continued. Day after day, during several weeks, one neighbor or another reported a fresh instance of the thief's activity. Finally people began to feel exasperated as well as curious.

It was a busy time of year, with hoeing to do, and haying coming on; but boys were set on guard in the pastures, and even the women went out to watch. As time passed, every one realized that the thief was very cunning. There was never a loss of milk from cows in a pasture when anyone was watching, even when the cows strayed out of sight among the bushes, or into the woods. The thief was evidently on the look-out, and took no chance of being caught. He always took his daily supply of milk from some herd that no one was guarding.

At last, Aunt Nabby Murch — the grandmother of the Murch boys — set herself to watch the Murch herd for several days in succession. She went to the pasture early in the day, and remained concealed until the cows came back at night. One evening she hurried home in great excitement with the tidings that she had seen a Jersey walk slowly off into the woods to meet a small black bear that proceeded to help himself to milk, much as a calf would do. The instant she moved nearer to get a better view, the bear disappeared like a shadow. The Jersey, however, stood quite still, and Aunt Nabby found that the cow had been relieved of part of her milk.

Every one thought that the old woman must have been mistaken — that her eyes had deceived her. The old squire refused to believe her story. Horned cattle, he said, were instinctively afraid of bears; the mere odor of one at a distance would send a herd running from the pasture to the barn. No cow would let a bear come near her, much less take her milk. Aunt Nabby, however, insisted that it was a bear, or looked just like one — a small, fat, black bear.

By this time every boy in the neighborhood wanted to hunt "old blacka-moor," as the marauder was now called. Several went out with guns to watch in the pastures; and soon wonderful stories were going round about what this or that one had seen. My cousin Addison and I longed greatly to set off; but not until a week later—when the corn had been hoed for the second time—did the old squire say that we might go.

Although the thief made his appearance almost every day, he was too wary to come into the same pasture twice in succession. Addison and I consulted with Willis Murch and Edgar Wilbur, and agreed to join forces, so that we could watch four herds of cows at once. Addison was to post himself in the old squire's pasture, Edgar and Willis were each to watch at home, and I was to conceal myself in the pasture of our neighbors, the Bachelders, who owned the farm next to the Murches'.

Willis owned a little dog that had some reputation in the neighborhood for tracking bears; the agreement between us was that, if during the day any of us caught a glimpse of the black rascal, we were to run immediately to the Murch place and summon Willis and his dog.

Addison, Willis and Edgar had guns; I was the only one without firearms. I greatly desired to arm myself with a heavy army rifle, — a relic of the Civil War, — but the old squire dissuaded me; he thought the piece more dangerous to me, or to the cows, than to any bear that I might discover.

At about ten o'clock in the forenoon we went to our respective pastures to watch. I lay hidden behind a hedge fence, and kept the Bachelders' six cows in sight, as they fed across the pasture. Toward noon they all lay down in the shade of several thick sugar maples at the northeast corner of the pasture, where the cleared land bordered the thick forest of mixed spruce, birch, and old-growth oak. The cows ruminated a long while; some of them put their heads round to their sides and slept; I almost fell asleep myself.

At last one of the cows got up and turned her head toward the woods, as if she had heard something there. For some moments she listened; the other five cows also got up, and stood looking in the same direction.

Presently the one that had first risen took a step or two toward the woods, stood a moment, then walked slowly on, and disappeared from view. At first I thought that she was going for water, but something in her movements recalled Aunt Nabby Murch's story to my mind. I hastened to the place where the rest of the herd stood, and then followed cautiously after her down into a little hollow where several large hemlocks were growing among clumps of black alder and moose bush. Fifty yards away I caught sight of the cow's light yellow back. She was standing quite still in the undergrowth, but she looked round to her side, as a cow looks round at her calf. I stole forward on tiptoe, and heard the sound of some animal sucking her milk. But the thief was on the farther side of the cow, and the underbrush was so thick and leafy that I could see nothing of him. I started to work round to the right for a better view. I must have broken a dry stick underfoot, for an instant later I heard a commotion in the underbrush, and caught sight of a dark object vanishing among the moose bush leaves. What or even how large it was I could not have said. The cow still stood there, looking tranquilly away.

I ran for the Murch place, where I found that Willis had followed his herd down to the barn. Edgar, too, had come home with his cows, and had joined Willis.

"I've seen him!" I shouted. "He's been in the Bachelder pasture! I saw him robbing their old 'line-back' Jersey! It's a bear, I guess. It was black."

Willis whistled for his dog, Spot, and we ran back to the pasture. "Old Line-Back" had now come out of the woods, and was grazing with the other cows. We ran to the place where I had seen her standing to be milked; and Willis tried to make Spot take the track of the thief. Apparently the dog found the trail without difficulty, but he would not follow it for more than a few steps. Again and again Willis set him on the track and ordered him on. Spot would run a little way, and then turn back and stand looking up into our faces.

Edgar and I jeered him. "He's afraid!" we said. "That's a great bear dog!" Willis admitted that he did not know what to make of Spot's behavior.

We now tried to follow the trail ourselves, off into the woods. In the black, wet muck were fresh hoof tracks that looked as if they had been made by a small deer. But there was no sign of bear tracks. We searched for an hour or more farther on in the woods, but were obliged to give up the quest. Spot had been of no use whatever; he merely ran about with us and looked whimsically up into our faces, as if he would like to tell us something.

Later, we found that Addison had discovered nothing in our home pasture. There was little doubt that I had seen the real robber; but even now the old squire refused to believe that a cow would of her own accord go to meet a bear, or would let a bear milk her; nor would he believe that a bear, even a hungry one, would draw milk from a cow.

Tidings of what I had seen went from house to house, and after work that evening many of our neighbors gathered at the old squire's to learn more about the strange milk thief. No one had ever heard of a bear's "charming" cows for the purpose of stealing their milk! We agreed to watch all the pastures the next day; and we got the use of three hounds from a hunter who lived in the neighborhood.

It fell to my lot to watch in the pasture at home. I had a rather dull time of it for that day it was Thomas Edwards who caught sight of the robber. Thomas was watching in the pasture at the Edwards farm, and saw one of the cows behave in much the same way as the Bachelders' Jersey had done. And he, too, saw a black animal vanish silently from beside the cow.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR likes the county fair, he says the livestock that is there gives him ideas 'bout growin' his; the better blood lines that there is on exhibition there, by gum, make neighbor wish that he had some. He likes to see the pumkins big, and when he's seen each cow and pig he hies him to the fruit display; them perfect apples sure would pay on neighbor's farm, exceptin' that in real life bugs and worms is at the fruit, it's never perfect there, but only at the county fair. But just the same my neighbor goes between them 'taters, rows on rows, he views the cabbage and chard and sighs, for he has worked so hard and still his stuff cannot compare with what's shown at the county fair.

Now as for me, I do not pause within the cattle barn, because I go to that there fair for fun; I like to see the horses run, it makes a feller cheer and shout to see them trotters come about the turn a-goin' neck and neck, that's why I like the fair, by heck. I like to see the sideshows, too, the bearded lady'd never do if she was in a beauty show, but she gives her mustache a twist nor worries 'cause she ain't been kissed. The feller sellin' his snake oils that's good for rheumatiz' or boils has got a line I like to hear, he rattles on without no fear, his conversation's worth the price and so in spite of all advice I buy a bottle ev'ry day and help him make his talkin' pay. And so I wander here and there a-gittin' fun from out the fair, while neighbor educates himself with new idees to make him wealth, idees that mebbe work or not, but snake oil surely hits the spot!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

August Assurance

Along the hillside orchards,
Bright colors glow thru leaves,
The rosy cheeks of apples
Are blushing on the trees;
While luscious pale pink peaches
Lure sight and palate too,
The bright late days of August
Bring us assurance new,
That fruit *will* follow blossom,
As sun and dew and rain,
In harmony have labored
To show, to make it plain,
That "All things work together",
Creation's work to prove;
That One is sending beauty,
Thru' Nature's thought and love.

—Adah Lyle Kidder,
7 Perry Ave.,
Warsaw, N. Y.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Watermelon Rind Pickle

(YIELDS 5 PINTS)

WHENEVER I serve watermelon rind pickle to friends, they always ask for the recipe. Although we printed it last year, I give it again now because it really and truly is my favorite "company" pickle, and also I have had several requests for it from readers:

4 lbs. watermelon rind
Limewater made with 2 qts. cold water and 2 tablespoons hydrated lime
2 qts. vinegar (mild)
1 pint water
4½ pounds granulated sugar
2 tablespoons whole cloves
2 tablespoons whole allspice
10 small pieces stick cinnamon

Trim the green skin from firm watermelon rind and if you like a bit of color, leave about half inch of the red portion attached to the rind. The red will shrink and will not be as crisp, but is attractive. Cut in approximate inch cubes and soak for 2½ hours in lime water. Drain, cover with fresh water, cook for 1½ hours, or until tender; and add more water as it boils off. Let stand overnight in the same water. Drain the next morning. Bring to the boiling point the vinegar, water, sugar, and spices tied loosely in cheesecloth. Add the drained watermelon and boil gently for 2 hours, or until sirup is fairly thick. Remove spice bag, pack the pickle in hot clean jars. Seal. This makes a very crisp pickle.

Tom hastened to give an alarm, and to turn out the older men and boys with the hounds. No one came to notify me at my post in the old squire's pasture, and I first learned of the chase when I heard the hounds baying a mile and a half away to the westward. I guessed what was on foot, and ran fast to join the hunt. Guided by the noisy baying, and soon by the shouts of men and boys ahead, I ran on through the woods, and at last came up with the whole party.

Willis, Edgar, Addison, Tom Edwards, and eighteen or twenty others, men and boys, were gathered about an old "log slide" on the bank of Lurvey's Stream, a small, crooked river three or four miles to the west of the old squire's farm. Little Spot, too, was there, looking up knowingly at the men. The yelping hounds were darting in and out at a dark hole under the bank of the stream where the log slide led down over it. Edgar and Willis rushed up to tell me that old blacka-moor was under the slide.

"Is it a bear?" I asked.

"They don't know what it is!" said Willis. "Nobody's seen it yet. It kept ahead of the hounds, and finally took in under that old slide."

Whatever it was, the animal did not growl or utter a sound of any sort. But evidently the dogs did not like to come to close quarters with it, nor did any of the older boys or men care to crawl in under the logs. Ben Murch, Willis's older brother, had begun to break a hole among the logs at the upper end of the slide.

"I can see him!" Ben called out. "I see his eyes. Be ready to shoot. I'm going to punch him out!" And Ben thrust down a pole from above. Seven or eight men who had brought guns cocked them, while Ben thrust and punched. "He's snapping at my pole!" Ben shouted. "Hear his teeth crunch! Give me a gun, somebody!"

A gun was passed up to him, and Ben fired down into the hole. A rumble followed the shot, and amid a cloud of powder smoke the animal rushed out from under the logs. *Bang! bang! bang!* went every gun. Loud squeals mingled with the reports — and the animal tumbled over, kicking among the stones of the stream bed. It was not a bear, but a large black hog! A large, old, rather gaunt black hog, with long yellow side tusks.

But where had it come from? Hogs do not run wild in Maine. We could find no one who had lost a hog; and this was not at all such a hog as farmers keep for pork.

We could now understand a little better why the cows had not been afraid of it. Cows that give a large quantity of milk in the summer are often glad to be relieved of the burden of it, either by a person or by some domestic animal. It seems likely that this wily old hog had first made up to one and then another of the cows, and so got them in the habit of being milked — much to their comfort and to his own satisfaction.

But where such a hog could have come from remained for a long time an unexplained mystery. Some believed it to be a French hog that had strayed all the way from the Province of Quebec.

Rather more than a year afterward, however, when a party of us boys were out deer-hunting, we discovered a drove of hogs, some of which were black, rooting up beaver lily root in the muddy bed of a small pond far up in the great woods. We learned upon inquiry that, several years before, a train loaded with Western hogs had been derailed one night on the railway from Montreal to Portland, Maine, at a place where the line borders the great woods, and that a part of the hogs had escaped and had never been recovered. Probably not only the drove of hogs at the lily pond, but also the stray old blacka-moor, came from that wrecked train.

It is possible, too, that during his pighood this old chap had tasted milk on some Western farm. And no doubt he had been driven to all sorts of shifts to get a living in the woods.

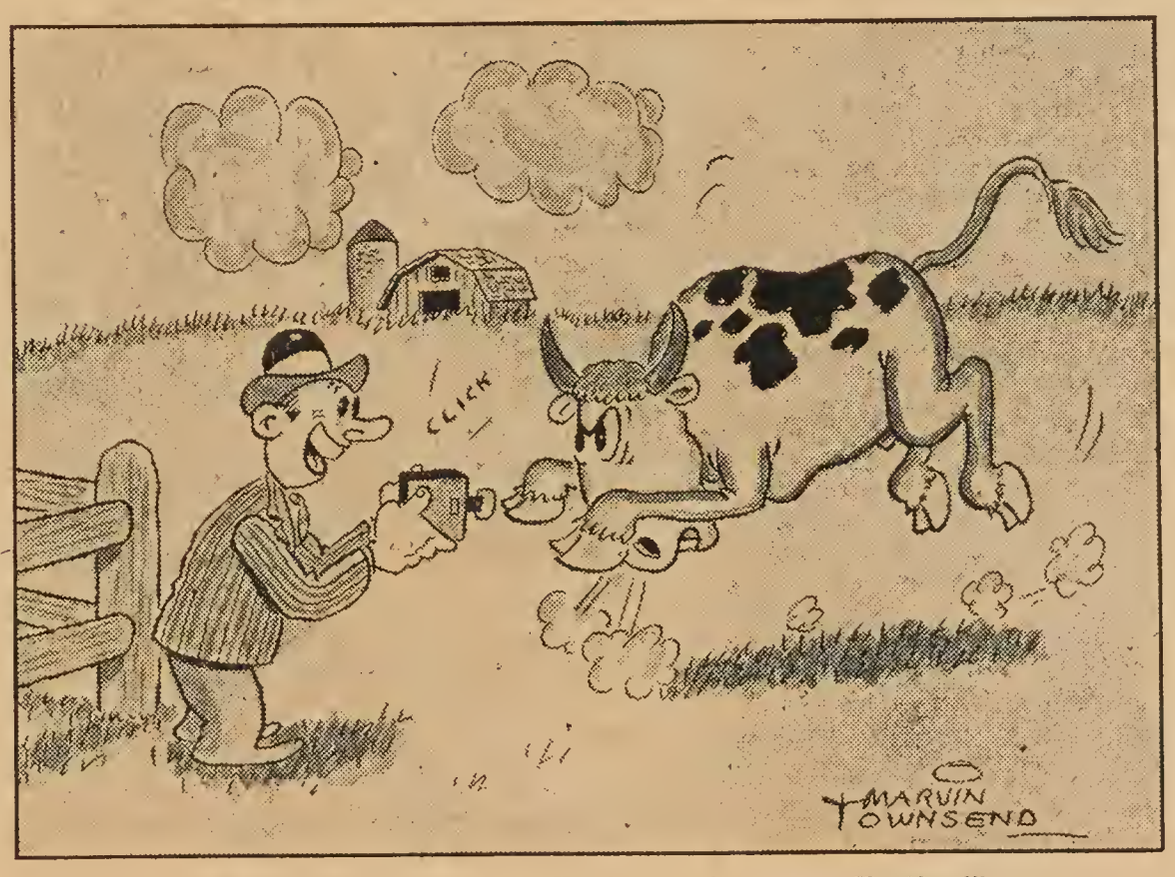
It has been proved that after the great sudden and destructive geological changes, such animals as survived the first catastrophe were forced to change their former habits, and to live on wholly different food from that to which they had been accustomed. Those only escaped extinction that could adapt themselves to new modes of life.

Old blacka-moor, cast adrift in the Maine wilderness, may have had a similar experience. To live at all he had to grow up sly and refrain from making the usual grunting sounds of hogs, lest he be heard by his deadly enemies.

There is a very credible explanation of the strange conduct of Willis's little dog, Spot, in refusing to follow old Blacka-moor's track. Once when Spot was a puppy, Willis had given him a sound whipping for worrying a litter of little pigs.

Spot remembered. Hence his inquiring and beseeching looks up into our faces when we tried to make him follow the trail of old blacka-moor.

The old squire was no doubt right about bears. No cow would have gone to meet a bear; but with hogs and the odor of hogs all our cows were familiar. There is no knowing either, just what reassuring noises or coaxing notes old blacka-moor may have used in order to lure them to him.



"Oh Boy! What a swell picture for my collection!"

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

She Goes Visiting

I ALWAYS JUMP at a chance to meet with other home gardeners and hear about the little tricks they have to make plants happy. Last week up at Massachusetts State College, I heard home gardeners and some professionals tell about their experiences.

I listened hard to what they said about compost, for I always feel I could do better if I had a lot more of it. The trouble is it takes time to let nature take her course—about three years as a matter of fact—if the compost heap is to be at its best. Meanwhile my soil needs compost and in quantities.



Therefore, I was much interested when one of the MSC men said that he has now in his back yard a tight barrel and in it a layer of green material, clippings, leaves, etc., from healthy plants, then a layer of soil, a sprinkle of complete fertilizer, and a sprinkle of water. This is repeated until the barrel is filled, and the barrel is then kept tightly covered. The compost should then be ready for use in about 60 days which is a marvelous time-saver over the old way of piling the green stuff in a heap and letting it decompose naturally and slowly.

Another speaker, a practical nurserywoman, told how she uses a commercial product to sprinkle over fallen leaves to break them down in three months. She says it is somewhat expensive but does what it claims to do.

Another use for old leaves, kept sprinkled, was described by still another speaker, and that is to use them during April or in the fall for mild heat under a hotbed; they do not furnish enough heat for the colder months.

If there is plenty of compost on hand and there is no hurry, the practice of piling leaves and soil in alternate layers in a pit or in a heap will make some of nature's own fertilizer for use on borders and in flower pots.

If you figure on baking soil, one of the speakers insisted that the temperature should not be higher than that of boiling water. He said he tried a hot oven once, and burned his soil absolutely to a crisp. Baking is to kill weed seeds and any disease organisms which might be present, but must be done carefully. The same speaker said that for good germinating soil he uses one part of the finest peatmoss to two parts of loam and sand. Since peatmoss is acid he stirs in a heaping teaspoon of ground limestone.

The various speakers differed at times about small matters, but they were all agreed on one point — that water is probably the largest single factor in plant growth. If a plant does not have water, it cannot grow. That made me think much more seriously about my homemade irrigation gadgets. Right now in the middle of the summer, they are working a little overtime — and I with them — trying to keep plants going. The plants have responded to such water as I have given them; I only wish that they had all they really need, but watering plants takes a lot of time and effort unless there is a real irrigation system set up, ready to be turned on at a moment's notice.



Me an' My Dog

Me and my dog are pals,
It seems that no one knows
What comradeship is in the touch
Of just his snuggling nose.

And only one who cares
And in dog-lore is wise
Can fathom the affection in
Those big soft loving eyes.

Me and my dog are chums, —
He shares my joys and woes,
He's happy or he's sad with me,
My every mood he knows.

He'd give his life for mine, —
As his faithfulness I see
I wonder if I live up to him
Or he lives down to me.

—*M. Lucille Ford.*

In New York State a prominent feature of Grange work is a loan library, from which an abundant supply of books, plays, program helps and other material is made available to local lecturers without expense, except for postage; and in consequence a great exchange of valuable information is made through the 900 subordinate Granges in the Empire State. The loan library is handled by the State Lecturer, Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy, and this New York idea of disseminating information through the Granges is rapidly being adopted in other states.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A CORRESPONDENT very pertinently asks this question: "You have told us your plans for farming during a period when you believe the price level will be rising. What would you do if you thought the price level was going to start down as it did in 1929?"

A Fair Question

The question is such a fair one and such an important one to me that, foolish as it may seem, I am going to attempt to answer it. Indeed, I might as well admit that the answer to this question has challenged me for years.

I believe that it is one to which every farmer must give his attention, one which every man must answer in his own way. My own answer to it is ventured, as are most of the opinions put forth on this page, simply to stimulate a little thinking. What would you do if you thought that by the first of the year our average domestic price level would begin to drop month by month?

Forerunner of a Depression

Since I am one of those who believe that a falling price level is the cause of a depression rather than the product of it, I would expect that before prices had declined very long there would be a cessation of business activity in this country. The moves that I think I would make as a farmer, therefore, ***would be based on the expectation that unemployment would increase and the incomes of all classes of our citizens decline.*** In the face of such an expectation, here is how I think I would adjust our farming program at Sunny Gables.

Lose As Little As Possible

My adaptation would be based on the hope of losing as little money as possible:

1. I would stop plowing sod and get every acre possible into grass.
2. I would switch from hot-house lambs to lambs dropped on pasture.
3. I would dispose of my high quality beef cattle and substitute for them any old thing, the cheaper the better, which would eat grass.
4. I would probably put on a few dairy cows.
5. I would increase my proportion of Leghorns to Heavies.
6. I wouldn't buy a single thing on credit. I would go without first.
7. I would concentrate on making my farm machinery last indefinitely.
8. If I owed debts, I would use every payment on them to extend the terms to the farthest possible date.
9. I would cancel public utility contracts because experience has proved that public utility rates do not decline when other prices do.
10. I would buy nothing today that I could possibly get along without until tomorrow, and then I would put off buying it until the next day or the next week.
11. If I wanted to make money speculatively, I would sell basic commodities short.
12. ***Whenever I got the chance I would vote against whatever administration was in power.***

* * *



On every farm there appear in herds and flocks occasionally individuals which, by their behavior, establish themselves as unique characters. Such an individual has turned up among our Angus cows. The cow in the picture lost her calf at birth but the maternal instinct in her was so strong that she apparently saw no use in going without an offspring when there were plenty of others around. She proceeded to build up a family by adoption. The picture shows her with five calves which she is helping their own mothers to raise. This cow is the first Angus cow I have ever seen adopt calves voluntarily.

Harvesting Soybeans

While we've been getting some first-hand experience trying to make hay out of a heavy growth of soybeans, we have at the same time been receiving some helpful advice from readers of this page. The combination of advice, a first-hand struggle and, most helpful of all, a few days of sunshine have helped us to make three or four loads of soybean hay. But what a job it has been.

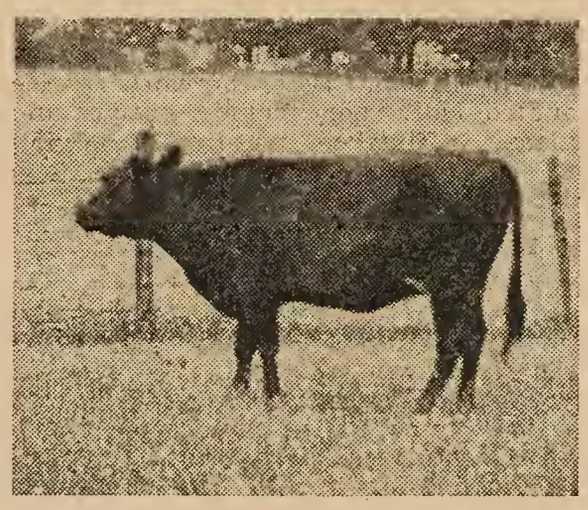
Mrs. John Waite of Cape Vincent, New York, points out that our trial hay was probably cut too green, and in this I think she is right. She cites experience on her farm in the last two years and one year when the beans were cut very late and the weather was rainy. The net result of her experience seems to be that if the beans can once be gotten dry enough in the windrow so that it is safe to cock them, they can be left in the cock almost indefinitely without damage.

Mr. Ed. S. Stayton of Moravia writes along similar lines and gives the very timely warning not to make the mistake of putting the beans in the barn too soon. He says that they will heat worse than alfalfa. This is just what we have been afraid of.

Mr. Stayton's method seems to be to get the beans into small cocks before the leaves drop off and then to handle the cocks as the weather demands. This is just about what we have had to do with ours to get them in shape where we even dare think of drawing them.

When we actually draw our beans, we plan to chop them and blow them into the mow. As a further precaution against their heating, we plan on drawing but a load or two at a time and blowing them over as wide a surface as possible.

Our net conclusion about making soybeans into hay is that it is much less work to put them into the silo green.



Our cross-bred Guernsey-Angus heifer is just about three years old now. She will soon drop her second calf. We plan to hand-milk her for a while and weigh and test her milk just as we did last year. We hope to be able to do this until she is five years old. We feel quite sure that at maturity she will milk close to 50 pounds a day. She is larger and heavier than a pure-bred Guernsey heifer of her age would be, and she is infinitely more rugged. Her last year's three-quarter Angus heifer calf cannot be distinguished from the pure-bred Angus heifers with which she is pastured this summer. Sometime we hope to get together half a dozen cows of this cross and milk them for a year. Cross-breeding may yet prove to be the solution of some of our dairy cow problems.

* * *

Silage from Pastures

One of the most stimulating letters we have received in a long time comes from Mr. and Mrs. E. Chamberlain of Wyoming, New York. In their letter they make a most unique suggestion about raising grass silage on land which is also used for pasture. I understand that this plan is being quite extensively tried in England. Here is Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion:

"An arrangement which I think might work for me in the future and solve both my pasture and silage problems would be to have 60 acres or more in a good stand of wild white clover and timothy and other grasses which have made improved pasture so valuable. I might then in early summer harvest a silage crop every four weeks or so from 30 to 40 acres of this stand while pasturing the remainder. Later in the summer I might use the entire stand for pasture."

Is anybody else thinking along this line?



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

3. Limited Payment Life Insurance.*

WE ARE discussing life insurance policies from the standpoint of the two features they often combine, protection and investment. The "ordinary life" policy we talked about last included both investment and protection. Limited payment life insurance is similar to ordinary life but has a greater element of investment. Instead of paying premiums as long as you live, you pay larger premiums for a shorter period of time. For example, you might pay premiums for 20 years and then have a paid up policy for the rest of your life. This policy is often called a "twenty-pay life" policy. It might be for 10, 15, or any given number of years to pay. You might even make one single payment which would be relatively large, and have a paid up policy for life. Keep this in mind, however. The face value of a limited payment life policy is not due until you die. In that respect it is the same as ordinary life.

How does the limited payment l'e policy fit your needs as a farmer? If you are interested in putting all of your spare money into your farm, then you probably do not want as much outside investment as this policy provides. The premiums on a ten or fifteen payment policy will cost you nearly double those of an ordinary life policy. They vary, of course, with your age. Your payments are relatively large just when you need the money to put in the farm. You get less protection for the money spent than the "ordinary life" policy provides.

For the average farmer, the limited payment life policy is not as desirable as the ordinary life policy. Next, we will consider how endowment insurance fits the needs of farmers.

* This is the third of a series of articles on Life Insurance. Watch for the next one.

* * *

One-Sided Contract

I paid $65 in cash to a correspondence school to study how to be a postal railway mail clerk. Agent told me if I did not get a job, the money would be refunded. You probably know there is not a chance for a job because the government is not even giving exams. I cannot even get an answer to letters I have written to the school.

I am enclosing the contract that I signed.

Unquestionably thousands and thousands of dollars have been paid by people who cannot afford to lose money for courses in correspondence schools designed to fit them for non-existent government jobs. I use the word "non-existent" in the sense that there never will be enough jobs for all those who take correspondence courses and in the sense that in many cases no exams are likely to be held for some time.

The money-back guarantee sounds good but many strings are attached to it. According to the agreement, money is returnable after examination is passed and if student fails to receive appointment during the period his name remains on the eligible list. Of course his name may be on the list for years. Furthermore, student must pay for his course on time, must take examination and pass it. If he does not pass, the school trains him until he does, presumably until death, if necessary. Also the student signs a contract which says that he has read the contract, that he understands that refunds are made only on the basis explained, and that the school has no advance knowledge of governmental examination dates.

It's a sweet contract so far as the school is concerned. Why shouldn't it be? They wrote it.

* * *

Tinkerers Travel

The following letter, giving latest dope on stove tinkerers, comes from a Steuben County, N. Y., subscriber:

"Stove tinkerers in this neighborhood have been questioned by state police but they had a good alibi for every charge. They said they were not from any particular stove company but just repaired any make of stove. State troopers said that in order to arrest them, some stove company would have to issue a warrant. They also told me that one man had them fix his stove and although the job was satisfactory, he paid about four times what he should. Troopers also reported that nothing could be done about this if the party was fool enough to pay it.

"Anyway, the men left for Pennsylvania. I feel that they realized the police were getting too hot on their trail and decided to get out of the state."

Editor's Note: We have had little idea that any of the numerous stove tinkerers reported to us had pursued tactics that would make them liable to arrest. We did think, and events justified our belief, that a careful checking up might persuade them to seek other pastures. This is just a case of verbal misrepresentation, particularly so far as claiming they were representing any particular company, and apparently a gross over-charging for services rendered. The obvious remedy, when repairs are needed, is to deal with the company which sold you the stove.

* * *

Extras Not Included

I gave a picture to an agent to have enlarged. Cost was to be $7.95, not including glass and frame. Yesterday a neighbor told me that a different agent delivered hers and that he demanded she take frame and glass for a total cost of $27.00. When she would not take it, the agent told her she must.

If the agent should tell me the same thing, would I be compelled to accept the frame and glass?

It is a common practice of picture enlarging concerns to put in the contract, usually in small type, the words "price quoted does not include frame and glass." Finished picture is always brought in a frame and the man who delivers it usually uses every possible argument to persuade the customer to take it and pay for it. There is no possible way, however, that they can force you to take the frame and glass if you do not want t.. Possibly the reason the same man who took the order did not deliver the picture was that in that way the second man could plead ignorance concerning any verbal promises the original agent may have made.

* * *

Left Home

I sent two thirty-dozen egg cases to the Shippers Produce Company of Boston, Massachusetts, April 15th, but they did not send my returns. Will you help me.

Our letter to the above company was returned indicating that they had moved and left no address. It pays to check on the financial responsibility and reliability of receivers before you ship.

* * *

Hatching Eggs

We have a number of complaints from subscribers who have shipped eggs to Mr. Percy Tucker of Peace Dale, Rhode Island. One subscriber claims that Mr. Tucker has no hatchery and sells these eggs at market prices. Although we have written Tucker, we have not as yet been able to get settlements on these complaints.

How Indemnities Were Paid N. A. Associate Policyholders

January 1st to August 1st, 1937

Classification of the Claim	Weekly Benefit		Death Indemnity	
	Number Claims	Amount Paid	Number Claims	Amount Paid
Automobile	308	$15,071.64	14	$14,000.00
Pedestrian	36	801.06	5	2,500.00
Public Travel	2	188.57	None	None
Truck	12	564.27	None	None
Wagon or Sleigh	30	1,139.28	None	None
	388	$17,764.82	19	$16,500.00

A STUDY OF THESE FIGURES tells us that it is the private automobile that takes the toll in death and loss of time.

By reading the daily papers we are SURE travel accidents ARE INCREASING ---and by reading in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* the list of those who have been injured and received indemnity we are also SURE. IT PAYS to CARRY A NORTH AMERICAN Travel Accident POLICY.

6,493 policyholders have received $513,981.68

N. A. Associates, Inc.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



60% Production Straight Through

That's the Record A. P. Higgs of Gasport, N. Y., made on G.L.F. Laying Mash

MR. HIGGS has a fine fruit and poultry farm, with 70 acres of apples and 27 acres of other fruit. He starts 4000 chicks every year and winters about 2500 layers. He is a member of the Patrons' Committee of Eugene O'Byrne, G.L.F. Agent at Lockport. Here's what he says about G.L.F. mashes:

"I have used G.L.F. mashes six or seven years. I tried a number of different mashes, but G.L.F. always gave better results. I noticed this most with my chicks. I like to see chicks get off to a fast start—then I know they're doing all right. They made a fast start on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. Testing it alongside other mashes I could see the difference in two or three weeks.

"Last fall, when milk was so high, I decided to feed G.L.F. Laying Mash rather than the Super. I had about 2500 layers and have since culled down to 2000. We have fed no milk in any form. Since December 15 they have averaged 60% production *right straight through,* and have done a lot better at times."

* * *

G.L.F. LAYING MASH — Developed from the old favorite "5-point" laying mash, with the addition of fish meal, alfalfa meal, flour midds, calcium carbonate and reinforced cod liver oil.

G.L.F. THRIFT LAYING MASH — A "milk" mash for commercial egg production. Contains enough milk products for egg production, but not enough for best hatchability.

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING MASH — A mash containing extra milk for the poultryman who prefers it. A favorite with poultrymen who are producing eggs for markets that demand pale yolk color.

G.L.F. SPECIAL LAYING & BREEDING MASH — For straight egg production as well as the breeding flock. Contains Dried-molasses-and-yeast as a source of Vitamins B and G.

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING & BREEDING MASH — Built to bring out the best in birds under any conditions. Complete for breeders even in total confinement. This mash contains an extra amount of all essential nutrients and vitamins. For the poultryman who wants the best of everything and plenty of it.

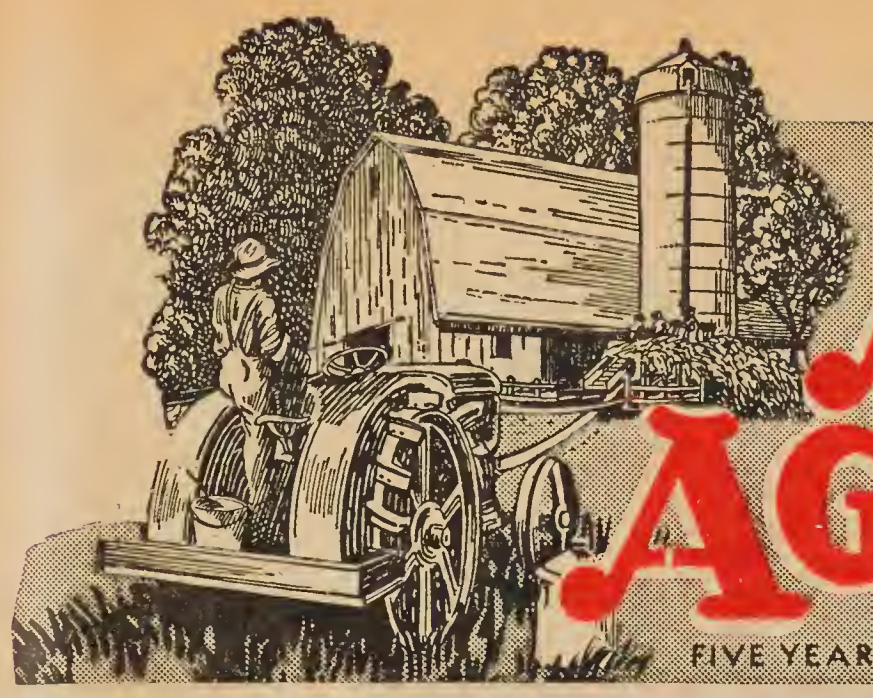
Each G.L.F. laying mash is built for a particular feeding need and purpose. Each is built with the same care in selection of ingredients, in quality control, and in mixing. Which mash to use depends upon your flock, your market, your poultry program, your personal preference. Each mash, used in its proper place and for the purpose intended, produces excellent results.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—ITHACA, NEW YORK

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRI
ITHACA N Y

SEPTEMBER 11, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE Northeast "A GOOD PLACE TO FARM"

(Center): No wonder they make your mouth water! They are NORTHEASTERN apples, where BEST tasting apples are always grown. The Northeast is no slouch in all kinds of fruit production, including apples, pears, grapes, peaches, cherries and berries. This year fruit growers will harvest bumper crops, and should receive fair prices.



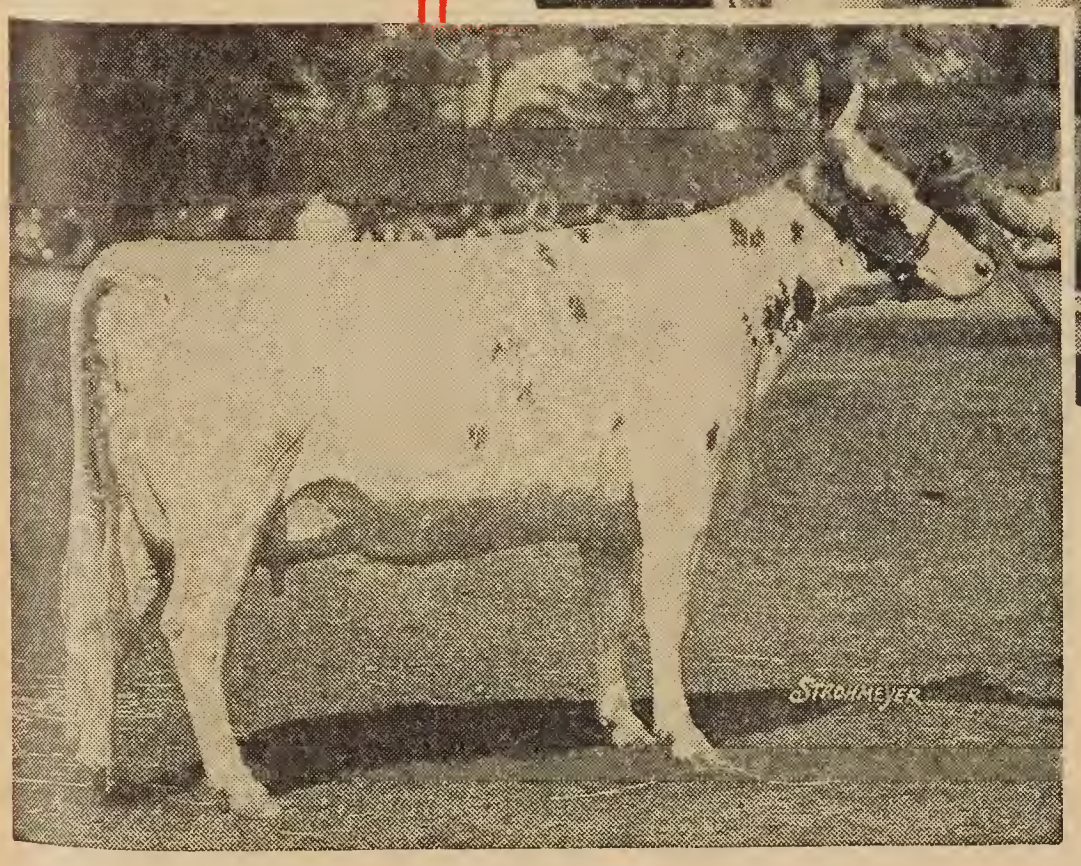
(Above): You would be happy, too, if your teeth (even if not as pretty as hers) were sunk in an ear of this new hybrid sweet corn. Because of consumer demand in nearby cities, vegetable growing in the Northeast is on the up and up, and is outranked in importance only by dairying and poultry.

Just to satisfy your curiosity, the lady is Miss Ruth Cosline, daughter of H. L. Cosline, associate editor of American Agriculturist.



(Below): On Lippitt Farm in Rhode Island lives this beautiful lady, called Alfalfa Farm Ann 2nd. She was a 1936 prize winner in both the New York State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition.

First in the whole world is the Northeast in the value of its dairy products, where there are 3,200,000 dairy cows, valued at $156,000,000, producing a yearly income of better than $250,000,000. Fortunately, also, this dairy income promises to be much better this fall and winter.



(Right): Doesn't she look full of business? She's full of eggs too! Because poultrymen have been successful in recent years in breeding this kind of a hen, poultry industry of the Northeast ranks second only to dairying, and accounts for more than 15 per cent of our farm income. New York alone is fifth in income from poultry of all States. Four hundred thousand northeastern farms own 50,000,000 hens, valued at $37,000,000, producing 15,000,000 eggs a day, which with other poultry products are worth approximately $150,000,000 a year.



Prize Winning Recipes, See Page 24.

A Record of Milk Marketing

Achievement

April 1—End of State Milk Price Control

Legislative Committee recommended legislation (Rogers-Allen Bill) permitting producers' organizations to work together and to establish producers' bargaining agencies in large and small markets of the State.

May 14—First Meeting of Dairy Cooperatives to Make Plans

For first time in history of industry, leaders of 27 dairy cooperatives sat down to work together.

May 19—Governor Lehman Signed Rogers-Allen Bill

May 29—Organization of Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency Inc.

This overhead producer organization was set up by 23 leading milk cooperatives just ten days after signing of the Rogers-Allen bill.

Unanimous opinion of all members was expressed when H. H. Rolfe, president of new batgaining agency, said:

"This is most progressive action of dairy farmers since the turn of the century."

June 25—Producers' Agency Raised July Fluid Milk Prices 35 Cents a Hundred

Action was approved by 29 member cooperatives, representing 44,000 producers out of an estimated total of 66,000 selling milk in metropolitan market, and meant an increase of approximately $1,000,000 in milk checks of upstate producers who sell in New York market.

July 28—Producers' Agency Raised August Prices 10 Cents a Hundred

August price advance was too low, but rising dealer opposition forced farmers' cooperative leaders to conclude that Agency was not yet well enough organized or supported for a fight to establish farmers' rights.

August 20 — September Fluid Milk Price Raised 35 Cents a Hundred

Producers' Metropolitan Agency set prices of September fluid milk at an advance of 40 cents a hundred. Dealers refused to accept it, and Agency prepared for a general milk strike backed by more than 70 cooperatives. Next day, dealers gave in at an advance of 35 cents a hundred. This will mean an estimated increase of another $1,000,000 for dairy farmers just for September, and corresponding prices for succeeding months.

Conclusion

This wonderful achievement was made possible by the support of producers and their organizations in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, of which there are now 80 groups working together. No better progress was ever made in such a short time by any organization.

The progress so far indicates clearly that the future success of dairymen in this district is completely within our hands.

IF WE WILL

1. Organize
2. Refuse to listen to those dealers who want to keep farmers apart
3. If our cooperatives will continue to work together as we have this summer

THEN NOTHING CAN STOP US FROM GETTING FAIR PRICES FOR OUR MILK AND DECENT LIVING CONDITIONS FOR OUR FAMILIES

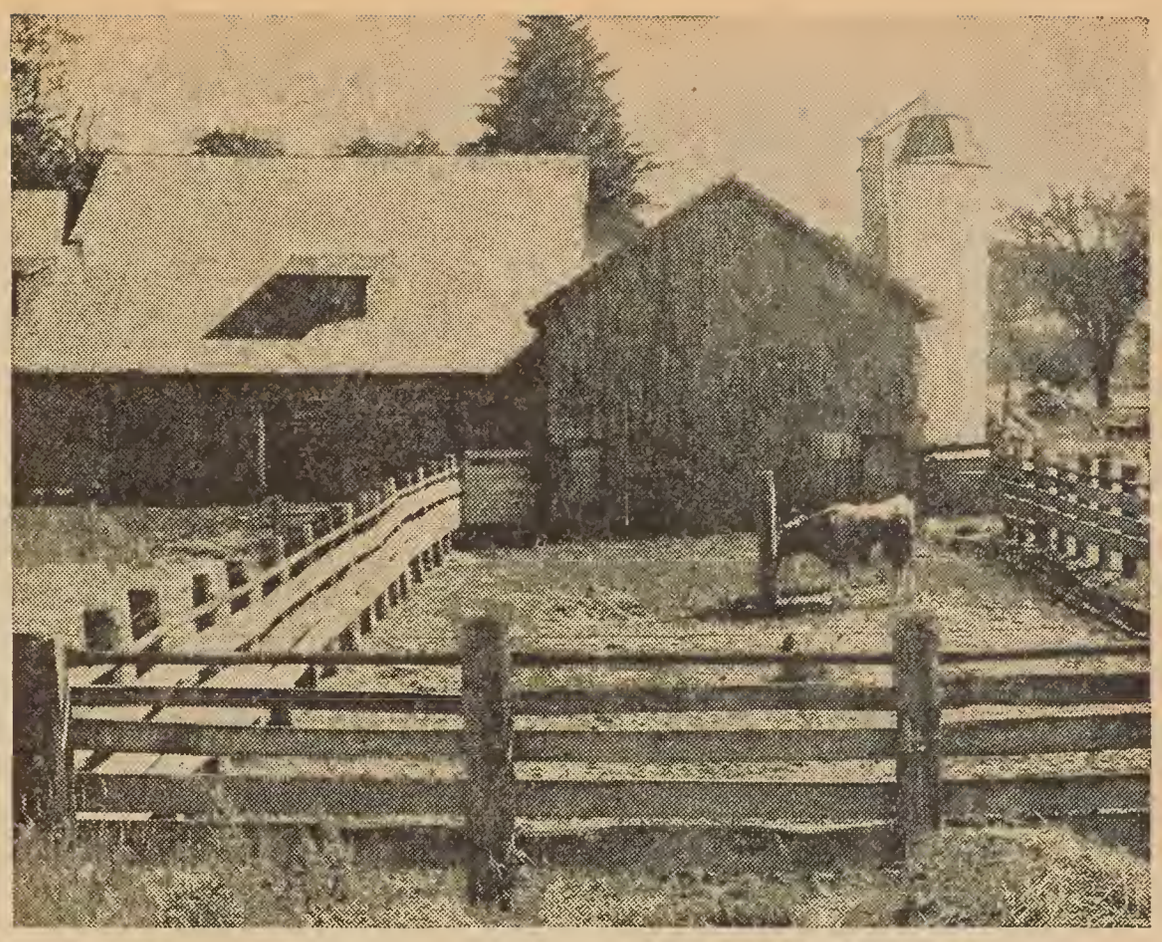
Membership in any other organization does not debar you or your cooperative from joining the Metropolitan Agency. If your community is not organized, or if you want information, write

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency Inc.

Room 118-120, Onondaga Hotel, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

From TROLLEY LINE *to* BULL PEN





WHEN local trolley tracks were torn up, Leon Atwood, Ayrshire breeder of Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, bought rails for a song or two and set them in concrete posts to build a pen that will hold any bull. When bull was turned into pen shown at left, Leon stood back and said, "There, dern ye, let's see you break out of that."

Picture above is bull pen of Clayton White, Guernsey breeder at Stowe, Chautauqua County, New York. Posts for the pen once held up trolley wires and top rails were once boiler flues. The post and rock in the center of the pen furnish exercise.

Both owners believe that any constructive breeding program must be built on proven sires — in other words, old sires — and that the only safe and sane way to handle a bull is in a pen

■ ■ ■

The Shortest Road *to the* CONSUMER

"WHAT'S your best seller?" we asked Mrs. Walter Barthel at Barthel's Stand in Lincoln, Massachusetts, one sweltering day recently.

"Anything customers don't have to cook much," was her prompt reply. "Right now it's tomatoes, cucumbers, and possibly sweet corn."

Barthel Stand is located on old Concord Road and is a real honest-to-goodness farmer's stand, selling fruits and vegetables in season from early spring until freezing weather.

Not shown in the picture but a big help in attracting sales is market garden in rear of stand, emphasizing to consumers that they are in the heart of a great garden area.

Catering to much repeat trade, Barthels find Saturday busiest day at this time of year, evening hours best sales time. Stand keeps open from about 9 A. M. to 9:00 or 9:30 P. M.

"Already they are asking for McIntosh," says Mrs. Barthel in speaking of her apple trade, thus confirming the experience of many other roadside sellers who find consumers much better acquainted with Macs than any other variety. "Most other kinds they never heard of."

Continued success of Barthel Stand since new Concord Turnpike cut off through traffic from old road is source of much encouragement to farmers who fear loss of trade from new through roads. The new turnpike takes the traffic that "whizzes by", but the shoppers and repeat buyers travel on the old highway.

* * *

What Makes a Roadside Stand "Go"

Visits with a number of roadside stand owners show that the following conditions are important in getting and keeping customers:

1. A fair amount of traffic.
The heavier the traffic, the bigger the stand can be. However, the man living on a back road and growing a specialized crop may get trade by advertising in season.

2. Readable, attractive signs far enough from the stand to allow the prospective customer to slow down and stop.

3. A place where the buyer may park his car off the road.

4. Fresh produce attractively displayed.

In general most stand owners feel that quality is more important than price. They sell at about the retail price in the nearest town and depend on fresh stuff to bring repeat customers.

5. Some owners feel that the "baker's dozen" — a little more than the customer pays for — builds good will and attracts repeat orders.





ABOVE—*Lois Schrader tends stand for her uncle, Warren Parsons of Port Byron, New York. The stand is not on a main travelled highway but road carries a good bit of traffic from Auburn to Lake Ontario beaches.*

Aim of owner is to furnish fresh, high quality produce at prices just above wholesale prices in nearby cities. Vegetables are homegrown, but occasionally apples or a few potatoes are purchased for resale.

This stand is typical of what a medium sized stand on a secondary road should be. It is attractive, there is room for the customer to park off the road, and produce is fresh. About 20 customers a day stop and buy, too few to make it worth while to stay at the stand continuously. However, when a car stops, Miss Schrader is right on the job.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

More Money for Milk

MORE THAN 80 milk producers cooperatives in New York State have now joined Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc. This represents nearly all of the milk producers' organizations which are organized under the cooperative laws of New York State.

For the three months, July, August and September, during which this producers' bargaining agency has established prices on milk going into New York City, the increased returns to dairymen will amount to well over $2,000,000. Don't misunderstand these figures. Not all dairymen have benefited by them. No one, of course, has yet benefited from the larger September price. Neither are we saying that milk prices are yet high enough. We simply point out the obvious truth, as we have done time and again for years in *American Agriculturist*, that if cooperative leaders will practice the cooperation with one another that they preach to their own members, they can solve the difficult milk marketing problem.

We point out, too, that if these leaders and their farmers will continue to lay aside petty differences and emphasize fundamental principles in working together, as they have this summer, then a living price for dairy farmers is assured for the future.

A True American Crop

IS THERE anything prettier this time of year than the meeting of a green meadow with the edge of a field of tall corn, with the evening sun bringing out a thousand shades of green in both grass and corn?

What a fine crop corn is anyway! Corn, not cotton or wheat, is King of Crops in America!

Remember When?

AS FAIR time rolls round again, marking the end of another summer, I think of the many years of American farm history when Pa and Ma and all the kids got up early in the morning to do chores, put up a picnic lunch with the luckless rooster killed the day before, donned their store clothes, hitched up the old farm team and started off for the big holiday of the year.

Again I can see the long line of horses and buggies or democrat wagons loaded full of folks going to the Fair. To be sure, so much traffic on dirt roads covered all the clothes and filled every mouth with dust. But what mattered a little thing like that, when just over the Fairground fence the kids could hear the merry-go-round playing "In the Good Old Summertime," or the brass band marching to its stand, and all that other medley of sounds that one can get nowhere else on earth except at the Fair.

Then, once you were inside the fence, do you recall how some of the big fellows used to sneak into those awful side shows and later look around quickly to see if any of their friends and neighbors had caught them coming out of the tent? Remember, too, how you used to wonder at the size of the pumpkins and the squash on exhibit. Close your eyes, and you can still see Grandma, red-faced and indignant, spluttering because "that terrible Smith woman's pickles" got the blue ribbon instead of hers.

You were too young to think much about old friends, but meeting and shaking hands with old friends, whom maybe they had not seen for years, was just about the best part of the fair for the older folks. And then, finally, after you had pried Dad loose from watching the last "hoss race," you loaded into the wagon and went over the hill home again.

What a relief it was to get out of the hot store clothes into farm overalls! For once, milking the cows and finishing up the chores in the cool dusk of the early fall evening wasn't so bad.

Why is it that going to the Fair when you were young was so much fun? Perhaps because young folks, particularly those who have not "been places," have an open-minded attitude toward life. Everything new and unusual entertains them.

We cannot all be boys and girls again, but I have my suspicions of the fellow who says: "If you've seen the Fair once, that's all there is to it." He won't get much fun out of Fairs or anything else. The job of right living consists in teaching ourselves that joy and happiness come not so much from big things, but rather from better appreciation of the friends and the small events in our lives, like going to the Fair.

Fairs like those at Syracuse and Springfield are bigger and better than ever. If we don't get the fun out of them we once did, it is because we ourselves have changed.

One Reason Why Help is Scarce

IN EVERY mail and from everywhere we continue to get almost despairing pleas from farmers for hired help. There is little to be had.

In order to give idle men something to do, the Federal government set up WPA and other government employment agencies that were good at the time. They are very, very bad now. Farmers cannot compete with the government pocketbook in payment of wages, and many WPA workers won't stop their useless activities to help farmers anyway. Result is that farmers and other citizens are paying taxes to hire men at 50 cents an hour on the public payrolls to pound sand into a hole, while crops rot in the fields because of lack of help, and both farmers and consumers suffer.

This proves again the truth that very few government activities set up during an emergency are ever discontinued when the emergency is over.

If you want a farm job, write particulars to *American Agriculturist.*

Stomach in, Chest Out

DID YOU ever stand on a street crossing and watch the way people walk? Not one person in fifty has a really graceful walk, and very few indeed have a right posture either walking, standing, or sitting.

I have a friend, a World War veteran, who came out of the war with badly impaired health. He restored it by following steadily the one rule of standing and sitting in a right posture. When you begin to sag, whether you are 20 or 60, then age is creeping upon you. The body should be balanced both in action and repose. You should be able to pass a straight line from the ankle bone, the knee joint or just behind it, the outermost top of the hip, the outermost top of the shoulder and the ear. If any of these are out of line your internal organs are handicapped and your posture needs correcting.

Try standing and sitting up straight. It will be hard for a few days. After that it will gradually become easier and more natural, and it will do a lot for your health and general wellbeing, to say nothing of your appearance.

Vermont Lookout — Crossroads Philosophy

THE DAYS go by and at my little store on the edge of Town I hear that:

Potatoes should never sell for less than a dollar a bushel.

Nudists are a trifle unbalanced.

Some people are born lucky.

There is a life after death.

The United States will protect herself but will try to avoid war.

It is too bad Shirley Temple has to grow up.

Suffering builds character.

Anyone using intoxicants should not be granted a driver's license.

The best of cooks now use commercial canned goods.

Radios bring cheer to many lonely hearts.

Young widows are fascinating.

Gum chewing could easily be called the national pastime. —BERNICE F. BLACKMER.

Can You Help These Boys?

"Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am a small boy 10 years old, and live on a farm. I would like a small pony, one that is gentle and that I can ride. I thought that you might know of someone who had one to let me take care of and to have a home. I will be kind to him. I will pay shipping charges. Shipping station D & H Riverside, New York. Thank you." H. M., N. Y.

* * *

"Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am a boy 15 years of age and I would like to get a job where I could go to school. I am ready to begin my first year of high school. My father was killed in an auto accident, so I have to go out to work. I can do general farm work. I am a good milker and a good teamster. I am not afraid to work. I would like $10 a month besides my board in order to buy my clothes. If you could get in touch with any one please let me know."—E. P., N. Y.

Who will help these boys out? If you can, write giving details to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE is nothing that George Lamb, president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, likes better than to get a good joke on one of his friends. One time, however, he got a comeback that made him very cautious about joking for a long time.

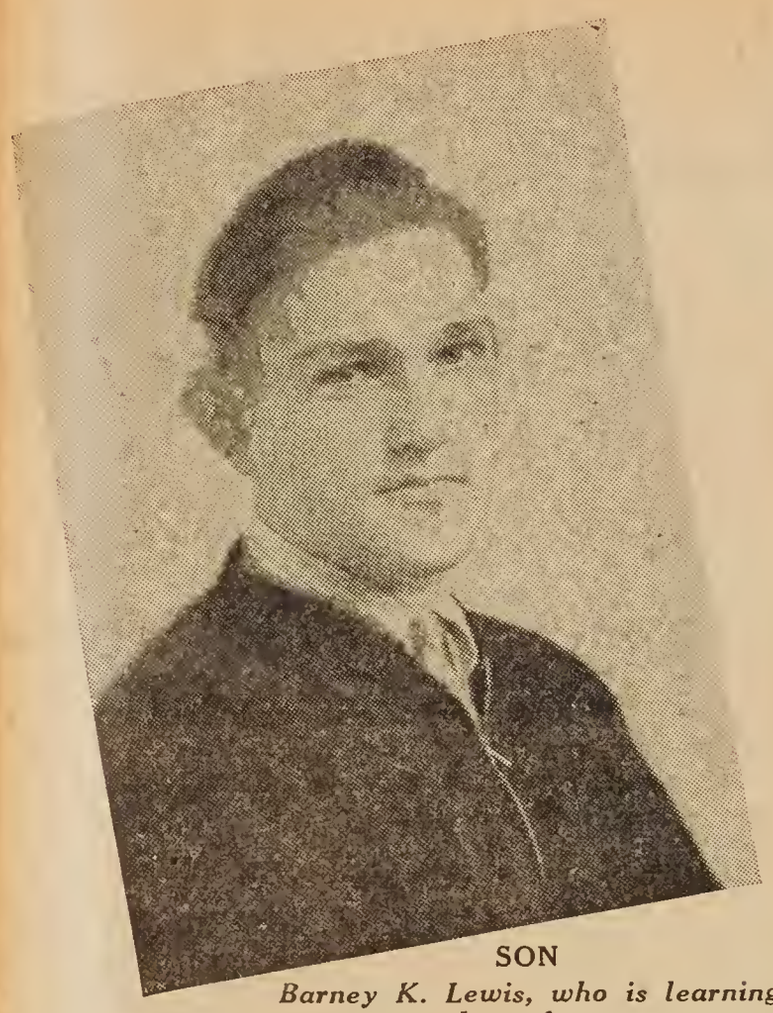
It was back in his Cornell college days. George was an upperclassman, and in the freshman class was a long, awkward, green boy fresh from the farm. George thought he would have a little fun with him, so one day after the farm boy had hung his overcoat in the hall, George drew a very good picture of a jackass on the back of the coat. Then George and some of his friends hung around to see what the boy would say. He found out! The boy took one look and then turning to George said:

"I see you've been wiping your face on my coat!"

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"My Son Will Be a FARMER"

By MRS. BERNICE H. LEWIS



SON
Barney K. Lewis, who is learning to be a farmer.



TEACHER
Guy Mowrey, teacher of Agriculture at Washingtonville.



DAD
Sherman Lewis, standing in third cutting alfalfa.

IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., we have in three of our high schools an instructor teaching vocational agriculture. Right at the start, let me say that I am an Orange County farm woman who has a boy attending one of these classes in agriculture. Therefore this is written purely from the standpoint of a mother.

Last year I had the pleasure of attending a F. F.A. banquet (Future Farmers of America). The F.F.A. is composed of boys who are studying agriculture in high school, and is like the Grange in being county, state, and national in its organization. Some of our F.F.A. boys are first-year fellows, and some are second year. One of the boys, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet, introduced the speaker and did the job very well. Other members of the class in agriculture spoke, made reports, and gave us some music. A few days later the class came to our cow barn to judge cows. There were 14 boys and their instructor, and there was no fooling around, no wise cracking. Each boy had his score card and pencil. After a little time had elapsed, the class was called together around each cow, while the teacher asked each boy how he had rated this or that cow, and why.

Our F.F.A. meets with other F.F.A. boys outside the county for contests, judging and sports. They exhibit at the county fair and are taken to the State Fair where time is given over to their special work and where they meet F.F.A. members from all parts of the State. In February the boys attend Farmers' Week at Cornell University.

If you are a farm father or mother and have a boy who will inherit a farm some day, isn't it a good idea to let him find out a little of what the business is all about by adding agriculture to his list of studies this fall? Some parents are horrified at the idea and say, "I have much higher aims for my child than that." But I say that happiness and security are the things most human beings strive for, and we farmers have as much of those two things, as well as much culture and prestige, as doctors, lawyers, and other professional people.

There is no need to spend time discussing the value of country life over city life or *vice versa*. I believe that the study of agriculture fits a person for making a living and for as much enjoyment of life as does a business or classical course. We as farm people know that country life is ideal, even though it means long hours of hard work. And yet there are farm women who will say, "I want my son educated for anything but to be a farmer. If worse comes to worst, and he gets no education, he can still farm it."

To their fair daughters, they say: "Never marry a farmer!" Not long ago I heard of a woman who on her death bed asked her daughter to promise not to bring upon herself a hard life by accepting the hand of a farmer in marriage. I know whereof I speak because I was a town girl when I married a farmer. The principal of the school said to me, "Marry a farmer! Good Heavens, I will come and visit you and see hogs and chickens wandering in and out of your kitchen." It has been twenty years now since he spoke and our kitchen has been free from hogs and chickens, although it has been a hospital for baby lambs in zero weather.

One winter we attended the State Grange Session in Rochester. We Grangers were staying at one of the city's best hotels. On the night of initiation, we women wore soft white dresses, had flowers, permanents, and all the fixings. We were transported in a special bus and walked through an awning-covered entrance to the place of the meeting. In the lobby I overheard some Rochester women talking. One of them said, "Oh these people, you can tell they are all from the country. They call themselves 'Grandeurs' and it is no wonder because they think themselves so grand." Of course this lady had mistaken the word "Granger" for "grandeur." Well, as farm women, let's go on thinking we are grand and be proud of farmer husbands and proud to have our boys studying agriculture in school. Three cheers, say I, for the Future Farmers and their instructors!

Ever Hunt Ginseng?



LIKE most Cattaraugus County farmers, J. M. Burdick of Little Valley runs a dairy farm. He finds potatoes and strawberries profitable side lines and also, in partnership with a friend, has an acre of ginseng.

In spite of the appearance of the picture the leaves are not striped. Shadows thrown by the lath overhead cause the mottled appearance. It took a carload of lath and a ton of wire to construct the lattice to shade the bed. Furthermore, 30 tons of sawdust and 5 tons of straw were used as a mulch.

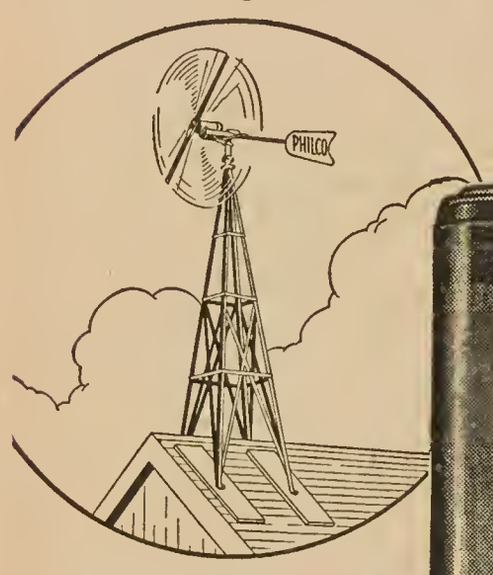
A ton of dry roots per acre is a good yield and the price is around $7 a pound (Once it went as high as $14.). But, wait a minute before you decide to plant the farm to ginseng. The crop has been growing six years. It could be harvested now or may grow longer.

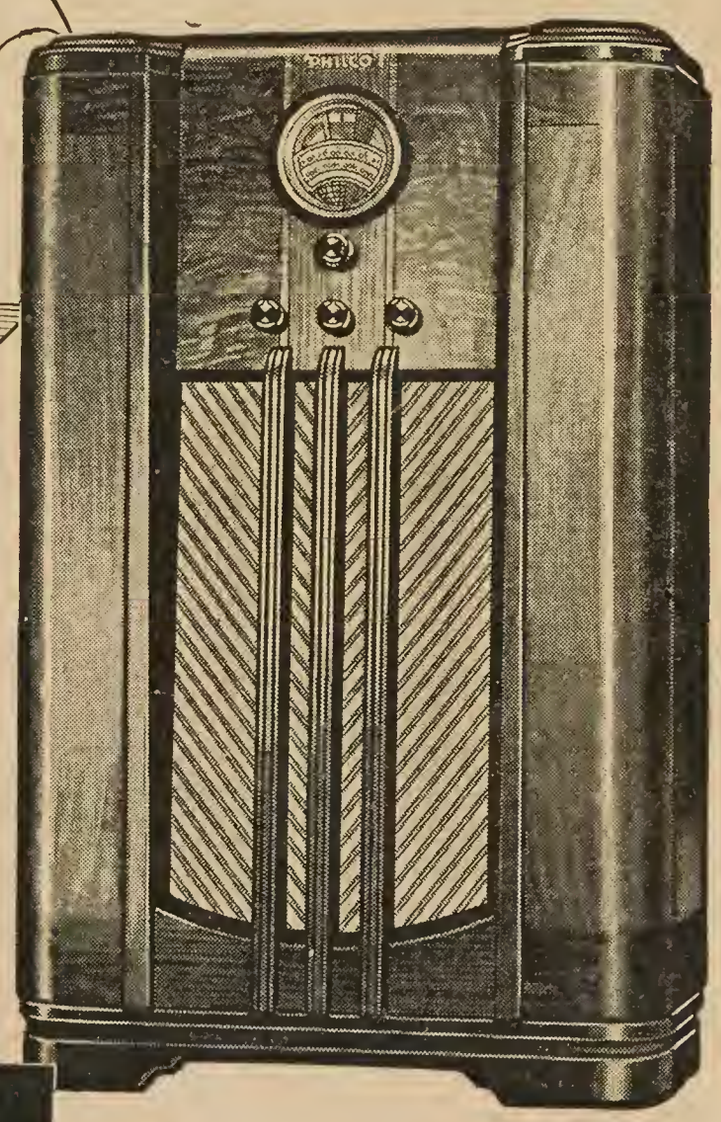
Because the roots branch and sometimes assume the shape of a man's body, the Chinese believe that the root has virtue in restoring and assuring strength and virility.

SPECIAL!

1938 FARM PHILCO $12 OFFER!

For a limited time only—you can get the finest farm radio of them all—a new 1938 Philco, with Super 6-volt battery, *plus* the great new Philco Sky-Charger—and save $12 on the cost of the Sky-Charger! The Philco Sky-Charger, made by Parris-Dunn Corp. has a 10-foot tower . . . the most efficient wind-charger ever built. Gives you power for both radio and a number of electric lights at an operating cost of only 1 cent a week!





PHILCO 38X, 39X, 40X

American and Foreign Reception, Special Audio System, Concert Grand Dynamic Speaker, Inclined Sounding Board, Glowing Beam Station Finder, Philco Color Dial, 2 Tuning Ranges and many other exclusive Philco features.

38X For 2-volt operation. Less batteries . . . $69.95

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40X For either 6-volt battery or 110-volt AC operation *simply by turning a switch!* Less battery $87.50

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GET THIS SPECIAL OFFER!

$12 SAVING ON SKY-CHARGER

FREE DEMONSTRATION

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$29.95 up *Less Batteries*

PHILCO ALL-ELECTRIC RADIOS $22.50 up

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TOWN ..... STATE .....

AA-3

A Visit to ... LITTLE RHODY

ACCEPTING the invitation of our brother director, Mr. Everett Carr of Rhode Island, the Board of Directors of the Farm Credit Administration for the Northeast went down to visit the Roger Williams Estate and to see if, as Everett claimed, there is any real farming in Rhode Island. We found there was. I took a lot of pictures and a few of the most interesting ones follow on this page.

—E. R. EASTMAN.



(*Above*): When it comes to "taters", Little Rhody is no slouch. Here's a group of Farm Credit officials in a potato field of more than a hundred acres, belonging to Harold K. Champlin of Slocum, Rhode Island. George Lamb, (center) president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, and a large potato grower himself, couldn't resist digging out a hill to estimate the yield — his guess, 300 to the acre.

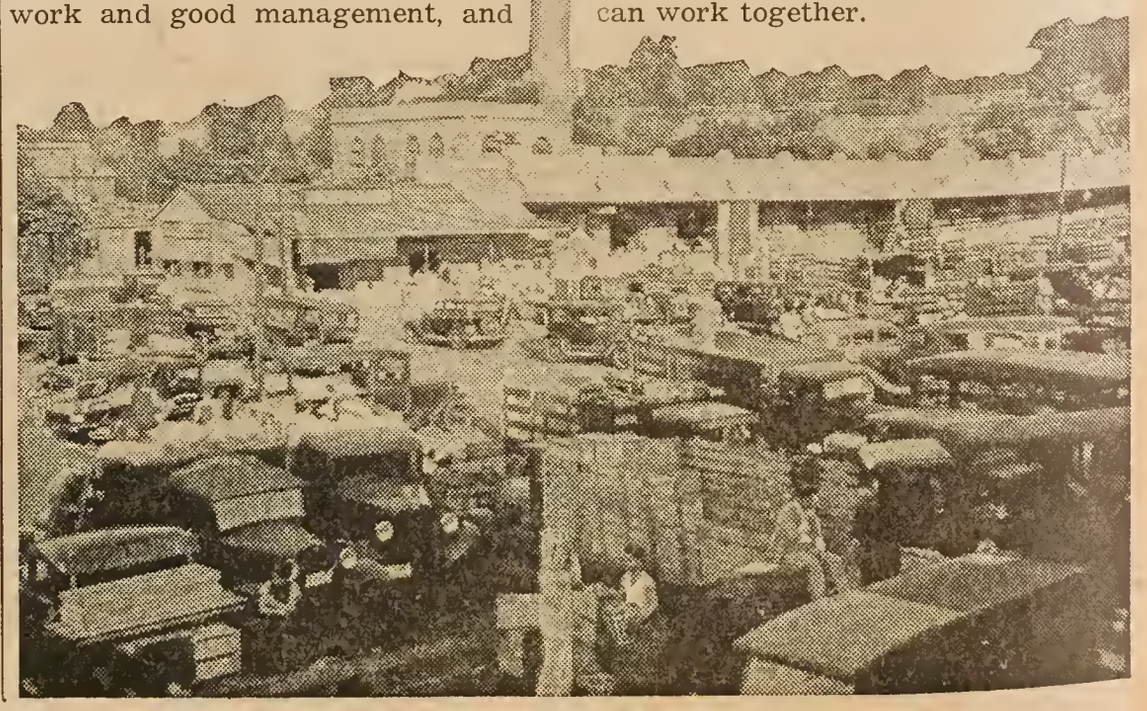
with the help of the Farm Credit Administration, he has one of the best dairy farms in Rhode Island. He has the honor of being president of the first Production Credit Association in the Northeast, and he also was the first person in District No. 1 (New England, New York and New Jersey) to receive any direct financing through the new organizations established by the Farm Credit Act of 1933.



HERE'S Everett Carr's new dairy barn, of which he is very proud, and has a right to be. The stable inside is 115 feet long and 36 feet wide and it will take care of 60 head. It was finished on June 1 this year.

What Mr. and Mrs. Carr have been able to do in building a real farm business puts them in the class of Master Farmers. Mr. Carr gave up a good job in 1927 as superintendent of a herd of 185 head of cattle, in order to start farming for himself. Today, because of his and Mrs. Carr's hard work and good management, and

(*Below*): Realizing that it is no good to "raise two blades of grass where one grew before" unless *both* blades can be well sold, farmers of Rhode Island have established this farmers' cooperative market at Providence, called the Governor Dyer Market. To this market the farmers bring their produce, and to it come all manner of tradesmen for their supplies. Another demonstration is this successful market that farmers can work together.



SEE THESE MONEY-MAKERS AT THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION



Mourier's Oxford Joy, No. 857122, on the Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., holds 4 records. At the age of 2 years, 9 months, in 305 days, 9,386 lbs. of milk, 533.11 lbs. fat. At 3 years, 10 months, in 305 days, 9,911 lbs. milk, 599 lbs. fat. At 6 years, Gold Medal, 365 days. And at 7 years, 2 months, 15,894 lbs. milk, 925.85 lbs. fat in 365 days. Some record!



Alta Crest Fairie 3rd, No. 79000 and her six daughters have set a world's record at Pineland Farm, Bridgewater, Mass. These seven cows during 305 official test days averaged 10,330 lbs. milk and 415 lbs. butterfat. Alta Crest Fairie 3rd, at nearly fifteen years, gave 12,505 lbs. milk and 508 lbs. butter fat during her last test period.



Carnation Inka Segis Duchess, No. 1639585, Wimbledon Farms of Annapolis, Md. is of the production-plus type. As a junior 2-year old, she set a record of 13,980 lbs. of 3.7% milk and 516.9 lbs. fat. She was Grand Champion as a three-year-old at the Ohio State Farm at Columbus last year. During the first six months of this year she averaged 70 lbs. of 3.9% milk per day.

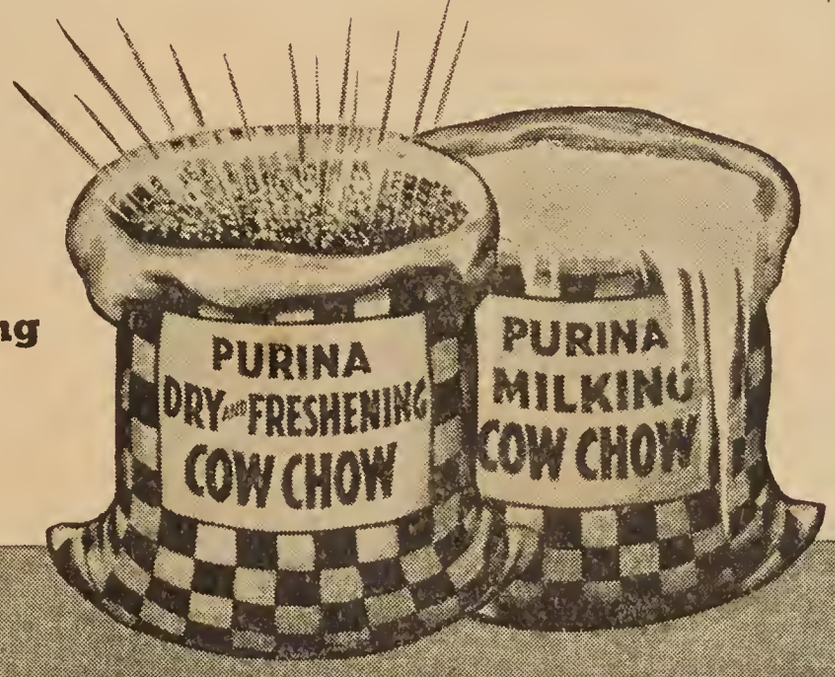


Butter Fat Fashion Queen, No. 295213, of the Eden Hill Farm, Stockbridge, Mass. is now 9 years old. Her last record was 14,766.4 lbs. of milk, 819.5 lbs. fat — Class AA. Her previous records are: 10,739.4 lbs. milk, 631.1 lbs. of fat, Class FF; 12,545 lbs. milk, 765.2 lbs. fat, Class B. She will be producing sixty pounds of milk daily when shown.

TIME AGAIN for the big show . . . that famous Eastern States Exposition . . . the dairy show event of the year! Here the spotlight will play on champions of every breed. A highlight of this year's show will be the spotlighting of outstanding milk producers and butterfat producers — champion money-makers! You'll see four of these at the Purina display . . . Alta Crest Fairie 3rd, Mourier's Oxford Joy, Carnation Inka Segis Duchess and Butter Fat Fashion Queen. All are top-notchers in their class . . . production and profit! Make a date to see these cows — you'll be welcome at any time during the show. See what can be done with good cows, good feed and good management!!

PURINA MILLS, Buffalo - St. Louis

Feed Dry Cows Dry and Freshening Cow Chow



Feed Your Milkers Purina Milking Cow Chow



CHARLEY CALDWELL

IF ANY MAN ever had an excuse to live within himself and take the easy way through life, my friend, Charley Caldwell, down in Erath, Louisiana, is that man.

Of his thirty-nine years, two have been spent in bed seriously ill, nine in a wheel chair, sixteen on crutches. In only the first twelve years of his life did he have the use of a normal body.

More than this, he has never been driven by the need to provide for himself. As a son of a successful, well-to-do man, there were no financial worries. He was given every care, and every comfort possible. His future has always been secure.

But Charley Caldwell was cut from the pattern of pioneers. Terribly handicapped himself, he has asked no handicap from others. His heart and mind grew, even though his body didn't develop. But meeting him today, you forget his physical defects because he has forgotten them himself.

Imagine, if you can, with his handicaps, carrying such responsibilities as these:

Charley Caldwell is active vice-president of a bank with deposits in excess of one million dollars. The word "active" is correctly used; because no one is more active in the bank's affairs than Charley.

Charley is a church man—an officer, in fact, in the Methodist Church. Again he shoulders responsibilities, asking no concessions.

Charley loves sports. Unable to play, but tremendously interested in anything that provides a chance to win, Charley is the most active supporter of a local baseball league.

Charley's real love is his farm. 5,000 acres of rich Louisiana land, owned jointly by himself and his father. Cane, corn, cotton, rice, livestock and poultry, all under Charley's supervision.

About 400 employees look to "Mister Charley" for direction and maintenance. Their problems are his problems. He never fails them. Such calls as these are a part of his daily life:

"Please get me out of jail, Mister Charley. I want to get married Saturday."

"I need money for a doctor, Mister Charley. My wife is having a baby."

"My child is sick. Please call a doctor."

Recently a visitor in the Caldwell home missed the electric fan in Charley's bedroom. It was in the room of a sick child—daughter of a tenant farmer.

There is no government relief in Erath. Relief kills the desire to work. When work is short, Mister Charley provides it.

■ ■ ■ ■

CHARLEY CALDWELL'S life proves that imagination, common sense, courage—those qualities that make up purposeful personality—have no physical barriers. He has hurdled those barriers, and is influencing a whole community with his personality. Charley Caldwell is a great inspiration for each man to make more of what he has.

■ ■ ■ ■

ONE NIGHT I stood before an open wood fire and smelled the pungent odor of the pine. I heard the crackling of the logs as they burned. I felt the glow of the fire. And I thought of many friends who had influenced my life. Then out of the glow came Charley Caldwell's personality. As I looked at him and talked with him I understood the fine inspiration in the lives of those who, handicapped and burdened, still *dare to live* bravely, joyously; and who put to shame those of us who have never learned the full meaning of living as Charley Caldwell lives.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
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"Take a tip from me

...NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A FORD V·8 TRUCK"



● It's real economy to buy a new truck before winter sets in. It stands to reason that a new truck will get through the bad weather with fewer trips to the repair shop, less expense for up-keep. Trying to "nurse" an old truck through the winter months usually means one expense after another. And money spent to keep an old truck going is money you never get back. Such an investment simply keeps your truck going a while longer . . . during which time it continues to depreciate. It is better business to add this sum to the trade-in value of your present truck and pay the balance in easy monthly instalments.

Right now, Ford dealers are offering generous trade-in allowances. Your present truck is worth more right now than it ever will be again. Visit your Ford dealer and see the thrifty new 60-horsepower Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars. Get the facts about the powerful, yet economical, 85-horsepower models. Then set a date for an "on-the-job" test, under your own operating conditions . . . without cost or obligation.

● *Convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company*

FORD V·8 TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

Nodules NEED LIME

—Photo courtesy Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Two farmers walk the Road of Life. One "leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground", knowing little and caring less about the laws of nature which make his work as a farmer succeed or fail. To the other farmer, nature "speaks a various language", and he listens. He has "ears to hear and eyes to see." He understands something of the chemistry of his soils, the pollination of the blossoms which make his fruit a success, the principles of life itself in the breeding of his animals. He pulls a clover plant or other legume and is fascinated by the nodules on its roots, knowing that they give life and fertility both to plant and to soil. In short, he knows and appreciates his environment. Which, think you, is the happier farmer?

The clover plants at the left had plenty of lime, the ones at the right had little. Both were inoculated with legume bacteria that were abnormal because they had been given no calcium. Without lime, legume bacteria cannot form nodules on clover, therefore cannot tap the inexhaustible supply of nitrogen in the air.

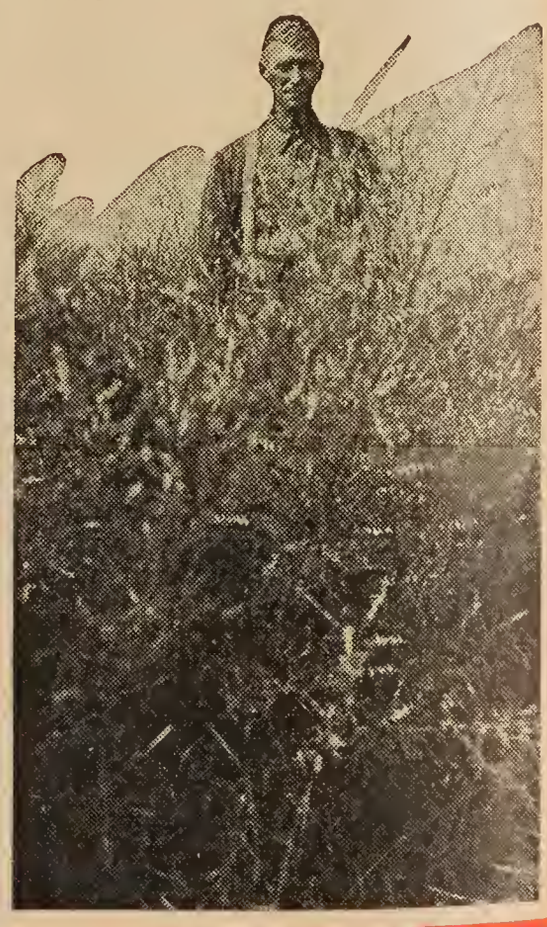


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New Wrinkle in SEEDING SWEET CLOVER

Right: Squash grew on this field in 1936. This sweet clover was plowed this summer (1937) and winter wheat sowed.





Left: Sweet clover has been seeded here. Land was thoroughly prepared, squash (variety Table Queen) were cultivated several times, and at last cultivation field was seeded to sweet clover and timothy. Timothy is insurance for occasional wet spot where sweet clover fails. Dan Dean of Nichols, Tioga County, New York, uses this scheme on bottom land that floods each spring.

KEEPING Fresh Vegetables FRESH

By PAUL WORK.

HEAT and evaporation are two great dragons constantly at work to tear down the quality of perishable vegetables on their way to market. These dragons cooperate, too, for high temperature means more rapid evaporation. High temperature favors the development of bacteria and fungi which cause decay. It favors respiration and other vital processes which consume the substance of vegetables and so cause shrinkage and decline in quality. It favors change from sugar to starch and other chemical transformations. Evaporation not only means loss of weight but loss of freshness, crispness and attractiveness in appearance.

When vegetables are most plentiful, when the very largest number of farmers are selling vegetables — is the time when these dragons are most active for temperature is high and air is dry.

It behooves not only men who figure that their main business is vegetable growing but the thousands of farmers who sell a few vegetables at the peak of the season, to keep temperature down and to keep evaporation to a minimum.

There are a good many ways of doing this. Harvest early in the morning when things are cool. Get them to a cool place to wait loading to go to market. Do not load in a closed truck until time to go to market. With some vegetables, water may be used to cool, directly and through the evaporation which follows and which is a heat consuming process. Pre-cooling with ice water is thoroughly practical and adaptable for some vegetables.

Short statements such as this cannot be taken point blank for all kinds of vegetables and for all situations. Common sense and experience, however, furnish most of the details. In general, having things wet does not hurt them if they are kept cold. Moisture with high temperature favors the development of destructive organisms. It is surprising how much is accomplished by even a moderate degree of care and good treatment. The worst difficulty is neglect on the part of both growers and dealers.

* * *

Vegetable Growers at Washington

VEGETABLE and potato growers from all sections of the United States gathered in Washington recently for a conference on the needs of their branch of American agriculture. New York was represented by Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, and Roy Porter of Elba; New Jersey by Jack Thornborrow of Vineland, James E. Ewart of Cranberry, Frank App of Bridgeton, William H. Martin of New Brunswick; Connecticut by John Christensen of Wilson; Massachusetts by H. F. Tompson of Seakonk; Vermont by C. T. Crampton of Castleville; Maine by Frank Hussey of Presque Isle.

The conference framed a set of recommendations well in line with the previous pronouncements of the vegetable industry through its various organizations, with emphasis on research, extension, information service, cooperation, better handling and marketing of products and the curbing of speculative financing. In connection with Soil Conservation, they ask that the high acreage value of the crops involved be recognized and they asked help to promote industrial and feed uses of the impending heavy crop of potatoes.



IT'S THE ZINC THAT STOPS THE RUST

Galvanized sheets are sheets of steel or iron coated on both sides with ZINC to prevent rust. So long as the ZINC remains intact, rusting of the base sheet cannot occur . . . The heavier the ZINC coating, the longer the rust-free service of the sheet . . . When buying galvanized roofing, insist on knowing how heavy the ZINC coating is, for on it depends the rust-free service life of the roofing.

Why Galvanized Roofing IS Better

Smart farmers buy galvanized roofing because it represents maximum value. In no other roofing are the following advantages so fully represented:

Safety Galvanized roofing is proof against fire and lightning, storm and hail, rot and rodents. Your livestock, your crops, your machinery and your buildings themselves are better protected with galvanized roofing.

Economy Galvanized roofing is lower in "per year" cost than any other type of roofing. It is low in first cost, can be laid without expensive tools or skilled labor and its maintenance expense is a minimum.

Durability Steel and strength are practically synonymous. Steel's greatest enemy, rust, is held at bay by the coating of zinc which protects galvanized roofing on all sides. Heavy-coated galvanized sheets, properly laid, will give lifetime service under average farm conditions, with a minimum of attention and expense.

ZINC INSTITUTE 2 OZ. COATING REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. SEAL OF QUALITY



FREE *Book Tells All About the* SUPER *Sheet for* SUPER *Service*

Buy no roofing until you have obtained and read "Facts about Galvanized Sheets", which will be sent free upon request. It gives valuable information about roofing, including the famous "Seal of Quality" galvanized sheets. "Seal of Quality" roofing is GUARANTEED to carry two ounces of ZINC per square foot; it will give practically a lifetime of rust-free service, under average farm conditions, with no expense for paint. Manufactured by fifteen of the largest galvanized roofing producers in the United States. Every "Seal of Quality" sheet carries the "Seal" in addition to the manufacturer's trademark. Write for this FREE book today.

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Quaker Hill Farm

YORKWIN WHEAT

New Hybrid Produced by Cornell Plant Breeders

OUTYIELDS ALL OTHER VARIETIES IN NEW YORK

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K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.



and STAY OUT

That's what our "No Trespassing" signs say for you. You can't patrol every foot of your line fence day and night. And you can't be on all sides at the same time. So

Post Your Farm

every forty (40) rods with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed to comply in every way with the law and on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

TIMOTHY SEED
99.60 PURE— 90% GERMINATION
—NEW CROP— BEAUTIFUL SEED **$2.25 Bu.**
INSTANT SHIPMENT BAGS FREE
Fresh, bright plump seed that will give you a fine thick stand. Prices are lowest in years. Buy now for Fall, also for Spring sowing. Order Timothy today, from this ad. Send for list of other field seeds you'll want.
METCALF'S BOX B CHITTENANGO, N.Y.

WANTED: Experienced superintendent for dairy and fruit farm, purebred animals. State fully qualifications, references, wages desired.
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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

McCORMICK-DEERING MILK COOLERS COOL THEIR FULL-RATED CAN CAPACITY BELOW 50 DEGREES IN AN HOUR OR LESS TWICE EVERY 24 HOURS



Spitler Brothers, McComb, Ohio, use this cooler in their production of clean, high-grade milk, and they also have a McCormick-Deering Milker and Cream Separator. This view shows all three.

Avoid Milk and Cream Spoilage...
Install a McCormick-Deering Cooler in Your Dairy

MILK-HANDLING is always a serious problem on the dairy farm. Dairymen who have installed McCormick-Deering Milk Coolers declare that they offer the real solution. Their ability to cool their *full-rated can capacity* below 50 degrees in an hour or less, *twice* every 24 hours, is the kind of cooling efficiency needed the year around.

By keeping milk and cream from spoiling before it leaves the farm, they actually help pay for themselves. They have attained their outstanding position in the dairy industry because they are a thoroughly sound investment.

Pneumatic water agitation — an *exclusive*, patented McCormick-Deering feature — used in connection with a built-up ice bank, is the reason why they cool so quickly. Constantly rising bubbles cause the water to pass over the face of the ice bank where the water is thoroughly chilled and circulated all around the cans, from the bottom up to and over the milk level.

Make the investment in a McCormick-Deering Milk Cooler now and avoid spoilage of milk and cream. Various sizes and types, electric and engine-drive, are available to meet your requirements. And when you see the McCormick-Deering dealer, also ask him to demonstrate McCormick-Deering Milkers and Cream Separators—other dairy equipment that builds dairy profits.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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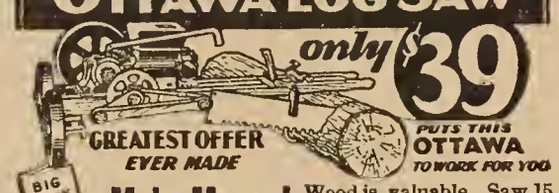
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE GRANGE in Maine has won a sweeping victory in the defeat of the sales tax, by a vote of more than two to one, which was decided by a state-wide referendum, August 16. The Governor of the state and many powerful interests were backing the sales tax project, but the Grange held meetings in nearly every county, State Grange officers spoke daily, and the full force of the organization was thrown against the proposition. Now the Maine State Grange will launch a state income tax agitation and exert every effort to enact it into law in the near future.

* * *

GRANGE Mutual Fire Insurance Company in New Hampshire is celebrating its 50th year of successful existence by opening fine new office quarters in its home city of Rochester, completely equipped in modern fashion. The president of the company is Charles W. Varney of Rochester, treasurer of the State Grange, while the board of directors is made up of prominent Patrons from all parts of the Granite State.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Dewey of Gaines, who have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, with a large company of friends assembled. Mr. Dewey was for several years master of the Pennsylvania State Grange and is one of the best-known Patrons in the Keystone State.

* * *

SUTTON Grange, No. 252, in Vermont, recently made a successful presentation of a community play, "The Haunted House," with gross receipts of nearly $100, and a highly pleased audience. This Grange has also made a great season's success of a series of dances, has added many new members and is one of the liveliest Green Mountain State subordinates.

* * *

TWO NEW Juvenile Granges organized in Maine are located in Washington County, one at Perry and one at Millbridge. The organizing deputy was Mrs. Mildred Washburn, daughter-in-law of State Commissioner of Agriculture Frank P. Washburn.

* * *

HILLTOP Grange in Massachusetts, located on the highest cultivated land in the Bay State, boasts a lady member still active who is 93 years old. She retains her faculties to a remarkable degree and the day she celebrated her 90th birthday she took out a fishing license at the town clerk's office and went fishing with her grandson.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND Grange speaker much in demand is Rev. Elden G. Bucklin of Chepachet, Rhode Island, Chaplain of the Rhode Island State Grange. Besides ministering to two active parishes and engaging in a great variety of community projects, this wide-awake Rhode Island clergyman is often the listed speaker on Grange programs and similar events in nearly all the other New England states.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY 8,000 subordinate Granges located in 40 states will be simultaneously celebrating Booster Night on Thursday evening, September 30. A feature of all these programs will be prizes offered by the National

Grange for the best program features presented (1) by Granges of more than 200 members and (2) by those under that number. Of these Granges nearly 900 will be in New York State, over 800 in Pennsylvania and approximately 1600 in the New England group.

* * *

RIPPOWAM Grange, No. 145, in Connecticut, which has long owned its hall, has purchased a plot of land adjoining it and is laying out a picnic park, with fireplaces, an artesian well and other facilities for outdoor recreation, refreshments, etc.

* * *

CHAZY Grange, No. 981, in Clinton County, New York, has a very happy group of members, due to the recent burning of the mortgage on its hall, when a very impressive ceremony was carried out, in which a large number of officers and members participated. The day's guest of honor was State Overseer W. J. Rich of Salem, who gave a stirring address. The present Chazy membership is 205 and it is an active factor in all community betterment lines.

* * *

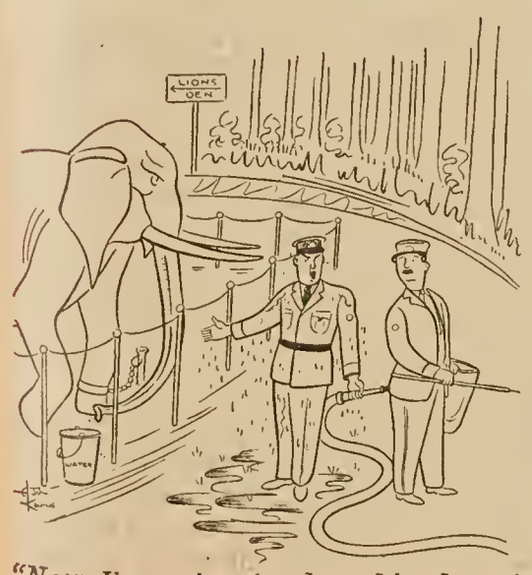
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Lecturer Charles A. Rollins is a member of the State Legislature and he has given many helpful talks at Grange meetings this season, in which he has described some of the projects enacted by and pending in the state law-making body.

* * *

ANNUAL award by the Connecticut Patrons of Husbandry to the vocational agriculture student who, as a state farmer and in the judgment of the Future Farmer executive committee, has the year's outstanding program of supervised farming, has just been made to Alva Woodruff, Jr., of Guilford, who is active in Grange affairs and a young man of fine standing. The award was formally presented to the young man by State Master Frank H. Peet at the annual convention banquet of the Connecticut association of Future Farmers of America.

* * *

THE remodeling of old churches into Grange halls is very common, and perhaps there is no better use for a church building which has been abandoned. By such a shift, Genesee Grange, No. 958, in Monroe County, N. Y., becomes the owner of a fine home of its own. An old Quaker meeting house, long a local landmark, has come into possession of Genesee Grange, and the remodeling is now in process. The Quaker church dates back to early days in that community and was built entirely of cobblestones gathered from surrounding fields, while the original sashes are still in the windows, each containing 48 panes of glass. No meetings have been held in the church for 60 years, and in conveying the title to the Grange, it was stipulated that the exterior must not be altered on the three sides exposed to street view, but additions may be made at the rear of any nature to meet Grange convenience.



"Now I'm going to show him how to squirt!"



FARMERS everywhere are saying that the amazing Firestone Ground Grip Tire is FIRST in performance and FIRST in economy. So many thousands of farmers are changing over to this wonderful tire that production has been greatly increased to meet the demand.

FIRST IN DRAWBAR PULL. The greater drawbar pull of this amazing tire accounts for its ability to do more work in a given time.

FIRST IN TRACTION. The patented Ground Grip Tread takes a deeper bite into the soil. Added strength to resist the strain of heavy pulling is provided by Gum-Dipping the cord body. Every fiber of every cotton cord is saturated with liquid rubber by this patented Firestone process. Two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread bind the tread and cord body so solidly together that we guarantee they will not separate.



FIRST IN ECONOMY. Saves up to 50% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels. Covers more acres per day. Low-cost Firestone cut-down wheel program permits using one set of tires on several different implements.

FIRST IN SALES. Firestone Ground Grip Tires have such outstanding leadership in performance that sales are soaring. Don't wait another day—see the Firestone Ground Grip Tire today at your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply and Service Store.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED!

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Use STAZDRY
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Stazdry ranks first as bedding for cattle and horses, according to tests made by several State Agricultural Experimental Stations. Owners of accredited and tested pure blooded cattle use Stazdry to maintain clean, comfortable and sanitary dairy barns.

Stazdry absorbs dampness and moisture, keeps floors dry and warm. Dustless, bright in color, sterilized—a superior and economical bedding for cattle, horses and other farm animals. Porous and resilient, does not pack.

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"BEST BY TEST" BEDDING

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It's TIME TO BURN WEEDS WITH AEROIL
PROVEN WEED BURNER



#99 kills weed stalks, seeds and roots. Destroys poison ivy. Used to remove stumps and rocks. Burns spines off cactus pears to make edible for cattle. 99 other FARM USES.

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GUARANTEED FOR ONE FULL YEAR

Heat, surest disinfecting agent known to science. QUARTERS 2000° F flame of #99 controls COCCIDIOSIS and other poultry diseases; aids prevention of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION in cattle, JOINT DISEASE in colts, INFECTION from wounds of newly farrowed pigs, DISTEMPER in fur bearing animals, etc. 99Z

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TRY THIS *PROVEN* AEROIL BURNER AT OUR EXPENSE

SAVE HALF
Your Paint Bills
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QUALITY PROVED BY 89 YEARS' USE.
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WRITE US TO-DAY and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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Headed for the Boy Scout Jamboree in Holland. Jack Weatherby is second from the left.

Jack Tells His Mother About Scouts' World Jamboree

ONE OF the finest sights I have seen in a long time was a news movie of thousands of marching Boy Scouts who are attending the World Jamboree for Scouts in Europe this summer. There were boys from all over the world, *boys from everywhere,* marching under the flags of their countries, but all united in the Boy Scout uniform and under the Boy Scout banners. What a thrill I got, after seeing group after group of boys of every nationality marching under their national flag, to see our proud young Americans coming down the street of a foreign city under the red, white and blue.

No one can watch these 20,000 boys from forty nations of the world, and know the principles of the splendid scouting organization which all of them are trying to follow, without having more confidence that the future is going to be all right because these rightly-trained boys are going to make it so.

Before they get home, the Scouts will have visited several European countries, including France, Germany, Belgium, England, with fourteen days of international scouting at the jamboree in Holland.

In this group of American boys is Jack Weatherby, son of E. C. Weatherby, Treasurer and Circulation Manager of *American Agriculturist.* Jack's recent letter to his mother from Paris, France, is so interesting and so well written that I am passing it on to all lovers of boys who read *American Agriculturist.—E. R. E.*

* * *

Lycee Jannson de Sailly,
106 Rue de la Pompe, **Paris.**
July 21, 1937.

Dear Mother:

We arrived at Cherbourg, France, yesterday morning at about 8:30 after a most enjoyable 6 day trip. The trip on the boat was quite smooth although quite a few people became sea sick as might be expected. Charles VanRy of Camden, N. Y., has been my bunk mate on the trip and we get along fine together. His father is florist in Camden and came from Holland when he was 19. His mother is part Dutch so he will be at home in Vogelengang at the Jamboree. I met two boys in Washington that can speak Dutch; one, John Heiman, can speak it very fluently. Harvey Hop, the other boy, speaks it fairly well. He is from Holland, Michigan. John is from Grand Rapids. I hope to meet them in Holland and be able to talk with some of the Dutch people.

We sailed from New York at about 12:30 Wed. amid cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs of about 600 people. The sun was shining and we were all expecting the greatest trip of our lives. The modern luxury liner, Normandie of France, sailed about ten minutes before us and we watched the little tugs push the mammoth boat out into the Hudson and turn her toward France. Soon we too were steaming out of the Hudson and bade farewell to the U. S. and New York. In a few hours the horizon was clear and we were surrounded by water. Some of us wondered what would happen were the boat to sink in this wide expanse in the ocean, but soon this was forgotten because the boat and ocean became our home and was to be our miniature city for 6 days. We had double decker bunks, in some rooms 4 and in some rooms 2 boys. My room was for 2 boys. We got up at 7:30 and had breakfast at 8:00 A. M. The rest of the day was free for us to do as we pleased except for dinner and supper at 12:30 and 6:30. During the day we played deck tennis and shuffle board. Deck tennis is played with a net about like a badminton net and a ring which is thrown to the opponent. If the boat felt too rocky for us we could sit out on the aft deck and sun ourselves.

When we arrived in Cherbourg we took a smaller boat to shore because ocean liners cannot dock there but have to anchor inside the breakwater or sea wall. We were lucky that we got through the customs without having to have it searched. As an example of what might happen to you if you didn't declare everything — cigarettes and playing cards are dutiable especially. One passenger had 20 packages of cigarettes and didn't tell the officials. They were found and immediately they took his passport and searched everything. They took his raincoat and several other things and fined him $43. He got his passport back and is much wiser by the experience.

The train we were to take was 2nd class. I had expected to see a much less comfortable train. I suppose you know that European trains are divided into compartments in which 8 people sit except on some 1st class trains which are more like our trains. I think the French trains are much more comfortable than American trains in general. The train ride to Paris took 5 hours, but every minute to me was enjoyable. The country is very much like rural America. All farming is neat and in many cases done by hand. It is haying time here. One unusual thing is the kind of hay stacks, or hay cocks, they are larger than ours. After the hay has been kicked up and thoroughly dried it is placed in these stacks and dried some more. After this they wrap it up in bundles about a foot in diameter and 2 to 3 feet long. I think they do this so they can measure it out to their animals. We saw several large herds of cows in the fields. The French gardens seem about like ours in the kind of vegetables and the season. Many of the French homes have bright colored window frames and doorways; blue seems to be the predominant color. Another unusual thing I noticed was the railroad crossings. Even the dirt roads had gates and a house which seemed to be a 3-room affair. In each house there was a small family and a vegetable garden on one side.

Paris

When we arrived in **Paris** we walked about three blocks to the subway which has first and second class coaches. The first are red and second are green. I tried to see what difference there was between the two kinds of cars and the only difference seems to be the number of people on them. If you ever had the idea that French trains are dirty and old, forget it because they are many times as clean and nicer than American. We got off the subway at Rue de la Pompe and walked about two blocks to the Lycee Jannson, a boys' school. We are staying in a dormitory which is very nice and the beds are very comfortable. Last night we ate at a French restaurant. The French food is very fine. We met a man yesterday who is very famous. His name is Hopital. During the World War he was the right hand man to General Foch, Commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies. He knows Lindberg and Byrd personally and nearly every other famous person including the heads of many governments. If you were to look up his life history I imagine it would prove very interesting. Today we visited the Louvre Art Museum and this afternoon we went to Napoleon's home. We visited several stores which are very modern and up-to-date. We are going to visit the exposition and see more of Paris until Saturday when we will leave for Berlin. Everybody is feeling fine and enjoying the trip. I hope that Ed and Steve are having a good camping season. Thank Tom and Dave for their best wishes for a *bon voyage.*

Best love for all,
Jack (Weatherby).

Riches

No one can take away from me
My joy in the common things, —
The fragrance of the wild wood flowers,
The giant trees that the hill o'er towers,
The song of birds in the leafy bowers
Or the flash of their tiny wings.

No one can take away from me
The beauty so free today, —
The wondrous tints of the evening sky,
The golden gleam of the hilltop high,
The silvering blue of the waters nigh,
Or rocks clean washed by the spray.

No one can take away from me
The sweetness that I may find, —
In the clinging grasp of small frail hands,
The love of a heart that understands,
Of ties that bind to many lands
By friends 'round my life entwined.

—*M. Lucille Ford.*

Now GOODYEAR GIVES TEETH TO TRACTORS

New Sure-Grip Tractor Tire

SETS NEW HIGH IN DRAW-BAR PULL THROUGH MUD WET CLAY AND GUMBO

LOOK AT the high, sharp lugs in this tire's tread!

See the wide spacing between those sure-gripping, high rubber cleats—the wide angle of pitch—the high, earth-cutting shoulders—all for extra traction!

Look at that tread and remember it well.

It's the tread of Goodyear's great, new Sure-Grip Tractor Tire—the surest-footed, hardest-pulling tractor tire ever developed for mud, wet clay or gumbo!

Goodyear designed this deep-biting new tire as a running mate for the famous All-Traction Tractor Tire—and as an important addition to the most complete line of farm tires offered by any manufacturer.

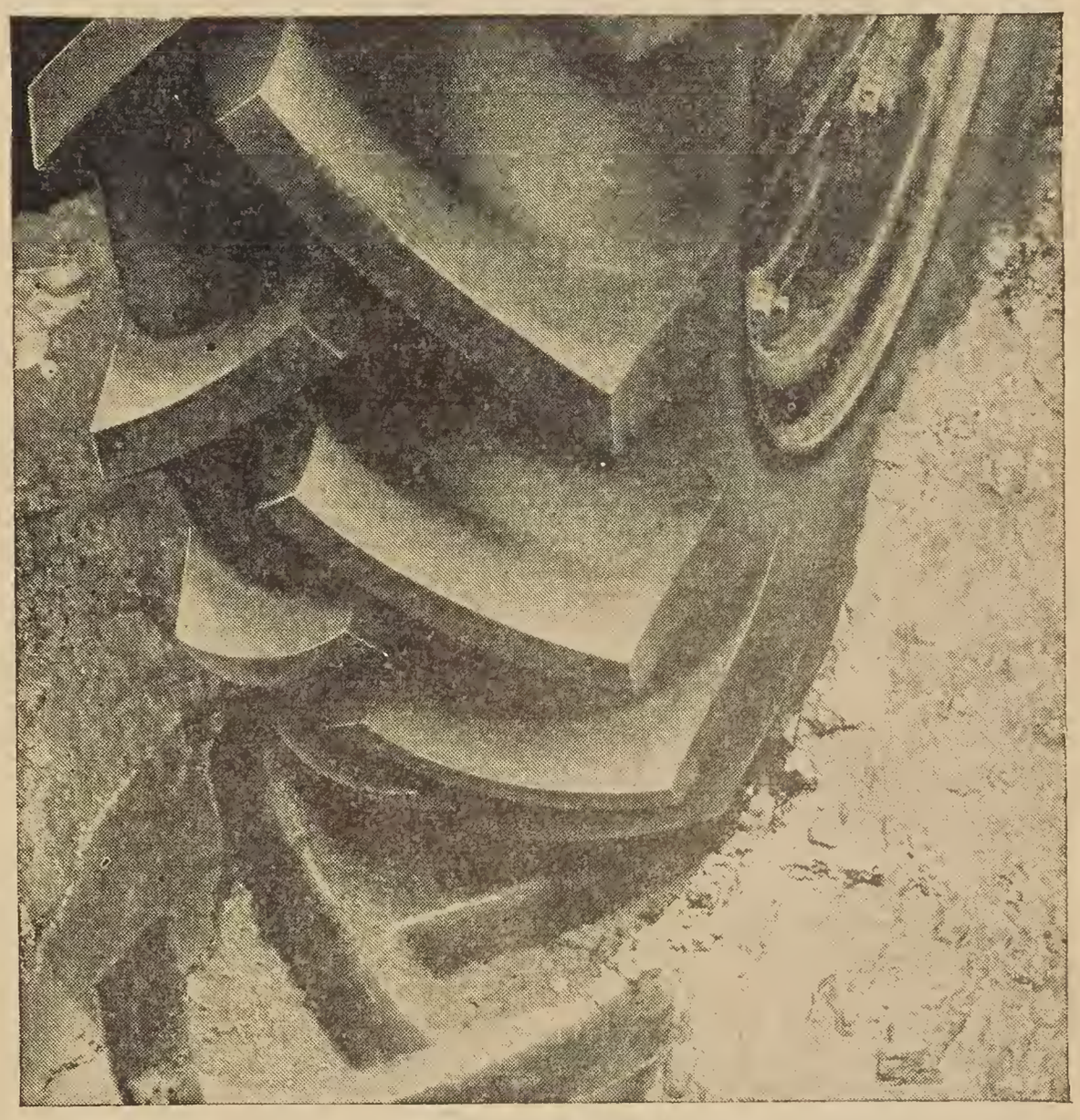
It is husky and incredibly tough.

Even in the stickiest gumbo or rain-soaked clay, its tread cleans itself effectively.

Supertwist Cord in every ply of its huge carcass gives it stamina.

If you are farming in wet or sticky soil conditions, be sure to order or specify the new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire when you change over from steel wheels or when you buy a new tractor.

In the meantime, see this great, new tire at your Goodyear dealer's store.



HORSE SENSE ABOUT TRACTOR TIRES

No one tractor tire tread is *best* for *all* types of soil.

A tread designed to give maximum traction in mud, gumbo, wet clay or other kinds of heavy soil has a tendency to dig itself in if used in loose soil. The same tread has a tendency to tear up cover crops.

A more compact type of tread, such as Goodyear All-Traction tread, is best suited to sand, loam and other loose soil conditions. And it is ideal for cover crops.

Other treads are especially suited to cane and rice fields; still others for wheels through which power is not applied.

Tractor manufacturers, before the days of "rubber," had as many as 40 different steel lug combinations to fit different soil and road conditions. For the same purpose, Goodyear builds a number of different tractor and implement tires. Choose Goodyears, the *right* Goodyears, to be sure of most satisfactory results.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO

NEW SURE-GRIP COMPANION TO THE FAMOUS ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRE



All-Traction Tractor Tire



Rice and Cane Field Special



Sure-Grip Implement Tire



Ribbed Front Wheel Tractor Tire

GOODYEAR

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.
This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

15 fall freshening, young registered Holstein cows. Herd accredited and entirely negative. These cows are good individuals from proven sires and bred to our Carnation bulls.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers
about 18 months old, ready to breed; daughters of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. Also, Ten Registered Holsteins, two and one-half years old, due to freshen soon. Two Registered Holstein bulls, one year old. One Registered Holstein bull born in June. Dam is a high producing cow. Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

One 2-Year Old and One 5-Year Old Cow

DUE TO FRESHEN IN SEPTEMBER.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BANG'S APPROVED!
GOOD TYPE AND HERD TEST RECORDS. $160 EACH.
GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

For Sale --- SIX COWS

THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER, FRESHENING LAST AUGUST OR FOREPART SEPTEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.
WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale: Proven Sire, Fishkill Sir May Aaggie

Daughters made 4022 milk, 158 fat more than dams.
Write or phone 62F23 for price and pedigree.
L. M. CUSHING
R. D. 1, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Pine Grove Farms

Guernseys

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.

Visitors are always welcome.

Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.



Doubtless you have heard of goat dairies but did you ever see a goat milked with a machine. Picture was taken in Rodden's Modern Goat Dairy, Modesto, California.

Barnyard Gossip

THE NATIONAL Association of Chain Drug Stores have announced the list of winners on the nation-wide Drink More Milk month. Prizes were given to chain drug stores that had the most attractive window display. A picture of one display was shown on page 8 of the July 3rd issue. In this territory a $10.00 prize went to George Pero, Liggett Drug Store No. 501, New Haven, Connecticut, and to Ed. Curtis, Liggett Drug Store, 300 So. Warren Street, Syracuse, New York. The Association reports that between the period June 12th and July 10th their stores sold over a million and one-half glasses of milk than they sold in the same period the previous year, an increase of over 30%.

* * *

DEFENDING the recent retail increase of a cent a quart for milk and a cent per one-half a pint of heavy cream, the Sheffield Farms Company points out that increased costs to the company amount to more than the increase in the selling price. Increased costs include:

(1) An increase to farmers of 35 cents a hundred pounds for milk, and an increase of 15 cents a hundred pounds for Class II or cream.
(2) An increase in wages of five per cent.
(3) Social Security taxes.

A wage increase effective July 8 amounted to one million per year, and the increased cost of labor plus Social Security taxes are equivalent says Vice-Pres. Halsey to sixteen cents per hundred.

* * *

A TWELVE HORSE team handled by one man is one of the attractions at the New York State Fair. Trainer and driver is Joseph Meyer who handles them with double reins and a set of whistle signals. The horses are Belgian geldings ranging in age from 3 to 7 years.

* * *

FORTY-FOUR states are now modified accredited as practically free from Bovine TB. Certain areas in New York, New Jersey and South Dakota have 1% or less of tubercular cows and California has between 1 and 7%. Back in 1923 only 17 counties in four states were modified accredited.

* * *

CORTES JOHNSON of Berkshire Center, Vermont, won the State 4-H dairy judging contest on August 23. Second place went to William Lourie of West Rupert; third to James Rickert of South Royalton.

To any farm family interested in getting electricity on the farm, or in selecting the proper kind of electrical equipment, bulletins 339 and 358, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, will be especially helpful. Bulletin 339 is entitled "How to Get Electricity On the Farm" and is written by L. D. Kelsey and H. W. Riley; bulletin 358 is entitled "Selection of Electrical Equipment for the Home", by Ella M. Cushman and Delpha E. Wiesendanger.

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Be sure to say you saw it in The American Agriculturist

FOR SALE —
ENTIRE HERD OF
31 Bred Heifers
MOSTLY JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.
ACCREDITED TO T. B. — GOOD SIZE.
The National Bank of Andes, Andes, N.Y.

Purebred Guernseys

Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYROSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.
FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.

GUERNSEY
Bull Calves

Receiving orders now for calves from herd with over 500 lbs. fat average for 1936 with D.H.I.A. Records. Cows begin freshening Oct. 10th. Your choice at 3 days old $35.00. All bull calves disposed of at a week old because of lack of room. Best of breeding. Dam of Sire 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on 2 day milking.
All cows also have Herd Improvement Records.
1 YEARLING SERVICE BULL FOR SALE.
LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM
H. C. Tripp Dryden, N. Y.

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys
of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"
Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull.
Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS
Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
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A SHELDEGREN BULL
will increase your production. Our herd of 32 cows milked twice daily produced 8690 lbs. milk, 416.4 lbs. fat. Can offer bull calf born April 22 whose dam made 15427 lbs. milk, 848 lbs. fat, also calf born July 31, dam's record 15400 lbs. milk, 825 lbs. fat. A visit to Sheldegren will convince you. Prices reasonable. Accredited, Negative. Come or write to
SHELDEGREN FARM
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Registered JERSEY
COWS AND BRED HEIFERS.
BEST BREEDING — CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS.
HOWARD GLADSTONE
Phone 37, ANDES, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our herd of 600 head.
We have on hand some 100 domestic registered Jersey cows, many of which will freshen this fall, and are offered at farmers' prices.
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Do not write—Come and see these cattle.
Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now spare a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.
Buy your foundation stock now.
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***For Sale:* Registered Jerseys**
BOTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12888 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.
Hedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

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HERD IMPROVEMENT REGISTRY AVERAGE:
9848 LBS. MILK — 482.42 FAT.
We are offering a five months old Bull Calf from a dam which produced 12,299 lbs. milk and 586.93 fat in 344 days.
Herd Accredited and Bang Free — Approved.
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IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

BULL CALVES SIRED BY
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OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.

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Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

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Pure **AYRSHIRE CATTLE**
Bred **HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP**
SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN AND BLOOD TESTED.

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FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE. A FOUNDATION GROUP.

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For Sale: A Pair of Pure Bred Registered Brown Swiss Bulls

29 and 26 months old. They are from excellent non-related dams and a well bred bull who has fine daughters. Both bulls get good calves. These bulls are well broken to the yoke, very gentle and strong.

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Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls



Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows. Write to or call on

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FOR SALE

Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.

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200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

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The SUFFOLK HORSE
Ideal for Farm Work

We plan to show our horses at the New York State Fair in Syracuse. Are you in the market for a stallion? Your inspection is invited.

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Pure Bred
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Two weanling stallion colts, one from ton sire and dam, Sang and Laet breedings. One Laet breeding from ton sire.

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FOR SALE **Dorset Sheep**

A Few Good Rams for Sale.

ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK
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Registered **DORSET and SHROPSHIRE RAMS** **$20 EACH**

Shipped on approval.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 11	Douglaston Manor Sale. Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 13	Highland Farms Dispersal Sale. Chatham, N. Y.
Sept. 25	Eastern Breeders Guernsey Sale. Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Oct. 18	Eastern Pa. Guernsey Breeders' Sale. Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 25	Louis Merryman's 28th semi-annual sale. State Fair Grounds. Timonium, Md.

Holsteins

Sept. 14	Guelph, Ontario, Canada Sale.
Sept. 24	85th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 19-20	86th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.

Jerseys

Oct. 23	Auction. J. W. Martin & Sons, Bessemer, Pa.

Ayrshires

Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Oct. 25	Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination sale. Washington, Conn.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N. Y.

Coming Events

Sept. 14-17	10th Annual Egg Grading and Marketing School. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 19-25	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 6-9	National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio.
Oct. 29-Nov. 1	American Poultry Association annual meeting. New York City.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.

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MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

Sheep

Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.

300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York

Manice & Wing Heaton Manice, Mgr.

Southdown Sheep

Yearling Rams and a few ewes.

L. M. COLBERT'S SONS
East Chatham, New York.

Hampshire Sheep

Rams sired by former sire of Cornell University flock. $18 to $25 each. We also offer 20 surplus ewes. Opportunity to start a flock.

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YORKSHIRES

SERVICE BOARS, PIGS AND BRED SOWS
ALL FROM IMPORTED CHAMPION STOCK.

H. F. STEWART,
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KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

6-8 week Boars or Sows, $8.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.

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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.

C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

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SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
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Jonsown Collie Kennels

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REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES
MALES AT STUD.
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Honey Special:

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Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

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WHEAT Certified Yorkwin SEED WHEAT

OUR CROP YIELDED 39 BU. PER ACRE.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,
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WANTED

Help to work on Dairy Farm and Small Silver Fox Ranch.

Married man preferred. Must be good milker and reliable. Willing to pay good wages for good help.

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Dryden, New York

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PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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MAPES
Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
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Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
. . LEGHORNS . .

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PULLETS & BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
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SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM



Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain

Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers—Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Farmenter's R. I. Reds

The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog Sent on Request.

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HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your order early.

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RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

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Breeders of

Leghorns and New Hampshires

400 Early May Leghorn Pullets.

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Breeding Males
Young Pullets

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest

High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
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Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.

Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.

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U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.

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WHEN THE

Milk-Market moves...

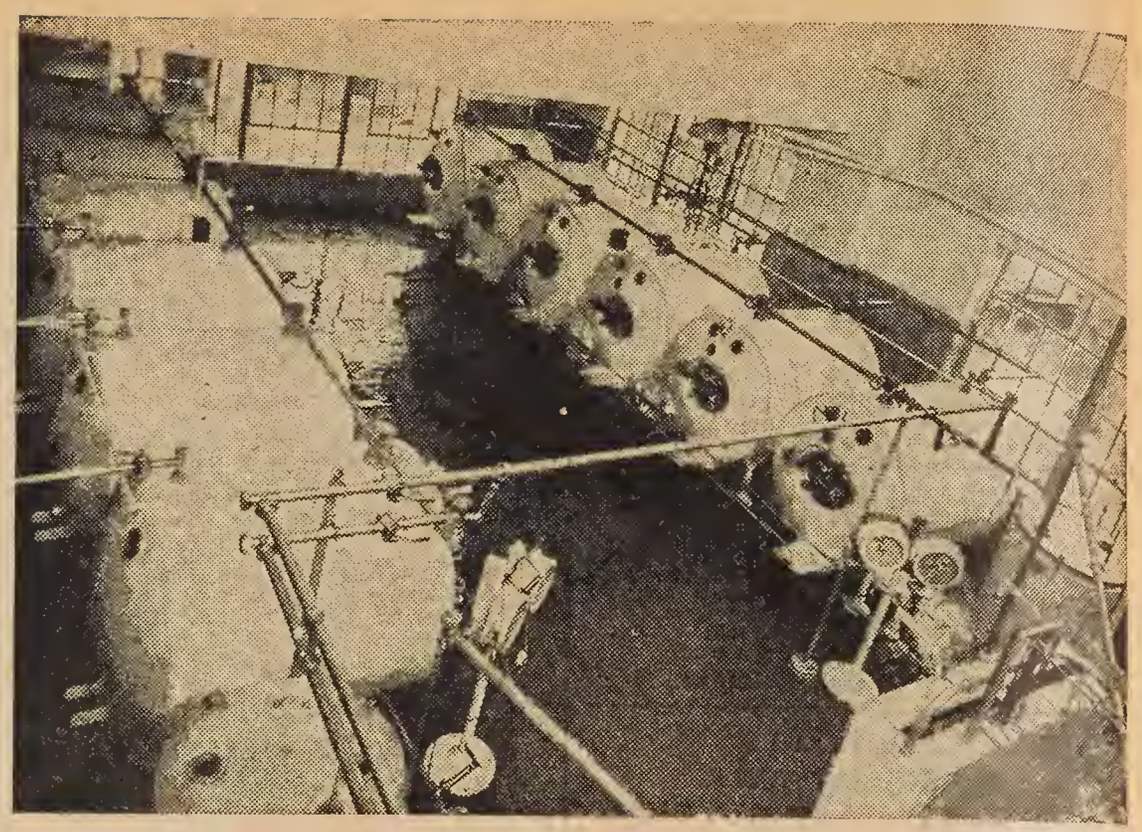
One of the problems that seldom occurs to Sheffield Producers is: What happens to the milk after it leaves the country receiving station?

It's a long story. Right now it is complicated by the fact that many Sheffield customers are coming home from vacations. Sheffield Service followed many of these people to mountains, ocean-side homes and country resorts. Now Sheffield Farms must follow these people back to the city. Otherwise the market for fluid milk would drop. Sheffield must constantly be on the look-out for customers to keep milk flowing from farm to table.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION — Sealtest

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 West 57th Street New York City



A view of the pasteurizing room in a modern city pasteurizing plant. Everything is kept scrupulously clean. Instruments in the foreground make a record of exact temperature for every minute during the process.

Johnny Aims to Please

When Consumers Demand Less Service, Milk Can Be Distributed for Less Money

By Charles Dickinson,
Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dairy Farmer.

IT'S DARK at two o'clock in the morning. This particular morning it was not only dark, but a cold drizzly fog hung over the streets, blurring the lights that hung from infrequent posts. The air was raw, the kind that shrinks your flesh to your bones and keeps you shivering in spite of what you thought was warm clothing.

At the loading platform a long line of wagons moved past conveyors that brought endless streams of bottled milk in box-like cases. Each conveyor brought a different kind of milk, and as the cases moved towards the open doors of the milk wagons, Johnny and Walter and Pete and Sam and the rest of the boys—over a hundred of them, picked off the number of cases of each kind of milk and cream that their routes called for and moved on. When Johnny finished loading his rubber-tired wagon, he had more than twenty different items—all to be delivered on his route. I climbed in beside Johnny and we started out, the clump, clump of the horses rubber shoes sounding like hollow hand-claps in the dark, foggy streets of early morning New York.

Did you ever ride in a milk wagon? I wonder now if the man who designed the milk wagon ever rode in one! Try standing up in an automobile while someone drives you slowly over bumpy streets and you will know just how it feels to ride in a milk wagon. I thought after just one morning of riding in that contraption that I would have a permanent bend in my back and that I would forever have to walk with my head sticking out a couple of feet in front of the rest of me. There isn't room to stand up straight and there is no place to sit down; inside the wagon you just stand bent over and make the best of it. "I've got used to it," Johnny told me, "and besides, when we start delivering, we won't be riding in the wagon much." Johnny spoke the truth.

Our first stop was easy—just a couple of quarts in a box on the sidewalk in front of an old apartment building. From there we ran across the street, up five flights of stairs to deliver a pint of milk, and lo and behold when we got there a note in the empty bottle read, "No milk today; a half pound of butter, please." So down we went with the pint and the empty, back to the wagon for a half pound of butter, and once again up the five flights of stairs. And from that time on for about six hours we raced up and down stairs, in and out of apartment buildings, through dark, narrow alleys, up and down elevators, and all the while we kept moving around one block after another. Johnny had a tough route. Some of his customers lived in exclusive Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue apartments and hotels. In these apartments freight and service elevators made deliveries fairly easy. Before going into an apartment building Johnny loaded his carrying baskets with the products he thought his customers would want. He tried to anticipate their orders to save trips back to the wagon. Then, armed with several kinds of milk and cream, a package or two of butter, and a couple of dozen eggs, we headed for the service elevator. The night watchman and the elevator operator eyed me with suspicion. Johnny told them, "This guy is o.k. — just a friend of mine learning the milk business," and we made for the top floor. While Johnny made the deliveries from floor to floor, the watchman kept a suspicious eye on me. After all the deliveries had been made, we went to the basement where we collected the empty bottles, and then back to the wagon.

But Johnny had a lot of customers who didn't live on Park Avenue or Fifth Avenue. Some of these lived in old-fashioned apartment buildings that didn't have handy service elevators to make life easy for the milk man. I climbed more steps that morning with Johnny than the average farmer climbs in his entire lifetime. Other customers that Johnny served were office workers who bought pints of milk and chocolate milk for their lunches. This complicated things for Johnny because the apartments had to be served very early in the morning and the offices in the same block could not be served until much later, when the offices opened for the day's work.

I stayed with Johnny all morning. I trailed him through the narrow alleys, followed him up and down those un-

(*Continued on Page 23*)

Ditch! Terrace! — The Martin Ideal — prices to suit every purse — 10 Days Trial — Farm Ditcher, Terracer, Grader — Cuts ditchee, open, tile drainage or irrigation. Terraces to conserve moisture, saves top-soil, builde leveee. Send for FREE Literature. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. Owensboro, Ky. Box 17 — Model 30

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free. **Carlton Tobacco Company** - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

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SAVE on high-cost grain This Winter

Write today for prices on dependable Craine Quality Wood Stave Silos. Your choice of famous Crasco or Utility. Accurately cut staves. Easy-to-fit door system. Whole silo goes up quickly and gives you a fine storage plant that *lasts* for many years.

The *silo's* right—the *price* is right—and we can fill your orders *at once*. . . So write us *now*.



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See the 4 inch ALL CORK

HAVERLY MILK COOLERS

At Your Local Dealer
Or at Factory, East Syracuse, N. Y.
DEALERS WANTED
HAVERLY CABINETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR EVERY MAKE OF MACHINE UNIT.

SILO HOOPS Galvanized Wire Cable Silo Hoops are—easy to apply—last longer—cost less. ZEISER FORM CO., 601-A W. Main St., Endicott, N.Y.

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There's still time to get that silo and utilize maximum value of your corn crop. Still time to ADD another Silo! Grange Silos have EVERYTHING you need — plus IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Telephone us today.



Get our "Giant" folder with silo pictures nearly 2 ft. high—all details illustrated — including newest dormer in silos. *Write today.* Box A, RED CREEK, N. Y

GRANGE SILO Co

A Yardstick of FEEDING VALUE

T.D.N.



T.D.N. stands for **TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS**—the only part of a feed that cows can use. The T.D.N. per ton is one of the most important facts to know about a feed. It is a reliable guide to feeding value.

It takes on the average 60 pounds of digestible feed to produce 100 pounds of 3.5% milk. At least one-third of this digestible feed should come from the grain ration. If the grain ration is low in T.D.N., more feed is required to do the job. Thus *cost of digestible feed* rather than cost per ton is the real yardstick of feeding value.

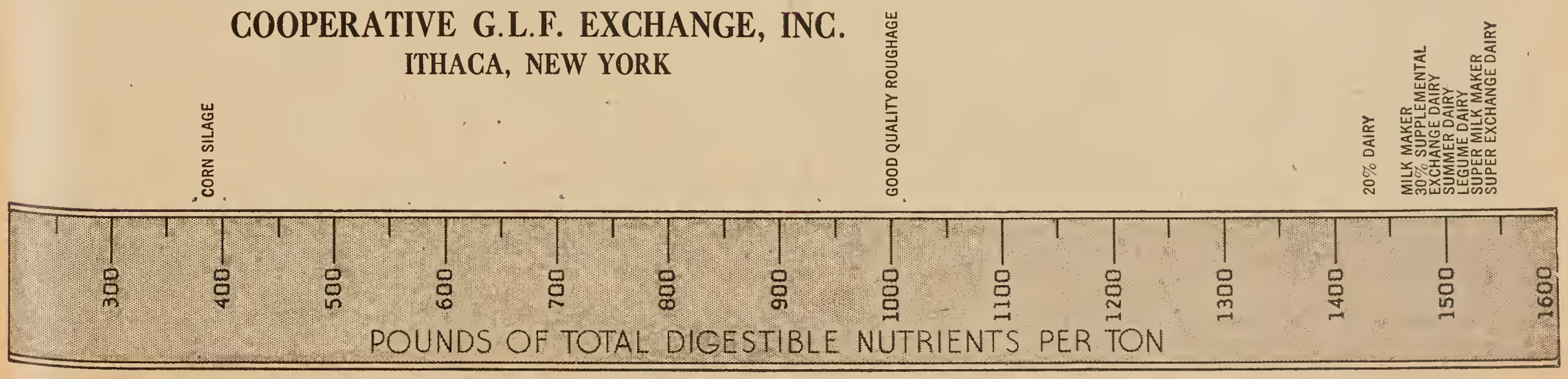
To make the best use of their feed, cows in heavy production should have a grain ration that is really concentrated—one that runs close to 75% digestible. Besides this the feed must have enough protein to supplement the roughage, and at least 4% fat for full milk and butterfat production. It should be well balanced, containing minerals, vitamins, and other nutrients in proper proportion, and a variety of ingredients to make it palatable.

Among feeds that meet these requirements, the best feeding buy is usually the one that costs least per 100 pounds of T.D.N.

Mixed feeds may look alike and analyze the same, yet vary in digestibility. The T.D.N. in G.L.F. feeds is printed on the tag. Seven different rations, ranging from 18% to 30% protein, provide the full measure of digestible nutrients needed by high-producing cows. Although they vary in cost per ton, these feeds are remarkably close together in cost per 100 pounds of T.D.N.

Feed the G.L.F. open formula, high T.D.N. feed that fits your situation. Then you will know exactly what you are feeding and what it is costing you.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK



Keystone in the Nutrition Arch



BODY-VIGOR

This Pure Mineral Supplement DIGESTA-BONE*

economically supplies the calcium and phosphorus needed properly to nourish and build up the stock: 1) it stimulates assimilation of other feeds and increases conversion into bone and tissue; 2) it develops sturdiness; 3) it speeds up weight gains; 4) it produces strong offspring.

*Over 72% Tri-Calcium Phosphate (Bone Phosphate of Lime) Sterilized at 400° F., insuring purity

"D-B" is the balancing item in the rotion for POULTRY, DAIRY COWS, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, HORSES

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Amazing new "SUPER-ACTIVATOR" principle
Cuts FENCING Costs to Less Than $10.00 Per MILE
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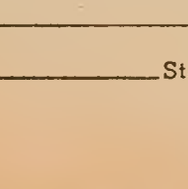


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USER-AGENTS-DEALERS WANTED
—SPARE TIME OR FULL. Sensational low price makes it a big seller. Proven by use on thousands of farms. Tremendous demand. Be first in your locality—write today.
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Congress Folds Up*

ON AUGUST 22, Senators and Representatives called it a day and shook dust of Washington from their feet. First session of 75th Congress had ended.

Important bills passed at this session were comparatively few. Congress did practically nothing from February 5th — date that President submitted his controversial Court-packing plan — until mid-July when Congress finally defeated it. Here is brief account of main points of legislative record:

FINISHED BUSINESS

1. **Relief.** Gave President practically another blank check (1½ billions this time) for continuance of relif and work-relief.

2. **CCC.** Extended CCC for 3 years and authorized maximum enrollment of 300,000 men at any one time.

3. **Taxes.** Passed Tax Loophole Act, designed to sew up holes in income tax law and prevent tax evasion by wealthy.

4. **Courts.** Passed Act providing for minor changes in lower Federal Courts. Also approved Act enabling any Supreme Court Justice to retire on full pay at age of 70.

5. **Agriculture.** Enacted new Sugar Control Act, fixing annual import quotas on basis of needs of consumers in United States; re-enacted certain marketing and order provisions of old AAA, with some changes; continued for one year the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages; passed Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to make 3 per cent loans to tenant farmers for purchase of farms, as well as loans for purchase of livestock, farm equipment, etc.; authorized new loans on cotton which practically guarantee to participating farmers price of approximately 12c a pound.

Although no general farm bill was passed at this session, Congress pledged itself to consider general farm legislation as first order of business at next session. President had first opposed renewal of cotton loans, saying "No more loans without crop control." He withdrew his opposition after Congressional leaders promised him that general crop control legislation would be considered early in January. *SLANT:* Look out!

6. **War.** Congress extended Neutrality Act, giving President power to forbid exports of arms to fighting nations.

7. **Low-Cost Housing.** Created U. S. Housing Authority, with power to loan money to public housing agencies for low-rent housing or slum-clearance projects.

8. **Coal.** Passed Guffey Coal Act of 1937, creating Commission to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal. Gives Commission broad power to fix prices and regulate marketing and business practices within coal industry.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Shoved aside for session were many bills on which President desired action. Besides a general crop control measure, these include Wages and Hours bill, a plan for reorganizing and strengthening Executive branch of government, and project for creation of 7 "little TVA's."

SLANT: Although first session of 75th Congress has been dubbed the "do-nothing Congress," it will go down in history for its bitter and successful battle against President's odious plan to pack the United States Supreme Court.

■ *U. S. Ship Hit by Chinese Bombs*

CHINESE-JAPANESE war came home to us during past fortnight when Chinese air pilots made mistake and bombed American ship "President Hoover," bound for Shanghai to pick up American refugees. Seven members of crew were injured, 3 passengers shell-shocked, and ship got 25 shrapnel holes above her water line. Chinese officials apologized to U. S. government, declaring their pilots mistook the President Hoover for Japanese transport.

Bombing halts flow of American refugees from war-battered Shanghai, as no more of our steamships will call there "for the present." About 1800 Americans are still in Shanghai and will have to leave by warships, if at all.

A second "mistake," this time a Japanese one, affects British. Japanese air pilots machine-gunned car in which British Ambassador to China was riding, although car was 40 miles from Shanghai and flew large British flag. Great Britain has demanded full satisfaction from Japanese government for "inexcusable" wounding of her envoy.

In Shanghai last week, fighting died down somewhat and attempts were made to clean up parts of the city that had become a shambles. Menaced by bubonic plague and cholera, authorities attempted to rid streets of hundreds of dead bodies which had lain where they fell. These were placed on huge pyres and burned.

Japanese are massing for new attack on Shanghai, preparing to carry out Japanese premier's edict: "China must be beaten to her knees, so she will no longer have the spirit to fight." Foreign war experts figure that Japan now has 250,000 soldiers and sailors in China, with another 250,000 ready to embark. That Japan is preparing for long-drawn out struggle is shown by fact that she has just appropriated another half million dollars for war and tripled peace time strength of her armies.

In northern China, Japanese and Chinese armies are at grips at Nankow Pass and South of Tientsin. Although Japanese are claiming victories, they are meeting unexpectedly strong resistence from Chinese, who are showing great bravery and endurance.

SLANT: Bombing of American ship and wounding of British Ambassador emphasize great risk to world peace which Chinese-Japanese war offers. Any bystander who tries to separate two fighting dogs, or even to protect his own dog, must expect to get bitten.

■ *Railroads Up Against It*

DEMANDING increase of 20 per cent in wages, five leading railroad unions or brotherhoods responsible for actual operation of trains ordered general strike on September 6, unless railroad managers agreed to increase.

Such a strike would involve 250,000 men, vitally affect every citizen, and especially every farmer, during the important fall and early winter shipping season.

Acting on emergency, National Mediation Board offered its services to settle the controversy, and they were accepted. Whether Board's suggestions will be taken and strike averted remains yet to be seen. In any case, some compromise involving increase in wages of employees will undoubtedly be offered. This would be on top of announcement made by National Mediation Board of August 4 that it had brought about an agreement between railroads and non-operating classes of railroad employees for increase of 20 cents an hour.

This increase means approximately $98,000,000 yearly for Class I railroads. Over one-third of American railroads are in bankruptcy at present time, and increase of 20 per cent in wages of railroad operators amounts to $116,000,000 more a year.

Railroads also face further increased costs as result of laws which make it more and more difficult for them to operate. Example of this is bill which nearly passed Congress last time, and which will likely be up again as soon as Congress meets. This would limit length of freight trains to 70 cars, thereby requiring more trains and more men to operate them. If passed, this law alone would increase railroad costs $150,000,000.

On top of operating costs, also is great tax burden which railroads, like farms, labor under because they represent so much physical property.

SLANT: We all criticize railroads sometimes for sins both of commission and omission. Nevertheless, agriculture must have railroads, and anything which increases their costs or hampers their operation sooner or later is felt by farmers. Farmers work with their hands themselves, and are therefore in sympathy with reasonable wages. But people of this country must realize that railroads, or any other business, can be crowded only so far, that business cannot pay what it cannot earn, and when costs exceed income, the end has come not only for the business but for the employees. Nor is government ownership and operation a solution, as some politicians would like to believe. Railroads are still trying to recover from bad government management of the roads during world war.

■ *Resettlement Now Farm Security*

CHANGED again is name and set-up of Resettlement Administration. Under Secretary Wallace's direction, Resettlement work will now be conducted under new Farm Security Administration, and will administer Bankhead-Jones Farm tenancy Act. This act authorized Secretary of Agriculture to loan a hundred million to farm tenants to help buy farms, and a like amount for retirement of sub-marginal lands.

■ *U. S. Buys Foreign Farm Products*

FIRST half of 1937 United States bought $146,000,000 more of goods from foreign countries than we sold to them. For first time in 43 years United States exports are less than her imports. In years 1926-30, 36 per cent of our exports were farm products, but in 1936 only 29 per cent were farm products.

Largest cause of this situation, which many regard as dangerous to United States, is increased importation of agricultural products, result of last year's great drought and government's crop control and making-scarce policies. Nearly every poultryman and

dairyman of Northeast felt effects of this making-scarce policy in high grain prices and by having to purchase Argentine corn.

Reports indicate that better crops this year in United States will increase volume of exports. Prospects also are that foreign buyers will take all of this American surplus at fair prices.

SLANT: Here's another example that no man or government is wise enough to control crops. Last year with government crop control we bought large quantities of farm products from foreign countries. This year, with it off, foreign countries will buy our surplus. But who is wise enough to foretell weather and other crop conditions, so as to know when to grow large acreages or small ones? Answer — no one!

Heavy Grain Crops

NORTHEAST dairy and poultry farmers will be interested in forecast of yields of wheat and corn.

Wheat crop is estimated at about 890½ million bushels, largest since 1931. Last year it was only 626½ million. Five-year average is 864½ million.

Corn crop is estimated at 2,658,000,000 bushels as against approximately 1,500,000,000 bushels last year, and a five-year average of 2,500,000,000.

Cotton yield indicated is 15½ million bales, largest since 1931. Cotton price will be maintained by government loans, which practically guarantee participating farmers price of approximately 12 cents a pound. Estimated cost of this cotton loan program is $150,000,000, which general taxpayers, including of course farmers, will have to make up providing cotton does not sell for 12 cents.

Andrew Mellon Leaves Fortune to Charity

WHEN a rich man dies, that's news. Andrew Mellon was fabulously rich — one of four wealthiest men in this country. Death came to him on August 26th, at age of 82. His entire personal fortune, except for $180,000, he left to his educational and charitable Trust, created in 1930. Funds will be applied exclusively to religious, charitable and educational uses and purposes. During the past 7 years since Trust was established, the financier is said to have given away more than 70 millions of dollars.

In January of this year, Mr. Mellon formally announced the gift of his famous art collection to the people of the United States. This will be the nucleus of a national art gallery at Washington, D. C.

Besides amassing a fortune and becoming one of nation's greatest philanthropists, Mellon was in political limelight since 1920, when he was chosen to be Secretary of Treasury under Harding. He occupied same position under Coolidge and Hoover and was also Ambassador to Great Britain.

Infantile Paralysis Outbreak

DIONNE quintuplets aren't seeing any visitors these days, not even their own flesh and blood. Canada has had increase in number of cases of infantile paralysis in province of Ontario, and Dr. Dafoe is taking no chances with his famous charges getting it.

This terrible disease strikes hardest during summer and early fall. Worst epidemic of it in United States was in 1916, when 27 per cent of its victims died. Right now, reports to Federal Public Health Service show that we have three times as many cases of it as at this time last year. Although authorities say that no epidemic exists, because cases are scattered, opening of schools has been postponed in some cities, swimming pools closed, and movie theatre owners urged to prevent crowding of children. Death rate so far has been 10 per cent, which is normal.

For years scientists have been working to discover way to prevent infantile paralysis. Hopes are now being pinned on new method, consisting of special nasal spray which has to be applied by a doctor. Spray has proved successful in experiments with monkeys and next step is to see whether it will guard humans against the disease.

Non-employment Decreases

PERSONS out of work, registered with United States employment service on first of August, were about 5,000,000, which is 26-7/10 per cent less than a year ago. This is lowest since employment service was established. Highest was 9,312,000 in March, 1936.

A Lot of Milk

LARGEST milk plant in world is claim for new Borden Farm Products processing plant, which will be opened on September 22, at 615 West 131st Street, New York City.

Plant has total floor space of 210,000 square feet, with handling capacity of 300,000 quarts on an eight-hour day basis.

Good Books to Read

The Long Whip *Walden and Paine*

Not just the story of one great husky to which the book is dedicated, but a description of the great spirit of many men and many dogs who accompanied Admiral Byrd to Little America. It is well worth your reading, and is particularly interesting to all dog lovers.—*G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.* $2.50.

Scouting Marches On *William D. Murray*

Mr. Murray has spent more than a half century in work with boys and young people, and was one of the group of men who in 1910 met and planned the formation of the Boy Scouts of America. In this historical narrative, Mr. Murry tells the inner story of the development of the Scout movement, and gives an interpretation of its outreach and service to the youth of America.—*Published by Boy Scouts of America.* $3.00.

Good Movies to See

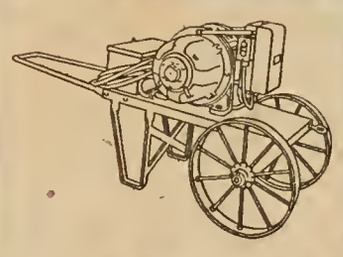
Stella Dallas

Portraying one of the most severe tests of mother love — from the novel by Olive Higgins Prouty. Barbara Stanwyck takes the part of Stella, with John Boles, Anne Shirley, and a fine supporting cast.

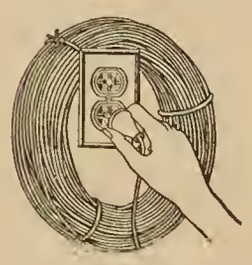
Broadway Melody of 1938

Robert Taylor stars with Eleanor Powell and a huge cast in this new version of Broadway Melody, full of song, comedy and romance.

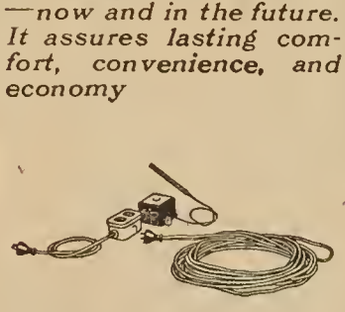
GET A "G-E" YOUR BEST GUARANTEE



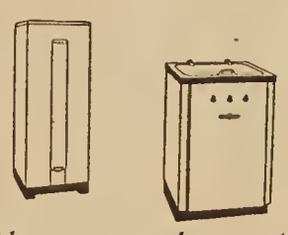
G-E motors are available in all sizes and in portable and stationary types. Ask your power company or electrical contractor



G-E Farm Wiring provides a pathway of power for every electrical need —now and in the future. It assures lasting comfort, convenience, and economy



Here is a small, compact soil-heating kit that stimulates plant growth, saves time, and is easy to install and operate



Above are shown the General Electric water heater and automatic dishwasher, both of which bring new comfort and convenience to the farm. Imagine placing your dirty dishes in the cabinet, turning a switch, and — perfectly clean, dry dishes in a few minutes



Thousands of Farmers Will Tell You "G-E Motors Last Longer"

SUCCESSFUL farmers have learned by experience what industrial plants have learned by keeping accurate cost records—that G-E motors last longer, cost less to operate.

For example, a famous textile mill that makes many of the bed sheets you use installed 1600 G-E motors in 1916. According to 1937 records, these G-E motors are still going strong and have cost less than a nickel a year per motor for upkeep. A G-E motor on your farm can do the work of several farm hands for just a few cents' worth of electricity —and you can start it in any kind of weather simply by pushing the button. It will operate your water pump, milking machine, feed grinder, washing machine, saw, grindstone, milk cooler, hay and grain hoist, ventilating fan, workshop equipment, etc. Make sure that such a valuable helper as this is the best you can buy, the one which will give you the most service for your money—a General Electric.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric, Rural Electrification Section, Room 621-O, Schenectady, N. Y.

Please send me information on motors.

Name.....*RFD*.....

P. O......*State*.....

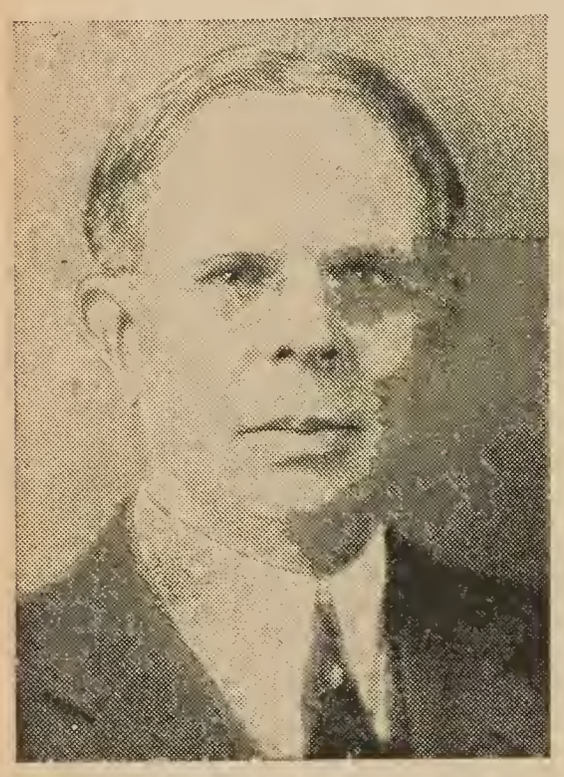
from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



DR. P. J. PARROTT appears to me to be the choice of farmers for director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Since Dr. U. P. Hedrick announced that he planned to retire next January, I have discussed the question with numerous farmers. Assuming that the major future of the station is along fruit and vegetable lines, I have convinced myself that growers are practically unanimous in favor of Parrott.

On several occasions during the past month I have heard growers bring up



Dr. U. P. Hedrick, who on January 1, will retire as Director of the Geneva Experiment Station. Dr. Hedrick's reputation as an authority on fruit is world-wide. After January 1 he will just have more time to devote to the work he loves to do.

the point, discuss proposed resolutions, consultations with Dean Ladd, etc. Having no candidate to back, and merely seeking to get the trend, it has been proof of Parrott's popularity and efficiency. Some of the men raise the question of whether Parrott wants the job or would take it, but they are convinced that he should. From last fall until early this summer, Dr. Parrott, vice director and head of the entomology department, was in Africa.

* * *

Auction Gains Favor

G.L.F. farmers' auction at Williamson is rounding out its second month. It has gone far enough to indicate potential future for this method of selling farm produce. It is common enough to see 30 or more buyers present. In a nutshell, situation now appears to depend upon how well farmers will support venture by using the auction.

There are some indications that auction already has succeeded in making prices which truckers have to pay at the farm. Previously there was little to guide grower except city public market quotations. Many growers do not yet understand or appreciate the auction system. Others expect too much, especially at the start.

Occasionally a grower appears disgruntled because he cannot obtain same price he can on Rochester or Syracuse public markets. To reach those markets requires much longer haul, tie-up of truck and man, etc. Averageing all of these factors, some growers have found auction prices much better. As season advances, there is bright prospect that auction will handle a steadily increasing volume. Almost every day sees new buyers, one turning up the other day from Washington.

* * *

Next Door to New York

"I would not dare to tell you upstaters how I run my farm," said Halloan H. Brown, president of the State Horticultural Society. His farm is at Monsey, near Spring Valley, in Rockland County. He has no livestock except a dog on about 150 acres, practically all in fruit. Some 40 years ago he moved up from New York City and began setting out fruit trees — and still is at it.

Mr. Brown dusts, rather than sprays, and has found it effective. Two tractor-drawn dusters have floodlights mounted on them so the crews can work through the night if necessary. In a good year he may have 50,000 bushels of apples and his own cold storage plant has capacity for 45,000 bushels. Mr. Brown is counted as probably the biggest grower in the Hudson Valley although he was reluctant to "blow his own horn."

Land is expensive in his section, yet he has been able to build up a successful business within an hour of the big city.

* * *

Scattered Straw

The other day I heard of a straw stack being sold "as is" for $100 and later found quite a few had changed hands that way. The straw is being used for orchard mulching. Generally straw has been selling around $3 per ton and the soil conservation allowance is $2. A couple of years ago one of Western New York's best fruit growers told me he could buy mulch for $4 per ton and could not afford to pass it up. This year's large hay and straw crops has released a good deal of material for mulching and it has been taken readily.

All of this emphasizes the distinct trend of the past few years to sod orchards and mulching. A cultivated orchard is a rarity. I spoke about it to "Bert" Weirich, Monroe County soil conservation agent. "A few years ago I thought I had to keep the orchards cultivated clean," he said, "and if an occasional weed appeared I thought I was slipping. That clean cultivation was bad is indicated by the burned-out condition of a knoll in my orchard. Try as I may, I have not yet succeeded in getting grass or weeds to take hold." A last resort, he said, might be to haul out manure.

* * *

What 4-H Training Does

The other day I watched a number of men showing bulls. Most of them had an eye—or maybe two—for the spectators. One of them never took his eyes off his bull. If a fly appeared he was ready to wave it away. If the back got out of line he put a finger on it. If the animal shifted a leg into an awkward position he corrected that. If the animal wished to move one way he moved with it and gently brought it back into position. Most of the other animals appeared to disadvantage as they pulled and heaved at cross purposes with the owner.

E. B. Fuller, Monroe County junior leader, came along. "See that fellow," he exclaimed. "He certainly knows his stuff when it comes to showing an animal. He learned that in the 4-H."

You will see a lot of 4-H results at fairs just starting now.

* * *

Lowered Peach Trees

Peach trees on the farm which John H. Peck bought at Webster escaped the killing freeze of three years ago. But they were old and high, so he has cut them practically half down. Last year he had only a few hundred bushels because spring frosts got the buds, but the other day he had a gang of pickers and sorters handling the several thousand bushels.

Peck bought the farm two summers ago when he had completed his junior year at Cornell. He spent his last year in the "ag" college shaping his studies to fit his own problems. Both science and practice told him it was poor business to try to grow fruit economically on old high trees. He is applying the same lowering process to some high apple trees, but is partieularly proud of the job he has done on peach trees old enough so that many would think their period of useful service was over.

Incidentally, I was looking for some Golden Jubilee peaches and asked him if he had any. "No, but if I was planting that is what I would plant," he said.

Governor Lehman to Broadcast From State Fair

Governor Herbert H. Lehman will deliver an important address at the Syracuse State Fair on Thursday, September 9. It will be broadcast over the NBC blue network between 11:00 and 11:15 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

WHOLE FAMILY *Can Make Good* Doughnuts



The Hutchinson family, which carried off all the prizes in Seneca Grange's contest, Ontario County. Left to right: Mrs. Martha Hutchinson Phalen, third prize; Miss Mabel Hutchinson, first prize; and Mrs. James Hutchinson, second prize.

THE Hutchinson family carried off the honors in the Doughnut Contest held by Seneca Grange, Ontario County. First prize went to Miss Mabel Hutchinson; second went to her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Hutchinson; and third to her sister, Mrs. Martha Phalen. That's quite a record for one family!

In Union Vale Grange's contest, Dutchess County, the Master's wife beat the Master (just at making doughnuts!). Mrs. Alley's doughnuts carried off first prize, and Mr. Alley's got second prize.

Mundale Grange's contest, Delaware County, had 8 contestants, three of whom were men.

Many Granges write that their members are taking more interest in the Doughnut Contest than in any contest held in other years. The chairman of Crum Creek Grange, Fulton County, writes: "Two of our eldest ladies entered this contest and one man that was a charter member (48 years ago) had promised, but had to be absent from home at the time of the contest." In Dutchess County, Fallkill Grange's contest was won by Mrs. Elijah Baright, who is 75 years old. Mrs. Baright is very active in her Grange and is one of the Harvesters in its degree team.

Below are more names of Subordinate Grange winners:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Almond	Mrs. Gertrude White
Broome	Bartonville	Mrs. D. A. Fenescey
Cattaraugus	Dayton	Rose Segrist
	Freedom	Mrs. Floyd Higgins
	Gowanda	Mabel Allen
Cayuga	Sennett	Alice Gardner
Chenango	North Norwich	Ruth Emily Van Housen
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Earl E. Clark
Delaware	Franklin	Mrs. Norma Simmons
	Hamden	Mrs. Ora Hall
	Maywood	Miss Lois Whitney
	Mundale	Grace B. P. Brown
Dutchess	Fallkill	Mrs. Elijah Baright
	Union Vale	Mrs. W. W. Alley
Erie	Bowmansville	Mrs. G. W. Lang
Franklin	Fort Covington	Mrs. George Tuper
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Grace N. Johnson
Genesee	Tonawanda Valley	Mrs. Luther W. Gardner
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. Iva Schuyler
Jefferson	Adams Center	Winifred Loveland
	South Rutland	Mrs. Nora Woodruff
	Union	Miss Editha Williams
Lewis	Riverbank	Mrs. Evalena Sheldon
Livingston	Lima	Elva Plimpton
	Springwater	Mrs. Elmer Hills
Madison	Alderbrook	Tied for first place: Mrs. Minnie McKinstry, Mrs. Mina E. Sabine
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Mrs. D. A. Smith
	Marcellus	Mrs. Ed. Cornwell
Ontario	Seneca	Miss Mabel Hutchinson
	Wide Awake	Minnie V. Pritchard
Orange	Little Britain	Esther D. Getty
	Montgomery	Mrs. Robert K. Tweddle
Oswego	Amboy	Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant
Otsego	West Exeter	Mrs. Eva M. Griffiths
Putnam	Patterson	Mrs. Elbert C. Crosby
Rensselaer	Pittstown	Mrs. Lester B. Campbell
Sullivan	Bloomingburg	Mrs. Wesley J. Dickinson
Ulster	Stone Ridge	Mrs. Isaac Graham
Warren	Stony Creek	Myrtle E. Hastings
Wyoming	Attica	Mrs. Julia Flor
	Dale	Dora Winchester
	Pike	Mrs. Thomas Swift
Yates	Barrington	Mrs. Angeline Morehouse
	Benton	Mrs. Elmer Platman

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13
12:45—(The Parents' Court), "The Nervous Child," Dr. R. W. Fredcrick.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14
12:35—"How to Get High Priced Eggs," S. W. Colby, Windham County, Vt.
12:45—"Lunches — To Take Out," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Robert Rienow.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16
12:35—"Apples from Orchard to Applesauce," C. G. Smith, Ulster County, N. Y.
12:45—"Dressing Up the Farmstead," E. A. Coon, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Caroline Pringle, Washington County, N. Y.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18
12:30—WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Reckoning With Recognition," Mrs. P. W. Thayer, Rensselaer, County, N. Y.
12:45—"Guernsey Records," R. W. Duck.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20
12:35—"The Kind of Herd for Larger Profits," George Pringle.
12:45—"The Safety of the Transported Child," Burton W. Belknap.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
12:35—"What Farmers Want of the Farm Bureau Federation," E. S. Foster.
12:45—"Breakfasts That Amount to Something," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23
12:35——"A Program for the Soil," H. W. Soule.
12:45—"The Stuff of Which Paper is Made," Speaker from A.P.W. Paper Company.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24
12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Charlotte B. Brooks.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Ringing the Cash Register," William Eldridge, 4-H Club Agent, Otsego County, N. Y.
12:45—Veterinarian Program.

New York City's Milk Supply

Figures Show North Country Ships Less

By LELAND SPENCER

Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

THANKS to the Bureau of Statistics in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets we have accurate figures to show what changes have occurred in the supply and use of milk in all parts of the State. Some of these figures have been arranged in the table below. They show a striking shift in the disposal of milk in the three counties along the northern border of the State—St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton.

Only 35 per cent as much milk was shipped for fluid use from these northern counties in 1936 as in 1925. During the same time shipments of fluid milk for the State as a whole dropped only 8 per cent. Fluid milk shipments from all plants in the State were reduced by 219 million pounds, and 128 million of this reduction fell on the three counties which have recently been the main trouble spot in the New York milk shed. Shipments of fresh cream from the north country have increased, but not as much as the cream shipments for the entire State.

TRENDS IN SUPPLY AND USE OF MILK AT DAIRY PLANTS IN ST. LAWRENCE, FRANKLIN AND CLINTON COUNTIES, AND IN ALL OF NEW YORK STATE

1925=100

	Milk Received at Plants 3 Northern Counties	Milk Received at Plants State	Milk Shipped, fluid use 3 Northern Counties	Milk Shipped, fluid use State	Cream shipped, fluid use 3 Northern Counties	Cream shipped, fluid use State	Balance for Manufacture 3 Northern Counties	Balance for Manufacture State
1925	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	109	87	108	169	152	99	86
1933	92	106	65	103	153	167	93	78
1936	97	111	35	92	125	149	124	127

In 1925, about 31 per cent of the milk received at the dairy plants in the three Northern New York counties was shipped as fluid milk, while in 1936 fluid shipments were only 11 per cent of the total. Shipments of fluid cream increased slightly from 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the total supply. Meanwhile the surplus used in manufactured products jumped from 58 per cent of the supply to 74 per cent. In 1925 shipments of fluid milk from the three northern counties amounted to 7.2 per cent of the total for the State. In 1936, these counties supplied only 2.7 per cent of the fluid milk shipped by all plants in the State.

Meanwhile there has been a big change in manufactured milk products made in the Northern New York counties. In 1936 the dairy plants in those counties made less than half as much creamery butter and only two-thirds as much American cheese as they made in 1925. But they more than doubled their output of condensed and evaporated milk.

The figures all add up to this: With a larger surplus in the milk shed during the past few years, dealers have kept up fluid shipments from nearby counties and have held back more milk for manufacture in the outlying districts, particularly in the North Country. They have cut down on butter and cheese and have stepped up the output of condensed and evaporated milk in that section.

Temporarily, the North Country milk is not needed to supply the city markets. How soon it may be needed again will be the subject of discussion in another article of this series.

Egg Horizon Brightens

Best news for poultrymen is that egg-feed ratio is more favorable and should improve still more. Last of August it took 7½ dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of chicken feed, the previous week 8, and a month earlier, 8.8.

Biggest cloud in sky is heavier than last year's supply of eggs in storage. On August 2, estimated supply was 8,577,000 cases compared to 7,119,000 on same date a year ago. Frozen egg supply is also up close to 50%.

Hen population for the country on August 1 was slightly above last year and egg production per flock is high. However, number of hens is 7% below the 10 year (1925-34) average. While front line of battle is well manned, hen replacements are short. In first 7 months of the year, 1[illegible]% fewer chicks than last year were hatched.

North Country Strike Still Unsettled

The conference at Lacona on Sept. 1 between Sheffield Farms representatives and Dairy Union officials failed to settle the Northern New York milk strike. Rock on which negotiations split was recognition of Dairy Union rather than price of milk. R. M. Wellwood and B. S. Halsey represented Sheffield Farms and Commissioner Noyes acted as mediator.

Sheffield Condensed Milk Companies offer for Northern New York was $2.00 per hundred for 3.5% milk for September on condition that patrons take steps to form legally incorporated producers association. There is considerable opposition to such a step among Dairy Union members, and a determination that the Union be recognized. The proposition was turned down.

Beef Instead of Milk?

Price of beef is getting it up into the luxury class, thanks to AAA, drouth and whatnot. Milk situation is improving, but production continues high and past experience points to uncertainties. This is the way several farmers have reasoned to me lately, confessing that they have in mind to go into beef-raising business.

"There is a lot of old hay around," one man told me, "and there is a big crop of hay this year. I am going to fix up the barn basement, and so is the farmer next to me, and start in raising steer beef. I will feed hay this winter, pasture next summer, barn feed the following winter and then finish them in the spring. Of course, I expect to feed some grain.

"The outlook is that meat prices will be high for several years. I don't see how I can lose. If meat sells at any good price I should do well, and in any event we can always cut up a beef or two and put it in the sharp freezer." Two years ago this man froze 150 chickens when prices were low and the family still is eating them.—*Skeff.*

Potatoes

Potato market remains in state of flux, with no change for better and little hope for early improvement. Heavy rains and storms in New Jersey and Long Island halted diggings for nearly ten days with result that both sections have lost early season gains in advanced shipments.

During peak of storm period, potatoes advanced 15 cents per hundred in New Jersey, but lost most of gain when diggings were resumed. New Jersey price has been 65 to 70 cents per hundred, while Maine growers are receiving about 55 cents. Indications now point to overlapping of New Jersey-Long Island with Maine and New York. It is believed, however, that New Jersey was 60 to 70 per cent finished by September 1. South Jersey is estimated at 75 per cent harvested by September 1, with portion of remainder going into storage for fall delivery.

Government purchases of potatoes halted during holiday. It is believed that further purchases will be made if markets should weaken and drop below 80 cent level. The F. S. C. C. is understood to be more concerned now with conditions in Maine and New York than with what may happen in New Jersey. Most promising outlet for late potatoes appears to be in South. While shipments have not exceeded last year's high peak, yet sales below Mason and Dixon line and into Cuba and Canal Zone have been helpful. Much confusion appears in potato deal over control program for 1938. Indications point to favorable consideration by Maine growers, but opposed by Wisconsin. There has been no sentiment expressed in the areas from Long Island and to southward.

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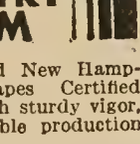
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Water, Water, Everywhere

By J. C. HUTTAR

SOMEWHERE out of my school work I recall four lines in the story, "The Ancient Mariner," which go like this:

Water, water everywhere
'Till all the boards did shrink.
Water, water everywhere
But not a drop to drink.

Gradually we are beginning to realize how all fired important water is in the ultimate value of market eggs.



J. C. Huttar

I believe its plenty or its scarcity makes a difference of a million dollars a year or more to the egg producers of the Northeast alone.

Here's the story in its simplest form:

The commercial value of most eggs is decided by candling, (holding each egg before an electric light which shines through it and shows up the interior of the egg.) The stronger or thicker the white of the egg the finer it looks in candling. The white consists 87% of water. This egg white is made up of little bubbles of protein and each bubble is filled with water. As an egg dries out these bubbles burst and the water is freed. Some of it goes out through the pores. When this happens the white loses its jelly-like consistency and becomes much thinner. In candling, such an egg looks poor and its value goes down several cents a dozen.

So you see why I get so worked up over ordinary, every-day water.

The Start is Good

Most eggs are full and have strong egg whites when they are laid. But you can easily see that anything that is so largely water has to be kept in fairly moist surroundings if it is to keep that fresh look. Of course, the shell and the two shell membranes inside it protect the contents some, but they're not water tight.

Put these new-laid eggs out in the sun or near the kitchen stove or even in a fairly cool but very dry room and you can easily imagine the pull on the water that's in those eggs. Then put them into some dry flats and fillers and wherever the shells touch this paper it acts almost like a blotter.

Now, of course, what you want to know is, what can you do about it? Naturally you can't afford to air-condition and humidify your cellars or egg rooms. Well, maybe you can't afford to buy expensive machinery to do this but you can do a few things inexpensively that help like the dickens.

For instance, you can be sure that the room in which your eggs stay between gathering time and shipping time is fairly cool. That slows down evaporation. You can gather your eggs in wire pails so that air can circulate all around each egg. Then you can set pails or pans of water all around the room so that the air doesn't dry out. Some people go so far as to throw a pail of water or two across the floor and keep it wet at all times. You can keep a case or two in this room a day or two before filling them with eggs for market. This gives the case, flats and fillers a chance to soak up a little moisture so that they won't be so thirsty when the eggs get next to them. These are all simple and inexpensive things to do. The only thing you have to watch is that you have enough ventilation in this room to keep things from getting musty and dank. In other words, absolutely still damp air is not good as it breeds mold growth or mustiness.

Some Clever People

One man I know has an old well. He rigged up an electric fan a little above the water. Above this he has put an iron grating and over the whole thing a cover which lets out air but provides shade. He gathers his eggs in ordinary pails which, however, have wire bottoms instead of solid ones. He sets these on the iron grating as soon as he gathers them and then turns on the fan. In a short time the eggs are thoroughly cooled with moist air.

Another man has built a cover over a small brook and cut a few holes in it into which pails of eggs can be set. The pails again have wire bottoms or are all wire, and overhead this cooler is shaded. The cool, moist air rising from the brook does a good job in a few hours.

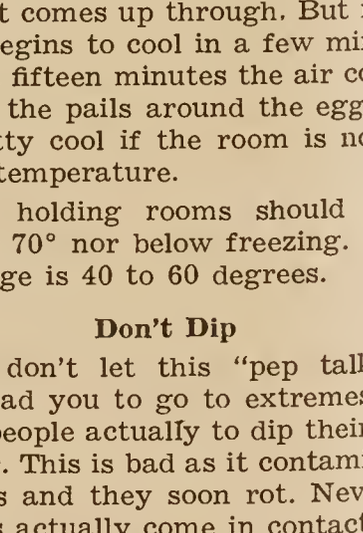
Still another poultryman who has neither a well nor a convenient brook has simply made a chute out of two one foot boards eight or ten feet long. These form the sides of the chute. One end is closed tightly and the other end is open. The top has a few holes into which the egg pails can be set about half way down. The pails again must have wire bottoms. At the open end he places a shallow pan of water and then he puts an electric fan so that it will blow the air over the water and into the chute. It has to come up through the pails. If you have electricity on your farm, try this little stunt. And when you turn on the fan just hold your hands over a couple of the egg pails. See how warm the air is that first comes up through. But notice how it begins to cool in a few minutes. In about fifteen minutes the air coming through the pails around the eggs will feel pretty cool if the room is not too high in temperature.

These holding rooms should never get over 70° nor below freezing. The best range is 40 to 60 degrees.

Don't Dip

Now, don't let this "pep talk" on water lead you to go to extremes. I've known people actually to dip their eggs in water. This is bad as it contaminates the eggs and they soon rot. Never let the eggs actually come in contact with water. A little wiping off of dirt with a damp cloth is, of course, desirable and necessary. But that's enough so far as direct water contact is concerned.

Remember now, water or lack of it makes a big difference in your year's egg check, so don't be stingy with it.



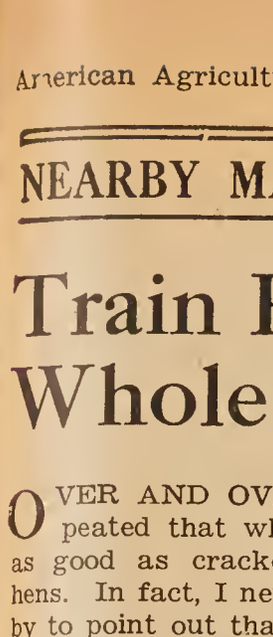
"A bust in the eye."

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Train Pullets to Eat Whole Corn

By L. E. WEAVER

OVER AND OVER it has been repeated that whole corn is exactly as good as cracked corn for laying hens. In fact, I never let a chance get by to point out that cracking the corn causes a loss of some of the most valuable nutrients, so the uncracked corn is actually better than cracked corn for poultry. Why then does nearly everyone keep on feeding cracked corn? For the most part it is just habit. We are worse than the hens about resisting changes. We know better and they don't. We, like the hens, insist on roosting in the same old spot, doing things in the same old way. To a certain point that trait is not such a bad one. It probably keeps us from making a lot of mistakes, but once in a while it does pay to discard the old in favor of something better. I suspect that the difference between the man who succeeds and the one who drifts is that the one had the vision and wisdom to recognize real improvements when they came along, and the other man only thought he recognized them. He missed the genuine opportunities.



L. E. Weaver

Getting back to pullets, I have been told by some that their hens won't eat whole corn. Of course not. Just another case of habit. Didn't you hesitate the first time you were offered raw oysters or frog legs or anything that you had never had in your diet before? Give the hens a little time and they will learn to eat whole corn, and to prefer it to cracked corn. So why not mix in some whole corn with the scratch grain on range so that when you move the pullets into their winter quarters, you can entirely forget about cracked corn? You will save a dollar a ton on their feed and give them a better ration.

* * *

Is There an Evening-up of Egg Production?

A few days ago in a letter was this question, "Why did so many of my hens molt early this year, much earlier than usual?" I have half-expected to get that question, but this is the only one so far. I have a theory (it has not been proven to be a fact) that each hen has a definite limit to the number of eggs she can lay. If she lays more than usual in the first part of the year, she will have to lay that many less at the end of the year. We know that it actually works out that way with a flock under lights as contrasted to a flock without lights. The lighted pen will outlay the others when eggs are high in price, but the unlighted pen catches up in the spring when eggs are cheaper.

Last winter was so very mild that all over the country egg production was above normal. Then the hens continued to lay all through the spring and until about a month ago at such a rate that more eggs poured into the principal markets than the year before, although there were supposed to be fewer hens in the country. There is little doubt that a larger-than-usual proportion of those hens were first-year layers and that may have had some influence. Recent market reports have shown a slackening of current receipts of eggs on the large markets. If my theory is correct, this tendency should be more noticeable as the weeks go by.

* * *

The Mark of a Good Poultryman

Joe DeMarco of Duanesburg, N. Y., has at least two traits which, it seems to me, every successful poultry keeper must have — orderliness and thoroughness. He has a place for everything and keeps everything in its place. That is being orderly. Whatever he undertakes to do, he does to the best of his ability and knowledge. That is being thorough.

Before he built his new poultry house, he visited many poultry farms to get ideas. Now it is easy in his new house to be orderly and clean. It was built that way. Nothing is nailed to the walls. Everything comes out easily for cleaning — nests, roosts, dropping-boards. When we were there on a poultry tour, one pen had just been made ready for a new lot of pullets. After two years of use you would have thought it had never been used. It was so very clean. Not a trace of dried-on manure anywhere. Not even any dust on the light-reflectors or cables or the water-line.

* * *

Carbolineum for the Poultry House Floor

One idea that I brought away from the DeMarco farm that I intend to use at home is to paint the wood floors with carbolineum. I may even try it out on the concrete floor. The value I see in this practice is that I doubt if any germs or viruses can possibly survive such an application. Judging by the way it blisters when I get it on my face or arms, I am sure it is a powerful disinfectant. Mr. DeMarco says that another big advantage is that it makes the floor easy to clean next time. In talking with Mr. C. E. Lee; I find that they have been using carbolineum on the poultry house floors at the Beacon Research Farm for several years.

* * *

Our White Rocks

Last January we started some White Rock chicks in a battery brooder. At two weeks we put them under electric hovers in an unheated room. At the Easter season we sold the cockerels to very good advantage. In April the pullets went into range shelters with burlap sacks tacked around the sides and rear end. The pullets developed well and the first egg was found in early June. They were in the house by the first of July and up to 50 per cent production before the end of the month. Egg size has increased rapidly. We are now getting quite a number of 24 ounce eggs. After losing three or four pullets by the pickout route, we put "specs" on all the birds. Production dropped back for only two or three days, then came up to normal. There have been no more pickouts. I am writing this for the benefit of those who have been asking about the White Rocks.

Rising Prices Due

Favorable factors in farm price situation were enumerated at a regional Farm Bureau conference in Rochester by Dr. Van B. Hart of Cornell. "If you have got to build, 1937 will be a better time than 1942 or 1943," he said.

Building industry ranks first after agriculture, he said, and upward cycle in that industry is favorable for sale of farm products. Another factor he outlined was increasing purchasing power of cows. He offered as a guess, based on numerous opinions, that peak of dairy cow cycle may be reached in 1941-42.

"Downward trend in milk consumption was halted last year," he said "and now is moving upward. Unfortunately, we have had more cows and more milk, so that gain in consumption has just about offset increases in production."

"Prices during next 15 years," Dr. Hart said, "will depend upon world price level and what we do with our currency." Stabilization at present level gives it a 69-per-cent lead over world prices, world and gold prices staying about the same, according to Cornell charts.—*Skeff.*



When Jimmy Rice refused to accept another term as president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, NEPPCO for short, his associates succumbed to the urge to do him honor. On behalf of Neppco, James Weisel of Frenchtown, New Jersey, treasurer of the organization, presents him with a gold watch as an indication of the regard which Jimmy's associates have for him.

Johnny Aims to Please

(*Continued from Page* 16)

godly stairs, went with him in speeding elevators, and climbed over coal piles to help him collect empty bottles. I like Johnny, and I think he earns his money. Johnny tried his best to satisfy all of his customers and believe me, some of them are hard to please. As long as they insist on having the kind of service that Johnny gives them, they must expect to pay for that service. When customers are willing to sacrifice some of the service they now demand from the milkman, it seems to me that their milk can be delivered at a lower price.

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Every Gram of NOPCO XX Contains 400 Units of Vitamin D

VITAMINS can now be measured as accurately as protein, fat, or any of the other things hens need. Pennsylvania State College measured the need of laying hens for Vitamin D by a four-year test on NOPCO XX. NOPCO XX fed in recommended amounts meets this need.

For accurate, economical feeding, you must use standardized, reliable ingredients. That's why thousands of poultrymen depend upon NOPCO XX to supply their layers with the Vitamins A and D they need for profit-production. It's safe. It's economical.

National Oil Products Company, Inc. Essex St., Harrison, N.J.



Use branded, mill-mixed feeds containing NOPCO XX. Or, if you mix your own, use NOPCO XX in the handy, factory-sealed 2-lb. or 5-lb. can.

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CONSTIPATION? TRY THIS EASY 3★ RELIEF!



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Prize Winning Recipes

They'll Make Your Mouth Water!

OUR "FAVORITE Recipe Contest" has turned out to be the most thrilling contest we have ever held. From old hand-copied cookbooks, from modern recipe files, and straight from the hearts and brains of the women themselves have come hundreds of recipes which breathe happy, wholesome living and in many cases real romance.

A good recipe is a real friend and many of the writers sent them to us as if they were sending their own children out to be tried and tested. We received them with just that same feeling and only wish that we had room to print many more of them and some of the interesting comments on our "Aunt Janet's Recipes," that came with them.

First prize of $5.00 goes to a chicken recipe from Iowa. Not only is this a delicious dish, but it is easy to make and fine for a guest meal because it can be prepared beforehand and cooked at the last moment. Its other good points are that it makes the meat go farther, the materials are already on hand in most farm homes, and it can easily be altered to make a chicken potpie, or served in patty shells or on toast as creamed chicken. The sender calls her recipe,

Hen Dinner

1 fat hen
1 can peas (No. 2 size)
½ lb. spaghetti
1 small can pimientoes
6 hard cooked eggs
3 cups buttered bread crumbs

Cook chicken till tender. Tear meat from bones and chop into bits. Thicken broth. Return chicken to broth and add peas and cooked spaghetti. Cook for five minutes, then put mixture into buttered baking pan, alternating layers of bread crumbs and mixture. Top with buttered crumbs, sliced eggs and minced pimientoes. Brown in oven and serve hot or cold as desired.—*Mrs. Milo Miller, Shenandoah, Iowa.*

Editor's Note: My own taste calls for a small onion boiled with the chicken. Celery tops or celery salt would give further desirable flavor. However, this is a matter of taste.

* * *

AN unusual but delicious soup, sent in by E. Marguerite Manchester, Hobart, N. Y., is,

Green Tomato Soup

4 or 5 green tomatoes depending upon size. Chop fine, boil 20 minutes in 1 quart of hot water and 1 teaspoon salt. Add the hot milk and soda to the green tomatoes and hot water. Let come to a boil. Add 2 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste, and 4 crackers rolled fine.

Editor's Note: I admit this sounded weird at first, but when tested, it proved all the writer claimed for it. She cans green tomatoes in order to have this delightful soup in the winter time. The tomatoes are chopped without peeling, using the coarse knife of the food chopper, and may be canned as other tomatoes. (She uses a slightly different process but the usual one will do.

* * *

STEAK is delicious, but when broiled the family must be there the moment it is ready. Here is a recipe for steak which a few minutes waiting won't spoil:

Pigs in Blanket

1½ pounds round steak
1 pound fat bacon

Cut steak in 2 inch wide strips. Lay a slice of bacon on each strip and roll up lengthwise, pin with a toothpick, continue until all the steak is used. Place carefully in a kettle and cover with water. Place over a slow flame and stew gently until the pigs are done, not adding water unless necessary, but stewing all the juice into the meat. A few sticks of celery or an onion may be used as extra flavor, if liked. If cooked slowly, a dish of excellence is the result. — *Mrs. Winniefred Haley, United States Indian School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*



Editor's Note: All prize-winning recipes in this contest have been tested by American Agriculturist. We vouch for their deliciousness! More of them will appear in later issues of American Agriculturist. The sender of each contest recipe printed receives $1.00, with the exception of the first-prize winner who gets a check for $5.00.

* * *

EVERY dinner must have a vegetable and here is how Bertha E. Burgduff, Cato, New York, prepares a toothsome combination of vegetables:

1 pint of cooked string beans cut in pieces and drained
1 pint of tomatoes cut up (canned ones may be used)
2 large onions sliced
1 green pepper cut up fine or 1 teaspoon paprika
¾ teaspoon salt added

Cook all together 'till onions and peppers are tender and juice well cooked down; then add 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 teaspoon of sugar and serve. Reheating does no harm.

Editor's Note: I should not mind if the quantities of sugar and butter were doubled; bacon drippings would be a good substitute.

* * *

THIS is pickle-making season and here is a splendid recipe from Mrs. Valirus Kibbe, Jr., Somers, Conn.:

Bread and Butter Pickle

4 quarts fresh small cucumbers
8 onions (sliced) or 1 quart sliced thin
2 red or green peppers, hot
½ cup salt. Mix salt in vegetables and mix with cracked ice. Cover with weighted lid and let stand 3 hours

Drain thoroughly and pour over the following syrup:

4 to 5 cups sugar
4 to 5 cups vinegar
1 teaspoon tumeric powder
1 teaspoon celery seed
1 teaspoon mixed whole spices to each pint

Heat thoroughly and stir occasionally. Do not boil. Seal hot. Makes 8 pints.

* * *

Our old friend cabbage salad appears in a new guise in a salad called,

Picnic Salad

3 cups shredded cabbage
1 cup shredded lettuce
2 cups diced pineapple
1 cup mayonnaise—or any salad dressing preferred
1 cup red cherries
2 toaspoons salt
½ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon celery salt

Mix all ingredients except dressing. Add just before serving.—*Mrs. Margaret J. Cummings, Augusta, Maine.*

* * *

Another writer sends her favorite salad dressing, and this seems to be the place to print it:

Mix together in top of double cooker.

½ cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons dry mustard
1/16th teaspoon cayenne pepper
3 tablespoons flour

Add 1 beaten egg and 1½ cups sweet milk. Mix thoroughly and add ½ cup hot vinegar — a little at a time. Place over boiling water and cook until thick. This dressing is good for almost any kind of salad. If too thick, thin with cream or fruit juice — depending on the kind of salad. Whipped cream with a little of this dressing added, makes a good fruit salad dressing.—*Mrs. Hattie Thornton, Earlville, N. Y., R.D.*

* * *

A VARIETY of breads always appeals to the homemaker. This one for butter rolls is unique, chiefly because of their shape:

Butter Rolls

Scald 1 cup sweet milk. Add ⅓ cup each sugar and shortening; when cool, break in 1 cake compressed yeast; add about 2 cups bread flour and beat. Let this stand 1 hour or until spongy. Then add 1 or 2 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoonful salt and flour to make regular roll dough (about 2 cups). Knead only a little. I find that some kneading gives a much better texture. Let rise again until light, then divide this dough into 2 parts. Roll out like pie crust. Cover with softened butter. Divide each into six or eight wedge-shaped portions; start to roll from the pointed end and roll to top, place in tin or on sheet, let rise until light and bake 20 minutes or until done. This makes 16 or 18 rolls. —*Mrs. Floyd Jenkins, Winthrop, New York.*

* * *

FROM the great number of cake recipes which were sent in, we chose the following:

Orange Sponge Cake

4 eggs separated
Beat whites stiff
Add ½ cup sugar
Beat yolks till thick
Add ½ cup sugar
Juice of 1 orange (about 7 tablespoons)
Teaspoon grated orange peel
1 cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt

Bake in medium size angel tube cake tin in a slow oven (325° F.) until cake begins to shrink from sides of tin.

—*Mrs. C. G. Smith, Plymouth, N. H.*

Editor's Note: The baking is extremely important in this true sponge cake.

* * *

THE hardest work the judges had to do was on the pies: there were so many fine ones. Here is one which was a little different from any other sent in, yet it is not too difficult for even an amateur cook to make:

Strawberry Jelly Cream Pie

2 cups milk
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons cornstarch
3 eggs (separated)
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon lemon flavoring
1 cup grated coconut
⅔ cup strawberry jelly

Heat milk in double boiler. Mix sugar, salt, cornstarch. Stir slowly into milk. Stir and cook over boiling water 10-15 minutes. Beat egg yolks. Stir into custard. Cook 2 minutes. Remove from stove. Add flavoring and ½ cup coconut. Cool. Pour into baked pastry shell. Spread top with jelly. Cover this with meringue made of the following: Beat 3 egg whites stiff, slowly adding 6 tablespoons granulated sugar. Over this spread ½ cup coconut. Bake in a slow oven until coconut is lightly browned.

"There now, it's all ready to eat. Hope you'll like it," says the sender, who signs herself, "One who is all for Aunt Janet and her recipes".—*Mrs. Lenerett Hartley, Dexter, Maine.*

Drudgery?

Cleaning house is drudgery?
Why, I found a rose today;—
One all faded but still sweet,
And with memories replete;
Drudgery had vanished then—
I was back—a girl again!

Then I found a letter, too;—
An old picture came to view;—
And a dream in each was wrapped,—
And my heart a while entrapped!
Work made sweet by memory
Never can be drudgery!

—*M. Lucille Fo*

Do you like good "bread and butter pickles" for picnics and home dinners? Try Mrs. Kibbe's recipe on this page. We tested it ourselves and gave it a prize.





Brisk Days Banish Summer Clothes

SOFTLY draped lines over a high bust and a slim, corseted look around the waist and hips distinguish fall styles. We cannot say this too often.

For early fall and school use, nothing is better than one of the casual, straight, boxy jackets. Wide wale corduroy with leather buttons, the very stylish plaid tweedy materials, and rabbit's wool are materials suitable for this type of wrap.

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Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

VINEGAR helps to keep color in red vegetables besides adding snap and interest to the dish. Sweet-sour cabbage is a good variation from the usual boiled cabbage.

Sweet-Sour Cabbage

Slice red cabbage and soak in cold water. Put 2 quarts in a stewpan or frying pan with ¼ cup bacon drippings or butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons finely chopped onion and cover, and cook until cabbage is tender, turning often. Add ¼ cup vinegar, ¼ cup sugar and cook five minutes longer. A dash of pepper, cayenne or black, may be added if desired.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Bring Plants Indoors

IT SEEMS early to talk about bringing the pot plants indoors, but some of my friends who manage to grow nice ones every year say that they get their best results if they bring plants inside early in September. After nights begin to be cool, the plants actually seem glad to be protected a little.

The change from outdoors to in is much easier on the plant if it is done gradually, rather than bringing it directly into a heated room. Transplanting is usually enough to retard growth, and if this is combined with a complete change in atmosphere, the shock is even greater.

So if I want to have annuals flower in the house during the winter season, I'll have to get busy. Those seedling petunias and those I grew from cuttings from my fine ruffled ones are still young and tender enough to bear transplanting. Those that flowered earlier in the season are woody and tough and therefore would not be worth transplanting.

From the petunias which I like well enough to have in the garden again next summer, I shall simply pinch out 4″ or 5″ from the tops and set in rows in a box of soil at least 5″ or 6″ deep. By shading the cuttings slightly for a few days and keeping them moist, they will take root, and I hope I can give them enough sun to keep them going. By frequently pinching them back, I can control their size until late winter or early spring, the time to make final cuttings for transplanting outdoors.

The seedling snapdragons will also make good houseplants; those which have become woody are not worth the trouble of moving for they would not thrive.

If one is careful enough in moving a mature plant, such as marigold or chrysanthemum, it can be done, but one always takes a chance. It is necessary to have the pot large enough to receive a large ball of earth which permits moving without disturbing the root system of the plant.

Early September is a good time to put into pots the regular houseplants which have been summering outdoors such as geraniums and begonias. Most of the begonias need to be divided and the geraniums should be from new cuttings rather than the leggy old growth.

Any established houseplants which need repotting can be done at the same time while the mixture of good potting soil is ready. Mix together 3 parts good garden loam containing plenty of humus, 1 part well rotted manure and 1 part clean sand. Be sure that the drainage at the bottom of the pot over the hole, a layer of pebbles or sphagnum moss on top of this, then coarse soil, then the fine potting soil. The pot should be just large enough to accommodate the root system comfortably; too large a pot encourages root growth rather than top growth and may prove disappointing as to flowers. Glazed pots or metal containers are better than unglazed pots if the bottom drainage is perfect, as the roots do not dry out so much.

JOYS and GLOOMS



MANY people can safely drink coffee. But many others—and *all* children—should never drink it. If you suspect that the caffein in coffee disagrees with *you*...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month*. If, after 30 days, *you do not feel better*, return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich.; we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It comes in two forms . . . Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate . . . and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods product.

(This offer expires July 1, 1938.)

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Henry A. Seely

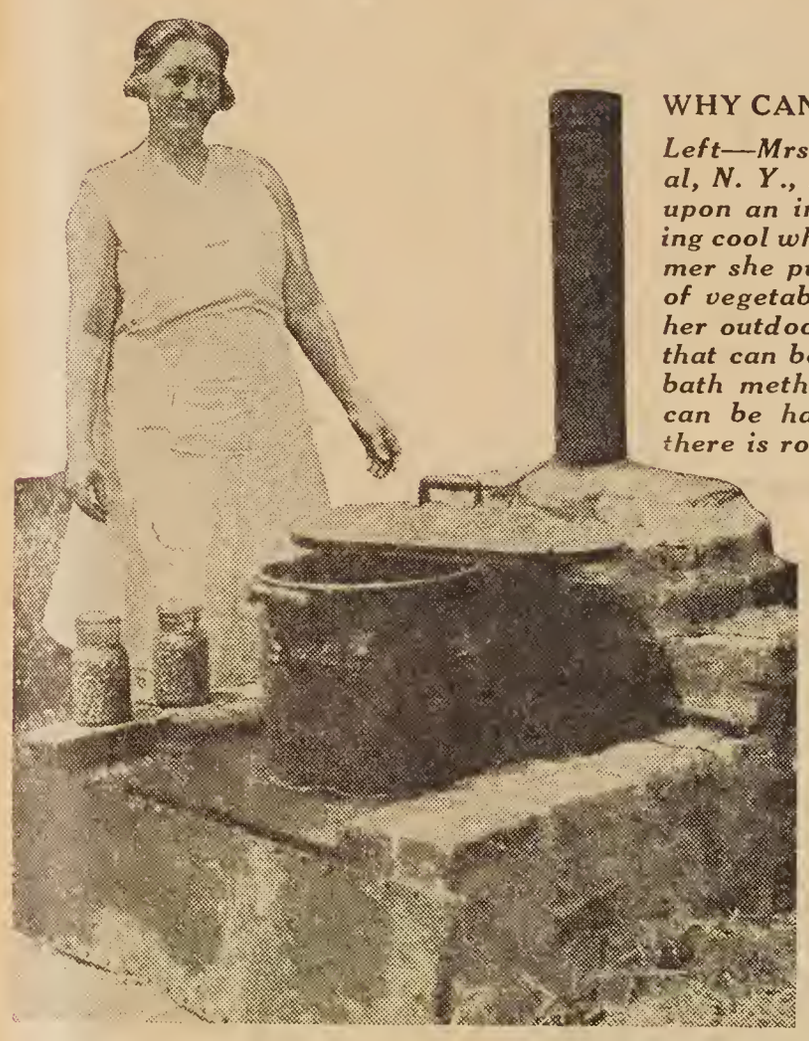


LEIGH H. SEELY, age 25, Sidney, New York, was killed when the automobile (picture above) in which he was riding left the road, striking a tree. $1000.00 was paid by the North American to Mr. Seely's estate.

Automobile accidents are increasing - - - Drive carefully, and be sure to insure all members of your family.

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Interesting FOLKS



WHY CAN IN A HOT KITCHEN?

Left—Mrs. Clifton Rose, of Vestal, N. Y., Broome County, has hit upon an ingenious idea for keeping cool while canning. Every summer she puts up about 400 quarts of vegetables and fruits, and uses her outdoor fireplace for all cans that can be done by the hot water bath method. Twenty-one quarts can be handled at one time, as there is room on the fireplace for the wash boiler, which holds 14 quarts, and for another small canner holding seven quarts. On canning days, the whole family pitches in. Eight-year-old Louise helps to prepare the vegetables or fruit and packs the cans. The wood fire is kept going by Mrs. Rose's sons, who also look after putting the cans in the boiler and taking them out. No wonder Mrs. Rose can smile while she cans!



PERPETUAL FOURTH OF JULY

Right — Dynamiting is recreation to Aaron Putnam, chairman of the Steuben County, N. Y., Farm Bureau, and extensive farmer of Wheeler township. He has been in the business for eight years and during that time has handled sixty tons of explosive without a single accident.

In addition to a large acreage of beans, wheat and potatoes, and a herd of dairy cows, Mr. Putnam runs a flock of one hundred purebred Hampshire sheep.

EARLIEST SWEET CORN. — *For five years, Clarence Van Winkle of Lounsberry, Tioga County, New York, has had the first local sweet corn on the Endicott market. This year Golden Bantam was planted April 29 and the first picking was July 22, about one week later than usual. In summer three, and in winter one, trips a week are made to sell vegetables on the Endicott market.*





UNBEATABLE TRIO.

Emery Nickerson, 4-H club boy of Turner, Maine, gets the dope on caponizing. Instructor is H. L. Richardson of Maine College of Agriculture. At left stands E. H. Shaw, local leader of club. A curious boy, an interested adult and a scientist make a combination that's hard to beat.

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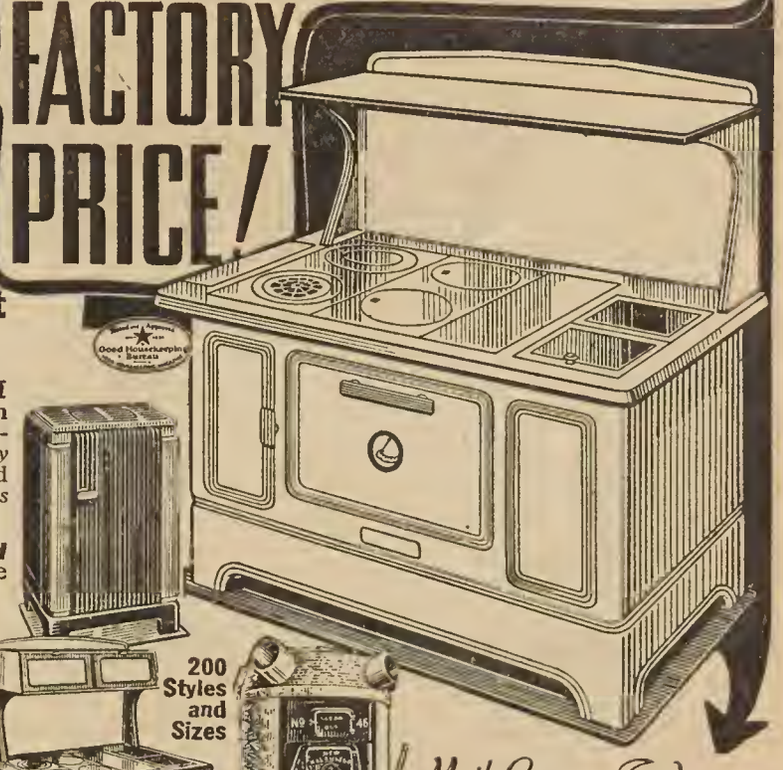
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That Little Span of Morgans

By C. A. STEPHENS

There was once a little animal,
No bigger than a fox,
And on five toes he scampered
Over Tertiary rocks.

SO SINGS the most realistic of American poets, concerning the first American horse, or rather the far-off ancestor of the horse, going back to those early days of the continent when its great Rocky Mountain backbone was pushing upward from out the Tertiary seas.

The zoologists tell us that this little "dawn-horse," or eohippus, roamed the primeval uplands somewhere out in Wyoming; and at Yale University they exhibit its small skeleton with the toes not yet changed to hoofs, a development, due it is believed, to much hard scampering over its rocky pastures later on. Strictly speaking, the poet was in error about those five toes. There seem to have been four only. But that is a comparatively small matter, except to the zoologists.

Moreover, it was a very long time ago, so long that most of us are now much more interested in the various breeds, strains and varieties of horses, as we buy and sell them, than in this little Hyrocathere of the long past—and of all these many breeds and varieties there was never, as many believe, a better one than the "Morgan horse."

The origin of the Morgan breed is almost as obscure as that of the little eohippus himself, but is believed to be traceable to imported Arabian blood, descending, roundabout, through a small horse called Justin Morgan, after one of his many owners, which appeared in Vermont over a century ago. We say "appeared in Vermont," for there are several conflicting accounts as to how this horse first came here. He was a dark bay, weighing considerably less than a thousand pounds, but he possessed remarkable qualities. Many traditions, now exaggerated a little, perhaps, are preserved as to the strength and spirit of this obscure progenitor of the Morgans.

DOWN at our old farm in Maine we learned the value of Morgan horses almost by accident, from a small horse called Hannibal, or "Han," which the old squire got by way of trade at Portland. In color he was a dark chestnut, with a little half-moon star in his face and one white foot.

No particular value was attached to him at first, and in December that year he was sent up to one of the logging-camps, to work alongside a Percheron that had lost its mate by colic. Several times that winter the foreman at the camp said to us that Han was the best worker in the teams. "Whether you know it or not, squire, you've got a mighty good little horse there," the foreman kept saying. "He's better than any of them big Islanders, and it doesn't cost half so much to keep him."

At that time we used numbers of Prince Edward Island horses, great, clumsy, slow creatures, with inordinately shaggy legs, which had to be sheared frequently in winter to keep them from loading up with ice. The old squire was also experimenting with Percherons, which proved rather too tender for the Maine woods in winter.

When the horses came down from the camps that spring, some attention was given to little Han. Instead of turning him out to pasture, we put him in the stable and began driving him. He was a fast walker, a keen trotter, and, moreover, so kind and intelligent that the whole family liked him. He was spirited enough, yet the girls could drive him with perfect safety. He hated dogs, but that was hardly a failing.

In fact, little Han was an object-lesson in horse-flesh; and as the season advanced, the old squire grew interested in Morgans. Among others to whom he wrote for further information concerning them was a breeder of these horses, who lived at Middlebury, Vermont; and as a result of their correspondence, in October the old gentleman drove across country to Middlebury to see some of the Morgan stock. He took Addison and Halstead with him, and drove little Han beside the Percheron.

They were gone six days, and came back enthusiastic in praise of the new stock. They had sold the Percheron at Concord, New Hampshire, and brought back from Middlebury three Morgan colts and a mate for Han, bearing the lively name of Hickory; and that was the origin of our little span of "Han and Hick."

This new Morgan looked almost just like Han; they walked alike and were within twenty pounds of the same weight. Each had a little half-moon star; and Hickory also had one white forefoot.

But together the span tipped the scales at only nineteen hundred and twenty pounds, which the lumbermen, as well as the farmers thereabouts, thought was too light for loads. "Smart little horses, no doubt," they said, "but they haven't got the beef and bone for heavy loads."

During the winter, however, we found that Han and Hick could draw as much as any of the big horses, and do it quicker, with less expense for corn and hay. The old squire decided to breed Morgans and to advocate their use in Maine; and by way of helping on the good work, Addison and I determined to take Han and Hick to the fair in September, and show the whole county what Morgan horses could do.

It was customary then, as now, to have drawing-matches at fairs, arranged or graded for different classes of horses according to weight. Many persons whose instincts are strongly on the side of kindness to animals now condemn such tests. Others believe that — like football-games between schoolboys — such matches promote strength and pluck. At that time we did not trouble ourselves much with such questions, but began training our two little Morgans to pull with "the twenty-four-hundred class," that is to say, with horses weighing not less than twelve hundred each.

We loaded up a large stone-drag, which some call a stone-boat, with what we estimated at a ton and a half of rock, to begin with; and every day, just after dinner, we hitched up Han and Hick for a bout of a few minutes at that drag along the cart-road from the barns out to the fields. We chose a place where there was sand and bare gravel, since a loaded drag goes much harder over such spots than on grassy sward.

The horses were not being worked otherwise at that time, and they seemed really to enjoy those brief bouts at pulling. That was all we had them do for a fortnight before the fair; but every day we added about a hundred pounds of stone to the drag-load; and always when we took them out to hitch on to it, we led them up to the drag-load to smell of it.

Addison would then say, "Han, you can pull that easy"; and I would say, "Hick, you're good for that"—the same words every time; and those horses would cock their eyes knowingly and come as near laughing as horses ever do.

After they were hitched on, before giving the word to pull, Addison, who generally drove them, would pass to their heads and pat each one equally; for Morgans are sensitive little horses and jealous of attentions. In fact, all horses are so, much more, I think, than people are generally aware.

When the word to go was given, it was as good as sport to see those two horses buckle down to it. Nor would they stop till they heard "Whoa!" shouted loudly. Then they would cock their eyes to us, to see if we were pleased, and get the "nubbins" of corn and a sweet apple which they knew we had in our pockets for them.

As the load was increased, the only difficulty with them lay in their lack of weight. They had the ambition, the splendid courage and the muscle to pull three tons of rock on the drag; but it was not easy for them to hold to the ground; they pulled themselves clear off their feet, and that bothered them.

The old squire used to come out every day to watch them pull, and he saw where the trouble lay sooner than we did.

"Jump on their backs, boys!" he called out to us one afternoon. "They can pull that all right. All they want is foothold. Jump on their backs. Give them more weight."

It seemed to Addison and me at first that this would merely burden the horses for nothing. But we tried it.

Both were used to being ridden; and we found at once that the old squire was right. Under our added weight they went off with the load at a great pace, and they seemed to like it. The extra weight was what they needed to hold them on the ground.

The old squire laughed heartily. "That's a jockey trick I learned when I was a young fellow, years ago," said he.

"And there's another quite wonderful thing about it, boys," the old gentleman added, more seriously. "When you ride a horse in that way, *you want to pull with him.*"

"How can anybody do that, on his back?" I exclaimed.

"But you can!" cried the old squire. "You can pull with your horse in your mind and sympathy.

"Jump on again, both of you, and try it," he continued. "You want to lean forward just a little and put the palms of your hands on top of your horse's fore shoulders, one on each side. Then, at the word go, throw your whole mind into helping him pull. Get in sympathy with him. There's a knack of doing that. Try to catch the knack of it."

We tried this "jocky trick"—if trick it may be called—for several successive days. Readers will smile, perhaps, but there is really something in it. A rider in full sympathy with his horse seems actually to communicate something of

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says he thinks it's best that we should work before we rest, for he believes that honest toil a-raisin' things from out the soil is good for us, so day by day I see that feller work away. He surely is industrious, he's allus cleanin' up a muss or makin' one; from morn till night he wouldn't think that it was right to be caught nappin' in the shade and so he's out with fork or spade a-doin' something ev'ry hour. I think that if he had the power he'd work by moon as well as sun for neighbor's toil is never done, he's allus lookin' round for more to do, he loves each task and chore.

How I respect that workin' man, but I've a somewhat diff'rent plan; I do my restin' first because I've allus figgered that it was unwise to toil and strain your back and git all tuckered out for lack of will power to slack up and sit and rest your muscles up a bit. Some time I'll git all rested good and then I'll go to sawin' wood or gittin' my fall plowin' done, and after I have once begun I'll do a lot because I'll be all rested up so good, by gee. But I ain't got to that point yet, and so I look around and get myself a chair and cushion too and sit and think of things I'll do when once I start, for when I go I'll be a human dynamo. I'll just be full of pep and zest when I have caught up on my rest, but just now I'll sit and repair my constitution in a chair!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Our Home

It isn't a mansion with gilded walls,
With high white fences and gates,
No flowers bloom on green velvet lawns,
At the door no servant waits.

It is just a little old-fashioned house
Unpainted, unshuttered and gray,
With rough board floors and wide old doors
Where children love to play.

It sets high on a hill all by itself,
No other houses in view,
Surrounded by ledges and grass grown places
And an old apple tree or two.

We are really at home in the house on the hill
Where are hearts and minds keep right,
Where we live and love and dream and work
And find peace from morning till night.

—Mrs. Clara C. Wright,
Woolwich, Me.

his own will-power or courage to the animal he bestrides, something which adds to the horse's energy.

We had two new sets of harness, and when fair-time came, Addison and I were for putting these on Han and Hick, to make them look finer; but the old squire dissuaded us. "Keep your old harnesses on them, the ones they are used to," said he. "New harness is like new boots; it never feels just right to a horse at first."

Indeed, the old collars were about worn out, and showed the stuffing through holes in the leather. It was large, old-fashioned harness, too, brass-mounted, which made these small Morgans look even smaller than they were. But out of deference to the old squire we kept this old, every-day rig on them.

WELL do I recall that windy autumn morning of the second day of the fair. The drawing-match was set for ten o'clock in the forenoon. They had a new stone-drag, loaded with three tons of split granite, for the twenty-four-hundred class of draft-horses; and for the twenty-six-hundred class five hundredweight more of stone was to be added.

We had entered Han and Hick in the twenty-four-hundred class, but had their weight, nineteen hundred and twenty, on a tag tied to Han's hames. A great throng of teamsters, farmers and others had gathered to see the pulling; they crowded round to read that tag, laughed, and said, "What are those little horses doing here?" Nobody believed they could so much as stir that three tons of stone on a gravelly track. We said nothing and were in no hurry.

"Hold back a little, till we see what the rest can do," Addison said to me. The old squire had told us to be the last team to pull, if we could.

There were four entries of spans in the twenty-six-hundred class, and five or else six in our class. Among our competitors was a certain Ed Dennett, locally noted as a teamster, with a matched span of Percherons; a farmer, named Chester Hale, with two spans of Prince Edward horses, one in each class; and Sidney Means, a horse dealer, who had entered two spans of large white horses, brought from Rhode Island.

One of the three judges of the match now mounted the drag, announced the hour, and stated the terms of the match.

Dennett was the first to hitch to the drag. His horses pulled well together, but the great weight of the load was evident from the start. His Percherons could move it no more than ten or twelve feet at one pull. He pulled at it five or six times, and each time we could see that he sought to start the drag slightly at an angle, instead of in a straight line, to gain the advantage of swinging it a little. One of the judges felt obliged to call his attention to that.

Hale hitched on next, and after him the others. None of them pulled the drag for more than thirty feet at one bout; and considering the great weight, every one seemed to think that this was good hauling.

"One entry more!" the judges then called out, looking round; and when we came forward with Han and Hick, in their old collars, there were not a few humorous comments.

"Ponies, ain't they?" one of the teamsters asked us. Beside the others they did look small, no mistake.

"What class are you in?" another teamster asked us, with a grin.

"The infant class," Addison said. "Of course we know they cannot pull this," he added, jocosely, "but we thought we would have a little fun, hitching on with the rest."

We led Han and Hick up to the drag and let them nose it. Then we hitched on, patted them a bit,—while they cocked their eyes at us,—and hopped on their backs.

I believe they knew what was coming and what was expected of them just as well as we did; and when we leaned forward with our hands on their shoulders, and Addison gave the word, you should have felt those little horses gather under us! They made the gravel fly from their hoofs. The crowd had to scatter to get out of the way. A shout rose, but it was a muffled shout, for all those behind us were busy spitting out gravel.

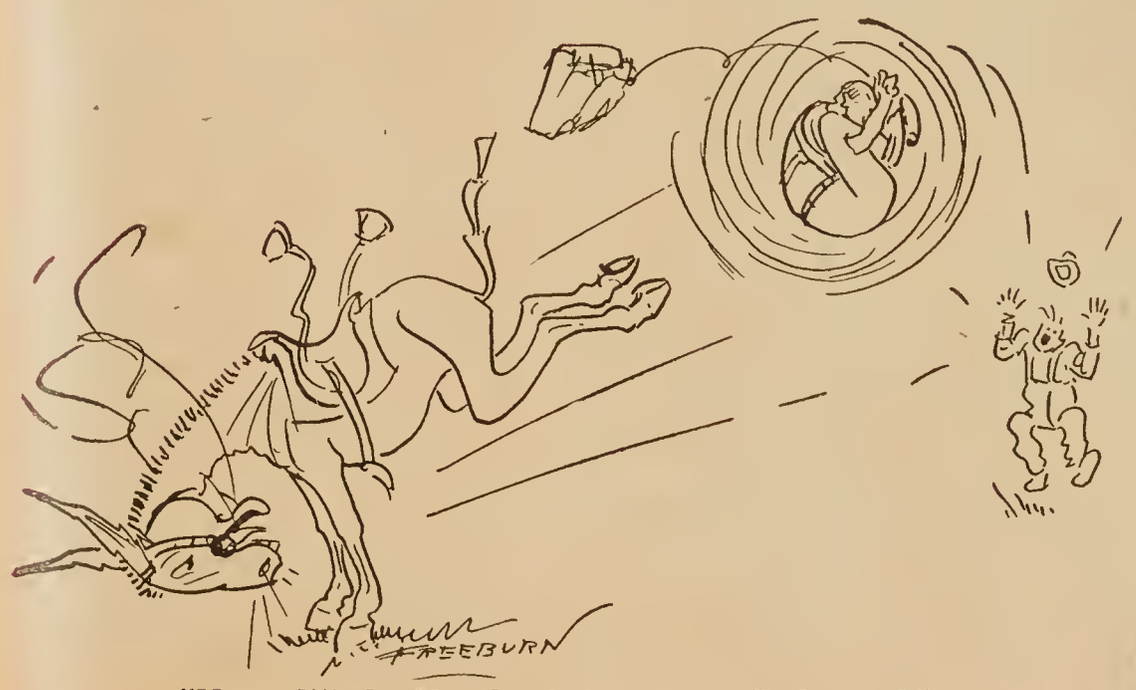
I felt the load start; that was the main thing for us. Then away we went with it. Those brave little Morgans never flinched or stopped. On they tore, faster and faster, their hind legs as stiff as shoe-pegs — with the whole crowd chasing after, shouting and hurrahing. The faster we went, the easier the drag slid, and now we came where the ground fell off a little, and both horses went on the jump for a hundred yards.

But here one of the judges, on the run, managed to overtake us, and headed us off.

"Stop! Stop!" he shouted, swinging his arms. "Pull up. We didn't ask you to haul that drag home with ye! Hold up, you two young jehus! Hold up, I tell ye!" It is the truth, we had no small ado to stop our horses. And then, as they puffed, each cocked his eye knowingly.

I NEVER saw a crowd go wilder over any event at the fair than did those farmers and teamsters over Han and Hick that morning—they had looked so small, and that remarkable exploit came so unexpectedly! Not a span in the twenty-six-hundred class could haul the drag back, and that part of the match was given up.

The old squire stood quietly by, smiling and rubbing his hands a little. There was no need for us to say much. The people were doing all the necessary talking themselves. In that five minutes' work little Han and Hick had established the reputation of the Morgan horse throughout the home county.



"More altitude, Murphy, before you pull the cord."

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

TO THE casual observer we would seem at the present time to be enjoying a political holiday in the United States. Actually, this is not so. *Particularly it is not true in the field of agricultural politics.*

Behind the scenes getting ready for the next session of Congress or possibly for a special session this fall there is feverish activity. I use the word *feverish* because some of the agricultural legislation which is being talked about and even reduced to writing is so crazy that none but a man in a state of high fever could ever imagine it.

In the form of speeches, interviews, and paid propaganda the results of the work which is now being done behind the agricultural scenes will soon begin to appear. Disguised though it may be, practically all of the plan and proposed legislation which will come from the present-day "behind the scenes" activity in agriculture and political circles will have but one aim.

This aim will be control production. The chief proponent of this philosophy is and will be the American Farm Bureau Federation.

* * *

Winter Barley

Last fall we sowed at Sunnygables a sample bag of winter barley which was sent us from Virginia. We did not get this barley in until quite late — shortly after October first. We sowed it on an exposed piece of ground which had most of the fertility in it washed out by flood waters.

The barley barely came up before the ground was frozen. During the winter we top-dressed the strip with stable manure. This spring the stand looked pretty thin and the prospect for any crop at all seemed slim. One day I decided to drag it up, the next day to leave it. I am glad now that I left it.

This barley came along great. It ripened up a full two weeks before the wheat in the same field. Because the stand was thin the clover and alfalfa seeding grew almost as tall as the barley. Nevertheless, when we came to cut the strip we were all astonished by the yield of fine, plump grain. We got enough seed from the strip to sow a field of around six acres. This is a very poor field which we plowed in July. We sowed the barley on the last day of August. We plan to top-dress this field with stable manure during the winter.

Of course, we don't know whether on this larger field the barley will live through the winter and produce a satisfactory crop next season or not, but it constitutes Sunnygables experiment No. 1 with winter barley. This particular barley, by the way, is heavily bearded.

On September first, just a few days ago, we instituted Sunnygables experiment No. 2 with winter barley. This experiment consists of a field of ten acres off by itself which we drilled to a *smooth* bearded barley. Here again we are not giving the crop any too good a chance because the field is low in fertility. We will top-dress this field, however, and did lime it and give it a good dose of granular superphosphate. How experiment No. 2 comes out will be reported in due time.

Sunnygables experiments Nos. 3, 4, and 5 will consist of three plots of winter barley on our very best land. My friend Kone Burgh has furnished me the seed for two of these plots. They represent his personal selections of winter barley. He was able only to let me have ten pounds of one selection. This we are going to sow on a plot we have used for a garden. We will call it experiment No. 3.

Strips of barley in a twenty-five acre wheat field following soybeans will constitute experiments Nos. 4 and 5. These will be on rich land and follow soybeans without plowing. Incidentally, our wheat on soybean stubble outyielded our other wheat between 25 and 30 per cent. Experiment No. 4 will be the strip we sow to a bag of Mr. Burgh's Virginia Winter Barley. Experiment No. 5 will be a strip sowed to two or three bags of a winter barley which has been successfully raised, I am told, around Skaneateles, New York, for a number of years.

Perhaps you may wonder why all this interest at Sunnygables in winter barley. Here's why I am interested in it:

(1) We need a lot of feed for our cattle, hogs, and sheep. I have seen enough of barley feeding in Canada to know that it is almost as good as corn.

(2) I am looking for a crop which I can put in without plowing after soybeans raised for hay or silage. Wheat will do but I would like something which will mature earlier and give me a greater yield per acre. The yields of winter barley which are being secured in certain sections of the country make me want to give it a try.

(3) I want a crop which will harvest easily with an all-crop harvester.

(4) I want a crop which will give my alfalfa seeding a maximum opportunity. Winter barley should do this because it is harvested so early in the season.

(5) I want a crop which will make its growth and *mature its grain* early in the season when we are much more likely to have plenty of moisture.

Now it is quite possible that winter barley will not be dependable for any of the above results. If it isn't, O. K. The only way I know of finding out however, is to give it a good try-out. Hence, Sunnygables winter barley experiments Nos. 1 to 5, of which you will hear more later.

* *

Soybeans for Hay

I have already told of our attempts to make part of our thirty-five acres of soybeans into hay.

We first mowed a couple of swaths around the twenty-five acre field. The margins of this field were very weedy and perhaps a third of the stuff we cut was big, strong, healthy weeds. As I write this, these beans have lain in the swath, in the windrow, in cocks, then again have been shaken out, raked, and cocked again for a period of just short of a month. Last week they went through a rain of flood proportions, better than five inches in just a few hours. *They are ruined.* We are going to draw them into a pile where the beef cattle can get at them this winter and mark off our first attempt to make soybean hay as a failure due to (1) having too many big weeds in the beans, (2) cutting the beans in too green a state, and (3) running into more rainfall in a month than we would normally have in three.

Following cutting the strip around the outside of the field Jake mowed small areas in three different places in the field to get it in shape so that we might most economically cut the beans on it for ensilage. These strips have been out about three weeks and it's raining as I write this. In handling these beans we have attempted to follow the good advice given us by some of those who responded to our call for help. Part of them have been left in the swath, part in the windrow, and part cocked.

The beans that were cocked molded. The beans that were left in the swath and the windrow and tedded from time to time or turned with a side-delivery rake are still in pretty good shape.

Whether we will be able to get them dry enough before they spoil — as I said, it is raining tonight — so that we dare put them into the barn, remains to be seen.

CONCLUSION

At any rate, we have come to one pretty definite conclusion, and if you don't believe me, you can check it with the boys. It is much easier to make soybeans into first-class ensilage than it is to make them into third-grade hay — at least with such a growth as we get as Sunnygables and in a season of abnormal rainfall.

* * *

No Pick-Outs to Date

Poultrymen used to write me a lot of letters. I seldom hear from them any more. Possibly you have read me out of the order, because I have admitted to losing money in poultry. Perhaps it's because you are all broke. Maybe you are just so busy you don't read K. S. & C. any more.

Sometime ago I asked for experience in leaving pullets on range until a considerable percentage of them were laying. Your response was practically negligible. Mainly because we couldn't get around to house them, we left our February-hatched pullets on range until they were laying twenty-five per cent. There were little peewee eggs all over the range.

Within two days after we put them in the laying house these pullets had located the nests and were laying in them. The remarkable thing, however, is that we have not had a single pick-out in this flock. They are now laying better than seventy per cent and by all odds are the easiest flock of pullets to get along with we have ever handled.

This experience leads me to be in no hurry to house our May-hatched pullets, particularly since the old hens which are in the quarters they must occupy are doing very well.

Incidentally, we are taking another flyer on fall-hatched chicks. September first we put 800 cross-bred pullet chicks in four brooder houses; later we will divide these chicks among six brooder houses, and we plan to put them in a laying house about the first of February.

* * *

Unexpected

Here's one for the proponents of working horses barefooted. To give the plan a good thorough trial we did not shoe one of our teams, as I have reported. We worked them very hard up until about the first of August and their feet stood up very well.

Then, because we didn't have anything for them to do we turned this pair of horses out on a gravely pasture. They selected for their stamping ground a stony corner of the pasture under some shade trees. Day in and day out they stood on this piece of ground and stamped flies all during August. The other day we caught them up to use in drilling our barley. They were both very tender, the heavier one particularly so. Following the advice of the proponents of the barefooted plan, and their number is legion, we've gone right ahead working this team.

However, it doesn't give us a very comfortable feeling to do so and since it is a true incident my thought is that we should pass this bit of experience on to the proponents of shoeing farm horses. Their number also is legion.

* * *

High Beef Prices

With high-quality beef setting a new high every few days, beef cattle men are feeling pretty good. I wonder if some of us aren't feeling too good about these prices and also if some dairymen aren't passing up a good bet.

I have about decided to begin an orderly marketing of the cattle we have on hand. Some of these will be cull cows and heifers. Quite likely, by doing this I will miss moving a good many animals at the top of the market, but I hope that by so doing I won't have to sell so many when it starts down.

I am making this decision despite the fact that we have a great abundance of feed. Remembering the floods and droughts of prior years I am inclined to believe an extra mow of hay and extra silo full of silage may be just as good property to keep as cull beef cows.

I am also beginning to like grain prices from the buyer's point of view. Since it is impractical for me to carry stocks of grain in bins I have bought a contract for the future delivery of a few oats. The point that I hope I have started some of you thinking about is this: Feed is cheap and cattle are high, particularly meat animals. The normal tendency under such circumstances is to waste feed and hang on to high-priced cattle. I have decided to save some feed at these prices and to begin slowly to liquidate part of my cattle inventory.



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

4. Endowment Insurance.*

IT IS sometimes difficult for farmers to obtain the kind of life insurance they would like. This is especially true if they are looking for just protection with no investment. We discussed ordinary life and limited payment life policies and found that both of these include an investment feature. Endowment insurance has even more of an investment feature. This type of insurance appeals to many, because one does not have to die to collect it. For example, on a 20-year endowment policy you would pay the premiums for 20 years, and instead of waiting until you die, the face of the policy is paid right then. The number of years during which payments are made differs with different policies and may include 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, and endowment at age 60 or 65.

This type of insurance is desirable for many people, but is often the least desirable for farmers. It is argued that it provides security in old age when one's earning power is low. The same argument can be used for investing in a good farm. If one has a good farm clear of debt, it too provides security in old age. The returns from an investment in a good farm which one is operating, should ordinarily be greater than an investment in an endowment policy.

The premiums on endowment policies are relatively high. A twenty year endowment for a man at age 25, has premiums nearly three times as high as an ordinary life policy. A minimum of protection is obtained for the money spent whereas farmers generally want a maximum of protection and a minimum of investment in their life insurance.

So far, the types of insurance we have discussed have all included some investment as well as protection. The next type we will consider is called "term" insurance.

* This is the fourth in a series of Life Insurance talks. Watch for the next one.

* * *

"An Axe to Grind"

I have just received a letter indicating that a sum of money has been left to me. I do not know of any relative that might be leaving me money.

In some cases this search for heirs is a clever scheme for verifying the name and address of people who owe money. Instead of being a law firm looking for an heir, it is really a collection agency trying to collect a bill. Another scheme sometimes worked is to get the prospect all excited and then to request money, supposedly to meet necessary expense. We have yet to hear of a case where the windfall equalled the expenses.



No Santa Claus Here

* * *

Mexican Divorces

I have just read an advertisement from a lawyer who claims he can get Mexican divorces by mail. Is such a divorce legal?

Postoffice officials report that Mexican divorces secured by mail are not legal in this country. Divorce laws in Mexico are not too stringent and the assumption is that if an American goes to Mexico and resides there for the required time, and then gets a divorce, the decree would *probably* be considered legal in this country. Postoffice department further states that they bar the use of the mails to 12 or 15 lawyers every year who advertise Mexican divorces by mail, most recent being Jose Navarro and the International Law Office of El Paso, Juarez and Mexico City.

* * *

If Wishes Were Fishes

I do not care to go through with the contract now, but would like them to return my $2.50 that I paid the salesman.

Unfortunately, breaking a contract is not so simple as our subscriber seems to believe. Much trouble and loss of money could be avoided if every subscriber could know that most agreements and orders that they are asked to sign by agents are legal contracts which in most cases are enforceable by legal action.

* * *

Mushroom Wilt

Maurice Willens, trading as Mushroom Growers of America, 431 North Clark St., Chicago, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from certain unfair methods of competition, violative of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, in the sale of mushroom spawn in interstate commerce.

Representations to be discontinued by Willens are that mushrooms may be easily grown in any idle space in or about the home and that their cultivation is a simple and highly remunerative industry; that any person can successfully grow mushrooms for profit without previous experience or technical skill, and that there is a shortage of mushrooms on the market.



The order also prohibits Willens from representing through use of any trade name or purported membership cards issued to his customers, or in any manner, that his business is a cooperative, or other, trade association, or is other than a private business; that it is larger than it actually is, or that he maintains a staff of mushroom experts, when such is not a fact.

* * *

Ordered Unwanted Book

Two years ago an agent for a book firm called here and wanted information about my husband who was President of the County Dairymen's League. At this time I signed a paper which I understood was merely vouching for information which I had given for a biography. Later I found that I had signed a contract to buy a book for $35.00. The book was delivered when I was away from home, and my daughter-in-law said she would not pay for it. The agent left the book anyway. Do I have to pay for it?

I am afraid that this bill is collectible if they should sue you. Doubtless they will try by threats to get you to settle, but I doubt if they will sue. This experience emphasizes the importance of reading every paper before you sign it, particularly when the one suggesting you to sign it is an agent or in any way resembles an agent.

* * *

If any of our readers know anything about the whereabouts of Mr. C. Walter Weaver, formerly of 238 Reynolds Street, Rochester, New York, we would like to have the information.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert M. Waterman, New Gloucester, Maine, would much appreciate information about her brother, Milo McConkey, who was in Oxbow, Jefferson County, New York, when she last heard of him.

Cannousville, N. Y.
August 11, 1937

E. C. Weatherby:
Dear Sir:

I am writing thanking You & everyone else for the check I recieved of $30.00 for accident I had.

I wish everyone would Carry Your policy. I wouldn't be without it! I appreciate Your kindness very Much

Yours truly
Wm. Wood

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Jean C. Card, R. I, Ilion, N. Y. Auto accident—contusions and cuts	12.86
Ward Tiffany, R. 2, Walton, N. Y. Auto accident—cont. wrist and hand	40.00
Albert Rudin, Owego, N. Y. Truck accident—sprained knee & shoulder	30.00
Henry W. Lyke, Sharon Springs, N. Y. Auto accident—cont. hand and scalp	24.28
Harold Williams, Ilion, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. skull, other injuries	130.00
Doyle Searles, Potsdam, N. Y. Auto accident—inj. shoulder	90.00
Harry H. Launt, Walton, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. ribs, other injuries	130.00
Josie B. Launt, Walton, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. ankle	130.00
Martha F. Bray, Est., Byron, N. Y. Auto collided with truck—mortuary	1000.00
Evelyn Holdridge, Newfield, N. Y. Auto overturned—sprained wrist	10.00
Robert Hodge, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. leg	30.00
Edna M. Leavitt, 4½ Brockett St., Dolgeville, N. Y. Auto collision—inj. back and arms	40.00
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Winfield Powell, R. I, Palermo, Me. Auto accident—injuries	20.00
Catherine Damboise, New Sweden, Me. Auto collision—inj. back and shoulder	14.28
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Neil L. Thompson, R. I, Starksboro, Vt. Auto collision—frac. ribs & contusions	30.00
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

When Horse Thieves Rode the Land

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.



COLLECTING dust on a high shelf in the office of a Schoharie County lawyer is a large cardboard box filled with a jumbled collection of old record books and name lists and bills offering rewards, and cancelled checks and newspaper clippings and personal letters and all the other debris that the records of a Society can accumulate during more than two generations. Some of these documents are faded and yellow and brittle after more than three-quarters of a century and some are still comparatively fresh and new. Taken all in all, this great mass of records constitutes the archives of the SCHOHARIE UNION ANTI-HORSE THIEF SOCIETY — an honorable organization that had a long and palmy career and then as part of our changing times made its final gesture of dignity and passed from the stage.

In theory and practice the Society was a mutual protective organization and when a man set his name to the articles of agreement, he signed some pretty drastic regulations. For example: "In case a horse shall be stolen from any member of this Society, the Treasurer (and in case of his absence or death the President or Vice-President) is hereby empowered with unlimited discretion to advance any amount of money he may deem proper for a prompt and vigorous pursuit of the thief and the restoration of the horse to its proper owner and this Society will submit to any tax to make up any deficiency in the Treasury caused thereby."

And again, "When any Member of this Society has a horse stolen, he may select any ten members to go in pursuit of the thief and it shall be the duty of the members so selected to go immediately in pursuit of the thief and to make a diligent effort to catch him and restore the horse to its proper owner and for that purpose to continue the chase as long as they deem proper."

For a generation after 1860 the Society prospered marvelously. In 1861 there were 220 members in good standing, and a fund of $151.42 in the treasury. Any horse owner of "good moral character" might be "matriculated" (a strange word for the time and place I think) upon payment of $1.50.

The Annual Meetings were fixed by the Constitution to be held in Cobleskill on the first Saturday in January and a good attendance was insured by a simple expedient which might be recommended to other organizations which have difficulty in securing the presence of their membership. There were no annual dues, but failure to attend resulted in a fine of fifty cents — a considerable sum of money in those days.

The first Saturday in January, when the Society met, was always a red letter day in Cobleskill, second only to the County Fair. This is impressed on my mind because in my boyhood we sold milk in Cobleskill, and on that day the village hotels had such crowds at dinner that they used an extra large quantity of milk so that we had to plan in advance for the additional supply.

In reading over the yellowed pages one cannot but be impressed by the fact that in its great days the Society always enjoyed the guidance and leadership of the outstanding citizens of the county and its officers were for many years men of much local prominence. It drew its membership both from farmers and from the business men of the villages because in that day every village man of any standing and substance kept a horse. If he felt himself to be of some importance, he kept a pair.

I believe that while many horses were stolen in the county during those years, it was the boast of the Society that every horse belonging to a member was recovered. In 1883 a team was stolen from one Bouch of Middleburg and the report of the Chase and capture seems to me a dramatic document. Written only one week after the theft, the story has after fifty-four years all those qualities which make it eternally fresh and vital. Remember that this is not the account of the traditional fat-headed village constable. It is the story as set down by Hon. George L. Danforth of Middleburgh, a scholarly gentleman of that generation and a member of a family than which none is more honored in our County annals during a hundred years.

I quote it in entirety, as it lies before me, a manuscript of six hurriedly written pages in lead pencil:

Middleburgh,
May 16th, 1883.

John van Schaick, Esq.,
Secretary S. U. Anti H. T. So.;
My dear John:

Your letter to me came yesterday, asking for particulars of our chase and capture of the Bouck horses thief. The horses were stolen abt 2 a. m. of (*Turn to Page* 20)

Get Acquainted with Your Dairy Organization Leaders—See Page 5.

New life for your old Ford car or truck



THE FORD ENGINE AND PARTS EXCHANGE PLAN ADDS MANY EXTRA THOUSANDS OF MILES OF SERVICE AT LOWEST COST!

FARMERS everywhere know that Ford trucks have always been built for thousands upon thousands of miles of trouble-free service at lowest operating cost. But with long usage even the finest precision-built parts will wear. When this occurs the owner of a Ford truck can exchange his engine for one that has been thoroughly reconditioned at the Ford Factory, for much less than the cost of an ordinary overhaul job. You save time, too, for installation of a factory reconditioned engine takes only a few hours at your Ford Dealer's. This money-saving service is available on other vital parts, in addition to the engine.

A Ford factory reconditioned engine or part restores original efficiency to a car or truck, for Ford exchange engines and parts are rebuilt by the same men, methods and machines that make new ones.

Your Ford Dealer will gladly show you how this plan adds thousands of extra miles to the service life of your truck at lowest cost. See him today.

A FEW OF THE MANY RECONDITIONED PARTS AVAILABLE ON THIS PLAN

ENGINE (Cylinder assembly, including heads)
CARBURETOR
FUEL PUMP
DISTRIBUTOR
GENERATOR
CLUTCH PRESSURE PLATE
CLUTCH DISC ASSEMBLY
BRAKE SHOE ASSEMBLY

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

SEE YOUR FORD DEALER

Grange Gleanings

By Charles M. Gardner

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE of Grange service to its local community is well illustrated in the case of Ulysses Grange, No. 419, at Jacksonville, New York, which has just conducted an instructive fire prevention essay contest, enlisting a considerable number of the young people to express their ideas on how rural fires can best be averted. Even the little folks of the Ulysses Juvenile Grange wrote essays, and when the contributions were all in they were submitted to Chief B. J. Reilly of the Ithaca Fire Department, who acted as judge. Many of the essays are being read in meetings of the Grange and the suggestions they contain are likely to set the people of that community thinking as to how fires in their homes and other farm buildings may be prevented.

* * *

MEETING held in the auditorium of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, September 13, was honored by the presence of the entire administrative group of the National Grange, comprising National Master Louis J. Taber and the three members of the executive committee, Fred J. Freestone, chairman, of Interlaken, N. Y.; Eugene A. Eckert, secretary, Mascoutah, Illinois; and Ray W. Gill of Portland, Oregon. These four Grange leaders gave earnest addresses, listened to by a large assemblage of New England Patrons, following which a reception was tendered to the honor guests.

* * *

AT A RECENT meeting of Wattannick Grange at Hudson, N. H., a roll call was announced, "Scenic or interesting places in New Hampshire," to which 33 members responded, each naming a different point of scenic beauty or special interest within the Granite State. It was a highly educational feature and greatly helped to stimulate local pride.

* * *

THE OLDEST ACTIVE Grange member in the United States has just passed his 103rd birthday and still going strong. This is Charles H. George of South Paris, Maine, who has a 62-year record of continuous Grange membership, still attends regularly Pomona and subordinate meetings, and takes an active part in the presentation of the fifth degree whenever it is put on in his home Pomona. Mr. George is also a Grand Army veteran and very prominent in Masonic circles.

* * *

THE LATEST New York Grange to reach the 50th milestone is Elk Creek, No. 506, in Otsego county, the oldest subordinate unit in that county and having this year the youngest master as well, Shirley Green. The feature of the anniversary was a pageant contrasting the Grange of 50 years ago with that of today. Many past masters were present and one of these was a charter member, though still on the active roll, William Patrick. Another charter member is Thomas Fox, now affiliated with Binghamton Grange in Broome county.

* * *

A VETERAN PATRON of Vermont has just passed away and Fletcher Grange, No. 473, suffers a great loss. This was Felix J. Doon, 84 years of age, who had been a member of three different subordinate Granges in the Green Mountain State and a long-time hard worker in all Grange directions.

* * *

IN HOUSATONIC GRANGE, Fairfield county, Connecticut, every phase of activity is evident, and especially worthy of note is the fact that a number of weddings of Grange young people have recently taken place, with some scheduled for this month of September. Housatonic Grange is very fortunate in its possession of young folks. The number of Grange weddings in that subordinate within the past ten years is decidedly interesting.

* * *

JEFFERSON GRANGE won first prize at the Lincoln County Fair in Maine, its exhibit featuring an old fireside scene of 70 years ago, with spinning wheel, cobbler's bench, churn, apple parer, etc., and all in use by different members of the family. While rug-making, patchwork and other household industries were going on, the respective participants were all in costume. Conspicuously displayed was this Grange slogan, "The Grange and society are founded upon the home life of years ago. Help preserve the American family."

* * *

JUVENILE work in Pennsylvania is moving forward rapidly and the latest unit added in that state is located at Geneva in Crawford county, an adjunct to Cincinnatus Grange. Mrs. Clara Dewey, State Juvenile Deputy, was the organizer, and the charter list contains 20 Juvenile and 40 honorary members.



EARLY TOMATOES BRING CASH

Arthur Bradley of Elmira, N. Y., in his tomato patch. Set about the middle of May, these plants are in three foot rows, with every third row skipped to give room. Picking started week of July 12 and first harvest brought 20 cents a pound. Variety is Pritchard. Rye, fertilized with 200 pounds cyanamid, was plowed under and 500 pounds of a 5-10-5 were used when plants were set.



1 — *Here are good, indifferent, and bad cabbage plants. Half of the fun is to manage time, air, water and heat to yield plants that will march right off to an early crop when they get to the field.*

The EARLY VEGETABLE *Gets the* MONEY

By PAUL WORK

SPRING is when we want plants for the garden, but fall is the time to plan for them. Glass is used on more farms every year for starting vegetable and flower plants.

I found myself without suitable pictures for this story when I started out on a trip a few weeks ago. And you'd be surprised how easily I found nice hotbeds, coldframes and greenhouses of all types from little eight-sash home-made affairs to good sized iron frame structures.

A very simple set-up serves for a beginning; a few flats in the kitchen window will start the seedlings. Then, a cold frame out-of-doors will carry them on until it is safe to set in the garden.

The simplest cold frame consists merely of a box — say, eight inches deep in front and twelve inches deep behind. On this may be placed a few window sash that have been accumulated from no one knows where. For extra cover on cold nights, use an old quilt or a couple of blankets, or have a little pile of straw ready to be put on and removed by fork.

Regular hotbed sash, ready to glaze and paint, cost around $1.50 to $2.00, — some even less. These are heavier than window sash, better able to withstand handling and to resist breakage of glass through years of service, and they are designed for run-off of water at the bottom. A two sash frame will raise a lot of plants.

The kitchen window — cold frame plan will serve most home garden needs very well but more and more farmers are roadsiding or growing for nearby market and these people often take the next step; a cold frame plus a bit of heat, which makes a hot bed.

Among commercial gardeners, the manure heated hot bed is about gone. The plan, however, is still perfectly feasible where horse manure can be accumulated to fill a hole 18" deep, six feet wide and as long as needed. This calls for a pit lined with boards or concrete. Or a new pit without lining may be made and covered each fall. Manure is piled and turned a couple of times to start even heating throughout and then is tramped into the pit. It will get pretty hot the first week or so but when it cools down, four inches of good plant growing soil is added and seed is sowed. A two-sash hot bed will produce seedlings to occupy a considerably larger cold frame at the later stage of plant growing. This may be glass covered or one may use cellulose-filled wire screen or treated muslin or even plain muslin.

Most people prefer not to fuss with manure for heating nowadays. Better control and less bother result from electric cable heating and the cost is not bad at all. A thermostat controls and there is a minimum of care and trouble. Hot water heating with pipe circulation requires a little more care but the economy is important if one uses a large number of sash.

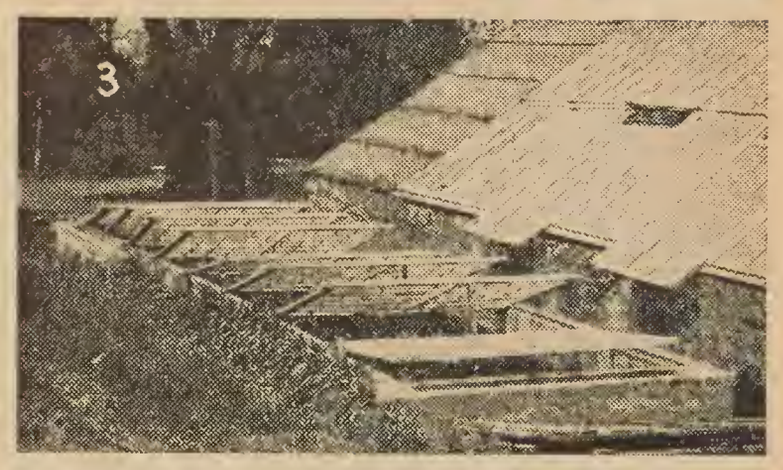
Then come the little greenhouses. Some people think one must be a highly expert gardener working on a large scale to have a greenhouse.

Greenhousing demands faithful care, and keen observation, but management of plants is not hard to learn — if one is interested. It is one of the most alluring of jobs because one has extensive control and plants respond to treatment — usually.

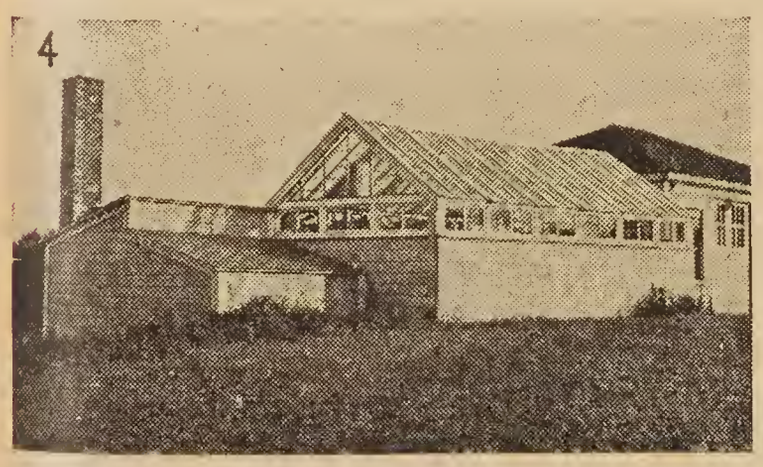
Frank Bridges down in (*Turn to Page* 13)

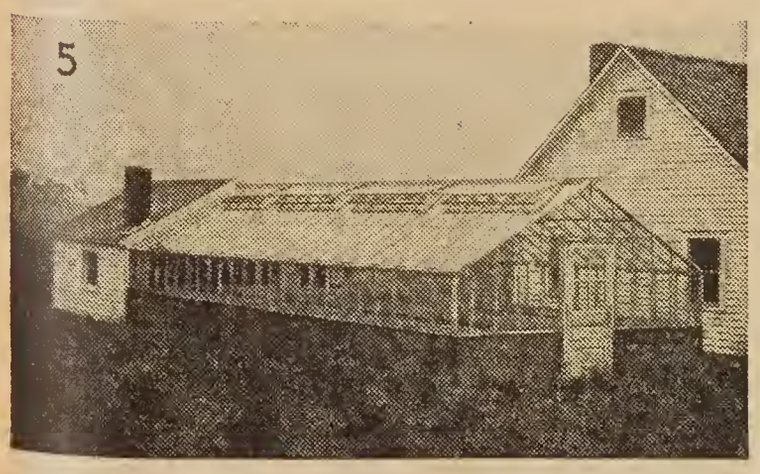


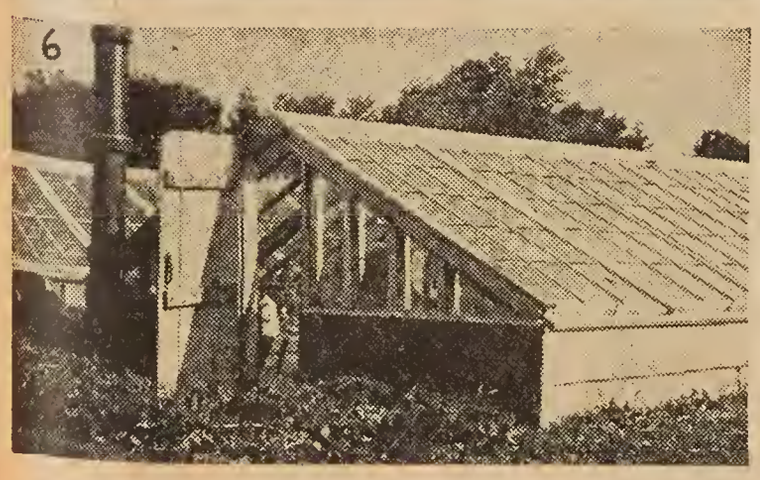
2 — *The house did not cost much but it works. It belongs to E. C. Bradley near Lake Champlain, N. Y. It is evidently steam-heated, — (see hole above the door). Flats are piled at the left — windbreak to protect cold-frames extends to right.*



3 — *One graduates to hot-bed and cold-frames after he finds the kitchen window is not big enough. This layout belongs to Master Farmer Walter Emerick, is insulated with air spaces in the concrete and is now electrically heated. In the background is a sash house with double row of sash.*







4 — *Here is the second-hand greenhouse of an amateur. Frank Bridges of Maine finds fun, food and a bit of spare change in his greenhouse and garden. Boiler house and coal bin are at left.* **5** — *Just the type of house for the market gardener, — boiler room and work-room at the end. These houses are available at very moderate cost.* **6** — *Here is a 32-sash greenhouse, in fact two of them, fairly new. Cost $500 or $600 plus labor. Each is heated with a small hot-water boiler in a pit at the end. Probably a pipe frame, sash-bar house with easier ventilation and other advantages would be worth the extra cost.* **7** — *The electric cable-heated hotbed replaces manure for smaller units. Hotwater pipe heating is more economical for large areas.*



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Governor Lehman on Milk Problem

IN ONE of his several speeches at the recent New York State Fair, Governor Herbert H. Lehman said in special reference to the milk situation:

"It is my firm belief that every industry should stand upon its own feet, that it should have government aid only in time of emergency, and that such regulation as there is should be only in the public's interest. The dairy industry now has the opportunity to show if it can manage its own house.

It is my earnest hope that the present spirit of cooperation among producers and between producers and distributors will continue. I add the further hope that out of the experience obtained by self-regulation there may come a considered plan of industrial control, which in-so-far as possible will ensure stability for this industry without further resort to State control."

This constructive, commonsense statement coming from Governor Lehman is but another evidence that the farmers and other citizens of New York State have a sympathetic and understanding governor. No other governor of our time or generation has given more personal time to agriculture and particularly milk marketing problems than has Governor Lehman. No other governor has been more constructive in what he is trying to do to help.

To Store or to Sell?

EDITORS of *American Agriculturist* are in constant receipt of letters from farmers this time of year asking our opinion as to whether or not potatoes or other crops should be sold from the field or put into storage. One man writes:

"Isn't it a fact that early potatoes from the South ruin the late winter market that once existed for stored potatoes?"

Of course, no one but a prophet can answer a question of this kind, and we are no prophets. It is certain that competition of southern potatoes has reduced some the chances for holding potatoes for a better winter market. Anyway, we have always held it good policy to sell some, particularly if there is a fair price in the fall, and to hold some. A producer's own financial situation is also a factor. He may need immediate cash.

What do you think about it? Maybe your experience might help growers in the decision as to what is the best thing to do.

A Contest for Boys and Girls

RAPID increase of tent caterpillars during last three years in most northeast neighborhoods makes it necessary to consider control measures. These nasty worms ruin the beauty of the countryside, destroy the leaves of fruit trees and in some places this spring even destroyed roses and other valuable shrubbery.

Best kind of control is to collect and destroy the grey egg masses, about the size of a small bird's egg, which are easily located encircling the twigs of bushes and trees.

We hereby assign the job of cleaning up this pest to the boys and girls of the Northeast, and *American Agriculturist* will help. For the boy or girl, under 20, who collects the largest number of egg masses between the time you read this and April 1, 1938, we will pay a first prize of $15. To the second we will pay $10, $5 to the third, and $1 each to the next thirty. In addition to this, *American Agriculturist* will issue to the first fifty boys or girls of the Northeast who personally collect the most tent caterpillar egg masses during this period a certificate of public service achievement which you will prize all your life.

Rules are very simple:

First. To enter the contest, you must fill out the registration blank printed on Page 16 of this issue, so that we will know you are taking part. You will note that this simply states your intention to join the drive to rid the country of tent caterpillars.

Second. From time to time when you collect the egg masses, you must have the count certified by one of your parents, your guardian, or by some member of your family, and by some outside friend, like a teacher, pastor, boy scout executive, or 4-H club leader. At the end of the contest, you will report to *American Agriculturist* the total number of egg masses you have personally collected and destroyed, the report to be signed by yourself, a member of your family, and by an outside friend as mentioned above.

Will you join with us to rid your community of these nasty worms? It costs you nothing to sign the enrollment blank. Start any time.

Testimonial for A. R. Mann

ONE OF the finest events in agriculture of the whole year is the annual dinner given during New York State Fair week by Jerome D. Barnum, Publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, to representatives of farm organizations and agricultural institutions of the State.

The latest of these dinners, on September 8, attended by representatives of more than forty farm organizations and institutions, and by a large number of business men, had for its general purpose to bring about a better understanding between agriculture and business, and for its special purpose to honor A. R. Mann, for many years dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, more recently Provost of Cornell. Dean Mann now is leaving Cornell to become vice-president of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and director of the Board's southern States program.

No organization has done more for humanity than the Rockefeller Institute, so while all Dean Mann's friends will be sorry to see him leave Cornell, they are pleased that he will have this larger opportunity to serve his fellows.

The Bad Trespasser

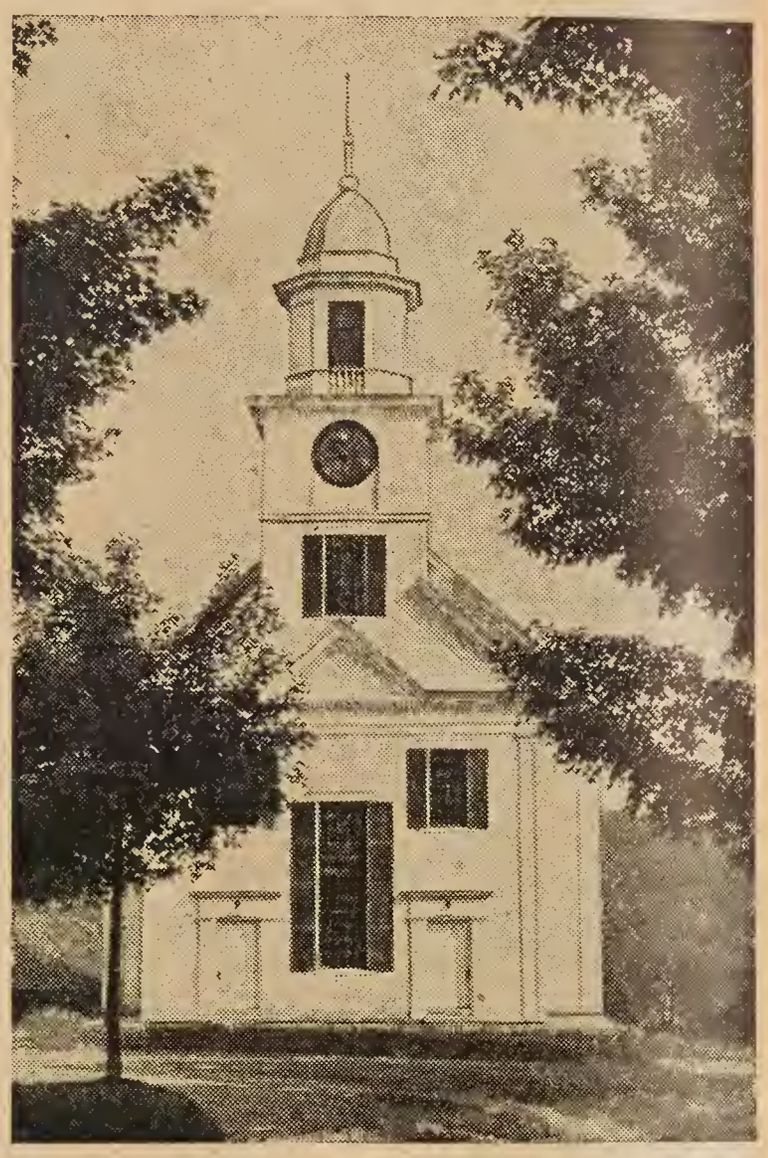
THE TIME is here again when many farmers are faced with the problem of the bad trespasser. One of my friends was annoyed constantly for a long time by trespassers, who in order to get to a swimming hole left gates open, broke through fences, and cut up the pastures with cars. Finally, the farmer posted his land. A man and his wife walked right by the signs. When the farmer saw them, he went down and courteously asked them not to trespass again. They answered him impudently and disagreeably, whereupon the farmer said:

"This is my land. Suppose I brought my family over and without permission camped on your front yard. Would you like it?"

An officer in fish and game work said recently that it was his experience with farmers that when a hunter or a fisherman had any trouble on a farmer's land, it was in 95 per cent of the cases the sportsman's fault. He added that almost all farmers who are treated courteously can be depended upon to be courteous, and they cooperate even to the extent of inconvenience in permitting trespassing upon their lands.

That is true. The trouble is that a very small minority of city and village people have no regard for the farmer's rights, and they make it impossible for the farmer to permit the good trespasser to enter his land.

Fortunately, the trespass problem is growing less, because good sportsmen are cooperating with farmers in helping to control the bad actor, who does not appreciate his privileges and responsibilities as a guest on the farmer's land.



This is Thetford Hill Church, at Thetford, Vermont, founded in 1787. It has just celebrated 150 years of continuous service with an historical pageant. This and the Rockingham Church are the two oldest churches in Vermont. We have the picture through the courtesy of Maurice C. Bond, Professor of Marketing at Cornell, whose father, E. C. Bond, lives at Thetford and has long been a member of the church.

The deep religious conviction of the early New Englanders and their descendents has proved one of the chief reasons why they built enduring foundations in character and in their country.

Eastman's Chestnut

AN ARTIST who was employed to retouch a large painting in an old church in Belgium rendered a bill for $100.

The church trustees, however, required an itemized bill, and the following was duly presented and paid:

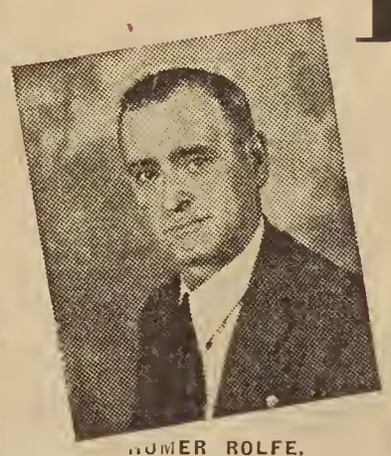
Adjusting the stars	$ 2.06
Brightening the flames of hell	.60
Cleaning Balaam's ass	5.06
Cleaning moon	.10
Correcting Ten Commandments	7.10
Decorating Noah's Ark	6.50
Embellishing Pilate	3.02
Enlarging Goliath's head	2.03
Extending Saul's leg	2.05
Mending shirt of Prodigal Son	.35
Painting silver dollar on poor box	.80
Putting earrings in Sarah's ears	30.00
Putting a new tail on the devil	1.50
New tail on St. Peter's rooster	4.18
Rebordering the robes of Herod	1.43
Removing soot from Vesuvius	3.12
Restoring lost souls	25.00
Renewing Heaven	1.00
Taking spots off Tobias	1.00
Washing feet of the high priest	3.10
	$100.00

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Meet these DAIRYMEN who are working for you



L. R. DALE,
Lebanon, N. Y.
President, Otselic Valley Milk Producers' Cooperative Assn.



HOMER ROLFE,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Director, Sheffield Producers; President, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.



J. C. TREAT,
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
President, Conesus Milk Producers' Cooperative; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.



K. A. SHAUL,
Cobleskill, N. Y.
Secretary, Sheffield Producers.



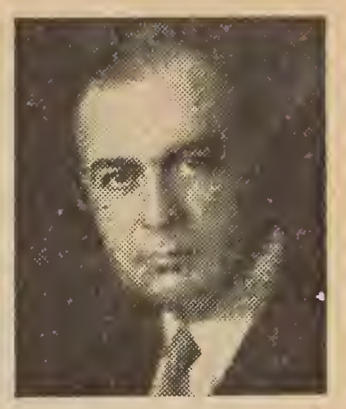
STANLEY PISECK,
Poland, N. Y.
President, New York State Milk Producers' Federation.



C. E. WALCOTT,
Barre, Mass.
President, New England Milk Producers' Association.



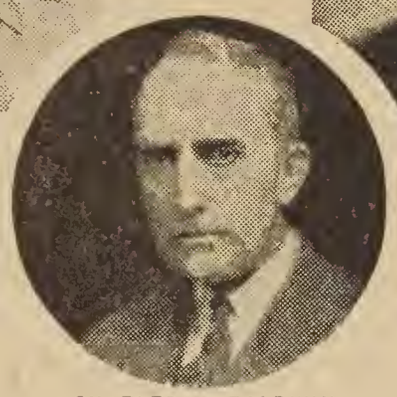
FRED H. SEXAUER,
Auburn, N. Y.
President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.



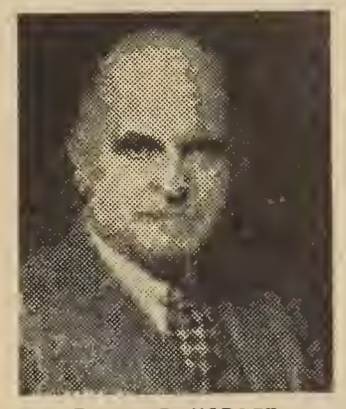
HOWARD SELBY,
Charlestown, Mass.
General Manager, United Farmers' Cooperative Creamery.



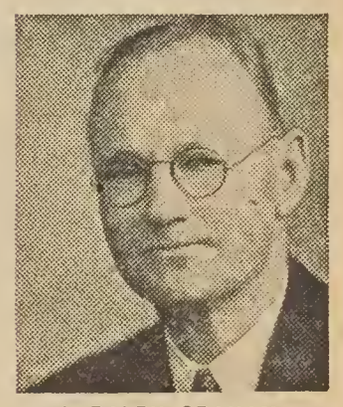
LEON CHAPIN,
North Bangor, N. Y.
Member Executive Committee, Dairymen's League; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.



CHARLES H. BALDWIN,
Malloryville, N. Y.
Exec. Sec., Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.



E. H. BANCROFT,
Barre, Vt.
President, New England Dairies.



J. RALPH GRAHAM,
Boscawen, N. H.
President, Eastern States Exchange; Director, Foderal Land Bank.



HOMER JONES,
Homer, N. Y.
Vice-President, Sheffield Producers.

The Way to Progress

HOW WELL acquainted are you with dairy leaders in the Northeast? The faces of some of them appear on this page. Of course those here are by no means all of the men who are helping to do a better job in milk marketing.

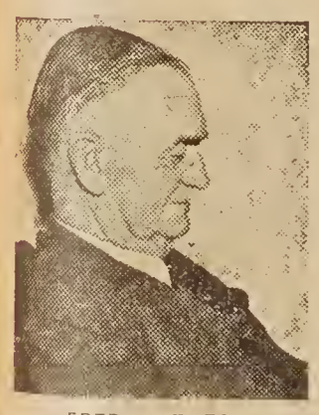
Few people realize the heartbreaking job of trying to lead the way to a better milk price for farmers. Those who try to do it are often faced with almost impossible conditions in the markets and criticism of members back home who do not always understand how hard the task is.

The job of selling milk can no longer be done by the individual farmer, nor is permanent government price-fixing the answer. The one right way today is cooperative organization by producers; and now that the leaders of different milk producers' organizations are working together as never before, dairy farmers stand the best chance in years of getting better milk prices and more happiness for their families.

American Agriculturist offers its sincere congratulations to Northeast dairy leaders, with our hope that they will continue to realize that it is just as important for their organizations to cooperate as it is for farmers in any one of these organizations to work together.



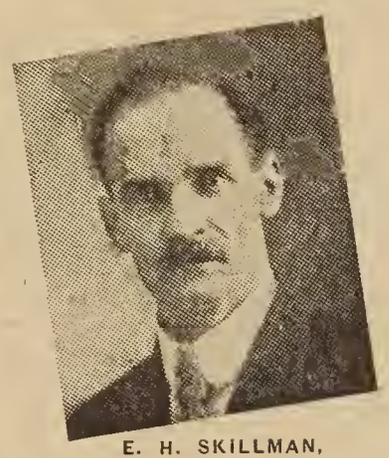
A. J. WILLIAMS,
Franklinville, N. Y.
Treasurer, Sheffield Producers; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.



FRED MATHER,
Ulster, Pa.
President, Sheffield Producers Cooperativo Assn.



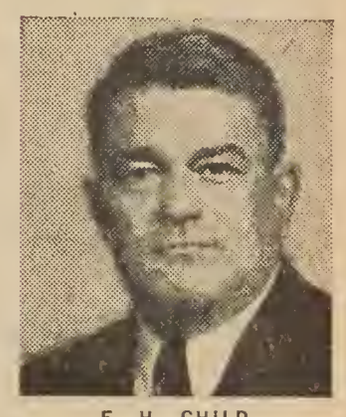
HOMER CREAL,
Homer, N. Y.
Chairman, Farm Bureau Federation Dairy Committee.



E. H. SKILLMAN,
Smithville Flats, N. Y.
President, Crowley Milk Producers Cooperative; Member, Executive Committee, Producers' Bargaining Agency.

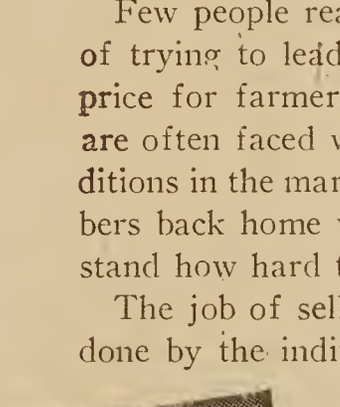


LYNN MAYNARD,
Philadelphia, N. Y.
President, Philadelphia Milk Producers' Cooperative; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.

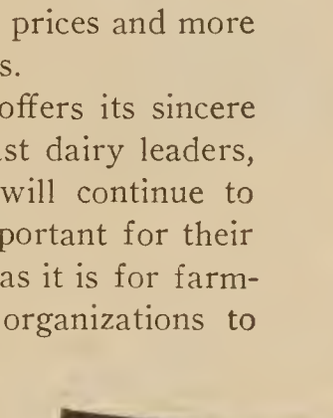


F. H. CHILD,
Amsterdam, N. Y.
Director, Amsterdam Milk Producers' Cooperative; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.

W. P. DAVIS,
Boston, Mass.
General Managor, New England Dairies.



CHARLES HOLMAN,
Washington, D. C.
Secretary, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.



A. H. LAUTERBACH,
Philadelphia, Pa.
General Manager, Interstate Milk Producers.

J. A. COULTER,
Watertown, N. Y.
Secretary, Dairymen's League; Director, Producers' Bargaining Agency.

We Tried to Get These PICTURES

EARL GRAY, Morrisville, Vt.
President, United Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association.

JOHN McGRATH, Milton, Vt.
General Manager, Milton Cooperative Creamery.

H. H. EVANS, Hamilton, N. Y.
President, Central Milk Producers' Cooperative and Treasurer of the Producers' Bargaining Agency.

RALPH NORTON, Boonville, N. Y.
President, Boonville Farmers' Cooperative and Director of the Producers' Bargaining Agency.

GEORGE FITCH, Lowville, N. Y.
President, Lowville Producers' Dairy Cooperative and Director of the Producers' Bargaining Agency.

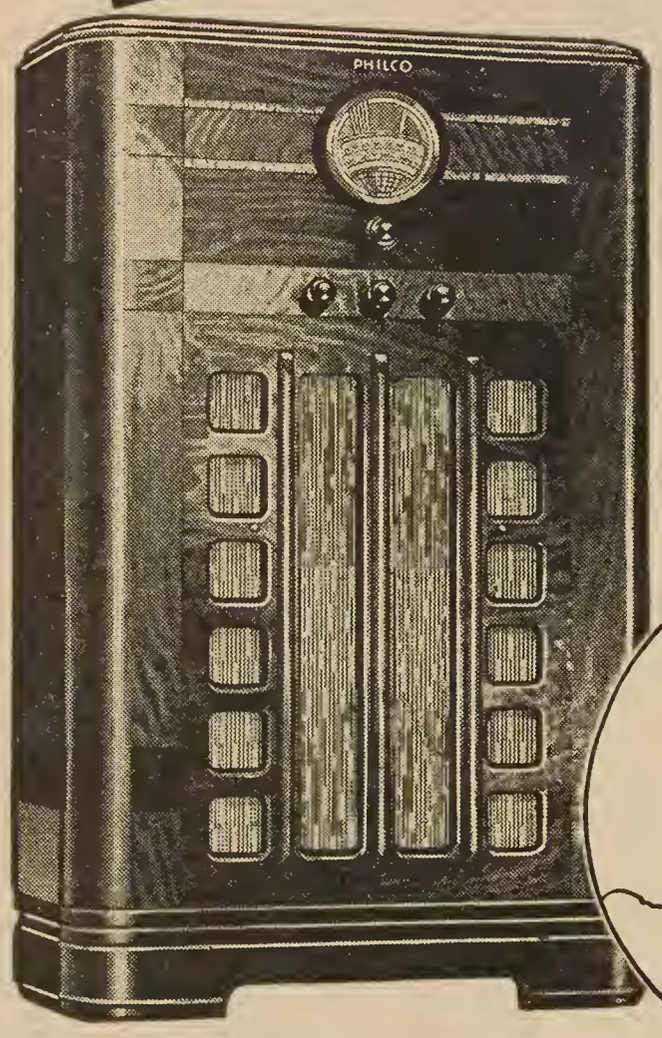
JOSEPH HUMPHREY, Holland Patent, N. Y.
President, H. P. Farmers' Cooperative Association and Director of Producers' Bargaining Agency.

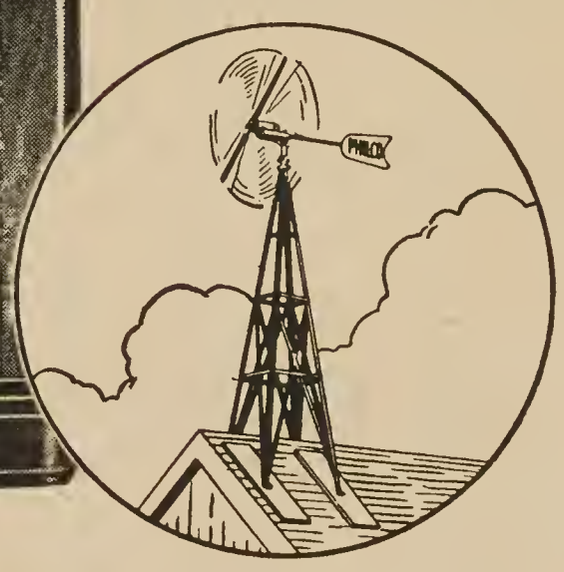
A. C. BARDIN, West Winfield, N. Y.
President, Saquoit Valley Farmers' Cooperative and Director of Producers' Bargaining Agency.

WARREN DAVEY, Coventry, N. Y.
President, Coventry Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and Director of Producers' Bargaining Agency.

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AA-4



A conference of American Agriculturist workers at the American Agriculturist booth at the New York State Fair. From left to right: D. R. Tuttle, District Circulation Manager; D. D. Eastman, Assistant Advertising Manager; Webster Birdsall, Superintendent Horticultural Building; E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer American Agriculturist.

State Fair Contest Winners

By H. L. COSLINE

IF I WERE asked to select one word to typify the spirit of the New York State Fair, I would choose the word "contest." The casual visitor at the Fair sees little or nothing of them, but during the week, scattered over the grounds, there are the finals of a number of competitive events which were started weeks and months before back in rural communities.

High School Agriculture. Donald Crandall of Orleans County won the 11th annual speaking contest held by the New York Association of Future Farmers of America. Second place went to Norman Schaff of Endicott, Broome County; third place to Elwood Miller of West Leyden, Lewis County. Other contestants were: Llewelln Mix of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County; Harold Wilcox, Bergen, Genesee County; Allen Burton, Cato, Cayuga County; Gordon Falond, Middleburg, Schoharie County.

Every boy in the contest had first to win the contest in his own school, then a regional contest, before he was eligible to compete at the State Fair.

Dairymen's League sponsored a dairy herd improvement contest for high school students in agriculture. Winner this year was the class at Holland Patent, Oneida County, with the Little Valley group, Cattaraugus, placed second.

Another contest in which there is stiff competition is the so-called chapter contest, with prizes given to the school which has the best all-around program of activities for the year. In the chapter contest, Little Valley took first and Holland Patent second.

4-H Clubs. Among 4-H club activities, an event that attracted considerable interest is the auction sale of 4-H baby beef champions. The first place animal, owned by Jean Dell of Colden, Erie County, tipped the scales at 1,185 pounds. It was a 16 month old Aberdeen-Angus steer and sold for 30½ cents a pound, bringing $361.42. The reserve champion was shown by Wilfred Taylor, North Collins, Erie County, and brought 20½ cnts for a total of $189.62.

Speaking Contest. First place in the essay and speaking contest for high school students went to Beatrice Stockwell of Newfane, Niagara County. Other winners, in order, were: Betty King of Oswego, Caroline Grupe of Scotia, Muriel Mon Dare of Grand Gorge, and Esther Drake of Oswego.

Spelling Contest. Twelve-year-old Frank Haley of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, came through in the spelling contest. The contest started with 51 entrants—43 girls and 8 boys—selected by elimination in their respective counties. Second place went to Lillian Levine, 13 years old, of Hudson, Columbia, County. Third place went to Kathleen Clune, Wantagh, Nassau County; fourth place to Thelma Barlow, Pottersville, Warren County.

Grange Singing. Considering the interest shown and the crowd that attends, the grange singing and speaking contest deserves a bigger and better place. Among the winners of the several days contest were: Mrs. Perry Brown and Mrs. Earl Noble of Castle Grange, Ontario County, who sang "Sleep, My Kinkyhead"; Mrs. Frank Scharf, Mrs. DeForrest Doane, Harold Strong and Frank Manning of Candor Grange, Tioga County, who sang "Sweet and Low"; Miss Shirley Baker of Pekin Grange, Niagara County, winner of the women's solo; Winthrop A. Ames, Pine Plains Grange, Dutchess County, who sang "Lock Lomond"; Raymond Kretzer, Montgomery County, who sang "Old Black Joe"; Mrs. Althea Sprague, Monroe County, who sang "Love's Old Sweet Song"; Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill B. Case of Nelson Grange, Madison County; Robert Dumas, Mohican Grange, Warren County, who sang "Break the News to Mother"; Mrs. Mabel Lewis, Oxford Grange, Chenango County, who sang "Sweetest Story Ever Told"; Mrs. Erwin Sheldon, Miss Marjorie Strever, Elwyn Tincknell and O. B. Hill of Sennett Grange, Cayuga County, who sang a negro spiritual "I Ain't Gwine Study War No More."

Among winners in the speaking contest were Mrs. Jane E. Park, Glen Ridge, Schenectady County, and Mrs. Rhoda Thompson, Winthrop, St. Lawrence County.

Grange Exhibits. Wolcott Grange of Wayne County took the blue ribbon in

(*Continued on Page* 12)



There's a DIFFERENCE in EGG PROFITS when you feed PURINA!

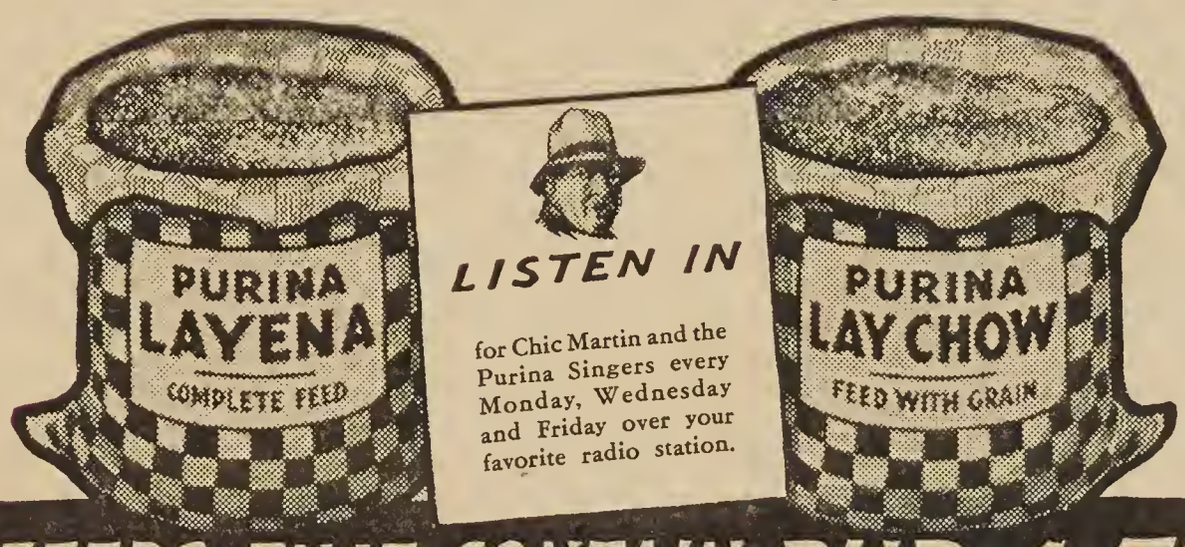
THE TIME to "harvest" profits from your poultry is in the fall . . . when egg prices are high. That's the time when a poultryman cashes in on his year's work . . . collects expense money and extra dollars for the time and money he's put into his birds.

The birds that lay lots of eggs during the harvest months—September, October, November and December—write their record on the profit side of the ledger. Lazy hens in the fall cost you money to keep.

More eggs mean more profits . . . especially in the fall when egg prices are high. The way to get more eggs is to feed the kind of laying mash that makes more eggs.

Purina Laying Chows are built to give you every advantage during the harvest season. Stepped up in vitamin A . . . made from carefully selected, tested ingredients . . . carefully blended and balanced . . . tested under actual laying house conditions before they're put into the Checkerboard Bag . . . Purina Laying Chows insure you of stepped-up profits. Make no mistake this fall—*see your Purina dealer today, start your birds on Purina this fall!*

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THE FEEDS THAT CONTAIN PUR-A-TENE



METHUSELAH . . . AND ME

WE HAVE favorite friends and favorite authors. I make it a practice to read one book each summer written by Dr. Walter Russell Bowie of Grace Church, New York. He is tremendously stimulating. His books have helped me so much that I want to pass along some of his thoughts to you.

"Think deeper and act nobler," are challenging words that constantly leap out of his pages. Two years ago I read "On Being Alive." Last summer, "The Renewing Gospel," from his pen captivated me. Now he is making "The Great Men of the Bible" living characters, with a 1937 interpretation that stirs me to the depths. His first chapter is on "The Man Who Lived Too Long."

> "And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred and sixty-nine years—and he died."

Look at these figures of the world's oldest man:

Methuselah was	187	years old when his son Lamech was born
Lamech was	182	years old when his son Noah was born
Noah was	600	years old *when the flood came.*
	969	

So it appears that Methuselah was drowned in the flood. Even this "patron saint of longevity" died prematurely, and for all we know, if it had not been for the flood, he might be living yet. All through the chapter Dr. Bowie keeps burning into our minds those words:

> "And he died."——which is all there is to say of Methuselah's lengthened existence. But there was another LIFE that extended over only thirty-three years; but it has shown the secret of the kind of living which is eternal in its power. Though its years were short, it is as vast as eternity, for it was as broad as the heart of man, and it was deep with the passion of the purposes of God, and high as the stars of heaven. From the failure of Methuselah, we turn our eyes to the fullness of Jesus, and we know that only as we come back and back again to learn of Him can we understand the dignity of life."

■ ■ ■ ■

DR. BOWIE makes us desire the *light* of Christ's life in our eyes, the *power* of it in our bearing, the *flame* of it in our speech—that's life! And that life is within the reach of us all. "And he died," was said of Methuselah. "And he died," may be tragic words if that is all that is said of us.

I Dare You to leave behind a life that is expressed in more than years. Why not start doing one simple thing right in your own home or in connection with your work that can be counted as an achievement? Have the tenacity to keep on doing that thing until it becomes a habit. Then when it is written about you and me "And he died"—there will be added a record of achievements which have enriched the lives of others.

Yes, I Dare You to LIVE! To live so that they will say of us, "AND HE LIVED"—not bury us under that doleful epitaph, "And he died," given poor old Methuselah.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
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Convince yourself by trying it on your own farm. See the huge saving in money, time and work. Sold on positive money back guarantee. A 1c postcard brings full details.
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—SPARE TIME OR FULL. Sensational low price makes it a big seller. Proven by use on thousands of farms. Tremendous demand. Be first in your locality—write today.
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Taxes in Installments

I READ your article, "Tax Time Again," and have intended writing regarding the annual state and county tax which all farmers must pay.

The reason for writing is to ask if something could not be done to make this tax payable, not all at one time as at present, but spread out over several months, like the city taxes, without a penalty of 5 per cent and costs if not paid during the first month after the collector has received the tax roll?

During the depression, the city taxes have been split up so the property owner can pay out of income during eight months. This is the "big" tax. The county tax is payable in full during the first month but it is small considering the city tax, and is no great hardship. It seems to me that the farm owner should have his tax burden, the state and county tax, which is his "big" tax, spread over six or more months, so he can pay from his income. A tax collector cannot receive a part payment on any assessment, so a farmer, unless his property is divided into several parcels, cannot pay unless he can pay all. There are county treasurers in the rural counties, as well as village treasurers, where the collection of taxes could be made. Is there any good reason why changes cannot or should not be made, which would make it easier for the farmers?—*A. D. B., New York.*

* * *

Bitter Milk

I HAVE often seen the question — What can I do for bitter milk? — but have never seen a satisfactory answer. Last December, my son-in-law bought a cow which proved to be farrow and, after a month or so, her milk became bitter. I told my daughter to use the milk that was fresh milked, as it became more bitter in standing. She did this, but in a short time they could not use the milk and fed it to a pig.

Said son-in-law is a city chap and all things on a farm had a new interest for him. While milking, he noticed that the odor was stronger at first and grew less as he continued, so he tried discarding the first milk drawn from each teat and found that the rest of the milk was good. They are still milking the cow and using milk, cream and butter, but as a precautionary measure, they discard the first milk.

I am sending you this information with the hope that it may help someone else who may have had experience with bitter milk.—*Mrs. H. J. G., New York.*

* * *

Crath Hardy English Walnuts

A HARDY English walnut known as the Carpathian or Crath strain has been introduced into the United States by Rev. Paul C. Crath of Toronto, Canada. When Mr. Crath came to Toronto in 1917, he noticed all about him the lack of English walnut trees which grew in the home of his boyhood, the Ukraine region of northern Europe which occupies parts of Poland and Russia. Upon investigation, he learned that English walnuts had been tried many times but none had escaped winter injury due to the fact that they all had been native to a milder climate.

A few years later he had nuts sent over from the Ukraine region for test planting. In 1925 he was returned to the Ukraine as a missionary, where he was stationed for about 8 years. During this time, at intervals, he had nuts sent back for planting. Trees from these early plantings are now growing and proving hardy, over one thousand of them having been distributed in Canada, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Michigan. Some are already bearing.

The trees are vigorous growers after the root system has become well established. One tree in New Jersey is reported by its owner to have reached the height of 20 ft. at ten years of age. They make beautiful shade trees with their light-colored bark and dense, dark-green foliage.

The nuts from many of the Carpathian trees are as large and some are larger than the English walnuts sold in our markets while they resemble them closely in appearance, thinness of shell, and texture and flavor of kernel.

The Carpathian walnut tree is likely to be cross-pollinated when growing near other walnut trees and the nuts from its progeny will then show wide variation. If the tree is at some distance from other walnuts, it will then pollinate its own blossoms and, in this case, the nuts from its seedlings usually closely resemble those of the parent tree.

Our own experience with approximately one hundred Carpathian walnut trees has been very satisfactory. Although only one year old, they came through the severe winter of 1933-34 without a noticeable injury when nearly all other English walnut trees and large numbers of fruit trees were killed in New York State.—*S. H. Graham, Ithaca, N. Y.*

* * *

Remedy for Poison Ivy

I NOTICE in your issue of July 3 an article on ivy poisoning. I am enclosing a remedy which may be of interest to you and also to hundreds of your readers:

Take what sugar of lead you can hold on a five cent silver piece or its equivalent (I use the large blade of my pocketknife), a little more or less doesn't do any harm, place it in a small dish and dissolve it with a tablespoon of vinegar (never use alcohol), as there is an acid in the vinegar that assists the sugar of lead to do its work.

Take a little rag and sop every little spot where the ivy has touched. There is no smart or burn from it and it kills the poison instantly. If there are any little blisters, open them with a clean needle and sop the moisture out with a little piece of cloth and throw it in the stove, as this moisture contains a certain amount of ivy poison. Ten cents worth of sugar of lead will last for years and should always be kept in every farm home and should always be a part of your hunting, fishing, or camping outfit, as one is liable to get into poison ivy when he least expects it.—*R. E. V., Vermont.*

Home

"Why spend your days up here on this
old hill?"
Inquired a sturdy youth;
"A life in town would surely give a
thrill,
I think it is the truth."

The man of many summers shook his
head
And gravely made reply;
"I always lived among these hills," he
said,
"And here I hope to die.

"A maple grew upon that stump you
see,
When I was just a boy;
My father made beneath the shady
tree,
A swing that was my joy.

"The rotting stump that stands beside
the wall
Is all that you can see;
To me it has a story to recall,
And I can see the tree.

"I am a little queer I will confess,
I never cared to roam;
There's nothing much for me to say, I
guess?
But this old place is home."

—*Floyd Spicer Armstrong.*



WHY WAIT TILL JUNE

A DREAM is like a rose . . . pick it TODAY, or else it withers; if you don't believe it, ask Mother, ask Dad . . . THEY KNOW!

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One of Sears jobs is to make tomorrow's dreams come true . . . TODAY.

What price HAPPINESS? You will find all the answers in your Sears Catalog . . . you'll be surprised, when you sit down with a pencil and paper and figure out for yourselves just how little it really costs to get started . . . *the Sears way*. So, why put it off?

* * *

This is no time to talk economics. We might spend hours telling you *why* Sears goods are *better* and *why* they cost *less money*. But you wouldn't hear us . . . all you're interested in, right now, is just one another. So clip this out and come back to it later on:

The things you find listed in your Sears Catalog, represent over fifty years of expert buying experience. We guarantee that every item is laboratory-proved, that it is made of the finest material, that the workmanship is excellent and that the price is well under what you would normally pay.

Sears goods *do* cost substantially *less* . . . because the great nation-wide demand for Sears products enables us to manufacture and to distribute in great volume . . . thus reducing costs without reducing quality or taking a penny out of a single pay envelope anywhere along the line. Furthermore, in the Sears system of distribution, *there is no waste* . . . no needless handling . . . no avoidable profits . . . you pay just one reasonable and fair profit to Sears . . . that's all!

* * *

May the sun shine warm upon you and, no matter how long the years, may you ever be sweethearts . . . that is Sears wish to you, just as it was to your fathers and your mothers and their fathers and mothers before them . . .

WHY WAIT TILL JUNE?

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

THE LESS THINGS COST —THE MORE YOU HAVE

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Justice Black and the Ku Klux Klan*

IN SERIES of articles published in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, it is alleged that Hugo L. Black of Alabama, recently appointed to United States Supreme Court, was and still is a member of Ku Klux Klan.

One of the articles quotes from what is claimed to be stenographic transcript of proceedings at 4th Annual Klorero of Alabama Klan in Birmingham, on Sept. 2, 1926, at which, according to the article, Mr. Black accepted a gold "grand passort," or life membership in KKK. In a reputed address by Mr. Black, according to the writer of the articles in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the Senator from Alabama, who had heard State and national leaders of Klan denounce Catholic and Negro and extoll Klan principles, declared himself in accord with Klan aims and ideals and invited members of the organization to give him their counsel.

Justice Black, at present in England with Mrs. Black, has refused to comment on allegations that he was and now is a member of KKK. On September 14th, he left a London hotel and motored to the country, after saying to reporters, "I won't make a statement about anything."

In Washington, President Roosevelt issued this statement on same day: "I know only what I have read in the papers . . . Mr. Justice Black is in Europe where undoubtedly he cannot get the full text of these articles. Until such time as he returns, there is no further comment to be made."

Senator David I. Walsh and other Senators have demanded that Mr. Black make a statement clarifying his Klan status.

■ *President Acts to Protect U. S. Neutrality*

ON SEPTEMBER 14th, an order from President Roosevelt stopped merchant ships owned by Uncle Sam from carrying munitions to either China or Japan. President also served notice on privately owned American vessels that they engage in such trade at their own risk. Recently, President repeated warning to American citizens in China to leave that country as soon as possible.

Of the 8,000 Americans still in China, many are reported to be determined to stick it out in spite of President's warning. According to one U. S. official in Shanghai, they are chiefly worried over their property holdings, not their lives, and demand to be assured of continued protection by United States government. For the present, U. S. military and naval guards are being maintained in the war zone.

Japanese war machine is finding rougher going in China than it expected. Chinese have thrown 200,000 men into battle for Shanghai and surrounding territory, fighting so fiercely that their casualties are mounting into thousands. Cholera is helping to increase death toll on both sides.

More than 1½ millions in American money is being sent to aid of China by Chinese living in this country.

■ *Protecting Foreign Property Rights*

LONG STANDING is argument between United States and Mexico over ownership and control of United States property in Mexico.

Mexicans claim that legal ownership of all minerals, oils, etc., is vested in their nation, but many of the mines and oil deposits have been developed by American capital and American engineers. In 1927, agreement was reached whereby Americans were given peaceful possession of their properties in Mexico.

But recently Mexico again raised point, insisted on Mexicanizing of industry. American owners fear that if this is done, their property will be Mexicanized in such a way that they will receive little or nothing for it. American State department has assured Mexico that United States will not stand by while American investments are squeezed to nothing. A satisfactory and friendly compromise is hoped for and expected.

SLANT: This argument with Mexico raises whole question of how far government should go in protecting property rights held by its citizens in another country. Some argue that business men take a big chance and must gamble on losing their property when they are operating under another flag. That is apparently present policy of United States toward property owned by American citizens in China. If we took too belligerent an attitude in defending our so-called property rights, it would surely involve us in war, and that raises the question, should 125 million people go to war to protect property of a few thousand citizens in a foreign country? The rights of the majority must be considered when measured against those of a small minority. Or don't you think so?

■ *Farm Credit News*

W. I. MYERS, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, points to changes in local farm credit legislation which will give borrowers larger share of responsibility and control of farm loan system.

A majority of the seven-member board of directors in each of the 12 farm credit districts will now be elected or nominated by the farmer-borrowers. Previously, law provided that four of seven directors should be appointed by Governor of Farm Credit Administration and three elected by borrowers. Under new law, one director is elected by national farm loan associations, one by production credit associations, and one by borrowers from district bank for cooperatives. One of four directors appointed by the Governor must be first nominated by national farm loan associations and selected from three individuals receiving highest number of votes. This restores proportion of farmer-nominated and elected directors which existed before 1933.

Farm Credit Act of 1937 also changes names of the 12 "Federal land bank districts" to "Farm credit districts," and provides for election of directors of the district institutions as members of "Farm Credit Boards." This recognizes the broadening of farm loan system to include all the various types of credit which are now available through it.

Seventy Millions Loaned

From May 1, 1933, to June 30, 1937, farm mortgage loans made by the Springfield Land Bank for District No. 1, comprising New Jersey, New York and New England, and including commissioner loans, amounted to approximately $70,000,000, of which $60,000,000 was used to refinance old debts, $4,188,000 to buy land, and $3,800,000 for buildings and improvements.

■ *Crop Control Plans*

LEADERS in AAA, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, working on next year's crop reduction program, now announce preliminary plans.

Program includes plans to reduce total yields below average of recent years. This would mean 10 per cent less corn than in 1937, 30 per cent less burley tobacco, smaller percentages of other crops.

To force farmers to reduce acreages, AAA would refuse to pay soil conservation subsidies to those who would not comply with government orders.

SLANT: Let government reduce corn acreage 10 per cent, weather reduce it another 10 or 20 per cent, and where will corn producers or corn feeders be? Argentine Republic may again be doing a rushing corn business with United States!

■ *China's Egg Troubles*

THAT one man's cloud is another man's silver lining is again proved by fact that dried egg shipments to United States from China have almost ceased because of war between Japan and China. Shanghai, around which hostilities are worst, is most important egg-drying center in China. Dried egg stocks are in danger of destruction by fire and shelling.

In United States, great quantities of China's dried eggs are used in baking bread and cakes, to great disgust of American producers, who insist they should not be subjected to this foreign competition.

■ *Shades of Capt. Kidd*

EUROPE had another war scare during last fortnight, and situation is still full of dynamite. Crisis was caused by piracy in blue waters of Mediterranean — not the bold, swashbuckling kind of old, but a modern brand. For months, merchant ships bound for Loyalist Spain by way of Mediterranean trade routes have been subject to attack by mysterious submarines and warships, identity unknown.

Showdown came when British destroyer narrowly escaped being torpedoed. This stung Great Britain to action. On her invitation, delegates from various European countries met recently at Nyon, Switzerland, to decide what to do to put an end to piratical attacks on their ships. Germany and Italy re-



Surest cash crop . . milk

America's most important crop is milk—surest and largest source of farm cash. The markets for milk and cream, though often full to overflowing, never fail to bring cash income to the producer.

Everyone in the dairy business depends on the development of more outlets for milk and milk products. This takes constant telling and retelling of the story of quality—of cleanliness on farms and in factories. Continuous research and aggressive salesmanship must convince the world that milk is the most important food.

Borden research, invention and selling effort, have contributed for 80 years to the world wide appreciation of milk and milk products.

Borden ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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fused to join in. (Italy is being suspected, and openly accused by Russia, of being owner of pirate ships. Since beginning of Spanish conflict, she has ranged herself on side of Rebels. As latter is short of submarines, some other country must be supplying those attacking ships in Mediterranean. Hence, suspicions directed toward Italy.)

Within 36 hours after Nyon Conference on Suppression of Piracy met, it was decided that Britain and France should be given job of patrolling Mediterranean main trade routes to guard against further submarine attacks. With more than 100 destroyers and airplanes massed in Mediterranean, Britain and France expect to rid that sea of pirates and re-establish law and order. Conference has authorized them to counter-attack and destroy if possible any submarine attacking merchant ships other than Spanish ones.

■ *Stocks Low, Business Good*

ON TOBOGGAN slide has been stock market in recent weeks, hitting lowest marks since low point of depression in 1933.

Stock market is believed by many to be measuring stick of business prosperity, yet business index, including agriculture, is at highest peak since 1929.

Some economists say low prices for common stocks is due, first, to uncertainty in business owing to government tinkering and regulation, and, more recently, fear of another world war. One effect of recent war scares is to raise and maintain price of wheat. All nations recognize that soldiers cannot fight on empty bellies, and wheat is primary food.

Good news is this to grain growers of United States. Yields of corn, wheat and cotton are largest since 1930, and these three crops alone will bring farmers, it is estimated, 4½ billion dollars.

■ *Grange Restores Kelly Home*

IN AN old white farm house on the banks of Mississippi River in Minnesota, following the Civil War, lived Oliver H. Kelly, founder and first secretary of order of Patrons of Husbandry, in other words, the Grange. First headquarters was this old farmhouse for Grange. Later, house was sold. Now National Grange has bought it back and is restoring it to make it a national Grange shrine.

SLANT: — Good work.

■ *After 40 Years*

OLD-TIMERS will remember when Major Andree tried to fly over North Pole in a balloon. That was forty years ago. On his way he dropped several buoys as markers to record his flight, but unfortunately was forced to land before reaching his goal. Survivors of his expedition were later rescued.

It is news again, because other day a Norwegian sealer picked up, after forty years, one of those markers or buoys on a lonely island in the far north.

■ *Troubles in Palestine*

ANCIENT land of Palestine is scene of almost constant trouble and fighting between Jews and Arabs. Since 1920 there have been five serious outbreaks by Arabs against policy of new Jewish settlements in Holy Land. Most recent was fortnight ago, when several Jews and Arabs were killed.

Nominal control of Palestine is by British under mandate granted after World War. But Britons are reported almost ready to throw up their hands because of impossibility of reconciling two races who have hated each other from time immemorial.

■ *G.A.R. Still Marches On*

JUST concluded is 71st annual encampment of Grand Army of the Republic at Madison, Wisconsin. Less than 200 aged "boys in blue" were in attendance, and they represent only about 3000 of the old soldiers still on the rolls of the G.A.R.

One interesting decision was resolution adopted to join the Confederates in a Blue-Grey Reunion next summer on the fields of Gettysburg.

More than a million men fought on the Federal side in the Civil War. Shortly afterwards, in 1866, the veterans formed the Grand Army of the Republic, which became a great political force, but always used its tremendous influence patriotically and for the good of the Republic.

■ *Maybe Why It Is Called Scrap*

MANY have observed great truckloads of scrap iron travelling the highways this summer and perhaps wondered where it was going. Answer is, to war.

Foreign countries have had agents everywhere picking up scrap for arms and munitions. Japan doubled her purchase first six months of this year, with nearly 1½ million tons. Russia, Germany, Italy, China and Great Britain bought another half million.

Aroused to this loss of valuable raw material, American manufacturers of plows, automobiles, etc., are urging government embargo on export of scrap iron.

Good Books to Read

John Dawn *Robert P. Tristram Coffin*

A tale of the Maine cost, of the men who built the ships and sailed the seas before the coming of steam. To the Dawns a ship was life itself, and they lived and died among them. Macmillan Co., N. Y. $2.50.

Personal Appearance of a Lioness *Virginia Tracy*

The story of a tragic impersonation, a mystery novel with an original and intriguing plot. When Drina Darloff, famous foreign actress, arrives in New York she finds that she has been preceded by someone who is impersonating her. Curiosity takes her to the theatre that night to see what it is all about, and out of that comes a story that is packed with mystery from first to last. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

Wild and Wooly

In this typical Jane Withers picture she breaks up a feud of such long standing that its origin has been forgotten.

King Solomon's Mines

A famous Rider Haggard story has been transferred to the screen. Fine production, with suspense, swift and dramatic action, beautiful singing of Paul Robeson, and the background of an African veldt.

Conquest

Greta Garbo returns with Charles Boyer in the drama of the secret love in the life of the Emperor Napoleon.

FACTS ABOUT MOBILOIL MILLIONS OF FARMERS LEARNED LAST SUMMER



Kill Machinery Profit-Eaters, Too!

Mobiloil and Mobilgrease Save on Repairs, Upkeep, Oil — Increase Profits Per Acre!

MOBILOIL *kept* a lot of hard-earned cash in the bank books of U.S. farmers! Sounds mighty interesting, doesn't it? It's a fact! Thousands have *proved* it!

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This oil is tough, long-lasting. And—of great importance to you—it's never the cause of sticky valves, gummed rings, hard carbon!

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You'll find Mobiloil, Mobiloil Gear Oil, Mobilgrease, a money-saving combination. Get them today from your dealer or agent!

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SAVE WITH MOBILGREASE No. 2

The all-purpose farm grease that won't wash out, squeeze out or harden! It lasts far longer than ordinary greases—cuts down wear and operating expenses.

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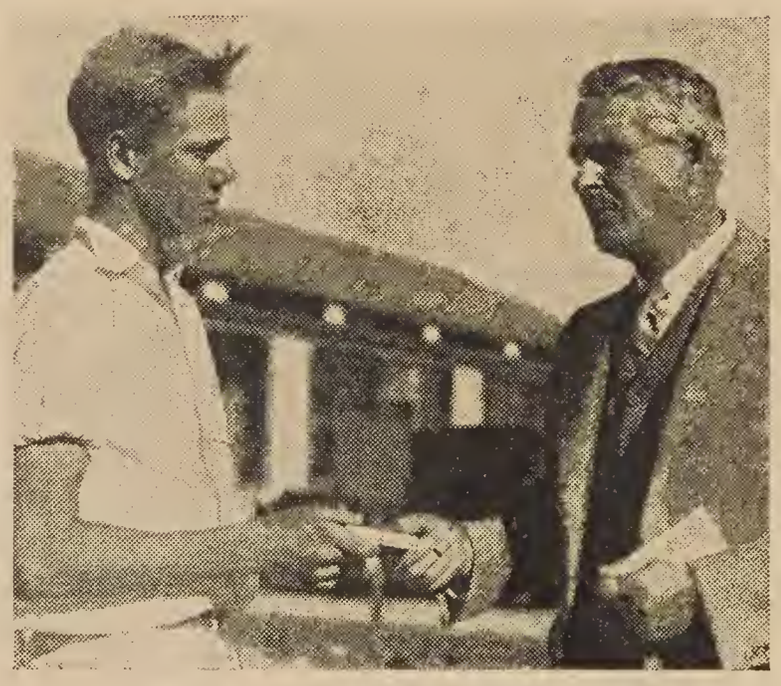
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WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MOTOR OIL

GARGOYLE Mobiloil

WILLIAM HAMANN
New Horseshoe Champion

FOR thirteen years the annual horseshoe tournament at the State Fair, conducted by *American Agriculturist* and the Farm Bureau, has run smoothly and efficiently. This year the 14th contest was no exception. It was run smoothly by Dr. H. H. Turner and on the performance side, ringers dropped faster than ever. Seventeen-year-old William Hamann of Westchester County, who did not lose a game during the contest, threw during the final round robin 63.1 per cent of ringers, the best record ever made at a Syracuse contest.



Herbert King, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, presenting to William Hamann the medal given by American Agriculturist and $50 in prize money given by the State Fair.

This contest has probably done more for horseshoe pitching in New York State than any single thing. *American Agriculturist* and the Farm Bureau took the initiative fourteen years ago in starting it. The result has been good clean fun in practically every agricultural county in the state and, as we have already indicated, a steady improvement in pitching ability. For example, in 1926 the percentage of ringers was 22.6. With just two exceptions, the percentage of ringers thrown in the finals has increased each year. In 1935 it was 47.9; in 1936, 53.6.

One of the sad things in connection with this year's contest was the death, during the year, of D. D. Cottrell, who has managed or helped to manage the contest ever since it was started in 1926. Taking official notice of the loss, those attending the contest stood in silence for a few moments at the beginning of the contest.

Although 43 counties stated their intention of entering the contest, only 36 contestants appeared. Even so, we had one more than in 1935. As usual, it was necessary to hold an elimination contest when each contestant threw fifty shoes. Table 1 gives the names of those who survived the elimination as well as the results in the preliminaries.

Other contestants, with the counties represented, are as follows: S. Mayo Wright, Allegany; Seward Norris, Cayuga; Clarence Baker, Chautauqua; Charles Earle, Chemung; Frank Graham, Delaware; Donald Taylor, Essex; Lewis Armstrong, Fulton; Kidd Smith, Genesee; Julius Howard, Greene; Paige Trew, Madison; F. Mohr, Niagara; Edgar Wells, Orleans; Harry Harrison, Rensselaer; Everett Johnson, Schoharie; Herbert Hitchcock, Schuyler; Nick Benza, Steuben; Robert Crary, Sullivan; Carl Vann, Tompkins; Lewis Pattridge, Wyoming; Robert Donaldson, Yates.

Table 2 gives the results of the six man finals. Already there is talk about next year's contest. If you are planning to compete, do not wait until your county contest is announced before you begin to practice. There is still time to get in some good licks this fall.

HORSESHOE PITCHING TOURNAMENT — SEPT. 7 AND 8, 1937

Table 1 — Results of 16 Men Round Robin.

PLACE	NAME	COUNTY	Games Won	Games Lost	Points	Ringers	Double Ringers	Shoes Pitched	Oppo. Pts.	Pct.
1	Wm. Hamann	Westchester	15	0	375	238	72	388	164	61.3
2	A. L. Absolom	Erie	13	2	348	240	58	466	217	51.5
3	John Swint	Ulster	12	3	360	233	63	470	234	49.5
4	Gordon Brown	Ontario	12	3	348	217	54	448	220	48.4
5	Geo. LaRose	Onondaga	11	4	340	239	66	456	234	52.4
6	Donald Cronk	Oswego	8	7	312	189	35	474	310	39.8
7	Fay Ackerman	Lewis	7	8	269	157	26	446	322	32.9
8	Ray Moore	St. Lawrence	6	9	297	195	43	478	323	40.7
9	Geo. Kenfield	Albany	6	9	270	177	30	452	321	39.1
10	Donald Austin	Oneida	5	10	286	198	39	486	318	40.7
11	Joseph Kellner	Orange	5	10	248	175	34	440	332	37.2
12	Harold Freer	Wayne	4	11	266	193	38	476	318	40.5
13	Emmett Joyner	Broome	4	11	263	190	37	486	355	39.0
14	Wm. R. Thomas	Washington	4	11	274	169	27	482	356	35.0
15	Paul Lee	Dutchess	4	11	240	158	24	452	347	34.9
16	Harry Rasey	Cattaraugus	4	11	216	138	19	428	332	32.2

Table 2 — Results of 6 Men Finals

1	Wm. Hamann	Westchester	5	0	250	178	54	282	93	63.1
2	John Swint	Ulster	4	1	216	157	34	298	157	52.7
3	Geo. LaRose	Onondaga	3	2	211	170	42	326	187	52.1
4	A. L. Absolom	Erie	2	3	165	160	37	326	237	49.0
5	Gordon Brown	Ontario	1	4	190	165	39	330	218	50.0
6	Donald Cronk	Oswego	0	5	110	105	19	274	250	38.3



The winners at Syracuse. From left to right: A. L. Absolom; H. H. Turner, who managed the contest; William Hamann, the winner; Gordon Brown; John Swint; Donald Cronk; George LaRose; Herbert King, who presented the prizes; Fay Ackerman.

State Fair Contest Winners

(*Continued from Page* 6)

the grange booth competition. Other prize winners in order were: Morrisville Grange of Madison County; Hiawatha Grange of Albany County; and Malone Grange, Franklin County. In the Boys' and Girls' Building, Juvenile Grange winners were, in order: first, Whiteface Juvenile 213, Essex County; Lowville Juvenile 81, Lewis County; Cato Juvenile 352, Cayuga County; Bergen Juvenile 88, Monroe County.

Vegetable Exhibits. The exhibits of regional vegetable growers' associations are always topnotch. This year the Onondaga club took the blue ribbon, Southern Tier association second, and the Albany growers, third.

County Herds. One of the most interesting cattle exhibits is that showing county herds. This year there were nine county Holstein herds. The Finger Lakes club took first, Cortland second, Otsego-Herkimer third, St. Lawrence fourth, Eastern New York fifth, Wayne-Ontario sixth, Chenango seventh, Lewis eighth, and Onondaga ninth.

Among Guernseys, county herd awards went, in order, to Dutchess, Chenango, Cayuga, Onondaga.

Jersey county herds placed as follows: Capitol District first, Delaware County second, Onondaga third, St. Lawrence fourth.

Ayrshire herd honors went to Essex-Clinton County first, Delaware second, Central New York third.

The dairy herd improvement exhibit was worthy of study, showing as it did results secured at the pail. There were eleven entries of four cows each, the 44 cows having records averaging 13,676 pounds of milk, 490 pounds of fat. The placings were as follows: 1, Otsego-Onondaga Valley; 2, Southern Chenango No. 1; 3, Tompkins County; 4, Western Onondaga No. 1; 5, West Wayne; 6, Central St. Lawrence; 7, Dutchess County; 8, Monroe No. 1; 9, Homer; 10, Southern Chenango No. 2; 11, Broome-Tioga.

Horse Pulling Contest. In the heavyweight class, a team of Black Percherons owned by Victor Virkler of Lowville took first place by hauling an 18 ton weight a distance of 27½ feet. A team of Belgians owned by Francis Davis of Sandusky was second and another pair of Belgians owned by L. E. Keller took third place.

from Skeff's Notebook

Grange Dividends

James C. (Sunny Jim) Farmer, National Grange lecturer, used a little arithmetic at the Rochester Exposition to show what New York Grangers get for their money. "For every 12 cents that went to the National Grange this year it returned $100 to New York State," he said. He told how the Grange led the fight against higher freight rates, for vocational education appropriations and for reduced land bank interest rates and then gave figures to show what they meant to New York.

Preparing Grange Program

A few days later I visited for a couple of days with the National Grange executive committee in session preparatory to the Harrisburg convention opening Nov. 11. One thing the members emphasized was that they were working for a farm program that would be truly national. "A program based on sectionalism or commodities never can be permanent," said National Master Louis J. Taber. Ray W. Gill of Portland, Ore., said "any program to be successful must be based on cooperation rather than regimentation. Our farmers should have the opportunity to work out their own program and then to control it."

Fred J. Freestone brought the views of the Northeastern States and Eugene A. Eckert of Illinois reported for the Midwest. Recently the committee met on the Pacific Coast and after meeting in New England expected to have one more Midwest conference before the Harrisburg convention.

The Harrisburg meeting is to be featured by a co-operative luncheon, a church service at Valley Forge and a Seventh Degree class expected to total around 10,000. Incidentally, this is election year in the National Grange, and this together with the national farm situation, is stirring interest to a high pitch.

As in previous years, I plan to attend all sessions of the National Grange and give American Agriculturist friends a close-up of what goes on.

Do You Get OVER $2.00 per CWT. FOR YOUR 3.5% MILK ?

Many who sell cream are doing that well from diversified farming.

Last year returns on some farms from cream sold and calves, hogs and chickens fed skimmed milk ranged from $2.34 to $3.00 per hundred lbs. of 3.5% milk. Conditions are equally as good now and prospects look good for the future.

Write us for pamphlet giving full details.

We pay promptly for each shipment of cream at top market price.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Demand for Milk Catching Up on Supply

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE last issue we had some figures from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets showing the supply and use of milk in all of New York State and in the three northern tier counties. It's a pity that we do not have the same kind of information for the entire milk shed. Trouble is that other states of the milk shed have nothing like as good figures—and besides, each of these states supplies other markets as well as New York. Boston draws from Vermont, while Philadelphia and Pittsburg take a large share of the milk produced in Pennsylvania.



Leland Spencer.

With such incomplete facts as we have, it is difficult even to set up reliable estimates for the milk shed as a whole. But the outlook for New York dairymen depends so much upon the trends of supply and fluid sales of milk that I am going 'way out on a limb and offer the best guesses I can make. The figures for 1937 and 1940 are conservative estimates based on recent trends. November figures are used because at that time of year the fluid markets absorb the largest share of the supply available in the milk shed.

In the fall of 1925 the milk supply was barely sufficient to take care of fluid markets. In each of the next four years there was fear of a fall shortage. But by 1930 the milk supply had been increased both by larger production in the older milk shed and by getting New York City inspection for plants in new areas—especially plants in central and southern Pennsylvania. From 1930 to 1936, the milk supply continued to increase, but sales of fluid milk and cream kept falling off until 1935. The surplus increased from less than 10 per cent in 1925 to more than 25 per cent in 1933. There is no certainty about it, but there is reason to believe that the upward trend of milk supply hit a peak last spring and is now on the decline. On the other hand, city people are buying more fluid milk and cream.

CHANGES IN SUPPLY AND FLUID SALES OF MILK IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED

Estimates for the Month of November, 1925-1940

Year	Supply at all dairy plants	Sales of fluid milk and cream	Surplus
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
1925	378	358	20
1930	510	444	66
1933	522	385	137
1936	534	418	116
1937	525	436	89
1940	525	471	54

(On request, the Editor will send details as to how these estimates were made.)

Here's the outlook in a nutshell. If I read the signs right, the indications are that by 1940 supply and fluid sales of milk will be in at least as good balance as they were in 1930. If so, there will be no question about the need for milk from the north country and all other sections of the present New York milk shed. And if the milk is needed, we may be sure the price will be high enough to bring it in.

Milk Prices

Sheffield Producers Association announces that the average price received by members for August milk in the 200 mile zone was $1.90½, an increase of 27½ cents over July.

According to agreement made with Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Sheffield Farms will pay a flat price of $2.20 for grade B milk testing 3.5% delivered during September.

Dairymen's League members received an average price of $1.76 for August Grade B, 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone. Price was 26 cents lower than August 1936 and 15 cents higher than July price. The price of $1.76 includes 7 cent deduction for certificates of indebtedness.

Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. As previously announced, Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has negotiated prices to be paid for September milk. The price for Class 1 milk, to be paid by dealers, is $2.35. Dealers who take the entire output of a plant may elect to pay a flat price of $2.20. In most cases the actual price received by the producers for September will be a pool or blended price, depending on the percentage of their milk used for fluid milk, for cream and to be manufactured.

The Dealers' Audit

Commissioner Noyes has issued a statement relative to the State law recently passed, providing for an audit of milk dealers' books. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated which everyone agrees is insufficient to make a complete audit. However, the firm of Ernst and Ernst of New York City has been engaged to make a start.

Because of the volume of business done and the large number of producers interested, the first books to be audited will be those of the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farms Company, and the Dairymen's League and the Sheffield Producers Association.

Commissioner Noyes states that the audit will be conducted impartially and solely to get the facts as to how payments are made to producers, whether the amounts of payments are fair, and whether or not the law is being violated in any way.

Potato Consumption Normal

September crop estimate of 403 million bushels was in range with August estimate and prices held steady, despite fact that trade had expected decline in supply. Grower prices range from 65 to 70 cents per sack in New Jersey to 50 cents per barrel in Maine.

At low prices prevailing last two months, consumption has been considered up to normal, with larger volume moving in trucks than usual. Growers near markets have used trucks because they could dispose of potatoes in satisfactory manner, whereas inter-state shipments via rail have been subjected to Federal-State inspection. Deal, in entering late states, finds growers prepared to hold large portion of crop rather than sell at prevailing prices.

It is now believed that there is smaller percentage of potatoes being held in areas south of New York than for several years. Growers have sold crop more closely than usual during last two weeks realizing that competition from late states would not permit any great gain in wholesale prices. This contrast in market practices is due largely to realization that crops from Secondary states will not hold long enough to justify competing with the late states.—*Amos Kirby.*



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Stockyards, E. Buffalo, N. Y.
Sept. 3, 1937.

Dear Hank:

There is an old saying, "Cheap feed means cheap live stock" and this year, undoubtedly cheaper feed means cheaper live stock, and yet you ask what to do with all the feed you have this year.

First, to my simple mind, if there is any merit whatever in the "Ever-normal granary" its practical application is in your own barn and not in Washington, D. C., so why hurry to get rid of all the good usable feed that you have?

Secondly, you positively cannot afford to have the reduction in prices on that feed, particularly hay, which is evident this year, but you do have the opportunity of converting that feed into beef, lamb or pork, all in short supply, and this thought has the added value of not being new.

How? While judging a lamb show at Marshall, Mich., the other day, I heard George Brown, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Michigan State University, say, "Range yearling ewes at around $10 a head delivered are the cheapest thing on the market today, because they will undoubtedly, with present prospects for wool, and with a lamb, pay for themselves the first year." Hank, you'd better think about your fences even if only a few acres. *(See pictures page 14.)*

Bob Martin, associated with me here in Buffalo, says that 500 lb. thin, red and roan steers, fed ensilage, hay, and a couple pounds of cottonseed meal, will gain and do well, even in spite of lower prospective prices next spring; or little, 300 to 400 lb. calves have the added advantage of making a two-way operation for you in that they can be put on grass next summer and then fed next winter. How can either of these selections lose when they will double their weight, and then an 8c or a 10c animal stands you 4c or 5c, exclusive of cheap feed, and labor.

Hank, remember two things: any time you buy a little, thin, unmarketable and unedible animal and make it into a marketable, usable, or edible animal, and when you can do this on pasture and principally cheap roughage, your chances of success are a great deal better than the proverbial snowball. Yours, "Doc."

The Early Vegetable Gets the Money

(*Continued from Page* 3)

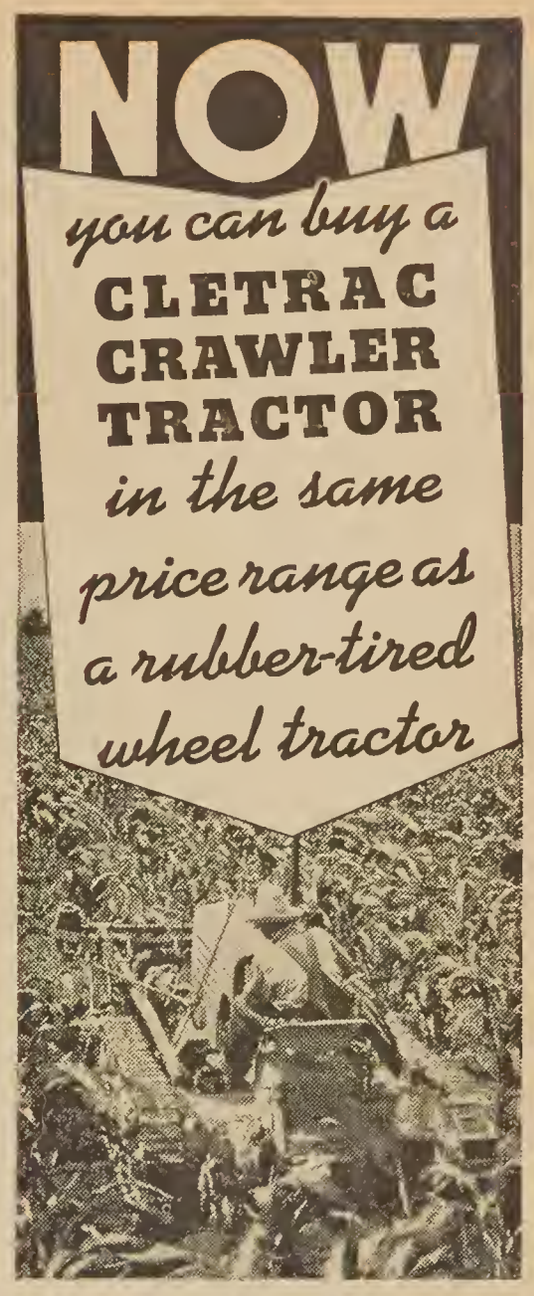
Maine is not a farmer at all—he works in the Navy Yard but he has his little greenhouse, gets lots of plants and fun out of it and has an early garden in both flowers and vegetables.

Ora Cornelius, up Ellis Hollow way, in Central New York, has a sweet little 8-sash affair that helps him feed his family and grow some things to sell.

As a matter of fact, 8 or 12 sash that might be a hot bed or cold frame, are really much more handy if half of them are put on each side of a ridge pole and a walk is dug out inside. And that's a green house. Ventilation is achieved by simply sliding the sash down and up.

Sash-bar houses admit more light, are more easily ventilated and more durable. One company specializes in small inexpensive ready-cut houses of this sort. They will put it up for you or you can do it yourself.

Heating is simple. If small, some use mere stoves, running the pipe from end to end before turning it up and out. Better for convenience and steadiness is a wee-bit hot water heater with a few lengths of inch and a quarter pipe. Farmers Bulletin 1318, to be had from Washington for the asking, is a good guide as to amount of pipe, size of heater, as well as methods of construction. Most states have bulletins on hot beds and cold frames and greenhouses, and on plant growing. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio have good ones. If your own state has none, write to the neighboring state. New York (Cornell) has a little mimeograph. U.S.D.A. Leaflet 124 on "Sash Greenhouses" has recently been issued and it tells how they are made and heated. Catalogues of greenhouse concerns are full of information on details of greenhouse building and heating and even on management.



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Cletrac agricultural models are made in five widths to fit any row crop—potatoes, beets, beans, corn—or can be used with bedded crops. And of course, Cletrac is a *year 'round tractor*—doing all the odd jobs such as trenching, grading, silo filling, woodcutting and corn chopping.

Valuable information FREE

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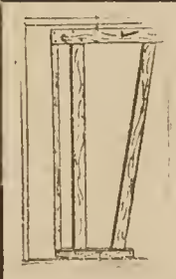


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PREMIER WOOD STANCHIONS

Standard equipment for over 30 years on thousands of dairy farms. Constructed of clear Hardwood. Will not sag or become loose in its joints. Automatically locks itself open and shut. Noiseless, easy to install and operate.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

JORDAN MFG. CO., Cuba, N.Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Improve Your Herd

with the blood which has put The Wait Farms average production ahead of all herds in the U. S. in their classification on H.I.R. Test.

Get Show Type Too

for Wait Farm herd sires are noted Show Winners including 1936 N. Y. State Fair Grand Champion.

But *You Must Buy Bull Calves* Young for they are fast sellers.

New Sales List now available; also list of cows and milking heifers for sale.

The Wait Farms J. R. Wait Auburn, N. Y.

Accredited — Negative

Elco Farms

OFFER

Yearling Bull; Sir Inka Pabst

almost all white, ready for service.
One of New York State's five highest D.H.I.A. herds, leading Cayuga County both for milk and fat in 1936.

This is the only service age bull we have left for sale. Act quickly if you want a good bull at a price you can afford from a herd proven for high-production.

MRS. M. E. LIND,
Grant Ave. City Line, Auburn, N. Y.

15 fall freshening, young registered Holstein cows. Herd accredited and entirely negative. These cows are good individuals from proven sires and bred to our Carnation bulls.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers
about 18 months old, ready to breed; daughters of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. Also, Ten Registered Holsteins, two and one-half years old, due to freshen soon. Two Registered Holstein bulls, one year old. One Registered Holstein bull born in June. Dam is a high producing cow. Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

One 2-Year Old and One 5-Year Old Cow
DUE TO FRESHEN IN SEPTEMBER.
HERD ACCREDITED AND BANG'S APPROVED!
GOOD TYPE AND HERD TEST RECORDS. $160 EACH.
GEO. H. COMINGS & SON
Bainbridge, New York

For Sale — SIX COWS
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER, FRESHENING LAST AUGUST OR FOREPART SEPTEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.
WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

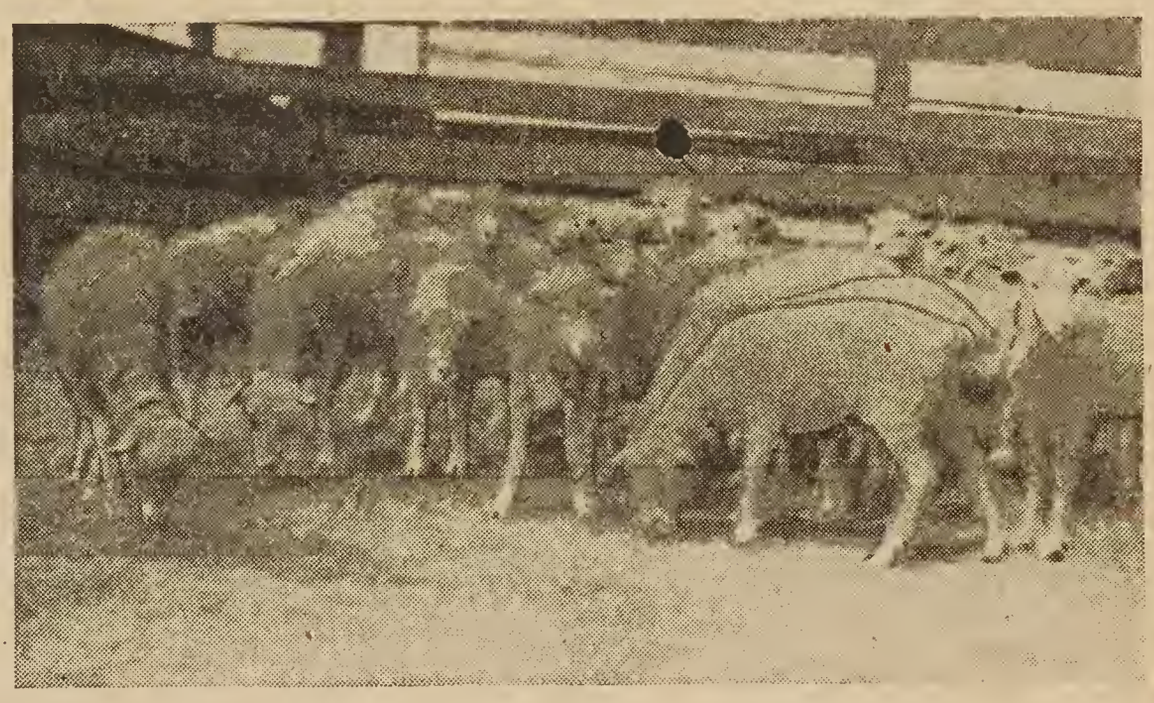
$25.00 - HEIFERS - $25.00
Holstein-Friesian
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Sired by "Royal Creator," his dam 1108 lbs. yearly Butter Record. Also maternal brothers to "Dunloggin Elnora," National Champion Show Cow. Calves Registered, Transferred and Crated.
F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.
$15.00 - BULLS - $15.00

Pine Grove Farms
Guernseys
Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of record dams.
Visitors are always welcome.
Reasonable.
R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.



Above — Part of a band of over 3000 range yearling ewes which have been sold here in Buffalo this summer to go on a good many New York State farms. These yearling ewes are on abandoned farm land on South Hill, just west of Middlesex. Anyone wishing to see what can be done with abandoned farm land through sheep, should call on Bob Francisco at Middlesex and get him to take them up over South Hill.

Below — These are a few of the same band of ewes before they left the Buffalo Yards and were sold to the genial treasurer of the Agriculturist, Curry Weatherby, to go on his farm near Ithaca. Compare these with the picture above and note how Bob Francisco's sheep have grown.



Barnyard Gossip

Need a Good Ram?

Prominent breeders from Western New York will place on exhibition for private sale about 75 head of selected young registered rams. These rams will be housed on the fair grounds at Batavia, New York, and may be inspected and purchased at any hour during the day on Tuesday, October 5, after 11 A. M. Here is just the chance you may have been looking for to get the kind and breed of ram that you need to head your flock. If you are not quite sure of the ram you should have, then by all means don't miss the ram grading demonstration which is also scheduled as a part of the Sheep Field Day program. The demonstration will be given by a competent judge who will show you how to select a ram and just what kind of a ram to buy. Following the judging demonstration, a ram judging contest and a contest in judging and identifying various grades of wool will be held. Local merchants will provide awards for the winners.

Don't miss the state 4-H and professional shearing contest. This event is scheduled at 3:30 P. M., and promises to bring out some boys from several counties who will stage a real shearing demonstration.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS
Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

A SHELDEGREN BULL
will increase your production. Our herd of 32 cows milked twice daily produced 8690 lbs. milk, 416.4 lbs. fat. Can offer bull calf born April 22 whose dam made 15427 lbs. milk, 848 lbs. fat, also calf born July 31, dam's record 15400 lbs. milk, 825 lbs. fat. A visit to Sheldegren will convince you. Prices reasonable. Accredited, Negative. Come or write to
SHELDEGREN FARM
12 RIDDELL ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

Purebred Guernseys
Federal accredited and bloodtested.
We are offering two richly bred MAYROSE bulls of serviceable age from AR dams.
FAIRLAWN FARMS, INC.,
HARRY S. NORTON, Mgr.
ADELPHIA, NEW JERSEY.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"
Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 57 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY Bull Calves
Receiving orders now for calves from herd with over 500 lbs. fat average for 1936 with D.H.I.A. Records. Cows begin freshening Oct. 10th. Your choice at 3 days old $35.00. All bull calves disposed of at a week old because of lack of room. Best of breeding. Dam of Sire 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on 2 day milking.
All cows also have Herd Improvement Records.
1 YEARLING SERVICE BULL FOR SALE.
LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM
H. C. Tripp Dryden, N. Y.

Edgewood Farms
Guernseys
of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

JERSEY BULL
ONE YEAR OLD
Sister made 10140 lbs. Milk, 512 Fat at 3 years.
FIRST CHECK FOR $100.00 TAKES HIM.
Others equally as good or better.
JOCEDA FARM
Marlboro, New Jersey

FOR SALE
R. P. Bass Registered Jerseys
A FEW HEIFERS BOTH BRED AND OPEN.
ALSO FRESH COWS AND BULL CALVES.
Federal accredited and bloodtested.
LEONARD A. MERRILL
Orchard Hill Farm, Peterboro, N. H.

Registered JERSEY
COWS AND BRED HEIFERS.
BEST BREEDING — CLEAN ON T.B. AND BANGS.
HOWARD GLADSTONE
Phone 37, ANDES, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys
We invite Jersey breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our herd of 600 head.
We have on hand some 100 domestic registered Jersey cows, many of which will freshen this fall, and are offered at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.
Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston. 100 miles from Syracuse.

We can now s are a few choice animals of both sex. The blood of the two best proven Jersey sires in State.
Buy your foundation stock now.
ACCREDITED — BLOODTESTED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

For Sale: **Registered Jerseys**
BOTH SEXES — ALL AGES.
Sr. Herd Sire, Duke Blondeville Oxford.
Dam's record: 12838 lbs. Milk, 742 lbs. Fat, Class AA Gold Medal.
Hedges Homestead Stock Farm
C. H. JENNINGS, Owner.
EAST DURHAM, NEW YORK

Plato Brook Farm Owl-Interest ***Jerseys***
HERD IMPROVEMENT REGISTRY AVERAGE:
9848 LBS. MILK — 482.42 FAT.
We are offering a five months old Bull Calf from a dam which produced 12,299 lbs. milk and 586.93 fat in 344 days.
Herd Accredited and Bang Free — Approved.
CARL W. MILLER Arcade, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
50 First Calf, Fall and Mid-Winter Heifers
TWO YEAR OLDS. MOSTLY RED AND WHITE.
Ostrander & Fletcher
ANDES, NEW YORK

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

BULL CALVES SIRED BY
Strathglass Royal Douglas
OUT OF HIGH PRODUCING DAMS.
Undefeated Yearling and Aged Animals at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1936.

IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Young Ayrshire Bull Calves

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

Ledgetop Farms...

Pure **AYRSHIRE CATTLE**
Bred **HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP**

SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN AND BLOOD TESTED.

FRED L. PORTER -- Crown Point, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus

DISPERSAL OF HERD TO SETTLE ESTATE.
21 COWS, 12 WITH CALVES; 8 HEIFERS.
RIGHTLY PRICED.

Mrs. Chas. W. Hunter,
R.D. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

Aberdeen Angus Heifers

FIVE QUALITY WINTER CALVES. WEANED AND LOOKING FOR GOOD PASTURE.
A FOUNDATION GROUP.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Myron M. Fuerst,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls

with real production backing, 7 and 16 months old. A Forest Farms bull will build type and production into your herd. We also offer a few choice heifers. Write for details.

FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls



Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call on

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Matched pair horses, 2800 lbs., age 7 and 8, price $400.00. Bay horse, 1300 lbs., age 8, price $175.00. Grey horse, 1450 lbs., age 12, price $125.00.
THESE HORSES ARE ALL SOUND, GENTLE, WELL BROKE AND ARE WORKING EVERY DAY.

P. Henry Flynn Ph. 7-F-3 Penn Yan, N. Y.

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60 Belgian and Percheron Horses

Several Matched Pairs, Heavy Farm Chunks — Young, well Broken. Some Good Mares—in Foal. Direct from Iowa Farms. We are specializing in Sorrels, Roans, Dapple Greys. Eight Shetland and Welch Ponies. Also ready to supply all kinds of Farm Horses on order.
200 COWS and HEIFERS.
Principal Breeds — Excellent Dairy Type.

Gladstone Bros., Phone 36, Andes, N. Y.

The SUFFOLK HORSE

IDEAL FOR FARM WORK
We have for sale a Prize Winning three year old
PUREBRED STALLION
Weighing around 1500 pounds. Sound, gentle, an excellent individual.

MULHOCAWAY FARM
L. B. Wescott, Clinton, N. J.

FOR SALE — Dorset Sheep

A Few Good Rams for Sale.

ORIGINAL FILLMORE FARMS STOCK
JEROME E. WRIGHT,
CAMBRIDGE, NEW YORK

Registered DORSET $15 to $20
RAMS and EWES EACH
Shipped on approval.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Sept. 25	Eastern Breeders Guernsey Sale. Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Dutchess County, N. Y., Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Annual sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Beechford Farm Sale. Mount Tremper, N.Y.
Oct. 4	Hilltop-Rockingham Sale. Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts Guernsey Sale. Wellesley Farms, Mass.
Oct. 18	Eastern Pa. Guernsey Breeders' Sale. Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 25	Louis Merryman's 28th semi-annual sale. State Fair Grounds. Timonium, Md.

Holsteins

Oct. 19-20	86th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown. Wis., sale managers.

Jerseys

Oct. 4	C. W. May & Sons auction. Elida, Ohio.
Oct. 13	National Jersey Sale. Columbus, Ohio.
Oct. 15	Auction. Chester Folck. Springfield, Ohio.
Oct. 16	Auction. Springfield Jersey Club. Springfield, Ohio.
Oct. 18	Knox County Jersey Cattle Club Sale. Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Oct. 23	Auction. J. W. Martin & Sons, Bessemer, Pa.

Ayrshires

Oct. 5	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 27	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Oct. 25	Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination sale. Washington, Conn.

Sheep

Sept. 30-Oct. 1	Third annual sheep sale. 300 head. Oatlands on Cheese Hill. Preston Hollow, N.Y.

Coming Events

Sept. 26-Oct. 2	Trenton, N. J. Fair.
Oct. 6-9	National Dairy Show. Columbus, Ohio.
Oct. 29-Nov. 1	American Poultry Association annual meeting. New York City.
Nov. 2-6	Poultry Industries Exposition. Port Authority Building, New York City.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Nov. 18-19	13th annual New England Conference. Boston, Mass.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association annual meeting. Waterbury, Conn.
Dec. 13-16	Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention. Hotel New Yorker. New York City.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2-	Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.

DUTCH HILL... Shropshires

Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.

DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

Sheep

Dependable Breeding ewes at reasonable prices at our third annual sale — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st. These hardy Corriedale type ewes are proven mothers and easy lamb raisers. They are all money makers and selected for economical production.

300 Head to select from— Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st at Oatlands on Cheese Hill, Preston Hollow, New York

Manice & Wing Heaton Manice, Mgr.

Southdown Sheep

Yearling Rams and a few ewes.

L. M. COLBERT'S SONS
East Chatham, New York.

FOR SALE —
Registered BERKSHIRE SWINE

YOUNG SERVICE BOARS, BROOD SOWS. FALL PIGS OF BOTH SEXES. ALL PRIZE WINNING STOCK SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED!

MARION B. TYLER
SOUTH BYRON, NEW YORK

LARGE BACON TYPE
YORKSHIRES

SERVICE BOARS, PIGS AND BRED SOWS
ALL FROM IMPORTED CHAMPION STOCK.

H. F. STEWART,
R. D. No. 2, Canisteo, N. Y.

SWINE

KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $8.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.

Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Pigs and Bred Sows.
Champion Blood—Must please.

C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
Shipments C.O.D. Must please.

George Sassman, McGraw, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels

(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES
MALES AT STUD.
Correspondence invited.

R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

Honey Special:

60 lbs. extra clover $5.00, 28 lbs. $2.50.
60 lbs. amber $4.20. Not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover prepaid $1.50.

Quality, purity, satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GLENWELL
COLLIE KENNELS

White brood matron and cow dog, $25. Year old dog, exceptionally promising for herding, $15. Male puppies, white with sable heads, from herding parents, 5-7 months, $15 each.

NEW ALBANY, PENNSYLVANIA

WANTED

Help to work on Dairy Farm and Small Silver Fox Ranch.
Married man preferred. Must be good milker and reliable. Willing to pay good wages for good help.

H. C. TRIPP,
Dryden, New York

Content Farms
TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method. Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.

BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels

Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

MAPES Redrock Pullets
New Hampshires
Certified Barred Rocks
Certified Leghorns
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

WM. S. MAPES
Box 1 Middletown, N. Y.

Hartwick Quality S. C. W.
. . LEGHORNS . .
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS & BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.,
HARTWICK, NEW YORK

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM

Increase EGG INCOME

LEGHORNS Hanson Strain
Breeding since 1926 with foundation stock from Hanson's 300 Double Pedigree Matings. Paying Layers— Our W.N.Y. pen averaged 264 eggs with our high bird 319 eggs.

REDS Parmenter's R. I. Reds
The Most Outstanding Reds of the day. Foundation Breeders added from Select Group with Sire's dam's records from 240-300 eggs. Our pen placed Second for the breed at W.N.Y. Laying Test with an average of 255.9 points

ALL BREEDERS TESTED FOR B. W. D.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FREE FEED OFFER.

Spring Brook Poultry Farm
Box G-2 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pineview Breeding :: Plant

PULLORUM FREE AND PROVEN.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog Sent on Request.

Duane Young, Mgr. Exeter, N. H.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. LEGHORNS

PRODUCTION BRED for large size chalk white eggs. Egg breeding up to 310 eggs. B.W.D. stained antigen tested for past 6 years. Place your order early.

HERBERT T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS

Breeders of
Leghorns and New Hampshires
400 Early May Leghorn Pullets.

BERGEN, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Breeding Males
Young Pullets

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns
Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 3-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 2-year old Class
Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.
Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.

IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

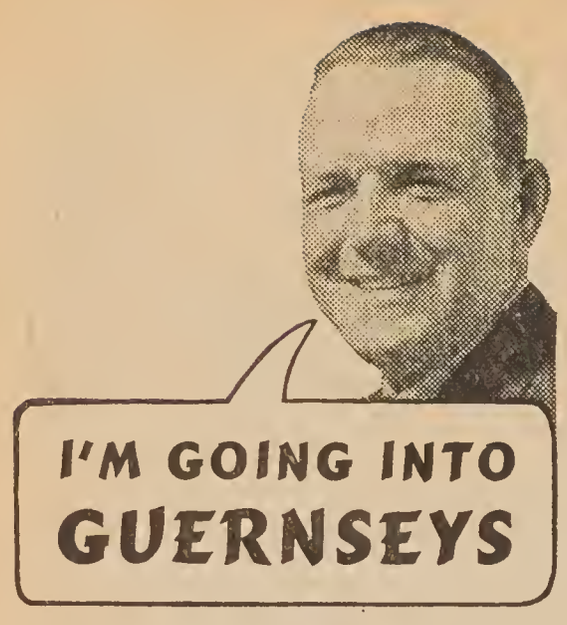
U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.



I'M GOING INTO GUERNSEYS

He started with one string of cows six years ago. Today, he has six strings—five of them Guernseys. "I'm not buying any but Guernseys, now," he says. "There's a growing demand for Guernsey Milk — and it brings a premium price."

There's a definite trend to Guernseys today — because these cows and their products open up a better, richer market. Write to THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB, 90 Grove St., Peterborough, N. H., for information and a list of breeders who have Guernsey Cattle for sale.

PREMIUM GUERNSEY CATTLE produce PREMIUM GUERNSEY MILK

WOOL WANTED
Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants. Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONOVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
TDP QUALITY CHESTER & YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE AND D.I.C. CRDSSED
6-7 wks. old $4.00 each. 8-9 wks. old $4.25 each. 10 wks. extras $4.50 each. 5% Discount on 5 pigs or more. C.D.D. on Approval.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, Tel. 1085, Lexington, Mass.

Walter Lux, Woburn, Mass.
PIGS 8-9 WEEKS OLD.....$3.50 EACH.
Chester whites cross or Berkshire cross, all large pigs, all eating. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Crating Free. Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

BOARS

Selected young Chester White and Yorkshire Boars for immediate and future service. Dependable pigs 6-8-10-12 weeks, $4.00 — $4.50 — $5.00 — $5.50 — $6.00 each. Vaccination 35 cents each if desired. Check — P. O. Order — C.O.D.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

DOGS

COON HOUNDS — Trained, well started and pups; also Spaniels. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.



Speaking of PATIENCE

When careless and thoughtless trespassers leave your pasture barways open, shoot your chickens and livestock and commit other nuisances, the mention of patience is out of the question. You are ready to go into action. But before you do,

Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs
and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs meet legal requirements. They are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather. They are easy to see and read. Get our prices at once on large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



New Time Saver for egg producers. Investigate this remarkable machine. . . . Cleans eggs quickly and efficiently . . . No more wasted time. . . . Operates on any 110 Direct Current . . Gives constant dependable service . . . Price $18.50 prepaid . . . Write for descriptive circular.
FISHER MFG. CO., Dept. D.
Rochester, New Hampshire

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927.
26 years shipping highest Quality Chicks.
We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Get our Catalogue. It's free.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for new 1937 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED	100	500	1000
LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar)	$12.50	$62.50	$125.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Long and Short of the Egg Deal

By J. C. HUTTAR

A COUPLE of years ago I wrote a little about the egg speculator in one of these articles. I described the "Bulls" and the "Bears" of the egg exchanges. We have them on our New York Mercantile Exchange just the same as they do on the Stock Exchange.



J. C. Huttar

The "Bull" is the fellow who has eggs in storage and wants to see prices go higher so that he can make a profit. He's on the "long" side of the egg deal The "Bear" is on the opposite or "short" side. He either has to buy eggs for his regular egg business or else he has contracted to deliver eggs at a certain time and at a definite price. He wants prices to go down so that he can buy up his requirement cheap.

That's the long and short of the egg deal and, of course, has to do mainly with storage eggs.

The Present Egg Picture

Right at present we have a grand mixture of long and short in the egg picture. Fresh eggs, and particularly fine quality fresh eggs are extremely short, selling well and in good demand. There is every prospect that they will remain so for at least another six or eight weeks. This may in part repay the producer, who was able to hang on during the last eight tough months.

At the same time the storage warehouses are far too full of eggs for this time of year. If we count in the canned eggs we now have a surplus of almost 3 million cases of eggs over last year.

I might say, in passing, that we should count in the canned eggs. More and more of the cheapest Spring eggs are being broken out by large packers and frozen before being stored. These are sold to the large baking companies, confectionaries, and ice cream plants. These sales take the place of shell storage eggs, that were sold these users of eggs in past years. So they really are an important part of the whole egg picture.

Effect of Storage on Fresh

But, some of you are saying, why does Huttar bother to tell us all about these storage eggs. That's got nothing to do with us fresh egg producers.

That's just where you're wrong. The price you receive for your fresh eggs from *Christmas until Washington's Birthday is influenced a great deal by the storage egg picture.* If holdings are still high at that time they are usually sacrificed at very low prices by the holders. This can't help but pull down the fresh egg market. "Then, why don't the heavy holdings pull down fresh egg prices now?" you may ask.

The answer is that fresh egg production is now on the down grade, but in the winter time it increases continuously and sometimes pretty rapidly.

Beginning about January first there are now enough fresh eggs produced to take care of all egg demands. Except during very severe periods from then on we don't need any storage eggs and it doesn't take many to become a burden.

Chain Stores Act

In this connection you will be interested in a meeting that was held in Washington, D. C., early this month.

A number of producers' groups attending the summer meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council in New Brunswick in August asked Mr. Logan, executive vice-president of the National Association of Food Chains to meet with them to talk over the egg situation. They told him that a special drive by the chain stores of the country to sell eggs would be appreciated by the egg producers of the country. He called in a number of chain store men to confer with the producers and it looks as if some action will result. The chain store men agreed to start an egg drive about October first and to carry it on as long as this surplus situation exists.

BOYS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

In the last issue we published a letter from a boy who wanted a place on a farm to work for his board and go to high school. We have been overwhelmed with the response.

If you want a similar position, let us know the full facts about yourself immediately and we will give you several opportunities from which to choose.

The Chinese Situation

The United States has always been a heavy importer of cheap dried and canned eggs from China.

After considerable producer agitation in 1930, President Hoover raised the tariffs on these eggs to the full extent of the power granted him by Congress. This reduced egg imports considerably. Last Spring, however, a number of producer's organizations joined with domestic canners of eggs in a petition to Congress to add an excise tax to this tariff, but they didn't get it through. Most of the Chinese egg canning factories are in and around Shanghai. Now the oriental war has put a stop to these operations, so maybe some of our canned eggs will move out of storage a little more freely now.

On the whole the egg picture doesn't look too bad. I thought, however, that you'd be interested in some of these angles that don't usually come to your attention. With continued cool weather and a good chain store drive, eggs ought to move into consumption at a pretty satisfactory rate. Fresh eggs will be very scarce until December and more storage eggs should be used up than in a normal year.

Now that feed prices are lower it may not be so tough to meet expenses.

Tent Caterpillar Eradication Contest Blank

I want to enroll in the *American Agriculturist* Tent Caterpillar Eradication Contest.

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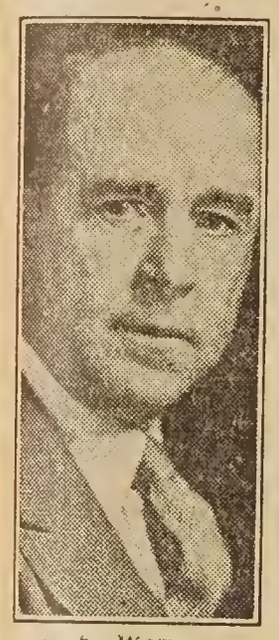
(See page 4 for full details)

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Time to Remodel

By L. E. WEAVER

THERE is an old slander to the effect that the Yankee farmer never gets his leaky roof fixed because when it rains he can't fix it, and when it is not raining he doesn't have to do it. You seldom find poultry houses with leaky roofs these days, but many poultrymen do have it in mind to make changes that will keep the house drier and more comfortable. This time of the year when the house is most nearly empty, and the weather and the state of the farm work are most apt to be agreeable seems the logical time to make changes and repairs. The first step is to decide just what changes are desirable. In order to make a wise decision it may be helpful to know something of recent advancements in our knowledge of poultry housing.



L. E. Weaver

When poultry husbandry first gained the attention of experiment station workers "chicken houses" were practically air-tight affairs, little light, little ventilation, single boarded. One fall at the Maine Station a lot of late-maturing pullets, left over after the best had been put into the usual winter quarters, were put into a shed with an open front. To the surprise of every one they came along well and out-laid the pullets in the more protected houses. Thus originated the open-front poultry house, popular to this day. In many of these open-front "ice-box" houses excellent winter production has been obtained. It has happened so often that I have been convinced that hens can lay well in spite of cold weather and a cold house if all other factors are favorable. On the other hand, I have had plenty of disputes with people who did *not* find these houses satisfactory. The litter gets damp and freezes, the droppings boards can't be cleaned, the drinking water freezes, the birds are inactive, they get colds, they stop laying entirely, or go up and down with changes in the weather. Yet when attempts were made to heat the poultry houses by means of stoves, furnaces or hot-water systems more often than not the results were not satisfactory. Heated houses have often had ill effects on the health of the hens.

Experiments in Insulation Give Clues

Professor F. L. Fairbanks at Cornell has been studying poultry house temperatures for a long time. He and others have run many tests. In a recent summary distributed to poultrymen through the college extension service Professor Fairbanks makes some helpful statements. "It seems evident," says he, "that a maintained temperature of 60 degrees F. is too high for winter weather." "The work at the Cornell Station indicates that the desirable temperature is somewhere between 20 degrees and 50 degrees F." "Production and health can be and are being maintained without the addition of heat to the house." ". . . . indications are that especially in large plants some control of temperature in the poultry house is desirable. The common poultry house with its single board or double board wall is not entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of heat control, for the heat from the birds which might be used to make the house more comfortable leaks through the walls and ceilings rapidly and is lost. The same thing would be true to a certain extent if a heating system were installed in one of these houses for, although enough heat could be added to maintain a certain temperature wherever it was desired, much of the heat added would leak through the walls and be lost."

Professor Fairbanks suggests two possibilities — an insulated house with no heat supplied, or an insulated house with additional heat. In the first case the house would seldom freeze, and never get below 15 degrees. With heat any desired temperature could be maintained. Insulating should be done in this way; the usual outside wall construction, single board and roofing or double board and paper, matched ceiling on the inside of studs and rafters with dry shavings or other loose material between: tight storm windows and a ventilation system with floor outtake.

During the past year I have talked with probably a dozen men who have put in 4-inch insulation and without exception they have the damp litter problem completely whipped, and most of them report little or no freezing of the water lines or fountain. Skeptics will at once bring up the question of rats. The answer is that with proper construction rats are not a problem. They don't get in, and there is no hiding place if they do get in.

How About Open Fronts?

The more I think about it, the more I feel that the benefit that came from the open fronts was not due to the copious amount of fresh air, as we used to think, but rather to the ultra-violet rays in the direct sunlight. Knowing of the harmful effects on laying hens of a lack of vitamin D, it is easy today to see why those Maine pullets in the open shed did so much better than the others that were denied sunlight. With Vitamin D supplied in the feed we can get along fairly well without open fronts, but I still prefer to see layers get some direct sunlight in winter when conditions permit.

Professor Roy Jones of Connecticut tells me that many new poultry houses are being built this fall in that state, and nearly every one is of the insulated type. They are also provided with cloth-curtain fronts. For the man who is building new or revamping his old buildings, I think the best advice is to do a good job of insulating and then build in a ventilating system.

* * *

Protection Against Pickouts

The vice of cannibalism continues to break out each fall in flocks of pullets coming into heavy production. Overcrowding, faulty rations, improper handling, high temperature, and even the heredity of the pullets have been named as the underlying causes of these outbreaks. Many other reasons have been suggested. Perhaps all are contributing causes, but I am convinced that no single factor can explain all pick-out losses.

The most effective and practical answer to this problem to date is the mechanical protectors that have been devised. First came the metal shields that cover the vent and keep the pullet from being picked. Now we also have protectors that are attached to the beak and prevent the pullet from picking others. There are several styles — pick-gards, specs, and (new-this-season), helmets. As near as I can judge from observation and inquiry, all styles are equally effective. None is perfect. They have their faults. They catch into wire, etc. and sometimes hang the pullets. Mash gets clogged in them. They come off. Some picking may occur in spite of them. If he could be sure that his pullets would not develop the picking habit, Mr. Poultryman would prefer not to use these devices. It is usually understood that to put them on *after* the pullets are in heavy production may so interfere with their eating for a few days that a slump in laying and some molting may follow. To avoid this it is recommended that the protectors be put on *before* laying starts.

Our Experiences

Last year our older Leghorn pullets started picking, but not in a serious way. They were laying so well that we didn't dare put on the protectors. By watching the flock rather closely losses were held to about two or three a week out of 600. Later, as cooler weather came on pickouts became very rare. We housed the later pullets before they were laying to any extent, and on these we put "specs." Not a pickout occurred among more than 600 in the flock, and no feather pulling.

This summer our White Rock pullet flock was much smaller, 160, and we hoped they would not start picking, but after getting close to the 50 per cent mark they started in. Rather than take the risk of losing more pullets we decided to take the risk of throwing them out of production. We put on "specs" and the same day started feeding wet mash. It worked. Production was down slightly for two days only, and that may have been the result of handling rather than the "specs." Since then production has gradually increased; no pickouts and no molting.



Toasting "Neppco" with tomato juice. From left to right this group, snapped at New Brunswick, includes: Reese Hicks, of the International Baby Chick Association; Dewey Termohlen, head of the Triple A Poultry Section; Harold Rotzel of Massachusetts; Jimmy Rice, retiring president; Sid Edwards, secretary; Harold Copeland of Anacostia, D. C., newly elected president of Neppco.



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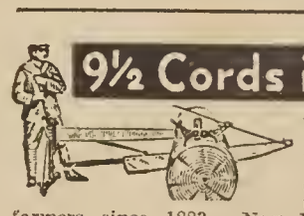
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Have You an Herb Garden?

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

ONCE you find out how delightful herb flavors are, you will want an herb garden of your own. Herbs for culinary and medicinal uses formed a part of our grandmother's gardens; they were used for seasonings, for fragrance, for ornament and for medicine.

The best home use for certain herbs is to lend interest and variety to everyday foods and drinks, some for flavor and some for garnish. Others are valuable for their foliage, hyssop, lavender cotton, variegated thyme and the white woolly mint. A sunny location is important in the growing of most of them, as sunshine appears to be needed to bring out the volatile oils which yield the odors and flavors which make herbs valuable. Any good garden soil is satisfactory, although some herbs seem actually to prefer a rather poor, but well-prepared soil.

Most herbs are better if used fresh, but some are quite satisfactory when dried properly. The leaves of parsley, celery and mint can be dipped for ½ minute in boiling salted water and spread on racks in a cool oven to dry. When perfectly dry they can be stored in bottles and used for soups, stews and gravies. It is better to dry them this way than by the old method of hanging from the rafters, where they are exposed to dust and flies. I have often spread celery tops on clean white paper and dried them in the warming closet of the range.

In the use of herbs for cooking, here are a few suggestions:

1—Use herbs sparingly.
2—Don't combine too many flavors, and don't have too many herb-flavored dishes in one meal.
3—Use fresh if possible.
4—Long cooking makes herbs bitter; add towards end of cooking.

Here are some special hints about the commoner herbs:

Anise— use the seeds in cheese, cookies, cake and candy; fresh sprigs of leaves for salad.

Basil (sweet)— clove-like flavor; good in all tomato dishes; fresh in salad, fresh or dried in other tomato dishes; also good in soup, stews, white sauces and gravies, sausage, to season roasts or with egg and cheese dishes.

Borage—use young leaves and tips for garnishing, in mixed salads and for beverages. The tender leaves are cooked like spinach. The lovely blue flowers may be candied for sweetmeats, teas, and drinks.

Burnet— a member of the rose family; has a decided cucumber flavor. Use seeds or leaves to make a good salad vinegar; use the fresh leaves in salad and to flavor soups.

Caraway— use seeds for flavoring cookies, cakes, breads and confectionery. The tender leaves and roots are sometimes used in salad.

Chervil— hardy annual commonly used as a substitute for parsley; excellent in soups, stews and salads or mixed with other herbs for an omelet.



Cress (garden)— good in salads, sandwiches, mixed with cottage cheese and as a garnish.

Chives (mild onion-like flavor) — use chopped leaves to season salad, sandwiches, soup, mix with cream cheese or in a salad vinegar.

Coriander— use seeds sparingly in breads, cakes and poultry dressing.

Cumin—Seeds have a delicious flavor; used in cheeses, breads and curries.

Dill— chop fresh to flavor cream of tomato soup, lamb chops or boiled fish; chop the tops and mix with cream cheese for sandwiches. Use fresh tops or seed in water in which fish is boiled. Also use it in an herb vinegar. It is most commonly used in cucumber pickles.

Fennel— anise-like flavor — The stems of Florence fennel are often blanched and eaten like celery or endive; tender green leaves are used for garnishing salad and for fish dishes. Dried leaves are good in vinegar or soups. Seeds are used in cakes and candies.

Horehound— Used in candy and tea.

Lovage—The stalks are blanched and eaten like celery and fennel; the aromatic seeds are used to flavor confectionery.

Horseradish— Grind or grate and preserve in vinegar or use freshly ground roots to serve with meat.

Hyssop—Use sparingly to enrich soups and stews and to a lesser extent in mixed salads.

Marjoram—Use fresh or dried in soups, dressings and vinegars. Add a few finely chopped fresh leaves to new peas or bread and butter sandwiches.

Mint— The woolly or curly mints are best. Use leaves of same for lamb or mutton, in jelly, candy and with tea and fruit drinks. Candy the leaves for tea. Boil a sprig with new peas, potatoes or carrots. Use tender leaves in fruit cups and fruit salads.

Parsley— Use sprigs to garnish meats and vegetables; use to flavor soup and stews. Chopped leaves give flavor and color when sprinkled over fish, potatoes or creamed dishes.

Rosemary— Used principally in perfumes; use sparingly to give distinctive flavor to preserves, jams, meat, sauces and poultry.

Saffron— Pour boiling water over dried stamens to extract yellow color, use the extract for coloring sauces, cakes, breads, butter and cheese. Gives a brilliant yellow color.

Sage— Use dried leaves for poultry and meat dressings; in sausage and in soup mixtures.

Savory— Use fresh in salads, fresh or dried in vinegars, in meat and poultry dressings.

Tarragon— The true tarragon leaves have a decided anise flavor. Use fresh in salads, and fresh or dried in vinegar.

Thyme— Use fresh or dried for seasoning soups, meat sauces and gravies, in stuffings and in cheese dishes.



Right outside the kitchen door is a good place for your herb garden. Besides being handy there, it imparts beauty to what is often an unattractive entrance to the house. The charming garden pictured above was designed and constructed by members of the Delaware County (N.Y.) Home Bureau.

Candied Mint Leaves or Borage Flowers

Dip washed, but dry green leaves of spearmint or peppermint, or the flowers of borage into the beaten white of egg, into which one teaspoon of water has been added. Coat immediately with granulated sugar and lay on wax paper to dry thoroughly. Use immediately or they will keep for a considerable time. They make a delicious confection to serve with tea.

Aux Fines Herbs

To the usual French omelet mixture add a mixture of parsley, thyme and sweet marjoram; or thyme, tarragon, chives and chervil; or thyme, basil, summer savory and chives.

Herb Vinegars

Make a collection of herb vinegars to use in salads or otherwise by the following method: Just before the herb flowers, gather the fresh green leaves, wash, dry slightly before the fire, fill a jar with them, cover with a good grade of vinegar and allow to stand two to four weeks. Strain and bottle. The best herbs for this purpose are mint, tarragon, dill, sweet basil, marjoram and burnet. A garlic vinegar can be made by putting 4 to 6 crushed cloves to a pint of vinegar.

Mint Sauce

Dissolve 1 tablespoon powdered sugar in ½ cup vinegar. Pour this over ¼ cup of mint leaves and set where it will keep warm but not hot. Allow to infuse for ½ hour. If vinegar is very strong dilute with water.

French Dressing

Vary the regular recipe of French dressing by using herb vinegar instead of plain vinegar, or add small bits of horseradish, dill, tarragon or other herbs. The bowl may be rubbed with garlic or a garlic clove cut in half and left in the dressing for an hour or two.

Kitchen Bouquet

1 teaspoon dried parsley (leaves and stems).
1 teaspoon dried thyme (leaves and stems).
1 teaspoon dried marjoram (leaves, stems and flowers).
¼ teaspoon dried sage (leaves and flowers).
½ teaspoon savory (leaves and flowers).
2 tablespoons dried celery or lovage (leaf and stem tips).

Make small cheesecloth bags about 2" square and fill with bouquet of dried herbs. The quantity given above will fill six such bags, each being enough to season about 2 quarts of liquid. Drop the bag into the boiling soup towards the end of the cooking. It should not stay there more than an hour.

Poultry Stuffing

½ teaspoon sage (dried leaves and flower)
¼ teaspoon summer savory (leaves and flower)
1 tablespoon chopped onion or chives
¼ teaspoon marjoram (dried leaves and flower)
1 teaspoon parsley
2 teaspoons celery
¼ teaspoon thyme

Slightly heat the minced onion in ¼ cup melted butter or bacon fat. Mix the rest of the herbs with 1 quart dried bread crumbs, pepper and salt to taste.



Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Lilies and Day Lilies

JUST at this time last year, I told you about my lily plans and I think you ought to know whether they worked or not. I might as well say in the beginning that some did and others did not. Of this I am certain: in climates which allow it, lilies should be planted in fall, but in western and northern New York, growers recommend spring planting. I myself have never been able to do well with that method, and all mine were planted last fall.

My chief aim was to have some lily in bloom in the garden at all times and to place it where it would carry out the color scheme of that particular section of the border. I have succeeded in this respect. I guessed wrong on certain varieties, but rather expected that some of them would act up and fail to show themselves. The purple Martagon or Turk's cap, yellow Nankeen and Superbum were my disappointments. However, I shall not disturb the soil where I planted them until another growing season is well started. Sometimes lilies lie dormant for two years before they show up.

I already had for June-July bloom, madonna, umbellatum, coral and regal, and for July-August bloom, I had speciosum rubrum and tiger. So I added to them, for early bloom, Coral Gleam, a dwarf yellow, exactly like coral in shape and blooms at the same time; Martagon and Nankeen.

For July-August, I got Auratum in the new variety Platyphyllum; this had simply marvelous blooms the last week in July; Henryi, a tall yellow lily bloomed rather weakly at the same time. I expect it to live up to its promise and be fine and tall eventually. I also got two new speciosum lilies; album, a pure white, still blooming beautifully on the first of September; speciosum melpomene which is very like rubrum except that its markings are a much brighter red. The two new Philippinense formosanums had the longest white trumpet of them all, with slightly greenish markings. One bulb which had full sunlight bloomed at the same time as rubrum. The other which was shaded waited until early September. The new double tiger lilies bloomed rather weakly, but the weather was against them at the time. I must admit I would just as soon have a good single tiger any day. Another orange colored lily which came up but did not bloom was Pardalinum or leopard lily, but I have hopes for it next year.

As for my ventures in hemerocallis, new hybrids of the lemon day lily, I can report 100 per cent success.

I bought for June-July bloom, Ajax, 2 ft. high, orange flowered; for July-August, Anna Betcher, 2½ ft. high, rich golden yellow flowers; Bay State, tall, stately, flowers pure yellow; J. A. Crawford, combination of apricot and cadmium-yellow, flowers of splendid size; Margaret Perry, 3 ft., flowers very like the tawny day lily except that they have a yellow strip through each petal; Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 4 ft., clear yellow, slightly ruffled flowers.

All have multiplied and next year I can expect good bloom. I protected them with a light mulch of straw last winter and shall do so again. The only trouble I find is that Margaret Perry looks and behaves too much like the common tawny day lily to be in the border where I have it. All the others are dainty in texture and color, and they merit being on the list of choice plants.

My next venture will be to grow some really red day lilies from seed, a few of which a good friend has given me. Needless to say, they are expensive, being rare and costly to produce.

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Girl's pajama pattern No. 2967 is the sort that school girls love. Satin finish cotton broadcloth in marine blue scattered with navy dots, natural mercerized cotton shantung with bright, red trim or wine satin with turquoise blue trim are suggestions for this very practical two-piece suit. Pattern comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding for collar and front of blouse.

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An old favorite made more delicious with KARO

GINGER CAKE

1 egg
2/3 cup brown sugar
1 cup Karo, red label
3 tablespoons orange juice
Grated rind of ½ orange
1/3 cup Mazola
1½ teaspoons baking powder
2¾ cups pastry flour
1/3 teaspoon of soda
1½ teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon clove
2/3 cup boiling water

Beat egg, stir in Karo, sugar, orange juice, grated orange rind and Mazola. Sift together dry ingredients, stir into first mixture. Add boiling water and beat well. Bake in shallow pans oiled with Mazola, (about 25 minutes) in moderate oven (350° F.). Cut in squares while warm and serve with a pudding sauce.

This cake is also delicious baked in muffin pans.

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You can obtain, absolutely without charge, a beautiful 36 page, colorful booklet entitled: "49 Delightful Ways to Enjoy Karo". Write to Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.



When Horse Thieves Rode the Land

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Wednesday May 9th. On leaving the stable, the thief went up Clauverwye Street for ½ miles and turning, came back past Bouck's and was seen at Schoharie about 3 a. m. John B. Kniffen, a member of our Anti Horse Thief So. had hastened to Knowlesville, where getting a rig of Ira Fairley, he with Fairley went to the Sloans gate near Albany — It turns out that when they were inquiring at the gate, the thief was turning into the Pine Woods around the store just below Sloans not 15 minutes from Kniffen, who drove to Quaker Street by another road, but got no trace.

I taking the 12 noon run from Middleburgh met Kniffen at Quaker Street and took him with me to Albany where we searched at the Ferries & bridge, having first gotten Chief Maloy to telegraph in all directions — and to telephone to stables in Albany and we searched a number of them. We saw Detective Elias Hale, also I got valuable suggestions from him. At 5:30 we went by rail to Schenectady, saw the Chief — but got no trace of the thief. Then we went to Troy, saw the chief — telephoned to Capt Wood of West Troy and to Hudson, Coeymans, and other points, but got no trace. At 9.30 we returned to Albany, sadder but not wiser men.

Next morning we started for home but found that the thief had been seen the morning before going from Dunsville, toward Schenectady. The train had well started but Conductor Everett kindly stopped it for us and returning to Knowlesville we got Mr. Fairley with a magnificient gray horse — and we three in a buggy, traced the thief from Dunnsville to within 3 miles of Schenectady, thence to Guilderland Center, thence into the Pine Woods, into an isolated barn where apparently he had fed the horses on oats (taken in a bag with him). From there, it being impossible to trace either by track or person, it being an uninhabited desert with a labyrinth of sand roads, Fairley guessed the thief had pushed to the Center House at the summit of the grades of the N. Y. C. R. R. and he was right as the switchman told us. Thence we traced him to the Schen. & Alb. turnpike pike, where he had gone toward the Shakers but in two hours had turned back and taken the turnpike toward Albany.

By inquiry at houses & of men in the fields and along the roads we traced him below the West Albany road. By the way — at the West Albany road, we found that George L. Bouck had turned down that road at 4 o'clock the day before — and as events show, the thief passed there only an hour before, taking the road to West Troy. We traced him turning off onto the West Troy road, when we drove directly to Capt. Woods head-quarters and began a search of West Troy. Kniffen & Fairley and officer got a rig & looked for a trace & Wood & I searched. We found the horses had crossed tne upper bridge at 4 Pm. the day before. We were 24 hours behind him.

Then meeting Kniffen at an appointed place in West Troy, we persuaded Capt. Wood to go with us and with a good team we began a stern chase from the bridge. We drove directly through Troy to East Troy where we traced him on the 1st inquiry. Going on that trail we lost him at a toll gate and turned, and so losing trace & finding trace we went through Alba-Melville, down toward Poestenkill, back to the mud turnpike at Cropseyville, Quackenkill Valley to Grafton Center where the thief stayed the first night, having driven 78 miles. He stayed there 12 hours. So now we were only 12 hours behind.

We pushed on to Grafton & came to a four corners — to a Church in which meeting was in progress. We got the minister out of the pulpit, told him our business, and saying that we were practicing religion in chasing a horse thief, got him to inquire of the people and thus we got a trace to Petersburgh — a village on the Harlem Extension R. R. Here our team being tired out we got another good one through the efforts of Frank Welch—landlord who had to go two miles to get a horse to put with his—and taking our carriage & Welch—(leaving Fairley) we started at 10 Pm. on track of the horses to North Petersburgh—toward Hoosac Falls. At cross roads & hotels we pounded up the people & were fortunate enough to trace continuously through North Petersburgh-Pownal-Vt-Williamstown - Mass-Maple Grove to North Adams. At 2 am with the chief of the night police we searched the livery and hotel stables of the town—& furnishing Capt Wood

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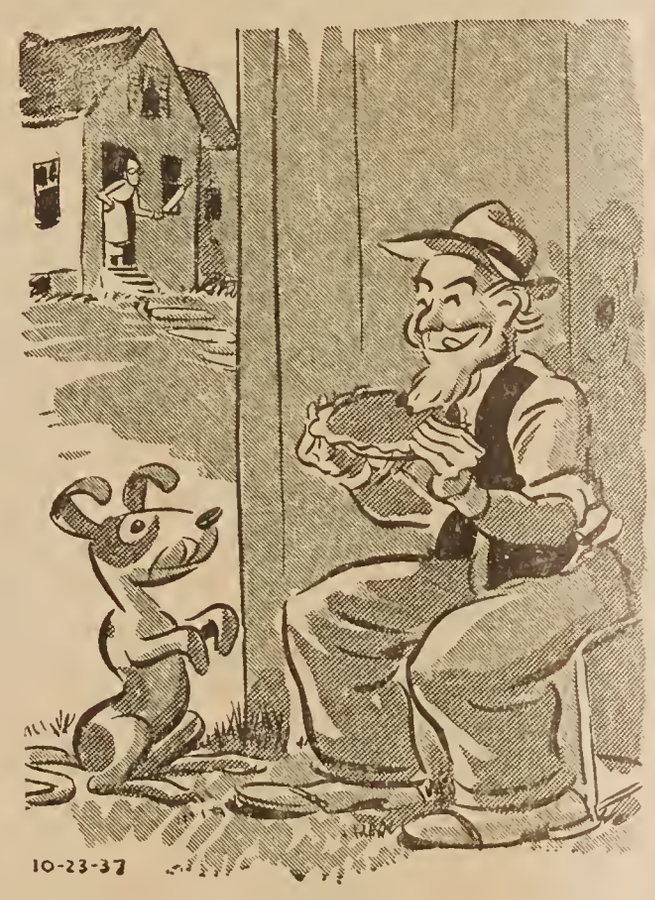
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the fruit that's known to man, there ain't a single one I can appreciate like punkins, when they're made in pies I'm happy then. That punkin pie, with flaky crust, could keep me eatin' till I bust, there ain't no use for me to try to git enough of punkin pie. Mirandy Jane's an expert when pie time has come around again, she knows the right amount of spice to make 'em tasty-like and nice. When she has set 'em out to cool, no matter if she has a rule that I must wait till supper time, it ain't no use, they're too sublime, and so I can't control myself, but sneak a pie from off the shelf, and out behind the barn I sit a-takin' great big bites of it.

Dame Nature sure was goin' strong when she made punkins, they're a song when they're made up into a pie; it makes a feller young and spry and adds a lot of zest to life when in the fall your faithful wife realizes that pie time has come and sets to work a-makin' some. They're good for billiousness and blues, they cure the bunions in your shoes, they give the world a rosy hue and filled with joy, that's what they do. All summer long I look ahead to fall, and punkins, yellow-red; they lie and ripen in the sun, and then at last when summer's done and frosty nights remind you that you'd better find your winter hat, them punkins are turned into pie by Jane Mirandy's art, then why should I just envy anyone when punkin pies are brown and done?

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Messenger of Cheer

Beneath my window sill I heard today
A little bird a-singing in the rain;
And though the sky o'erhead was dull and gray,
I felt the sunshine in his sweet refrain.

The rain was falling fast on field and tree;
It filled the pools and soaked into the sod.
The little bird, I think, was telling me
That Heaven was pouring down the love of God.

—Charlotte Millward,
9 Kenilworth St.,
Portland, Me.

a rig—he hunted outside for a trace; and a little after we had finished the search of the town he returned with a trace on the road over the Hoosac Mt.

Up and away at 7 a. m. with a royal team of whites for the climb over the Hoosac Mt. with Greylock and her sister peaks standing solemn sentinels afar at our right, over that great mountain within rifle shot of the tunnel, past snow banks on the top, seeing the West & East ends of the tunnel & its central shaft—we rode in one hour & forty minutes down to Zoar on the other side. Then we got a trace on to Charlemont where we estimated the distance between the thief & us at 15 miles. Here Capt. Wood took a train to go beyond him (on the guess that he had kept along that R. R.). We dashed along to Shelburn Falls twenty six miles from North Adams. Here we found the thief had stayed the second night, having driven 51 miles the second day and had left 8½ o'clock that morning—now but about 10 miles ahead.

On we went, inquiring at cross roads to within 4 miles of Greenfield when from two ladies in a buggy we found that four miles back of them, just out of Greenfield they had met him. Then we felt that we had only to reach out our long arms and take him. We dashed on to Greenfield and fortunately met a man who had seen him ¾ of an hour before "below the bridge on the road to Deerfield." Our misinterpretation of this information took us to Deerfield 3 miles & back, out of the way. It turned out the man meant the R.R. bridge—instead of the highway bridge. Returning over the bridge where three roads meet, we got trace on way to Turner's Falls. Then losing it for a time, which cost us two miles, we found it & turning on we went towards Millers Falls. Kniffen's impatience (our team was tired having driven 47 miles as fast as any team ought to go) got him to turn around a young gentleman who was exercising a fast horse and away they sped like the wind.

In about a mile I met a team who told me the thief was taken by Capt. Wood, three miles ahead between me & Millers Falls & that he had started with him for Turners Falls. I took a cross road to Turners Falls and found the whole party—the magistrate committing Charles Rufus Young upon the complaint of Capt. Wood. Capt. Wood had gotten a rig at Millers Falls & was working back towards us when he came upon the thief, whom he recognized as the notorious Charley Young. Young refused absolutely to go with the Capt. into New York State—hence the commitment to Greenfield Co. jail.

Thus ended a chase in which, for novelty, variety and excitement I have taken more pleasure than I can tell you.

Yours re
G. L. Danforth.

(*Author's Note*:—The "Knowlesville" of Danforth's narrative is now "Altamont," 17 miles west of Albany on the Delaware & Hudson R. R.—The "Harlem Extension R. R." is now the Rutland.)

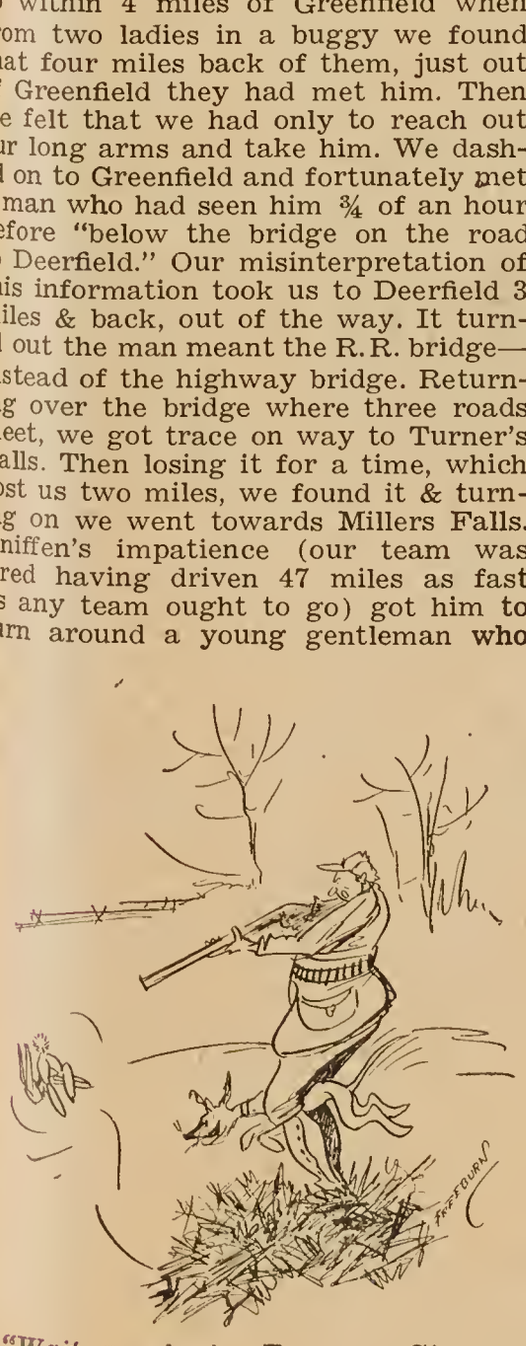
This account throws a good deal of light upon the methods of apprehending horse thieves in those days. Perhaps a chase was not so hopeless as at first thought it would seem. Horses were habitually used only within a narrow radius of their home stable and there were plenty of men with a flair for that sort of thing, who instantly observed and made mental note of an unfamiliar team. Then the presence of toll-gates and toll bridges made it impossible to travel without being subjected to the scrutiny of men who all day long were seeing horses and who probably knew every road animal that commonly passed their way. At the date when George Danforth led his memorable chase, the telegraph was available and the telephone was just coming in with at least an office in the larger towns. Then there was the very important fact that once on the track of the thief, the pursuers might secure a fresh team at any livery stable while the fugitive must still urge on the same jaded animal he had taken. All this does not minimize the fact that this is the account of a most noteworthy sleuthing expedition and perhaps might well be taken to heart by our modern State Police.

The Society had its great days in the '70s and '80s and I think entered upon its long decline years before the coming of the first horseless carriage. Partly it passed because it no longer served a real need. Some years there were no horses stolen and hence there was no excitement or adventure to maintain the popular interest. With the general introduction or the automobile it was evident that the Society had no future, but personal loyalty for old times sake still led a few old members to gather on the first Saturday of January and to go through the motions of holding the annual meeting.

The Society came officially to an end in the Engine House at Cobleskill on Jan. 7, 1933.

"There were twenty one members present.
The Treasurer reported an unexpended balance of $1036.41.
There were no nominations and hence no election of officers.
Motion made and carried to have the President, Secretary and Treasurer pay any bills and settle up any business of the Society.
Motion made and seconded that the Society disband.
Carried by eighteen voting 'Aye' and three voting 'Nay'.
Motion made and carried that the meeting adjourn."

Thus after seventy-eight years of existence, THE SCHOHARIE UNION ANTI-HORSE THIEF SOCIETY became history with a perfect score for the recovery of stolen horses and with ample funds in its treasury. I imagine that very, very few organizations attain such a triumphant end.



"Wait a minute, Towser. Give me a chance to shoot!"



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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS morning's paper carries a headline to the effect that representatives of all of the States of the Union met in Washington yesterday and agreed with Secretary Wallace on a crop control program.

I don't know who represented my State at this conference. I do not even know that it was represented. ***Of one thing I am certain, however:*** it is that I have delegated to no one any authority to represent me ***in making any such commitment.***

* * *

Sunnygables Notes

Well, we have finally burned the soy beans which we attempted to make into hay, right in the field where they lay in windrows and cocks. We probably cut these beans when they were too green. We know that there were too many big green weeds in them. The records show that since they were cut, we have been having more than twice our normal rainfall. After taking into consideration all of these conditions, however, our conclusion is unaltered: the place to store soy beans for winter feeding is in the silo and not in the haymow.

* * *

Two pieces of winter barley are nicely up. This barley should get a good growth before freezing weather sets in. The land on which we have sown our winter barley is low in fertility. This will undoubtedly handicap the yield even though we top-dress the fields with stable manure this winter. We should get an adequate test, however, of the hardiness of the crop. If we find out it will live through our winters, I have no fear but what we can take care of the matter of the yield by proper fertilization and culture in the years which are ahead.

* * *

The pullets that we left out on range until they were laying quite heavily are continuing to do a good job in the laying pens. We have had no pick-outs. The flock got up to 75 per cent production for a few days, and then after two or three days of dark, cloudy weather dropped back to around a 60 per cent production. Our May-hatched pullets are still on range; they are beginning to drop a few eggs. Probably they should be put in a laying house immediately but we are too busy to do it right now. In view of the way the early-hatched pullets have acted I am not going to worry too much if we have to leave these pullets out until they are laying quite heavily.

* * *

Part of our third cutting alfalfa is cut and in the barn in good shape; part of it has been out for about two weeks now in cocks and windrows. We never seem to be able to make up our minds whether the best practice is to cock third cutting alfalfa, or to leave it on the field in windrows where it can be turned and shaken up by machinery. We usually try out both methods each year but never arrive at any definite conclusion. I am arriving at one conclusion, however — that next year *all* our September-cut hay goes into the silo. There is too much monkey business otherwise.

* * *

We have at our Larchmont Farm a mile and a quarter of electric fence. This consists of one single strand of barbed wire, insulated from the posts to which it is attached and charged through an experimental controller. This fence controls all kinds of livestock very well indeed. In fact, after making a few contacts with the wire, none of the animals can be driven near it. This goes for horses, cows, calves, and even dogs. Particularly is it true of the bull. He had a short piece of chain attached to a copper nose-ring when he investigated the wire. The chain made the contact and the bull got a shock which arched his back and drew a blat of astonishment. He decided immediately that he had had enough. I imagine that if we turn off the current now, it will be weeks before any of the animals that have been shocked by this fence will try to go through it.

* * *

The barefooted team which got tender while fighting flies in pasture is "going sound" again. We turned these horses out on a soft pasture, which was made softer by the frequent rains we have been having and they got over being tender-footed very rapidly. The question is, Are their feet tougher than they were? Some say yes; some say no.

* * *

The first of our fall lambing ewes will drop lambs before this is published. These are a bit earlier than we want them, but with the way meat prices look we should do pretty well with them. While we don't want to make the mistake of counting our fall lambs before they are dropped, it looks now as though a very considerable percentage of the one hundred odd ewes in our flocks have bred.

* * *

We are beginning to sell a few two-hundred-pound shoats. I remember reporting on this page my argument with Hank about keeping brood sows. I quoted the college authorities to prove that we had no business in going into the pig business. Hank drew on his common sense and insisted on breeding a few sows. On his showing to date, Hank wins. Nothing we have had on the farm has compared with our brood sows in turning in a profit.



One of the chief arguments against making green hay, soy beans, millets and such crops into silage is the weight of the material which has to be handled. Many farmers shy away from the labor involved.

At Sunnygables we think we have licked the labor problem in handling any material, green or dry, which can be cut by a mowing machine (usually with a continuous windrower attached). We use the rig shown in the top picture.

We hitch a sturdy hay loader just as close to a truck as we can get it. ***One man then drives and loads the truck.*** *The load of green soy beans shown above will weigh over two tons, and to get it the driver of the truck stopped only twice. He drives the truck at about twice the rate a team will walk. Once a load is on, the truck is driven rapidly to the chopper which has been set down in a trench at the foot of the silo. When it arrives at its destination, one of the men feeding the chopper trips the dump. The load is spilled (below) on the ground, and without actually coming to a dead stop the truck is on its way to the field for another load.*

Five men, one to cut (he has time to do chores), one to draw, two to pitch into the chopper, and one in the silo can handle any green or dry material as fast as it can be crowded through a chopper. We average to handle a two-ton load of soy beans about every eight minutes.





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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

5. Term Insurance.*

TERM insurance is the most like farm fire insurance of any type of life insurance. It is just protection. There is practically no investment. If you do not die while the policy is in force, all you get out of it is the protection. In other words, you get less and you pay less for it. However, you do get the protection you want without putting so much money into it.

Let us look at it this way. Suppose you are a young man and just went heavily in debt for a farm. During the next 20 to 40 years you expect to pay for that farm. While you are doing that you need some protection against death. You can get all the investment you want in the farm. If you can buy some term insurance for 20 to 40 years, you can get low cost protection and at the same time put your savings in the farm. At the end of that time you have your farm paid for and a nice business built up to take care of you and your family in your old age. Your insurance needs are over. You have had the protection you needed.

Remember this about term insurance. It does not last for your life time, but just for a specified number of years. It might be for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 25 years, or to ages 60, 65, or 70. When you buy term insurance, make certain you can get it as long as you wish protection. Unfortunately, not all insurance companies offer term insurance.

Modified forms of insurance. Some companies offer special types of insurance which combine certain features of two or more of the types we have discussed. Regardless of the type of insurance, the protection feature costs about the same. Other variations in cost are usually due to variations in the investment feature.

Regardless of the type of policy you buy, be sure to read it over carefully. Find out what its provisions are. Monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual payments cost more than annual payments. Rather than purchase one $4,000 policy with quarterly payments, it is cheaper to purchase four $1,000 policies with annual payments coming due at different times during the year.

From the discussion of the various types of insurance policies we might list them in order of their adaptability to farmers' needs as follows:

1. Term insurance.
2. Ordinary life insurance.
3. Limited payment life insurance.
4. Endowment insurance.

After you have selected the type of policy you think you want there is still one very important problem that should not be overlooked. Next we will discuss the payment of death claims.

* This is the fifth of a series.

* * *

Still Bald!

While a postal fraud order has been issued against Paul Downing, "Hair and Scalp Specialist" of Portland, Oregon, it is probable that similar concerns will continue to collect the spare change of those short of hair.

It appears that hope (if not hair) springs eternal in the human scalp. Bald heads on every side are mute evidence that a "hair restorer" is yet to be discovered, but so long as "hair raising" claims are made, gullible individuals who are sensitive to drafts or vanity will fall.

If you are bald adopt the slogan, "Let the other fellow do the experimenting." When, if ever, you see a friend, once bald, with a head of luxuriant hair, go ahead.

Quite as gullible as bald-headed men are women with hair on faces. Also subject to postal fraud order is Edam Mfg. Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, who sold the Sabo Painless Hair Remover. Device pulled hair okay, but neither painlessly or permanently as advertising claimed.

* * *

No Help Wanted

Classified columns of some periodicals should have a section headed "No Help Wanted." In it should go the home work scheme ads that have fleeced thousands of dollars from those least able to afford it.

They all want a dollar or two for "supplies", "directions", or to show the good faith of the prospective worker. Don't fall for any of them!

Every mail brings letters asking the reliability of this or that home work scheme. The answer is always the same — "no good."

* * *

More Bait

"I received a card from the "Commercial Forwarders," of Chicago, Illinois, stating that a package bearing my name and address is held at my risk subject to my forwarding directions. I am not expecting any package and I am wondering what there is behind it."

Our information is that "Commercial Forwarders" is a name that is being used by a mail order house in Chicago to locate customers who owe money. The assumption is that if post cards are received and they have the address, the company can take steps to collect.

* * *

The Baker Estate

There is no Baker or Becker estate in Philadelphia, says the U. S. Post Office Department. Countless are the victims of crooks who have collected money from individuals hoping to share in the estate.

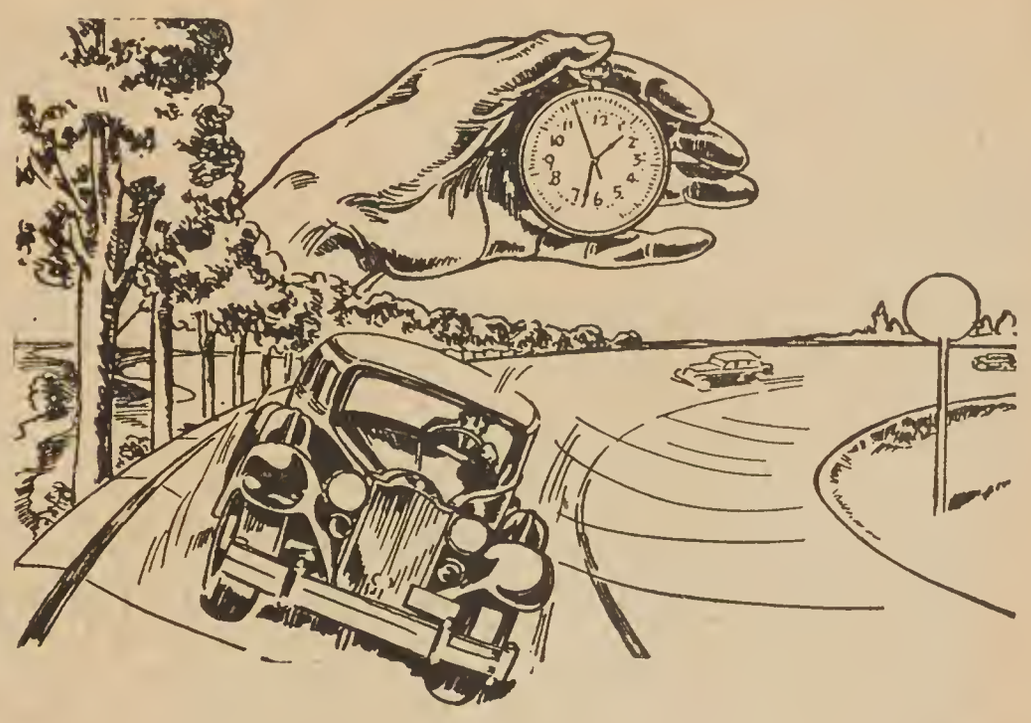
Basis of claim — a so-called will dated 1839 — has been proved to be on paper manufactured in 1890 or later. The paper was artificially aged and the signature forged.

Whenever you are approached by someone claiming to be interested in an estate, a good place to stop is the spot where he wants you to advance money.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



In a Split Second--- It Often Happens

IF something happens when an automobile is traveling at top speed, someone is sure to be injured.

You may be a careful driver observing all traffic regulations, yet receive injuries because someone else takes chances.

Don't *you* take chances---be sure to carry a North American travel policy.

Indemnities Recently Paid

Walter Gillis, R. 1, Burt, N. Y. Auto accident—cut face, nose, forehead.	$ 10.00
Lillie Calhoun, Glenwild, N. Y. Auto collision—gen. bruises.	80.00
U. M. Bennett, R. 2, Barton, N. Y. Truck accident—frac. ribs.	40.00
Samuel Freeman, Syracuse, N. Y. Auto collision—sprained back, cut head & finger.	60.00
James B. Dunn, R. 1, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. clavicle.	50.00
Albert F. Rogers, Fulton, N. Y. Auto collision—cuts and contusions	14.28
Robert W. Longtain, R. 1, Malone, N. Y. Auto accident—contusions.	20.00
Jerry Trowbridge, Staatsburg, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. elbow.	70.00
Charles N. Cortright, R. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. femur.	130.00
Dorothy B. Maynard, 11½ Fulton St., Homer, N. Y. Auto accident—loss of leg.	500.00
Meredith G. Boyce, 17 W. Ave., Interlaken, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. scapula, concussion knee.	55.71
Joseph Wicnski, 138½ Sound Ave., Riverhead, L. I. Auto accident—cut chin, cont. jaw.	20.00
Mrs. Alta I. Weaver, R. 1, St. Johnsville, N. Y. Auto overturned—bruised arm.	14.28
Myer Saltzman, R. 1, Parksville, N. Y. Auto ran into ditch—inj. knee.	42.86
Bertha Trages, So. Jamesport, N. Y. Auto accident—cont. knees.	18.57
Mrs. Margaret Brigham, R. 2, Ilion, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries.	24.28
Fred Martin, St. Regis Falls, N. Y. Struck by auto—inj. leg.	10.00
Percy C. Knight, R. 1, Westbrook, Me. Travel accident—frac. femur.	120.00
Alfred Durgin, R. 1, New Market, N. H. Auto hit tree—gen. bruises.	14.28
Mrs. Melissa H. Blaisdell, R. 1, Gonic, N. H. Auto collision—frac. wrist & leg.	130.00
Mildred E. Wasson, R. 3, Laconia, N. H. Auto collision—sprained ankle.	30.00
Joseph Bushey, R. 1, So. Hero, Vt. Travel accident—sprained arm, colles frac.	40.00
Albert Bullard, East Ryegate, Vt. Auto accident—cuts & bruises.	12.86
Catherine H. Dewyea, R. 2, So. Hero, Vt. Auto collision—inj. knee.	34.28
John R. Leonard, R. 1, Bakersfield, Vt. Travel accident—bruised shoulder.	50.00
Mrs. Mabel A. Mason, Williamstown, Mass. Auto collision—bruised arm.	20.00
Leroy Trombly, 24 Battle St., Orange, Mass. Auto accident—cut over eye.	37.14
Henry P. Hunes, R. 4, Danbury, Conn. Struck by auto—inj. leg.	15.00
Beatrice Bradshaw, Millerton, Pa. Auto accident—inj. shoulder.	10.00
Noel Fitz, R. 1, Columbia, N. J. Truck accident—frac. wrist, cut face	30.00
Harry Banks, R. 2, Swedesboro, N. J. Auto accident—inj. ribs.	10.00
Raymond Rippeon, Keymar, Md. Truck accident—frac. ribs.	40.00

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NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.



A bag of G.L.F. mash

fed with G.L.F. Scratch Grains to a flock that is ready to lay, provides raw material for more than

a case of eggs



A case of eggs will buy more feed today than any time this year. But whatever the egg-feed ratio, the poultryman's problem is to produce eggs at the lowest possible feed cost. The way to do that is to feed G.L.F. Mash.

G.L.F. mashes produce eggs at low cost because they are formulated, mixed, and distributed with that one objective. Every single ingredient in these mashes has proved its worth in the laboratory, in experimental work, and in practical farm use. Formulas, which are carefully worked out by feeding authorities, reflect years of practical experience fortified by the latest feeding knowledge. The formula is printed on the tag. You can check it against the published results of college experimental work.

Constant checking of quality, from the ingredients right through to the finished feed, insures that every bag is fresh, palatable, highly digestible, and up to the guarantee when it reaches you.

Manufacturing cost of these mashes is low, because the farmer-owned mill where they are mixed is one of the most modern and efficient in the world, and because of the tremendous volume farmers voluntarily purchase. Cooperative handling cuts distribution costs to the bone. The net result is a line of tested—proved—guaranteed mashes, at the lowest prices that quality will permit.

Day in and day out—whether the egg-feed ratio is as good as it is now or as bad as it was last spring—G.L.F. laying mashes represent the best dollar's worth of feeding value your money can buy.

Now is the time to get every possible egg from your layers, whether they are pullets just swinging into production or older hens nearing the end of the laying year. Flock health, laying condition, and management all play an important part in production. The feed does the rest of the job. A good flock approaching the peak of production will make more than a case of eggs out of a bag of G.L.F. mash supplemented by scratch grains.

G.L.F. mashes are built not only to supply the raw materials for egg production but to maintain the health and body weight of the laying flock, and to put flesh on the pullets which have not quite finished growing. There is a G.L.F. mash to fit every situation. Choose the one that suits you best and get set for fall and winter production.

SUPER LAYING & BREEDING MASH

A complete feed for laying hens under any conditions. Contains an abundance of all necessary vitamins even for hens getting no sunlight and no green feed at all. Especially built to meet the needs of the breeding flock.

SUPER LAYING MASH

An excellent mash for poultrymen producing for a market that demands pale-yolked eggs. Contains no alfalfa, but is complete in every respect for heavy egg production.

LAYING MASH

Used by many poultrymen who prefer not to feed milk or who have their own supply. A well-balanced mash that gives excellent egg production.

G.L.F. Quality

Cooperative **G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N.Y.**

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OCTOBER 9, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

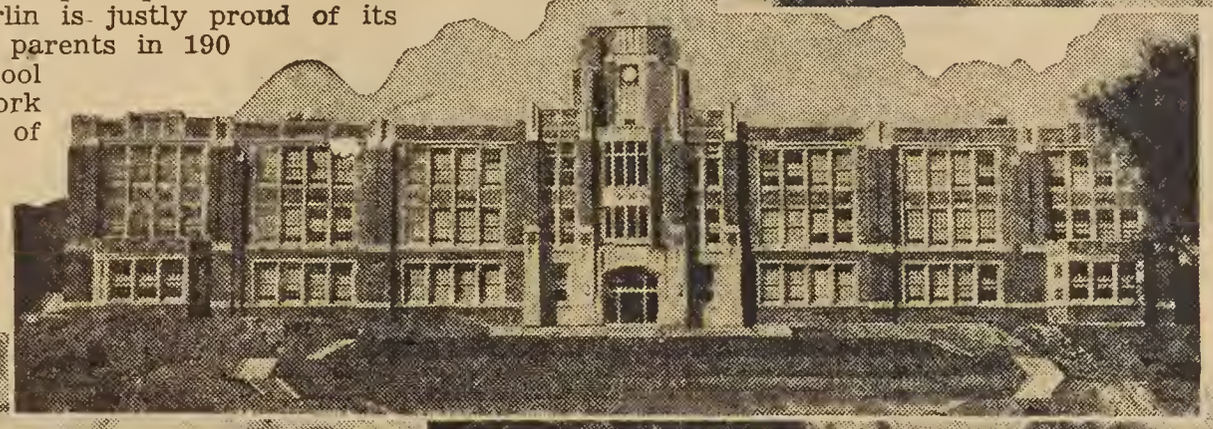
OCT - 7 1937

FARMING *and* LEARNING *in* *Chenango County, N.Y.*



THE TOWN'S BIGGEST BUSINESS. New Berlin's new central school (illustrated below) was used for the first time last spring. In addition to the village district, the central district is composed of 19 rural districts, has 520 students and 34 teachers.

On the auditorium stage, the day we visited the school, a boy was busily engaged in painting scenery for a coming show. In the shop of the Department of Vocational Agriculture, a group of boys with saws, hammers, and planes were constructing and repairing farm tools. In another room, future homemakers were sewing and cooking, while from another came the busy clicking of numerous typewriters operated by embryo stenographers. The principal is Lawrence Nelson. New Berlin is justly proud of its school. Likewise, parents in 190 other central school districts in New York State are proud of their schools.







MOST INCONVENIENT. On the last lap of binding 19 acres of heavy West Branch Sweepstakes corn, the corn harvester shown at the left, staged a sit-down strike. A pin holding a gear to a shaft sheared off, killing all hope of finishing the job that day.

Through the years, Leland Smith of Oxford has developed a fine philosophy to meet such situations gracefully. No time was lost in cussing. In less than ten minutes, he and the hired man had located the trouble and planned to have the binder ready to go in the morning.

TOUGH ON PARASITES. When it comes to cleaning house, no woman is more thorough than Dan Montgomery of South Plymouth. First the entire interior is shoveled, scraped, and swept. Then a hose is brought into play and the floor scrubbed until the water runs clean. The last step, as shown here, is thoroughly to wet the entire inside of each pen with a 5 per cent saponified cresol solution. Twelve years ago, Mr. Montgomery was a dairyman, with chickens as a sideline. They paid so well that he remodeled the cow barn into a hen house. Now he keeps 2500 layers, hatches 12,000 to 15,000 chicks a year, and dresses and sells thousands of birds on the Norwich public market.

STRONG FOR GRASS. This field, illustrated at the left, was cut for hay July 20th, and on September 24th was fenced and the cows turned in. At 11:30 a. m., when this picture was taken, they had eaten their grain and all the hay and pea silage they could hold, but were still eager for grass.

During the summer this herd feeds on three pasture plots that have been fertilized with superphosphate and manure for the past 20 years. Every Monday morning when they are turned into a fresh plot that has had two weeks rest, the production per cow jumps two to three pounds.

H. N. Kutschbach of Sherburne is the owner. There are 50 accredited, blood tested Holsteins in the herd, with a yearly production average of 13,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat.

NEW FALL STYLES—See Page 20.

NO OTHER TIRE CAN MATCH ITS PERFORMANCE!

Because THE GROUND GRIP TREAD IS PATENTED!

FARMERS everywhere know that the Firestone Ground Grip Tire out-performs all other tractor tires. They know its outstanding performance is due to the famous Firestone Ground Grip tread and no other tire can match its performance because this tread is PATENTED. They know also that no other tire can give them so many important money-saving advantages.

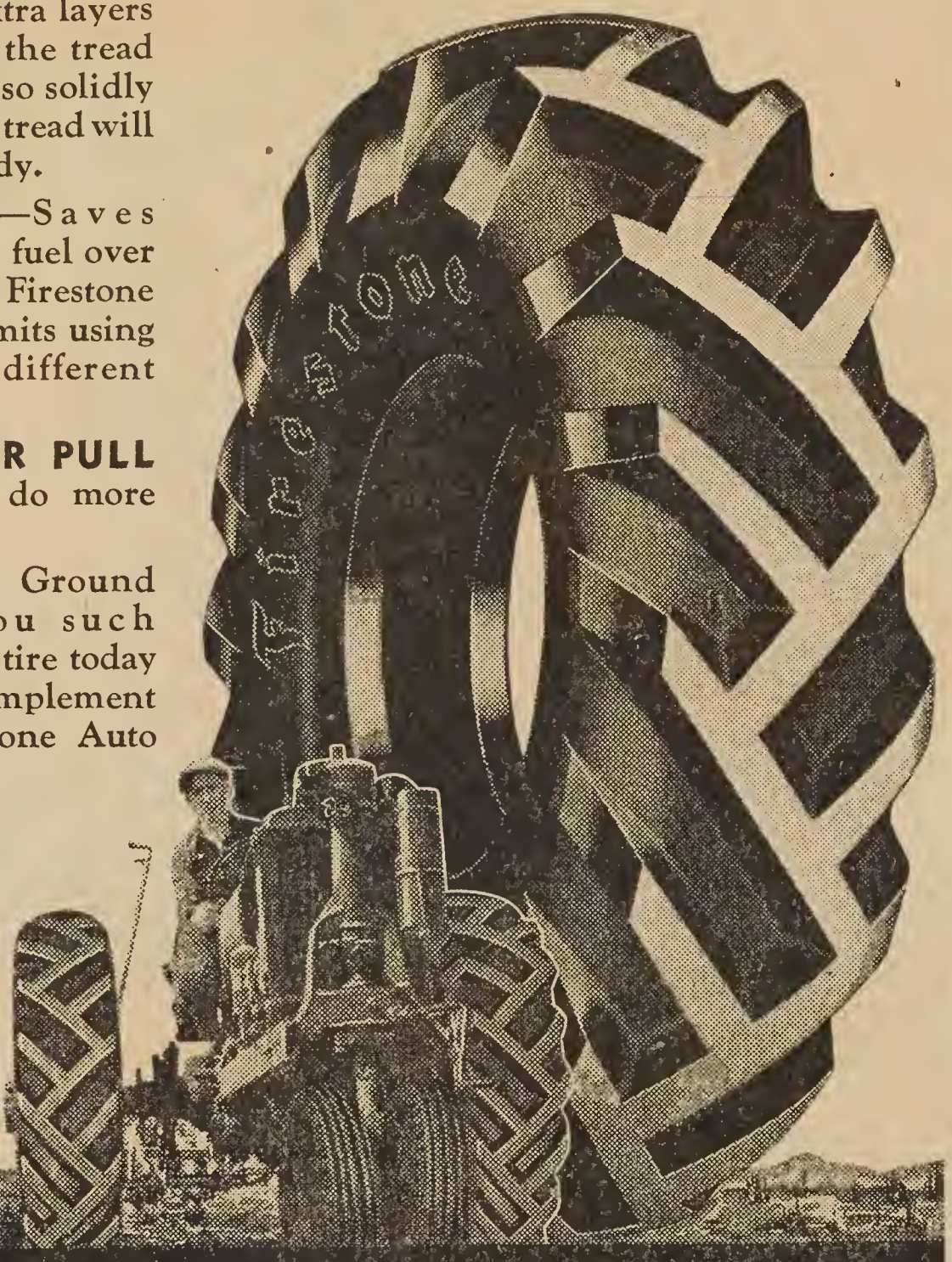
GREATER TRACTION— Takes a deeper and broader bite into the soil and has positive self-cleaning action.

GREATER STRENGTH to resist the strain of heavy pulling is provided because every fiber of every cord is saturated with liquid rubber by the patented Firestone Gum-Dipping process. Two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread bind the tread and cord body so solidly together that we guarantee the tread will not separate from the cord body.

GREATER SAVINGS—Saves 25% in time and up to 50% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels. Low-cost Firestone cut-down wheel program permits using one set of tires on several different implements.

GREATER DRAWBAR PULL enables this amazing tire to do more work in a given time.

Only *genuine* Firestone Ground Grip Tires can give you such performance! See this amazing tire today at your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store.



For greatest economy and performance SPECIFY Firestone Ground Grip Tires on all new tractors and wheeled farm implements.

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MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

HOPE GRANGE at Torrington, Connecticut, is occupying its beautiful new hall, which has been supplied with thoroughly modern equipment, and is a source of great pride to the membership. Hope Grange is the oldest subordinate in Connecticut with a continuous existence, and dates back considerably more than 60 years. It is an excellent example of a "city Grange" functioning in the directions of rural interest, and rendering service to the agricultural welfare of the times.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Grange recently held a four-day session at Springfield, Mass., and at Keene, N. H., spending much of the time in working out the program details for the coming National Grange session at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where it is expected the attendance will exceed 15,000 Patrons, and with nearly 40 states represented.

* * *

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Vermont State Grange occurs at Rutland, October 19-21, and the "highlight" speakers will be National Secretary Harry A. Caton of Coshocton, Ohio, and Governor George D. Aiken of the Green Mountain State. A roast turkey banquet on the first evening marks the climax of the convention's social features.

* * *

A NEW YORK State wedding of Grange interest was recently solemnized, when Miss Dorothy Ruth Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., became the bride of Dudley Wheeler Wilson. The former is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Freestone, widely known Patrons in the Empire State, Mr. Freestone having been former State Master and now chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange, while Mrs. Freestone is national superintendent of Juvenile Grange work.

* * *

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Maine State Grange will be held the first week in December at Lewiston, with a large attendance certain. This is biennial election year in the Maine State Grange and the reports from all sections of the Pine Tree State will show a year of exceptional activity, with large accessions to the membership in many of the counties.

* * *

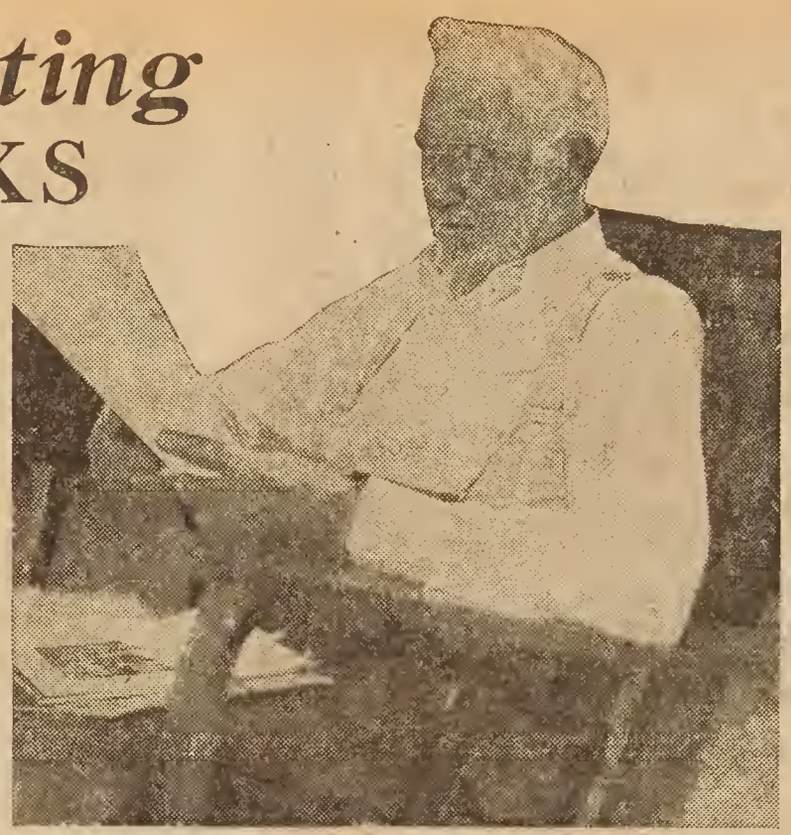
AT THE KINGSTON STATE FAIR in Rhode Island the two highest prize winning Granges were Hope Valley and Westerly, with ten Granges exhibiting and an exceptionally fine array of agricultural products and home handicraft assembled by each of the competing subordinates.

* * *

A VERMONT GRANGE WEDDING of interest has just taken place, when Miss Alice Esther Stoddard, daughter of State Master and Mrs. Henry A. Stoddard of Bellows Falls, became the bride of Lawrence Logan Haynam of Bayard, Ohio, also a member of a prominent Grange family in the Buckeye State. Many Grange members participated in the ceremony, which occurred in a century-and-a-half-old landmark in the town of Rockingham, the old meeting-house, which had witnessed no ceremony of the kind for more than 25 years. A large number of Grange friends from both Vermont and Ohio witnessed the nuptial event.

Interesting FOLKS

OLDEST GRANGE LECTURER



J. Seymour Doolittle, at right, is 83 years of age, probably the oldcst active grange Lecturer in the United States. Hc is Lecturer of Entcrprise Grange, Oaks Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., and for 59 ycars has been an elder in the Prcsbyterian Church. He is thc author of "Man an Open Book" and a "Study in Character Building." This year he gave thc historical sketch at the reunion of the Doolittle family which was held in Binghamton in August. If you know an older Lecturer, send us his picture!



FOR BETTER HOMES

(Left)

Mrs. Ernest Landon, of Vestal, N. Y., (right hand side of picture) helps to put across Broome County Home Bureau's program to create "comfortable, harmonious, convenient homes for successful living." She is chairman of the Home Bureau's executive committee; also, County Home Managemcnt Leader. Her kecn interest in successful homemaking is very evident in her own home, right from its inviting front porch, gay with flower boxes filled with scarlet geraniums and trailing vinca, to its colorful, efficient kitchen. We had a hard time getting Mrs. Landon to let us photograph her because, like many other persons of attainment, she is very modest about what she has done. In the picture with her is Mrs. Mabel Hebel, assistant editor of American Agriculturist.

4-H WORK BRINGS RECOGNITION



(Right)

Winifred Perry of Essex Junction, Vermont, former 4-H Club Member and Washington County, Vermont 4-H Club Agent, is the 1937 winner of a $1,000 Payne Fund fellowship. She will spend 9 months in study at Washington, D. C.

BREEDS BETTER HENS

(Below) William S. Mapes, Orange Co., N. Y., poultryman. His recent election as president of the State Official Poultry Breeders shows better than words the high regard poultrymen of the Empire State have for him.





MAINE FARMERS KEEP BOOKS

The Extension Service has taught Maine farmers to keep accounts. They are proving of value not only to those who keep them but to other farmers through the analysis made. Many a farmer is fortunate in having a wife who keeps the books. The picture shows Mrs. E. H. Waterman of Webster who aids her husband greatly in keeping accounts. She was once a school teacher.

PHILCO 38X, 39X, 40X

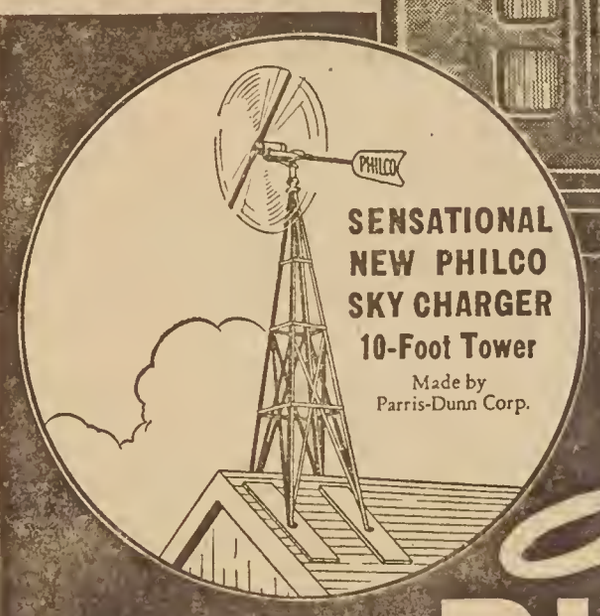
Push-pull Pentode Audio System, Automatic Volume Control, Reduction Gear Tuning, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker. Handsome satin-finished Cabinet with Protective Back Shield.

38X For 2-volt operation. Less batteries . . . $69.95

39X For 6-volt operation. Less battery $82.50

40X For 6-volt battery or AC operation *simply by turning a switch!* Less battery $87.50





Special

1938 FARM PHILCO

$12 OFFER!

Get this marvelous combination special!

Thousands are taking advantage of this sensational Philco Combination Offer! Here's a world of entertainment, at an operating cost of only 1c a week! Now you can own a new 1938 Philco — with Super 6-volt battery, PLUS the new Philco Sky-Charger, at a $12 saving on the Sky-Charger cost!

With this combination, you have, in addition to complete radio enjoyment, power for both radio and a number of electric lights!

Also, you can have a free demonstration . . . plus a liberal trade-in allowance on your old radio, or any musical instrument . . . plus low, easy terms you can easily afford! Fill in the coupon — clip it and mail to us at once, in an envelope, or merely paste it on a penny postcard.

SEND COUPON TODAY!

$12 SAVING ON SKY-CHARGER

FREE DEMONSTRATION

BIG TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE ON ANY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

PHILCO FARM RADIOS $29.95 up *Less Batteries*

PHILCO ALL-ELECTRIC RADIOS $22.50 up

SPECIAL PHILCO FREE OFFER COUPON

Philco Radio & Television Corporation
Eastern Division Office
Genesee Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send, *without cost to me*, the $12 Credit Check with full details of your Special Offer—plus the new, beautifully-illustrated PHILCO folder.

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AA-5

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

The Legion Parades

MORE THAN a hundred thousand members of the American Legion descended on New York City a fortnight ago to hold an annual meeting, to parade and, last but not least, to have a good time. For four days these soldiers of the World War painted the town red, forgot that they were middle-aged men, made believe they were boys again. New York turned the town over to them and laughed at their harmless pranks, as it should.

On the fourth and last day of the convention, the Legion put on one of the greatest military parades of all time. For more than 18 hours the almost endless lines marched up Fifth Avenue, to World War tunes played by 300 bands, while more than 2 million spectators looked on.

Yes, it was a great parade, but it was incomplete, especially for those who have memory and imagination enough to include also the unseen marchers — the dead and wounded who must always be counted with any parade of the pomp and circumstance of war. Side by side with their buddies up Fifth Avenue they marched the other day — 126,000 American soldier boys who were killed or died during the war, and with them 234,000 wounded, the blind, the deaf, the sick and maimed, whose usefulness was largely destroyed by the God of War. Add to them, too, the untold millions who were caused suffering and sacrifice by the economic losses of war which eats up wealth that otherwise might go to raise the standard of living and increase the happiness of the world.

But America got off easy. Let's have a real parade! Let's line up again the total mobilized forces of all countries on both sides in the World War! Then there would be more than 65,000,000 men, over half of the total population of the United States. Include in your parade the 8,500,000 killed in the War, 21,000,000 wounded, and 7,000,000 more taken prisoners and missing. Of the 65,000,000 men in arms, 37,000,000, or 57 per cent, were casualties, that is either killed or wounded. Those figures are the greatest indictment of war the world has ever seen and are certain proof that another world war will completely wipe out civilization.

How to Make a Dollar

THE OTHER DAY I got to thinking about the amount of hard hand work and lifting that a farmer still does even in this age of labor-saving machinery. Take a dairyman, for instance, who must take care of a fifteen-cow dairy, hiring only a little help in the summer. Those fifteen cows will eat about 25 tons of hay, which has to be handled mostly by hand when it is harvested, and entirely by hand when it is pitched back out of the mow at feeding time. About 60 tons of corn silage will be handled first into the silo at harvest time and then out, carried usually a bushel at a time from the silo entrance to the cows up and down the line. Fifteen cows will eat on the average also 10 or 15 tons of grain, which has to be loaded into the wagon or truck at the dealer's, unloaded and often carried some distance to the feed bins and finally dished out in smaller quantities to the individual cows.

Time was in the farm business when so much hand work didn't matter too much, because labor was cheaper and more plentiful and farmers averaged younger. Now in thousands of cases it falls upon the tired shoulders of middle-aged men, often beyond their strength and beyond what they should have to do.

One partial answer I can see to this problem of hand work and lifting at chore time is a careful study of your whole schedule to see where you can shorten steps and save labor. I was never very ingenious mechanically when I was farming and I wouldn't be now, so I would have to call in my friend the county agricultural agent, and maybe an extension man from the farm engineering department of my state college, or perhaps an ingenious neighbor, and I would ask them to go over my set-up to see where I could cut some miles from the eternal walking at chore time, and take some pounds out of the heavy lifting.

Many of you have found ways of saving steps and work at chore time that would be helpful to other hard-working farmers. So if you will describe them in a short letter, we will pay $1 for every helpful suggestion we can find room to print. Address letters to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

He Loved Apples

THE LARGE crop of apples this fall makes especially commendable the work of the National Apple Stabilization Committee, and the New York, New England Apple Institute which are using every effort to emphasize to consumers the fine qualities of apples.

Joseph Pulitzer, blind editor and owner of the New York World, always ate one or several apples a day. He roamed all over the world and had every luxury at his command, but no matter where he went, on land or sea, he saw to it that apples were a part of his daily diet. They were the only desert he would touch. In spite of the fact that he was blind, or possibly because he was, he loved the feel of the apple and enjoyed peeling the skin with his delicate, sensitive fingers.

Pulitzer often said that he learned to like apples when he was a half-starved immigrant in St. Louis. Then he found that they were the cheapest and one of the most sustaining foods he could live upon.

Our Empire State

AS A PART of a farm program in Ithaca Rotary Club the other day, we sang the song printed below, written by Mr. Earl A. Flansburgh, county agent leader of New York State. The tune is a very old song which many of you know, "Annie Lisle". It is also the same tune as that of the Cornell Alma Mater.

The fine poetry and beautiful sentiment so impressed me that I asked Earl for permission to reproduce the song here, and I do so with the hope that it will become New York State's leading farm song. Earl says it should really be called a barber shop song, because it was written in a barber shop in Nashville, Tennessee, three years ago. "At that time," says Earl, "I was in attendance at the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting and was much impressed with the State songs which were sung on the special train which we boarded at Cleveland and throughout the convention. Every time New York was asked to sing it was suggested we sing "The Side-Walks of New York." This hardly seemed to fit the occasion, and the sentiments which we would normally express. I went with Jean Butts, who was then president of the Cayuga County Farm Bureau to a barber shop and while he was being operated upon, I wrote the song."

Let us commit the words to memory and sing it at every farm meeting, and at every other opportunity, far and wide across this great farm State:

OUR EMPIRE STATE

New York vales are rich with harvest,
Hills with forests green;
These are all our proud possessions,
These, our homeland scene.

Chorus:
Tell the Nation, sing her praises,
Let the echoes swell;
Hail to thee, our State — the Empire,
Hail, we hail thee well!

Dairy cattle dot the hillside,
Trees with fruit weighed low;
Pastures lush with verdant herbage,
Field crops row on row.
Chorus:

From the Hudson's flowing waters
To the border lake
Let us always work together
For the Empire State.
Chorus:

Good Farm Homes for the Right Boys

NEARLY a hundred farmers have offered homes to boys who want to work for their board and room and go to high school. We have only been able to place two or three boys, because that is all the applications we have had.

If your boy wants such an opportunity, write immediately to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Fable

IN the Street of Life, so the fable goes, hungry old Satan was walking with his imps in the darkness of the shadows, seeking his game—human weaknesses. A man came walking through the street.

"Go! Get him for me!" Satan commanded one of his imps. Quickly the imp crossed the street, and silently hopped to the man's shoulder and whispered: "You are discouraged!"

"No," said the man, "I am not discouraged."

"You are discouraged," repeated the imp, fearing to return to his master without his prey.

The man replied this time, "I do not think I am discouraged."

Louder and more decidedly the little imp whispered again, "I tell you, you are discouraged!"

The man dropped his head. "Well, perhaps I am," he replied slowly.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WITH EVERY issue of *American Agriculturist* for more than 12 years, I have been shaking the old chestnut tree to find one for this corner that will make you laugh.

Following the urging of some of my friends a spell ago, I gathered more than 150 of the best of these into a book, bound it attractively, illustrated it, got a couple of philosophers, George Duff and Romeyn Berry, to write introductions, and am now offering it for sale. If you want to have several good laughs, if you want a story to tell to friends or at a meeting, if you want to cheer a sick friend, or if you want to make someone a birthday or Christmas present, send fifty cents to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York, and this book of Eastman's Chestnuts will be mailed to you postpaid.

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Cornell Ollie Pride

Her record as two-year-old, 16,986.5 lbs. milk, 643 lbs. butterfat.

This amount of milk means an output of approximately 19 pounds of calcium and 17 pounds of phosphorus. It takes a ration rich in these minerals to meet such a demand, plus the other needs of the body.

Below — This humped back is the result of rickets which developed in this animal as a calf. She did not get enough calcium and phosphorus.



Minerals IN THE WINTER Dairy Ration

By L. A. MAYNARD*

THE ANIMAL body must be supplied regularly with at least a dozen different minerals that are just as essential as protein. Fortunately, most of them are always supplied in abundance in dairy feeds and need no special consideration. Aside from salt, calcium and phosphorus and sometimes iodine are the only ones we need to think about in making up rations.

It is possible adequately to supply the calcium and phosphorus needs by a proper selection of the commonly-used feeds without the addition of a mineral supplement. In making this selection the following facts must be remembered. No grain mixture is rich in phosphorus in terms of the animal's needs. We must look to the roughage primarily for this element. A ration which is based entirely on timothy cannot be relied upon to supply sufficient calcium, but there will always be plenty where legume hay is used. The situation is very different as regards phosphorus. Even the best legume roughage is not rich in this element. Cereal grains and their products contain somewhat more, but hay and these concentrates alone may not provide a sufficient amount. Phosphorus is liberally supplied, however, by such feeds as wheat bran, the oil meals and certain other high-protein feeds.

While the calf is receiving a generous amount of whole or skim milk there is no question about its receiving enough calcium and phosphorus. As the milk is cut down, at least a part of the hay which it receives should be legume to be sure of supplying calcium adequately. The grain mixture fed should contain at least 20 per cent of one of the high phosphorus feeds to provide this element. If the calf is fed liberally according to this procedure, there will be no need for any mineral supplement. Roughage that is green, leafy and sun-cured provides the vitamin which is needed to aid calcium and phosphorus assimilation. Give the calf the best roughage available on the farm. If it must be fed entirely on timothy hay and grain, a calcium supplement is certainly needed.

The same general principles apply to the dairy cow. In order to provide sufficient calcium, the hay should be at least one-half legume, and the grain mixture should contain some of the high-phosphorus feeds in liberal amounts. Where this kind of a ration is available and the grain mixture is being fed liberally, there should be no lack of these minerals. Special attention needs to be given a cow during the last part of her lactation period and while she is dry, when the intake of concentrates is normally reduced. While the milk production is low or nil at this time, it is the period when the cow is most actively storing calcium and phosphorus in the unborn calf. Unless the feeding of a grain mixture containing high-phosphorus feeds is continued, the ration will be low in this element. From the standpoint of calcium, also, it should be borne in mind that the cow should not be fed poor hay just because she is not giving much milk.

If it is not possible to make up rations in accordance with the above suggestions a mineral supplement should be provided. Bone meal supplies both calcium and phosphorus and thus will take care of any deficiency in either one. Its inclusion is cheap insurance that the mineral needs of the cow will always be met. It can be added to the grain mixture as 1 per cent or it can be self-fed, mixed with salt. During the dry period or at other times when little grain is being fed, self-feeding will make sure that the intake is adequate.

Additional iodine is needed in certain areas for the prevention of goiter or big neck in calves. Where these troubles are occurring the cow should receive iodized salt or some other form of this element during the gestation period. It is my belief that the feeding of additional iodine has no value except for the specific purpose of the prevention of goiter, and for this purpose its feeding can be limited to the gestation period. I do not think that the addition of iodine to our dairy rations here in the Northeast will have any benefit as regards growth, milk production or the prevention of disease. Nor do I feel that the inclusion of iron, magnesium or any of the several other elements which are sometimes present in complex mineral mixtures has any value.

**L. A. Maynard is professor of animal nutrition at the New York State College of Agriculture and is recognized as an authority on the subject.*



HERE HE IS. ***How many of you, tuning your radio in to WGY for the Farm Forum, have wanted to see what manner of man can answer all those questions? We had that curiosity and, after we had a talk with Ed Mitchell, we liked him even better than we anticipated. So here is his picture which we corralled for your benefit.***

Ed didn't come right out and say that he found the answers to some of the questions in American Agriculturist, but look at what he is reading and draw your own conclusions.

KEEP YOUR FIELDS FERTILE...With Manure



The fast way to get manure out on the fields. A McCormick-Deering Farmall 12 Tractor pulling a McCormick-Deering All-Steel Spreader.

● Wise farmers keep their fields productive with the McCormick-Deering All-Steel Manure Spreader and generous applications of manure. They find it pays big dividends in enriched soils and increased yields.

The fall season is a good time to get manure out on the fields —a good time to clean up old strawstack bottoms and manure piles before cold and freezing weather begins.

The McCormick-Deering Spreader has many features to its credit: ★a strong, large-capacity, low-built box; ★pressure lubrication system; ★eight roller bearings; ★five spreading speeds; ★non-wrapping, sawtooth upper beater; and ★spike-tooth lower beater. A lime spreading attachment is available at a small additional cost.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer for full information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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McCORMICK-DEERING MANURE SPREADERS

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● Just think! Over a hundred remodeling ideas FREE, in this big fascinating "picture book"—how to transform the exterior of your home with a roof and sidewalls of Asbestos Shingles that can't burn or wear out, as illustrated here; how to remodel bathroom or kitchen with Asbestos Wainscoting and Asbestos Flexboard—handsome, easy to clean —quickly and economically applied; how to build charming, low-cost extra rooms in basement and attic; how J-M Rock Wool reduces room temperatures up to 15° on hottest days, cuts winter fuel bills up to 30%. Free book also gives ideas on how to modernize farm buildings. Mail coupon.

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Asbestos Roofing & Siding Shingles, Asphalt Roofings, Home Insulation, Steeltex Plaster Base, Insulating Boards, Asbestos Wall Boards, etc.

FREE BOOK...MAIL COUPON

Johns-Manville, Dept. A-10, 22 East 40th Street, New York City. Gentlemen: Please send me the 1937 Johns-Manville book, "101 Practical Suggestions for Farm Home Improvements."

Name_____

Address_____



Start of the pit. A well drained place, a shallow ditch, and some straw nearby.

Let's STORE Garden Stuff

By PAUL WORK

ONE OF the ways to have year-round vegetables is to store them. Many places and methods will do. In choosing or preparing the place, two main factors are considered—temperature and moisture.

Things must be kept cool enough to prevent action of fungi and bacteria (rots and molds) and to keep respiration or "breathing" down to a very slow pace.

Respiration reverses the process of photosynthesis. The latter goes on in green plant tissues, uses carbon dioxide and water, takes up energy of light and yields sugars which may be changed to starch, protein, cellulose and other plant materials. That is the way plants grow.

During growth, photosynthesis and respiration, both go on. After harvest respiration continues, using up sugar and starch, giving off carbon dioxide and water and releasing energy as heat.

The higher the temperature in storage places, the faster respiration goes on, and the faster respiration goes on, the hotter the goods and the place becomes and the faster shrinkage and decay proceed. That's why silos and hay mows and manure hotbeds and truckloads of sweet corn heat up.

So, the storage place for most vegetables should be cool, as near 32° as feasible. Squash and sweet potatoes are exceptions.

Water evaporates rapidly from vegetables which so lose both in weight and in quality. So, the storage place should be moist enough to prevent rapid drying out. Dampness does little harm if things are cold, although free water is not good. Most condensation in storage places is due to fluctuating temperature or to a wall or ceiling kept cold from the outside.

Cellars, barn basements, permanent pits and caves of concrete, masonry or lumber and outdoor trenches or pits are all successfully used.

If there is a furnace in the cellar, partition off a cool corner and insulate with cheap lumber, enclosing an air space, or with fibre board of some sort. There should be a ventilator opening outdoors to be opened and closed according to need. Of course, the place should not freeze either. Earth floor helps keep the place moist.

Barn basement space may be treated in much the same way.

There are lots of other ways to do the job:—a sugar barrel buried on its side in a bank of earth makes a good place for a few bushels of such things as cabbage, beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips. Outdoor pits turn out about as good quality products as any form of storage — crisp and fresh as the day they go in, — (almost). But don't let the rats find them.

AFTER THE JOB IS DONE. *Below: Pile in the vegetables, in crates or loose. Cover with straw or leaves, then some soil, then more straw or coarse manure as needed to prevent freezing. No, there is no stove under that stovepipe. It's just a ventilator. If it gets too cold, throw a forkful of straw over the ventilator.*



See the Difference PURINA makes!



Chic Martin and Henry Hodgens, stars of Purina radio program — "Sing, Neighbor, Sing."

YOU POCKET THE DIFFERENCE WHEN YOU FEED *PURINA!*

PROBABLY you've noticed that hens just naturally seem to "do better" on some feeds than they do on others. You've watched egg production go up, you've had a healthier flock, you've lost fewer birds. It's more than just an accident that these are the kind of results you get when you feed Purina Laying Chows.

There are things behind every bag of Purina Laying Chows that make them stand out from the crowd... head and shoulders above the great mass of ordinary poultry feeds. Years of scientific research and testing have gone into the making of every bag of Purina Chows. Thousands of birds have been used in actual experiments at the Purina Experimental Farm. Every conceivable test for making a feed that gives more eggs, healthier hens and uniform laying has been tried.

Those are the things that make Purina different. Those are the things that make your hens lay more eggs, that give you more profit from your flock. Those are the "extras" that go into every bag of Checkerboard Chow, the things we mean when we say, *"See the Difference Purina Makes!"*

PURINA MILLS • Buffalo, N. Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.



THE FEEDS THAT CONTAIN PUR-A-TENE



HAVE YOU CREATIVE ABILITY? IF NOT, WHY NOT DEVELOP IT?

DR. F. L. WELLS of Boston gave four different intelligence tests to 100 men who made $100.00 a week all through the depression and to 100 men who didn't make over $35.00 a week. He found these two groups of men rated virtually equal. Then he tested them for imagination or creative ability, and he found the $100.00 a week men rated high, while the $35.00 a week men rated low. So it is evident that if the $35.00 a week men want to increase their earning power to $100.00 a week, then they must develop their imagination or creative ability. Can $35.00 a week people cultivate creative ability? I believe they can.

■ ■ ■ ■

HERE'S something interesting for you farmers or dairymen or poultry raisers to work out! Write down the names, say, of twenty of your neighbors whom you rate equally intelligent. Then opposite each man's name estimate the amount you think he makes a year. When you study your list, I'll bet you that you will say that those who earn the least have the least imagination or creative ability.

■ ■ ■ ■

I KNOW a successful farmer who never sees a movie, or hears a sermon or a lecture, or reads a book or agricultural journal, or even watches a ball game without applying what he has seen or heard to his own problems. As he does this, he *consciously cultivates* creative ability.

■ ■ ■ ■

EDISON said, "Invention is one part inspiration and nine parts perspiration." Creative ability is nine parts *persistent thinking*. Superficial thinking can never be creative thinking. The person who thinks about something a while and then lets his mind jump away to something else is seldom a creative thinker. Bring your mind back over and over again to the same problem, and you will find that creative ideas will come.

■ ■ ■ ■

HOW WOULD you like to test your creative ability to solve problems? Are you ready? Have your watch or clock in front of you. Now write down the time ..... What is your most difficult unsolved problem?

.....

.....

(How many minutes did it take you to write it?)

Now concentrate for three full minutes on your unsolved problem. Finally, take three more minutes to write down your next step in five words or less.

.....

(You will be surprised to see that most difficult problems become clearer when expressed in a few words.)

■ ■ ■ ■

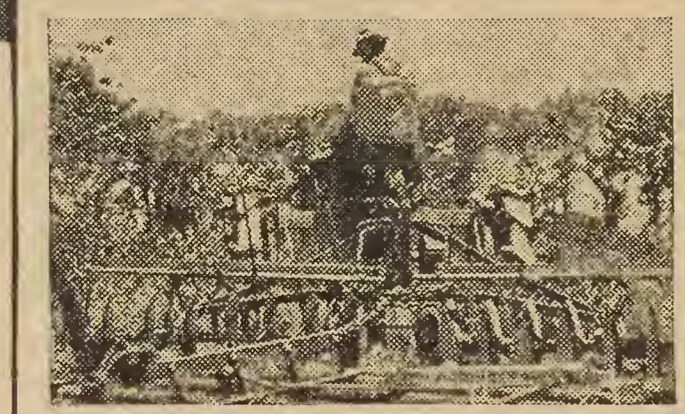
As a personal favor, will you drop me a postal if this last has quickened your imagination and increased your creative ability? I DARE YOU to test yourself!

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

SAVES 25% OF GASOLINE AND TIME

Read the story of Homer Hatch, Burlington, Kansas, who high compressioned his 8-year-old tractor after reading an ad like this





"ON ALL THE HARD JOBS, we use the high compression tractor" Homer Hatch says, "and figure it will do any job in high gear that our low compression tractor will do in second."

• • •

IN ORCHARD CULTIVATION, the Hatch high compression tractor pulls an 8-foot double tandem disk with 32 16-inch blades and a 2-section 60-tooth harrow in one operation.

HERE is what Homer Hatch says about the way he came to high compression his tractor and equip it with a "cold" manifold, and the way work speeded up on his 200-acre farm after he had done it:

"I originally read one of the Ethyl ads telling how Clarence Dauberman had changed his tractor over, and wrote him to find out how he liked the results. I tried to get a set of 8,000-foot altitude pistons through my local dealer, but he said the factory told him we didn't need any 8,000-foot pistons in Kansas. So I had to send to Hinckley, Illinois, to get them."

After the tractor was high compressioned, here is an example of what happened, again in Homer's words: "Last year we plowed a 17-acre field for wheat. There wasn't a bucketful of water to the acre, and the ground was hard and dry. We plowed seven to eight inches deep instead of the usual five-inch depth in Kansas. We pulled two 14-inch plows and finished the job in 15 hours. We used about 26 gallons of regular-grade gasoline, or about 1¾ gallons an hour. We pulled right along *in high gear, at 4 miles an hour.*

"Before the tractor was high compressioned, it would only go *in second gear, at three miles an hour*, doing the same job and using the same amount of gasoline per hour. So we saved 25% on gasoline, 8¾ gallons, and 25% in time—5 hours.

"Yesterday I used my high compression tractor to pull my second tractor, which has a low compression engine, out of the mud in another field where it got stuck. As soon as I need to replace the pistons and sleeves on that, I am going to high compression that also. We have used regular-grade gasoline in both tractors for four years."

To get added power and faster working speed from your tractor, ask your dealer or write your manufacturer today about getting high compression ("altitude") pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Or write direct to Homer Hatch, Burlington, Kan., and ask him any questions about his high compression changeover. Easiest way of all, of course, is to see that your next tractor has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer today at no additional cost. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular-grade gasolines.

It pays to buy GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free. **Carlton Tobacco Company** - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

WHISKEY BARRELS—Fresh emptied, white oak, charred. 48 gallons. Splendid for cider and vinegar. Freight prepaid. $3.00 each; two for $5.50. Immediate shipment. STEPHEN J. REYNOLDS' Distillery, S. Norwalk, Conn.

Farmers Talk

IN THE year 1877 a young schoolteacher left his home in Madison County, N. Y., and married another young school teacher. After a few years of city life in Cleveland, Ohio, they moved to a farm in Orleans county, N. Y. The man became an enthusiastic fruit grower, about one fourth of his acreage being devoted to apples. They had four sons.

About 1900 a group of Orleans County fruit growers organized an association to study the culture of their orchards. At one of the early meetings of this association, members were honored with a visit and a talk by Professor L. H. Bailey from Cornell. The reception committee, wishing to do things just right, prevailed upon the county judge to make an address of welcome and to introduce the speaker of the day. He did his part well, but the teacher-farmer was indignant because the farmers admitted they could not stand up and say a few words of welcome and introduce the speaker.



DONALD CRANDALL.
His grandfather would be pleased.

He went home and aired his grievance before his family. Determined to do something about it he prevailed upon his youngest son to "speak a piece" at a coming Sunday School convention. Always he was an ardent advocate of public speaking for farmers and encouraged his boys to speak and participate in debates.

Years passed and the youngest son found his way to Cornell where he was exposed to the training of young instructors like Carl Ladd, Ralph Wheeler and Prof. A. M. Drummond. In due time he, too, went out to teach and as he went he encouraged speaking and debates at school and in the Grange.

History repeats itself. This young teacher also married a teacher and after a few years bought a farm in Orleans Co. Fourteen years ago a son was born in this home. His picture heads this column. It was natural that he should be inoculated with the speaking idea too. He began to attempt memorized selections and finally essays. This year at the Syracuse Fair he was awarded the blue ribbon and a cash prize in a state wide speaking contest for boys studying vocational agriculture.

Grandfather is not here to speak but how he would rejoice, not only with his grandson but with all the boys throughout the state who entered the lists and did their best. They have all won. Future Farmers CAN express themselves and conduct their own meetings as well as any other group in America. Grandfather's dream has come true.



AVOID EYE STRAIN

BETTER SCHOOL PROGRESS

Sight is probably the most precious possession in life. Yet so many country folks begin straining their eyes when they look at their first picture book. Many school children, whose marks indicate them to be "dull" may be held back because dim light tires and strains their eyes. Their marks quickly improve when they have the benefit of

MODERN ALADDIN LIGHT

Every member of your family would benefit greatly through Aladdin. No need to huddle like sheep around a dim yellow lamp. The abundant white light of Aladdin fills the room, for comfortable reading, sewing, studying, playing games, music. An Aladdin in the home starts a new era of brightness and happiness.

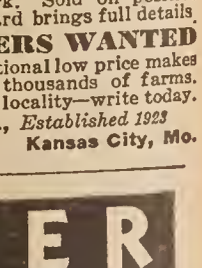
PAYS FOR ITSELF IN OIL SAVED!
Burns 94% Air—6% Oil

Aladdin burns 50 hours on a single gallon of coal oil (kerosene). It isn't smelly or smoky. No pressure or noise. So safe a child can operate. And just as certain as its oil economy, is the avoidance of eye strain, which to so many has brought the expense of an eye specialist and glasses.

SEE YOUR DEALER ABOUT TRADE-IN

For a limited time only your Aladdin dealer is authorized to allow you $1.00 on a trade-in, on your old lamp . . . no matter how old or what kind. He has a variety of models from which you may choose. If you don't know your Aladdin dealer, write us for his name and interesting folder of new Aladdin lamps and shades.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
223 West Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.



FENCING COSTS SLASHED
PARMAK ONE WIRE **ELECTRIC FENCER**

Amazing new "SUPER-ACTIVATOR" principle
Cuts FENCING Costs to Less Than $10.00 Per MILE
No posts—drive stakes every two or three rods; no gates to hang; single strand of used barbed wire. Six volt current from dry cells, hot shot or storage battery gives SAFE sting that positively holds all live stock. Battery lasts many months. Fences put up in a hurry-moved quickly. Only a fraction of the cost of ordinary fencing.



SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL
Convince yourself by trying it on your own farm. See the huge saving in money, time and work. Sold on positive money back guarantee. A 1c postcard brings full details.
USER-AGENTS-DEALERS WANTED
—SPARE TIME OR FULL. Sensational low price makes it a big seller. Proven by use on thousands of farms. Tremendous demand. Be first in your locality—write today.
PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO., *Established 1923*
54-M, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

STOVER HAMMER MILLS
Cut Feeding Costs 35%
Fatten 20% Faster and Pay for Themselves
Costs less than ever—compared to value of feed. Most profitable investment you can make.



Grinds for ⅓ less than custom mills. Saves its cost the first year, feeding 15 cattle. Earns you money grinding feed for neighbors.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE BOOKS
That tell how, when and why to grind feed. Contain 101 feeding formulas and hints for balancing rations and making the most money from crops.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. H33

WOOL WANTED
Reliable wool growers prefer reliable merchants. Ship your wool and be convinced to
B. CONOVER, LEBANON, N. J., EST. 1876.

HARDWOOD ASHES FERTILIZER. Ton or Car Lots Delivered. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont.



For Fewer Bruised SPUDS

By H. L. COSLINE

A FEW DAYS ago, a group of Tompkins County, N. Y., farmers gathered on the farm of Ernest Cottrell, near Dryden, to find out how potatoes get bruised and what to do to stop it. I went along to see if I could pick up some hints to pass along to you.

Mr. Turner, from the Farm Engineering Department at Cornell, told us that there are three types of diggers: First, the old shaker bar type, now seldom manufactured but still used on some farms; second, the extension elevator type; and third, the continuous apron type.

If you have one of the old shaker bar type (you can recognize it by the iron rods that project straight out from the rear), you can lessen the number of potatoes bruised by cutting pieces of garden hose one inch long — an old hose will do — and slipping a piece over each bar.

The extension elevator type illustrated on this page is quite common. Most of the bruising comes when the potatoes drop from 8 inches to one foot from the front to the rear elevator. In the center at each side of the rear elevator is an elliptical roller which as it turns shakes the elevator bars, the idea being to separate the dirt and the potatoes. It is often too successful and the potatoes hop around like a chicken on a hot griddle. For example, when the picture on this page was taken, the dirt was dry and there were few weeds. As you will see, the dirt was already separated before the potatoes got to the end of the front elevator and there was nothing to cushion them.

Under such conditions, it is wise to dig a little deeper and so provide more dirt to act as a cushion. Besides that, the elliptical roller can well be replaced with a round roller which will merely hold the elevator tight and eliminate most of the whipping motion.

The third type, called the continuous apron type, has one continuous elevator instead of two. Many times the front and rear elevator type can be changed over into the continuous elevator type. A team was hitched onto one that had been so changed, but it didn't work. The apron traveled at one speed, the chain tried to travel at another, and because it couldn't it broke. On many front and rear elevator type diggers this difficulty has been eliminated. All you have to do is to count the sprockets at A and B. If there are twice as many at A as there are at B, then there should be twice as many teeth at C as there are at D. If there aren't, you may be able to get a new gear to put at D. (*See picture above*).

Careful tests have shown that the continuous apron type of digger bruises potatoes less than either of the other types.



WINNER of the National Plowing Contest for the second successive year. Orvis Schroyer is the 35-year-old former manager of a modern, 345-acre dairy farm near Lily Lake, Ill. Champion Schroyer scored 91 out of a possible 100 points in the 1937 competition.

GOODYEAR FIRST AGAIN!

IN ITS 60th annual renewal on September 11th, the National Plowing Contest at Wheatland, Illinois, was won for the second successive year by Orvis Schroyer, Lily Lake, Illinois.

Again in 1937, as in 1936, Champion Schroyer plowed his way to victory on a tractor equipped with Goodyear Tractor Tires.

The National Plowing Contest, oldest farm event of its kind in the United States, was witnessed this year by more than 18,000 interested spectators.

For the first time, these spectators had an opportunity to see in competition the sensational new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire.

They saw the high, sharp teeth of this great new tire bite deep into the soil to give Champion Schroyer's tractor the steady, even pull which makes for straighter, neater furrows and a faster, more economical job.

And almost without exception they agreed with the title-holder who said, "Goodyear Sure-Grip Tires have more traction. They have an ideal tread. Their tread cleans itself more readily and this aids in keeping furrows straight."

The new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire, announced only a few weeks ago, is designed and built as a companion to the famous Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire.

Latest addition to the most complete line of farm tires offered by any manufacturer, the new Sure-Grip is recommended especially for farms where mud, wet loam or wet clay are predominating soils.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

KILL WEEDS FREE in the Fall

WRITE FOR NEW 48 PAGE BOOK. 99Z

Use Aeroil #99 Weed Burner Now to destroy SEEDS and ROOTS as well as Stalks. Make sure they will not sprout in the Spring.

Read partial list of other uses.

DISINFECT WITH HEAT

2000° F Heat of #99 Torch, surest disinfecting agent known to science. Prepare poultry houses, barns and other buildings for Winter. SAVE MONEY by guarding against cattle and poultry diseases.

AEROIL BURNER CO.

WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

WEED BURNER

USES for No. 99 Weed Burner

Burning Weeds
Burning Tree Stumps
Brush and Strip Burning
Burning Infected Leaves
Blister Rust Control
Cactus Pear Burning
Cleaning Out Irrigation Ditches
Backfiring to Control Forest Fires
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Splitting Rocks
Destroying Insect Pests
Exterminating Mosquitoes
Killing Army Bugs
Destroying Hessian Flies
Drying Out Damp Barns, etc.
Drying Out Damp Concrete Floors
Heating Horticultural Wax
Heating Branding Irons
Heating Soil
Boiling Sap
Heating Feed Cookers
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Starting Fire in Furnace Stove or Boiler
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Coccidiosis Control
Disinfecting Live Stock Quarters
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WANTED

Men, for pleasant, profitable winter job representing 85 year old nursery, all or part time. Pay check weekly. Experience or investment unnecessary.

C. W. STUART & CO.
NEWARK, NEW YORK

FARMS FOR SALE

SMALL INVESTMENT, LARGE INCOME
from this 45 acre Gloucester Co., N. J., commercial apple orchard farm. Estimated 9000 bu. crop this season. 800 Delicious, 1300 Rome. 6 room frame house, large front porch, good cellar, electricity. 30 ft. storage barn, stable for horses. Priced to sell. Excellent terms. Free detailed description.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Farm On Beautiful N. Y. Lake
90 Acres, about 2000 sugar maples, neat 10-room home, cement-basement barn, houses for 500 hens; only $4400, part down, including horses, 12 cows, hens, auto truck, implements, furniture, crops; page 16 Free Fall catalog.
STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

10 Miles from Ithaca on Ithaca-Trumansburg highway—112½ acres — with or without stock and implements.
WILLIAM E. MEKEEL, R. D. 3, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WE TOOK OUT THE WEIGHT



but left the WEAR IN

ORIGINAL Goodrich LITENTUFS

A SPECIAL manufacturing process makes Goodrich Litentufs lighter than you ever thought farm boots could be! In fact, tests prove that they weigh, on the average, 1 pound, 5 ounces less than ordinary boots.

But that's not the half of it! True to their name, these modern farm boots are "lite" in weight, "tuff" to wear out. For Goodrich Litentufs were designed with two things in mind—to make farm work less tiring, and to give the farmer all the economical wear he demands.

Flexible and snug-fitting, Goodrich Litentufs will give you a new idea of comfort while you work. And, remember, their built-in wear will save you money in the long run!

B. F. Goodrich Co., *Footwear Division,* Watertown, Massachusetts.

There is a full line of quality rubber footwear bearing the name

Goodrich

—the mark that assures you a full dollar's value no matter what price you pay.

YOUR PAGE



While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Letter Reunites Relatives

IN THE November 10, 1935 issue, you wrote an article under "Sass and Applesass" with the caption, "Five Generations on One Farm." It told how David Morton, upon the death of his mother, left New Bedford, Conn., and joined a caravan to come to New York State, and of his meeting Seth Snow and family and of his marriage to Polly Snow, their daughter, when they reached Eaton. They settled on the farm where I now live. They raised five sons and one daughter — Alfred, Hiram, George, Seth, David and Adaline. Seth was my grandfather and remained on the farm.

On November 18th, 1934, I received a letter from a great-granddaughter of Hiram and the next summer, July 7, 1935, we visited them near Greene, N. Y., and on September 29, 1935, we held the first reunion of the descendants of David and Polly Morton on the old homestead at Eaton, N. Y. There were 37 present.

On August 17, 1936, we held our second reunion at Greene, N. Y., with about 40 present.

On August 15th of this year, a third reunion was held at Upper Enfield Park, near Ithaca, N. Y., of over 50 descendants of Seth and Hiram, and Adaline Morton. Some were present from as far off as South Schodack, Kinderhook, Eaton, Jamesville, Greene, Vestal Center, Tunnel, Woodhull, Bath and Port Craine, N. Y., and from Erie and Westfield, Pa.

I am writing this to show you what a small article in your paper will do. We certainly had a great time and I want to thank you for your part in reuniting a widely separated family and I wish we could locate descendants of Alfred and George so they could join with us.—*Earle S. Morton, Eaton, N. Y.*

* * *

Fighting Farm Fires

HAVE you ever stopped to think of the very small amount of fire protection that a farmer has for his farm buildings? It is true that the village fire apparatus will answer calls in the country, but their equipment is for use on city streets, and on the farmer's back country roads is just out of luck. The outfit usually arrives too late to do any good.

I believe the solution to this would be to equip the CCC camps with fire fighting equipment and give them training in fighting farm fires. This additional cost would be so small that it would be almost unnoticed in the taxes, and the savings to the farmers would be immense.

Therefore I am appealing to you in this letter to make a request of the readers and subscribers of *American Agriculturist* to call upon their Senators and Representatives to place the necessary bills before Congress in order to provide the CCC with the necessary fire fighting apparatus.

—*A. M. P., New York.*

* * *

One Way to Get Straw

I HEARD a true story last Sunday. It had to do with the days when great loads of people went hop-picking, riding in jolting wagons a long day's journey to those huge old farms of Madison and neighboring counties, where the "hands" were fed en masse and slept in big dormitories. The standard bed of those days was one whose substructure was made of either slats or cords. They were usually topped by fat ticks filled with straw, on top of which was an equally fat feather bed.

This story has to do with one Miner Wales, who lived most of his life in eastern Cortland County, town of Taylor—a fine fellow, popular and witty. He long since passed on. Miner was one to take part in that year's hegira to the hop fields. Hop picking beds, however, were often minus the comfortable feather bed. At least those in this place were. And the straw was skimpy and worn thin and non-resilient from too long use. He wasn't used to ribby, uncomfortable beds like these. The bunch endured them a few days, making some complaint about them,

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to which no attention was paid. Then one night in the middle of the night, after hours of restless tossing, Miner broke out into song irreverently and thus wise:

"Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease?
Oh, I'll be d———d if I will go
On strawless beds like these!"

After an electrified silence, another voice joined his, and soon the room had joined in an endless chanting of the refrain, with an increasing emphasis on the "d———d".

The next day the beds were all refilled with new straw, and plenty of it!

* * *

A Five Generation Farm

I WAS reading in a recent issue about farms owned by many generations of the same family. Although I cannot beat the Bacons, I think the Tracy's hold a fairly good record.

My great grandfather, Capt. Andrew Tracy, Jr., came to Cornish, N. H., in 1783, bringing his wife and five children (my grandfather, Stephen Tracy, being 18 months of age) from Connecticut on an oxsled. They spent the winter in a log cabin with a neighbor and until they could build for themselves. They lived in a log cabin for nine years and in 1793 great grandfather built a large two-story frame house which is still occupied by the Tracy family. After the death of Andrew Tracy, my grandfather, Stephen Tracy, took the farm and after old age prevented active work, my father, Stephen Alden Tracy, took the farm and cared for his father and mother.

He lived on this farm for 85 years and died in the house in which he was born. After his death I carried on the farm in a way for several years, when my son, Lionel A. Tracy, took my place and is still there at the present time.

The old house is still in a splendid state of preservation, after housing the same family for 144 years, and is good for generations to come.—*William B. Tracy, Cornish, N. H.*

* * *

Trouble for Tent Caterpillars

"I want to enroll my pupils in the *American Agriculturist* tent caterpillar eradication contest. Please send 25 blanks to me for distribution."—*M. S., Teacher.*

This letter is typical of many we are receiving, showing how schools and boys and girls are rallying behind our tent caterpillar contest announced on the editorial page of the September 25 issue.

For the benefit of those who did not see the announcement, we repeat that to the boy or girl under 20 who collects the largest number of egg masses before April 1, 1938, a first prize of $15 is offered, with $10 to the second, $5 to the third, and to each of the next thirty $1. Also *American Agriculturist* will award to the first fifty boys or girls in the Northeast who personally collect the most tent caterpillar egg masses a Certificate of Public Service Achievement.

All you have to do to enter is to send us word that you desire to do so. Write E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. At the end of the contest, you will make a report to *American Agriculturist* of the number of tent caterpillar egg masses you have collected, signed by some member of your family and by some friend, like your teacher, pastor, scout executive, or 4-H leader.

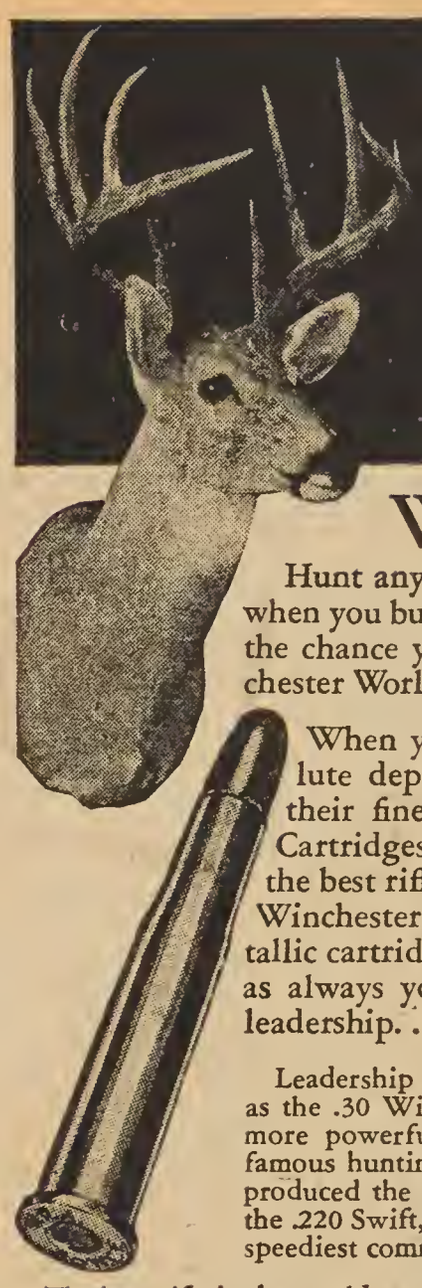
Join up and help us drive this nasty pest from the Northeast countryside!

OUR MISTAKE!

MISTAKES will happen occasionally, and we are very sorry to say that one crept into this prize-winning Green Tomato Soup recipe when we printed it in our September 11th issue. We are reprinting below the correct version of the recipe, and we hope that any of our readers who try it will like this really delicious soup as much as we do:

Green Tomato Soup

4 or 5 green tomatoes, depending upon size. Chop fine, boil 20 minutes in 1 quart hot water. Add 1 level teaspoonful of soda to 1 quart of milk, and heat. Add hot milk and soda to the green tomatoes and hot water. Let come to a boil. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and 4 crackers rolled fine.



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WHEN deer tracks give you a choice, you pick the trail of the biggest buck. Naturally! Hunt any other way and you still want that big buck. So when you buy cartridges, be particular about them. If you get the chance you hope for, you will need the best. Buy Winchester World Standard Cartridges.

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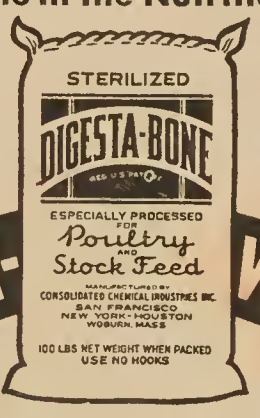
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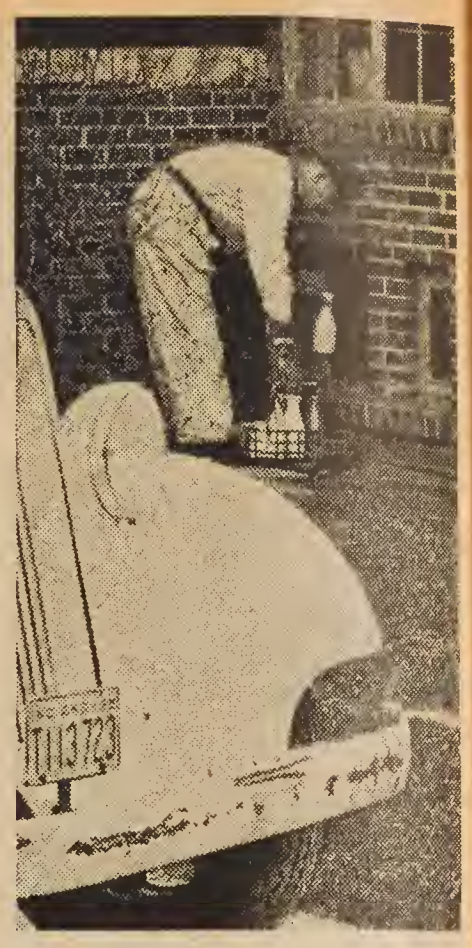
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LOYD'S OF AMERICA, Dept. G, CAMDEN, N. J.

Walter *hurries* QUIETLY

By CHARLES DICKINSON

This is the seventh in a series relating the experiences of a dairy farmer who, last winter, spent a week in New York City seeing what happened to his milk.



THE MORNING after I rode with Johnny, I went over to Brooklyn where I had a date to peddle milk with Walter. It was another damp, cold morning, but the boys at the milk plant were all rejoicing because half the winter had gone without any snow. In the cities a foot or more of snow makes a lot of trouble, and particularly for the milkmen who go about their work before the plows have a chance to clear the snow away.

Walter had his electric milk wagon all loaded and ready to start making deliveries at 2:30 that morning. As we rode through the Brooklyn streets I was mentally comparing Walter's "electric" with Johnny's wagon. My vote goes to the modern electric for convenient loading and for full. height standing room.

Walter is a philosopher. He has customers living in two types of homes—some in large apartment buildings and some in their own small homes. And Walter studies every customer. He knows the likes and dislikes of these people and he has them sized up as to their desirability as citizens. He likes them all and he said to me, "If they want to sleep in the early morning and want their milk on their doorsteps in time for breakfast, I'll do my best to serve them." And he did. We tiptoed down long tiled corridors of great apartment houses, carefully putting each bottle down to make no noise. Walter was a past master at the art of hurrying quietly.

Walter had few stairs to climb, no dark alleys to stumble through, and no office buildings to serve. But he had other problems. All of Walter's customers wanted their milk in time for their breakfast, which meant that Walter had to serve his last customer before seven o'clock. Well, he didn't waste any time, and at seven we were sitting in a restaurant eating breakfast, while Walter arranged his collection book, preparatory to going back over the same route to make his weekly collections. Johnny didn't have much collecting to do — just the office workers and a few irregular customers, for Johnny's regular customers paid their milk bills monthly to the main office. Walter, on the other hand, collected from every customer each week and this gave him the opportunity to meet and talk with the people who, earlier in the morning, were sleeping while he delivered their milk.

We ate breakfast in a restaurant which seemed to be the gathering place for milkmen. There were eight of them there, and we talked about prices, and competition, and bottles. Then they discovered that I was a farmer, so they asked me about the problems that we producers meet every day. We had a good exchange of ideas and once more I was impressed by the realization that whether we are milkmen, or producers, health officials, or plant operators, we are all human, and we can get the most out of our chosen life work when we all work together.

Take Walter and Al, for instance. They both delivered milk in some of the same apartment buildings, but for competing companies. Whenever one of these fellows happened to pick up an empty bottle belonging to the competitor, he carried it along with him to a place where the other fellow would be sure to find it. Still, each one of these boys was trying his best to get more customers and build up his sales in competition with the other one. In an apartment of one hundred families, Walter served twenty-seven. If he could get fifty or sixty, think how much simpler his route would be. But other milkmen and other milk companies have the same idea, and consumers have ideas of their own, too. I learned more about this later when, after breakfast, I went with Walter while he made his collections.

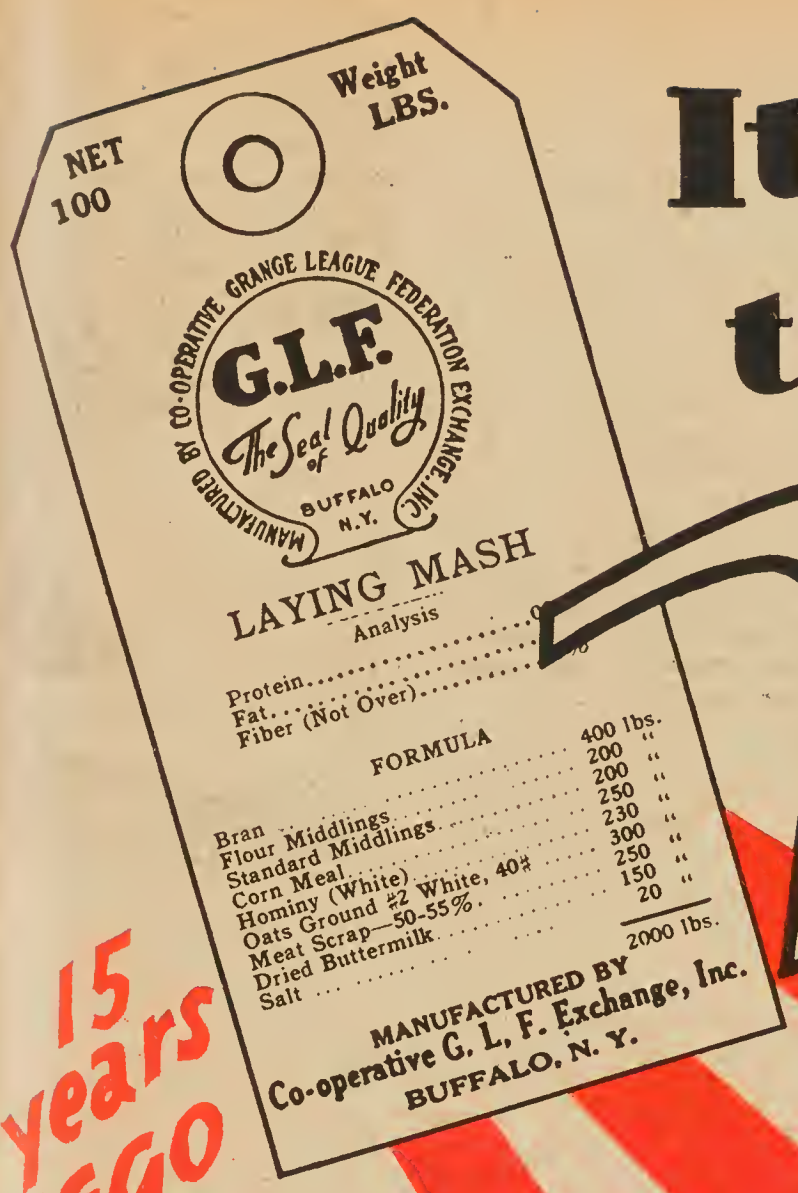
First he picked out the places where both husband and wife worked. These he tried to see before they left for their offices or stores. Walter had developed a very effective technique. Knocking on the door, he calls out in a pleasant voice, "Milkman!" I stood back in a stair-landing, not to spoil anything by the presence of a stranger. As the door opened, Walter tipped his snappy looking cap; "Good morning, Mrs. Ely, I'd like to have you try a jar of our new pimento and olive cream cheese; I know you will enjoy it." He held forth the cheese, neatly packed in a glass jar that when empty could pinch-hit for a water tumbler. "Well now, don't that look nice," Mrs. Ely said, "but I wish you'd tell your company to put it up in blue glasses; all my glasses are blue." "Thank you for the suggestion," Walter replied, "but I'm sure that these clear glasses will make a nice addition to your table, and the cheese is delicious." "All right, I'll try some; maybe you are right — by the way, how much is my bill?" "It is only $2.48 this week, Mrs. Ely." Walter said this just as if he were saying only nineteen cents; you know, the really nothing at all tone of voice. Mrs. Ely paid the bill, Walter thanked her and tipped his cap and started for the next customer.

And so it went all morning. At Mrs. Tillotson's, a nice cozy little house, Walter asked how Henry was getting along. "Why, he's doing just fine. He came home over the week-end and next week he starts training for the spring track meets." Before leaving Mrs. Tillotson, Walter had collected a nice bill, and sold a dozen eggs and two jars of cheese. Later he told me that his interest in Henry, who was Mrs. Tillotson's oldest boy in college, had sold a lot of extra dairy products.

At one or two stops, women with communistic leanings tried to persuade Walter that the capitalistic system was all wrong and that Walter should join the new order. "You may be right, Mrs. Bernstein," Walter said to one of these pinks, "but I have no complaint to make of a system that has provided me with a fairly good living and that has rewarded me according to the effort and thought I put into my job."

I said good-bye to Walter that morning feeling that I was leaving a real friend. And Walter represents hundreds of milkmen, every one a friend and asset to the dairy industry.

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It takes an organization that can move quickly and fearlessly, acting for the benefit of its users rather than for profit. Farmers of the New York Milkshed own just such an organization—the G.L.F.

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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

President Takes a Trip

"I suppose that in the last 25 years I have seen a good deal more of the United States than almost anybody in public life except Jim Farley. I am going to see more of it, and I propose to keep traveling."—*President Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

IN THE above words, our most traveled President announced his intention to take a trip across United States to Pacific Northwest. He said his purposes were:

1. To visit his grandchildren in Seattle.
2. To see the great Bonneville, Grand Cooley and Fort Peck dams, all of which are government projects backed by New Deal.
3. To find out how western folks feel about the President and about a Congress that has refused to go along with many New Deal aims.

In long special train, President left his home in Hyde Park, preceded by Colonel Starling of the Secret Service, who went ahead to see that every railroad switch was spiked, every bridge and culvert guarded, and every other arrangement made for President's safety and convenience.

Scheduled were dozens of short stops in great Corn Belt, where President spoke many times from rear end of train, complimented farmers on their crops, and promised further government support of agriculture. Visited also were wonders of Yellowstone Park, the States of our Northwest, including even a step over the line into Canada.

At this writing, trip is about half over and so far President has avoided all controversial issues. He talked about power, conservation, crops, but avoided Supreme Court issue, perhaps influenced by countrywide feeling against his appointment of Justice Hugo Black.

SLANT: Judging by crowds, President Roosevelt will conclude that people are still enthusiastically for him and his policies. No doubt many are. But shouting crowds are no indication of true sentiment of such crowds, nor of the millions who don't make the effort to attend. Nor can sentiment be measured by that of yes men, many of whom always surround leaders in high office.

Justice Black Replies

IN A NATIONWIDE radio hook-up on Friday, October 1, Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black gave his decision on his alleged membership in the Ku Klux Klan, about which the nation has been in a furor for many weeks.

Justice Black said in part: "I joined the Ku Klux Klan about fifteen years ago. I later resigned. I never rejoined. I have no sympathy with any organization or group which any where or any time arrogates to itself the un-American power to interfere in the slightest degree with complete religious freedom. I stand upon my record as a member of the U. S. Senate for ten years."

Justice Black was appointed to the Supreme Court by President last summer. Although Senate quickly confirmed appointment, many Senators questioned Black's fundamental qualifications for this supremely important position.

Shortly after appointment, Justice Black left for Europe. While he was gone, a newspaper sent a reporter to Black's native state of Alabama, who made a long investigation and wrote a series of articles with evidence tending to show that Black was a life member of the Ku Klux Klan. This caused great excitement, with demands from many sides that Black resign. When questioned about appointment, President Roosevelt said that no answer could be given to charges until Justice Black returned from Europe.

Governor Lehman Urges Less Tax Duplication

SPEAKING at annual gathering of governors of 19 states, Governor Lehman of New York fortnight ago urged need for a coordinated system of local, state and federal taxation to avoid overlapping and duplication. Later, governors' conference moved to Washington to meet with President Roosevelt, where President was urged to call conference to work out such coordination. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that it was a good idea.

SLANT: It is. Taxing a man twice for the same purpose is like trying him twice for the same crime.

At same governors' conference, Governor Aiken of Vermont referred to Administration's insistence that dams and reservoirs built in proposed Connecticut Valley flood control project be under federal control. Said Governor Aiken:

"I cannot help but feel that this situation is due to insatiable desire of certain Federal authorities for more and more control of us and our possessions and resources, public and private."

On same subject, southern governors were outspoken against Federal aid for education because it might entail Federal regulation of schools, which are distinctly state and local responsibilities.

A Constitutional Convention

NEW CONSTITUTION, or at least a revised one, is in cards for New York State. It will be revised or drawn by a convention of 160 delegates, which will meet next April. These delegates will be elected this November by the voters.

Chief issue before constitutional convention will be matter of apportionment of State's population by districts. So fundamental is this that many upstate leaders believe that upstate voters will lose all real power in New York State government when new apportionment is made, because New York City outnumbers upstate voters.

Farm Credit News

Local Dealers Urge Use of Production Credit

STRONGEST promoters of cooperative short-term credit through production credit associations are present members of those units and dealers who sell farm supplies and equipment, according to recent survey among farmers using production credit this year for the first time.

Asked where they got information about cooperative credit idea which prompted them to use it, new members gave preference to: (1) old members, (2) farm supply dealer, (3) county agents. These three sources accounted for nearly half of growth of production credit associations during past year, with dealers nearly twice as active as county agents. In first half of 1937, membership in production credit units increased 14% over same period last year.

SLANT: Sound is growth of any cooperative movement which is promoted voluntarily by present members. Explainable is attitude of dealers, whose best business is cash business. Smart dealers increase cash sales by urging farmers to buy their credit of regular credit agencies and pay cash for cows, machinery, supplies and equipment. Inducement to follow that advice is in form of cash discounts and lower cost of credit used.

Why Milk Costs

SPEAKING at opening of Borden's new Riverside milk pasteurizing plant in New York City, Mayor LaGuardia said:

"I wonder if we can ever get people accustomed to going to a central point and getting their milk themselves. If we could do that, consumers could save a great part of the costs of distributing milk. We are used to opening the door and finding a milk bottle there, and of course that costs money, but after all, we don't find cigarettes delivered at the doorstep. People go and get them, and they could do the same with milk.

"Now," the Mayor continued, glancing at Health Commissioner John L. Rice, "the health officials must be reasonable too. If Dr. Rice provides for an airtight lid on the bottle, some other officials must not prescribe a second cover, and in addition something to wind around it. Yesterday we got milk in cans, today we get it in bottles, and tomorrow we will get it in something else. I am for stripping away the fads and frills from milk and cutting the cost. All these things cost money and a fraction of a cent is important."

SLANT: That is one of the smartest observations any public official has ever made on the complex milk situation. Most of the wide spread between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays has been forced upon the milk industry by the public itself, just as Mayor LaGuardia points out. If the public must have all of this service, it must pay for it.

Less Labor Strikes

COMPARATIVELY free in recent weeks has been industry from labor strikes in America. Worst time was in March when 590 separate strikes were reported, many of them large ones.

Smaller number of strikes does not mean less disputes, but instead of resorting immediately to a strike, controversies are being taken before National Relations Board.

Caught Short

WHEN you sell corn or any other grain on Chicago Board of Trade, theory is that you can if necessary deliver the order. That theory worked disaster for the shorts on Chicago market on September corn deliveries. Trade woke up suddenly to fact that there was shortage of old corn for September deliveries. Up shot market for a 16½c jump in less than a week, and it began to look like a corner. Prices

It's got to be

Good to

begin with

This is the title of one of a series of advertisements we are running in newspapers to increase the consumption of fluid milk in the Metropolitan New York Area.

It is not mere chance that Metropolitan New York enjoys a higher rate of fluid milk consumption than any other city. It is because the milk is naturally richer and better to begin with on the farm, and because Sheffield's System of Laboratory Control protects this goodness from farm to kitchen.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM Sealtest OF LABORATORY PROTECTION

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

jumped back and forth for few days until finally settlement was made on September deliveries at $1.10½, with a loss of many thousands of dollars to traders who were caught short.

It is expected that large new corn crop will help to relieve shortage that has prevailed in this commodity since last harvest.

Wheat prices continue good because of healthy export trade.

Mayor for Biggest City

AN INTERESTING campaign for mayor of New York City will end with November election.

Mayor for past four years, Fiorellio H. LaGuardia, is nominee of Republican fusion ticket. Many Democrats also support LaGuardia because of his New Deal sympathies.

Voters in Democratic primary turned down United States Senator Copeland, who has opposed many of Roosevelt's policies, and nominated instead Jeremiah T. Mahoney, an out-and-out New Dealer. Tammany, all-powerful ruler of New York City for generations, seems to be slipping. It supported Copeland and opposed Mahoney.

Horrors in China

NANKING, fine old Chinese city and present seat of Chinese government, has been knocked to pieces during last two weeks by Japanese airplane bombing. Piling horror on horror, tons of bombs fell upon innocent non-combatants day after day.

Sternly protested have both British and American governments to Japan against war upon non-combatants and tremendous destruction of life and property. Japan replies that Nanking, seat of Chinese government, must be destroyed, hoped United States would understand, advised all foreigners to flee.

Harry E. Yarnell, Admiral Commander in Chief of United States Asiatic Squadron, announced that American fleet would continue to protect Americans in China "as long as present controversy exists."

Japanese planes have extended their raiding to 20 other cities besides Nanking, while other nations continue vainly to protest. At Geneva, League of Nations in session listened to protest from China against Japan's brutal, ruthless invasion, referred matter to a committee for investigation.

At Shanghai in almost constant fighting, Chinese have held invading hordes back, surprising world, including Japan, by their stubborn resistance. On other battle lines in China, Japanese are more successful, pushing deeper and deeper into Chinese territory.

Mussolini Goes Visiting

TO GERMANY Sept. 25, came Benito Mussolini, premier and dictator of Italy since 1922, to visit with Adolf Hitler, Chancellor and dictator of Germany since 1933.

After reviewing Germany's large and efficient fighting machine, the two dictators put their heads together for a long and secret talk on subjects that involve all mankind.

Much in common have these two dictators. They are opposed to democracy, hate communism, but fortunately they both either want peace or at least are not ready for war at this time. So they made advances to England for a four-power agreement, to include France, to maintain peace of Europe. Those four nations could do it if they wished.

Included in this new scheme is a provision that the countries would unite against any of their members who warred on another. That Britain would join in such an agreement there is no doubt.

Thus for a time at least tension among the countries lessens, and war clouds lift.

Pennsylvania's Big Canning Crops

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE for Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French, is proud of fact that farmers of his state have produced this year canned fruits, vegetables and meats having a total value of $56,000,000. This year's crop in Pennsylvania may equal the big 1936 crops, and would have exceeded them if farmers had not had a little too much rain.

Farm help is not the only problem of our readers. Some of our folks are in need of competent help in the house. If you are interested in a housekeeper's job, write *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and we will put you in touch with those who desire assistance.

Good Books to Read

John *Irene Baird*

In this novel Irene Baird has created a living character of sure, honest fineness. John loved the land and, above all, "the glorious privilege of being independent." He loved life for its own sake and found it good. As a character he is so personally vital that the story will never quite leave the minds of those who read the book. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $2.00.

The Country Dance Book *Beth Tolman & Ralph Page*

Now that the summer is on the wane, thoughts will turn back to dancing, and with the growing popularity of the country dances this book should be a real boon to many individuals who have been standing wistfully on the sidelines wishing they could join the fun. Excellent, too, for teachers, directors of playgrounds, etc. It is written in an entertaining and lively style, illustrated with drawings and music. The Countryman Press, Weston, Vermont. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

100 Men and a Girl

A new design for musical films. Instead of setting a story to music, the producers have succeeded in setting some of the most popular works of the great masters to an intriguing story. Starring in the film are Deanna Durbin and Leopold Stokowski.

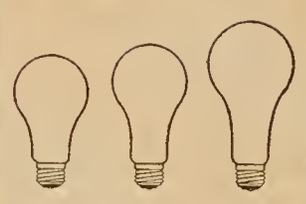
The Life of Emile Zola

History comes to life again, and through the artistry of Paul Muni, Emile Zola, great liberal writer of France, speaks out once more for freedom, justice and truth. One of the truly great pictures

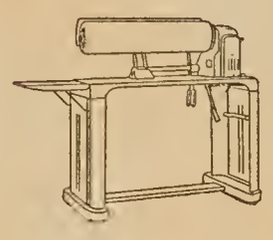
Artists and Models

A romantic comedy with tuneful music, featuring Jack Benny, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen. Russel Patterson's Puppet Personettes are a unique feature.

GET A "G-E" YOUR BEST GUARANTEE



Be sure you get all the light you pay for, by insisting on G-E MAZDA lamps. They stay brighter longer. You can tell them by this trademark Look for it on each lamp you buy



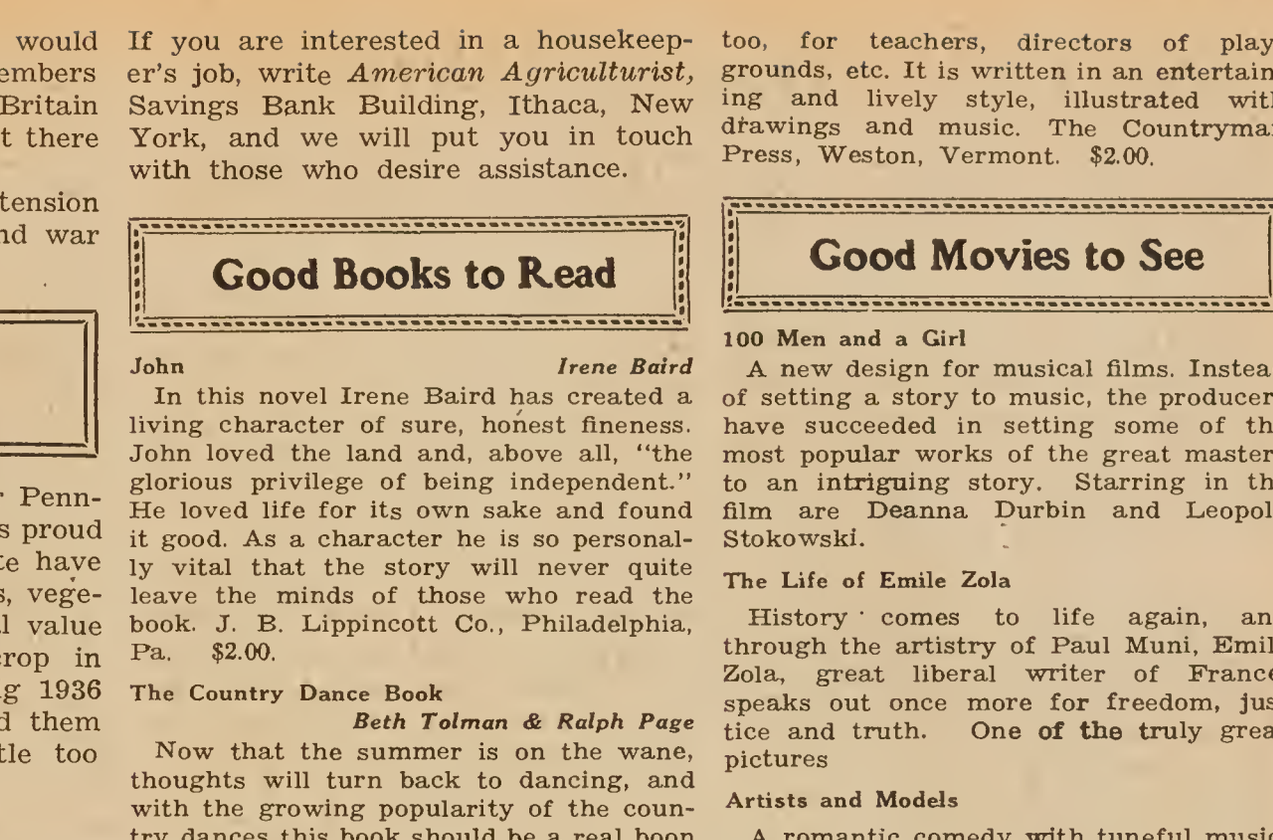
G-E home laundry equipment cuts laundrying time in half, cleans and irons clothes thoroughly, and preserves their life. Shown is rotary-type ironer



The G-E kitchen mixer greatly simplifies the preparation of meals. You'll marvel at the way it mixes cakes, biscuits, and omelets, beats up cream, slices vegetables, and extracts food juices. It's one of the greatest labor-saving devices you can have in your kitchen



G-E electric heaters bring instant warmth on cold mornings. G-E cleaners remove dust and dirt and protect rugs



Wait until you try
TOUCH TUNING
On the New G-E radios

IT'S here at last — a radio that actually tunes itself to your favorite programs at the mere touch of your finger. Beneath the dial of the new G-E you'll find a separate button for each of your favorite stations. Just touch the one you select —and enjoy a new thrill. Presto! Your program comes in instantly— tuned to hair-line precision. For the first time, automatic tuning becomes truly *automatic.*

The new G-E radio also brings you the G-E Tone Monitor — a newly perfected radio circuit that corrects distortion. Many of the moderately priced G-E sets offer this new feature which adds tremendously to radio enjoyment.

8 Finer Farm Radios for the unwired home

The new G-E Super-Sensitive Farm Radios are built to the same engineering standards which have made G-E all-electric radios famous. There are eight models to select from. They match the performance of comparable all-electric sets.

G-E Farm Radios give you more power — and finer reception. They cost less to operate—give more value for your money.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric, Rural Electrification **Section**
Room 622-X, Schenectady, N. Y.
Please send me your folder on
G-E All-electric Radios (for wired homes)
G-E Super-Sensitive Farm Radios (for unwired homes)
Name.....RFD.....
P. O.....State.....

Auditing Milk Dealers' Accounts

By LELAND SPENCER

LAST spring the New York legislature appropriated $50,000 for an audit of milk dealers' accounts by the Department of Agriculture and Markets. This is in addition to the funds provided for the regular work of the Division of Milk Control. A recent announcement by the New York Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets indicates that the major part of the special funds will be used to investigate the spread between dealers' income from sales and the returns made to farmers. Similar investigations were made by the Pitcher Committee in 1932 and by the Milk Control Board in 1933.



Leland Spencer

Probably no angle of the milk question is the subject of more difference of opinion or ill will than the question of profiteering by milk dealers. Farmers complain that milk dealers make excessive profits by paying less for milk than it is worth. Consumers believe they are over-charged and that the price of milk could be reduced by taking a cent or two a quart off the dealers' profit. Distributors' statements would have us believe they are constantly operating at a loss. The consumers' viewpoint is most important because if they believe milk dealers are profiteers, they will not buy milk as freely as they would if well satisfied with the service and price. This hurts both dealers and farmers.

Those responsible for investigating the spread and profits of milk dealers under present conditions are sure to find themselves in an embarrassing position. Newspapers, politicians, and other leaders that appeal mainly to the underprivileged groups of people are ready with the answer before the investigation starts. To them, the term "milk dealer" means "profiteer." They are prepared to condemn most vigorously any findings contrary to this belief.

Unfortunately for the investigators, appropriations are seldom made for such work when business is good. The depression did not hit milk dealers as early as most other kinds of business. Neither have they enjoyed as prompt recovery. In the large cities, especially, the big retail dealers are still locked in a struggle with many small competitors who have been able to buy and sell milk at lower prices. The great increase in store trade has meant loss of sales on retail routes. It is necessary to write off much capital invested in retail route equipment. Costs could not be reduced as rapidly as sales declined. The low prices at which common stocks of large dairy companies are selling are clear evidence of the continuing depression and small profits of this industry.

As a scientist, I hope (and I am also confident) that Commissioner Noyes and his staff will have the courage to compile and present the facts and figures of the spread and profit of milk dealers without bias or adulteration. If the investigation is conducted honestly and intelligently, and if the results are presented fairly and effectively, they will be accepted by all open-minded people. And the doubting Thomas's will be left with a poor sounding board for their attacks.

Milk

Milk production in the New York milkshed has been holding up about equal to last year but consumption has been somewhat better, due to a little higher income on the part of the city laborer.

A concerted drive to increase consumption will occur November 14-20, under the direction of most dairy organizations, including the National Dairy Council, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, International Association of Milk Dealers, and the Milk Industry Foundation. That period will be called National Milk Week. A large amount of advertising material, aimed at the consuming public, will be put out, and cooperation of hotel associations, railroads, and other possible milk users has been secured.

The dairy feed situation is favorable compared to a year ago. Recent government figures give the wholesale index of feed prices at 110.6, where the 1935-36 level was figured at 100. Last year, the index was 141.1. In everyday words this means that on the wholesale basis you can buy about as much feed now for $1.10 as you could buy a year ago for $1.41.

The storage surplus of butter is being reduced. About October 1st, butter in storage totaled 124,241,000 pounds, which is 14,000,000 more pounds than in storage a year ago. To get the entire picture, remember that on August 1st there was approximately 20,500,000 pounds more butter in storage than there was August 1, 1936.

Eggs and Poultry

Egg markets recently had a temporary setback from which they recovered promtply. In New York City, retail price for large fresh white eggs went as high as 49 cents. Before you cuss out the dealer for the big spread he takes, remember that at the same time smaller grade B brown eggs sold as low as 29 cents a dozen.

Egg receipts have been unusually heavy from the Midwest, but in general when nearby producers take proper care, they can put eggs on the market in better condition and get a better price. Increased prices recently have turned buyers towards smaller eggs which they can buy for less money.

Recently, it averaged to take 6.4 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. That's an improvement over a month ago when it took 7½ dozen, and is somewhat better than a year ago when 100 pounds of feed cost 6.8 dozen of eggs.

We hear less pessimistic comment over the storage situation. There is a big drive on to increase egg consumption (see Huttar's page this issue), which promises worthwhile results. Around the middle of September, eggs in storage were estimated at 7,047,000 cases, which is 1,335,000 more cases than the relatively small holdings on the same date a year ago. However, the story is not complete without mentioning frozen eggs. This year, middle of September, they totalled 154,710,000 pounds, 50,000,000 pounds more than a year ago.

Slightly Fewer Turkeys

The best figures available indicate that turkey crop is 10 per cent smaller than a year ago and about the same as the 1932 and 1933 crops. Principal decreases are in western states. New England reports about the same number as a year ago while New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania report crop of 1 per cent fewer.

Growers indicate intention of marketing earlier than last year and state that weight will average better than last year. Year ago New England growers sold 48 per cent of their turkeys in November, 36 per cent in December, while New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania growers sold 38 per cent in November and 42 per cent in December. Growers that held for later dates were disappointed last year.

Late Vegetable Prospects

Late potatoes for the U. S. promise total crop of 403 million bushels, a trifle under August estimate and 8% over average of 1928-32. There were only two heavier crops in 15 years — 1928 and 1934.

Crop of early and intermediate states is sold and gone.

Thirty late states promise 329 million bushels against 278 last year and 5-year average of 300. Comparing with last year, Maine, N. Y. and Pa., are up 8%, 10 western states up 20%, 5 central states up 4%.

People with potatoes, whether many or few, will do well to get F. A. Harper's mimeo on potatoes, "Marketing Information, No. 8, Sept. 1937," from Cornell Dept. of Agr. Economics, Ithaca, N. Y. Interesting are comparisons of harvest-time and later prices in big-crop years. Consumers are not very flexible in use of potatoes so small surplus knocks the market cold. On the average, according to Harper, it has paid to sell at harvest most big-crop years, but there are exceptions. Pairs of years with about same size crop have acted very differently. Lots of angles to the game but well worth study. If potatoes are stored, they must be of prime condition and quality.

Sweet Potato crop is considerably heavier than last year — a factor affecting southern outlets for northern potatoes.

Cabbage for kraut promises U. S. yield of 166,000 tons, about average but 45% over last year's short crop. Acreage is high but yield is about medium.

Danish Cabbage for the country, promises 656,000 tons against 520,000 last year and 572,000 average. New York indications are for 171,000 tons compared with 163 last year which is about average. Acreage is about as usual.

Late carrot crop in New York looks like 833,000 bu. against 543 last year and 1,068 average. Fall and winter bunched carrots in California have gained greatly the past few years, competing with the N. Y. crop of topped carrots.

Celery, late (1), for U. S. shows production 6% under average but nearly 20% over last year, about 3 million crates in sight. New York looks for 1,350,000 crates, 40% over last year but 18% under 5 year average.

Onions, late, for U. S., promise 10,200,000 bushels compared with 11,700,000 last year and an average for 5 years of 9,600,000. New York expects 2,800,000 against 3,360,000 last year, but still a big gain over 1928-32 average of 1,700,000 bushels. The east is coming up in onions. Central states show 3,300,000 bu. versus average of 4,200,000 bu. Size runs small this year.

—Paul Work.

Apple Supply Ample

An avalanche of early apples has had tendency to demoralize the movement. Hopeful sign is that consumer demand has been strong. Fact that peach season hung on through September with good supply and demand may have pushed apples into secondary place. Much depends now upon building up consumer and trade interest on quality apples. It is unlikely that prices will be high this season, but they may be fair if the market is not killed off by too much junk. If most of the poor apples are rolled to market it will be ruinous.

A big crop of Wealthys has been bringing widest range of prices depending upon quality. Top prices for fancy pack have run well over a dollar a bushel and at the other extreme ciders have been standing still at 20 cents per 100 pounds. Early McIntosh have ranged wide up $1 per bushel on public markets.

Favorable factors: Export trade will take more apples because of light crop in British Isles and some Continental countries; heavy winds over period of several weeks have lightened crop materially, estimates upstate varying from 10 to 33 per cent; Apple Institute has done splendid job in getting chains and independent retail groups to help move the crop; government is in the market to purchase several million bushels; Apple Week is coming and will help focus interest on apples

—Skeff.

Market Briefs

United States dry bean crop is estimated at 14,272,000 hundred-pound bags, which is quite a jump over last year's figure of 11,122,000. Crop is bigger in most important bean growing States. New York expects 1,264,000 bags, compared to 852,000 last year, and a five-year average of 857,000.

* * *

Fewer hogs will be available for market this year than last, but pig birth rate next spring is expected to look up considerably. The last week of August and early in September hog prices declined sharply, and about mid-September advanced sharply to recover most of the loss.

* * *

Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that prices of well finished beef cattle will be maintained at a relatively high level for balance of 1937.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONOAY, OCTOBER 11
12:35—"Farm Labor and What to Do About It," Dr. F. A. Harper.
12:45—(Parents' Court), Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESOAY, OCTOBER 12
12:35—"What I Expect from the Farm Bureau," C. J. Smith.
12:45—"Giving Food the Final Touch," Laura Wing.

WEONESDAY, OCTOBER 13
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, October 14
12:35—"There's Something in the Air," J. A. McKee.
12:45—To be announced.

FRIOAY, OCTOBER 15
12:35—"What Is Your Produce Worth?" Webster J. Birdsall.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Aldene Langford.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Charles C. Smith.
12:45—"Every Season is Harvest Time With Jersey Creamline," H. G. Wilder.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18
12:35—"Orchard Insect Developments in 1937," J. A. Evans.
12:45—"The Individual Child and the Cooperative Spirit," Edwin A. Jackson.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19
12:35—"What Makes a Good Farm Community?" George Webster.
12:45—"The Eyes of Youth," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Robert Reinow.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
12:35—"Weeding the Woodlot," E. M. Root.
12:45—To be announced.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Beatrice Fehr.

SATUROAY, OCTOBER 23
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Mark Entorf.
12:45—"Agricultural Conservation Program," George B. Robinson.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

The Marietta Concrete Corporation, Marietta, Ohio, will, on request, send a booklet "Correct Feeding," by Professor Oscar Erf of Ohio State University. It discusses in plain farmer language the constituents of feeds, what vitamins are essential, the trends toward more grasses and legumes, how to make good silage, and how to preserve grasses by dehydrating and ensiling. The booklet also gives feeding rations for dairy cows, steers, hogs and sheep.

* * *

Solvay Sales Corporation, 40 Rector St., New York City, suggests that water pails for fire protection are worthless when frozen. Five pounds of calcium chloride per gallon of water prevent freezing. Send for booklet "All's Well," for full directions and hints about other uses of calcium chloride.

* * *

Briggs and Stratton Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., have a new "Stout-Charger" washer motor. A battery starts the engine, and a generator charges the storage battery as well as the radio battery.

* * *

Cleveland Tractor Co., 193001-39 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, has new folder "In Grove, Orchard and Vineyard." Send for your copy. It shows by pictures many ways Cleveland Tractors can help the fruit grower.

* * *

Philco Radio and Television Corp., Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., has a special offer. They give a free demonstration of new Philco with 6 volt battery and sky charger, as well as liberal trade in allowance on any musical instrument. Use coupon, page 6, Sept. 25 issue.

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

"UNREST in business and financial circles is due entirely to lack of confidence," Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, told me the other day. Two weeks earlier when I visited him and members of the executive committee they were completing a swing around preparatory to framing a program for the National Grange meeting next month.

"It is quite true that farm prices are low and that the farmer still is not getting enough, but there is no reason for current unrest as viewed from the farmers' point," Mr. Taber said. "If we had more confidence and less conflict we could go places."

Low prices will move enormous quantities of crops into consumption, whereas world shortages of meat and wheat should have some effect upon balancing prices. Every section except the Dust Bowl has good crops, he said, while only recently drouth and reduction programs created shortages. Total income of farmers will be larger this year, "farmers will have more money to spend, and when farmers spend money the wheels of business have to turn. It is obvious there must be steps taken to balance production and probably to store surpluses, but I believe farmers can solve these problems in a sound long-time farm program."

* * *

Apple Week is Coming

National Apple Week is scheduled from Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. Years ago it was a popular institution, but in recent years it has been neglected. Last year great progress was made in reviving it. For years it has seemed to me the apple industry has lost a big bet in not getting behind the week. Last year I worked with a regional Apple Week committee and made a personal check of a number of retail stores. I was assured that as a result of Apple Week attention the movement of apples was stimulated for a time.

One of the drawbacks has been that growers have taken the attitude the week was something to be observed only in the big cities. Experience has proved that all products cannot be shipped to distant markets. If some of the city Apple Week activities were carried on in smaller communities a considerable part of the crop would be accounted for. Window displays, school activities, free distribution of apples, etc., would go just as well in every city and village in the fruit counties. Why not this year?

* * *

Surplus Purchases Started

Commander E. C. Little, formerly of United States Navy, has arrived in Rochester with staff of open regional offices for purchase of surplus farm products for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Apples and potatoes are on the list, although at this writing definite information from Washington is lacking. Growers county committees are being set up through Farm Bureau to expedite apple movement. Little said all purchases will be on grade, with inspection and grade certification by State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Expected that grades will be Number 2 or better, with prices fixed in Washington according to market conditions.

Two years ago all purchases were in containers. This year expected at least part of movement will be loaded in bulk. Government will pay on basis of products loaded, loading and grading being charged against growers. Theory is that bulk handling will give growers more money, not having to invest in packages. As may be seen, bulk loading of apples is a ticklish job, with many experienced men questioning whether they will reach consumers in good condition.

* * *

Apple Institute Pays Way

If the New York and New England Apple Institute should close up and do nothing more this season I am inclined to think it already has earned the contributions of its members. Recently I have been hearing from and seeing chain store men. They are "sold" on the institute. Earl French of the A. & P. group says the institute is doing an effective job. The Hart stores, Western New York chain, were sold early and boosted Wealthy sales over 300 per cent. Harold Bartlett, general manager of the Market Basket's 260 stores, explained in detail what they were doing, which he said was representative of what the food chains in general were undertaking. He said this cooperation was possible because the trade for the first time could deal with organized growers in the institute. As result of institute cooperation, the stores have spent considerable money in advertising.

One chain man told me he was buying apples only from institute members. "Probably we cannot pay as high prices as growers would like this year," he said, "but we are going to pay a fair market price and we are certain we are going to continue to move a lot of apples."

In spite of this, a number of growers have told me they cannot induce their neighbor to join. Isn't that an old story? Cooperation progresses slowly.

* * *

More Trees Go

High winds and heavily laden trees this fall have shown that the results of the big freeze two winters ago continue. Have noticed a number of elderly peach trees broken down and broken limbs on mature apple trees are common. Scrutiny discloses in many cases that interior of limbs is dead. New growth on the outside, even with considerable sucker wood, has given the impression that these trees pulled through. Discussion with a number of experienced growers indicates that mortality may continue for several years.

* * *

Tomatoes Finish Poorly

What started to be an excellent season for cannery tomatoes took a dip in the latter stages. Rain and wet ground around Sept. 1, followed by cold weather, left many of the vines brown and blighted.

* * *

Thresherman at 90

Went over to North Eaton, Pa., up the river from Tunkhannock, to see Reuben Oliver, who carries his 90 years lightly. Rube was not home and so was directed to the next farm. Here a crew was busy threshing and Mr. Oliver was feeding the machine with pep and spryness that would do credit to many men half his years. "They asked me to come over and lend a hand, and I was glad to do so," he explained as he took a few moments out to visit.

Omitted

In the issue of *American Agriculturist* of September 25th, you have an article about State Fair Contest winners. Our neighbor won the Speaking Contest but her name is not mentioned, and she was winner over all. I know you will be glad to correct this. Her name is Mrs. Muriam Fredd, Accord, N. Y., Ulster County. She is a member of Patroon Grange, No. 1519.—*Mrs. Vernon A. Barnhart, Accord, N.Y.*

POMONA *Doughnut Contests Picking* COUNTY CHAMPIONS



Mrs. Ellroy C. Hand, whose doughnuts won first prize in the contest held by Red Hook Grange, Dutchess County.

STIFFER and stiffer is the competition in the state-wide Doughnut Contest sponsored by *American Agriculturist* and the New York State Grange. In the Pomona contests which are now being held, Subordinate Grange champion doughnut cooks match each other for the title of County champion, which carries with it the honor of representing the County in the State Doughnut Contest next December. Winners of these contests are in line for the title of State Champion Doughnut Maker and stand to win valuable cash and merchandise prizes, donated by *American Agriculturist* and A. A. advertisers.

Following is a list of the lucky winners of Pomona contests held to date:



Pomona Master Clifford Castner helping himself to one of Mrs. Lee Morehouse's prize doughnuts, which took first place in the Yates County Pomona contest.

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Caneadea	Mrs. Hattie Vreeland
Broome	Twin Valley	Mrs. Carrie Sherwood
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Mrs. Mabel Young
Cayuga	Locke	Mrs. Ruth Demmon
Chenango	Sherburne	Mrs. E. L. Wilcox
Columbia	New Lebanon	Miss Dorothy Chittenden
Erie	Lawtons	Mrs. Hattie Brown
Essex	Ausable Valley	Mrs. Peter Johnpeer
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Grace Johnson
Genesee	Corfu	Mrs. Wilbur Steiner
Jefferson	South Rutland	Mrs. Geo. Woodruff
Lewis	Turin	Mrs. Lulu Adams
Onondaga	Lysander	Mrs. N. C. Ferris
Orange	Hamptonburgh	Mrs. V. L. Ackerly
Oswego	Pulaski	Mrs. LeRoy Twitchell
Otsego	Burlington	Mrs. Arthur Winters
Schenectady	Scotia	Mrs. Elsie Percy
Seneca	Lodi	Mrs. Ellen Huff
Steuben	Howard	Mrs. Victor Miller
St. Lawrence	Norfolk	Mrs. Francis Borrman
Tioga	Tioga	Mrs. Reva Zorn
Washington	Whitehall	Addie Clark
Wyoming	Attica	Mrs. R. F. Glor
Yates	Barrington	Mrs. Lee Morehouse

More Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Bolivar	Mrs. Flora Lewis
Broome	Union Center	Mrs. R. M. Young
Cayuga	Dresserville	Della Mae Fawcett
	Locke	Mrs. Ruth Demmon
	Sherwood	Margaret B. Ryan
Chatauqua	Cassadaga	Mrs. Mary House
Clinton	Chazy	Ina E. Broderick
	Valley	Mrs. Sarah Van Arman
Delaware	Davenport	Mrs. Jessie Burdick
Dutchess	Freedom Plains	Mrs. Jessie H. Alley
	Red Hook	Mrs. Ellroy C. Hand
Erie	Collins Center	Mrs. Iva Bayers
	Evans	Mrs. Clara Merow
	Lawtons	Hattie Brown
Essex	Crown Point	Mrs. Rob't. Phillips
Fulton	Mayfield	Miss Ruth Wemple
	Perthshire	Mrs. William Bowers
Jefferson	Depauville	Mrs. D. W. Norton
	Dexter	Margaret Allison
Lewis	Lowville	Amelia Steria
Livingston	Linwood	Emma Sturm
Madisen	Erieville	Mrs. Ernest Hackney
Montgomery	Glen	Hannah Spencer
Monroe	Mendon	Mrs. Geo. Sheeler
Oneida	Seifert Corners	Mrs. Violet Herrig
	Westmoreland	Mrs. W. G. Phillips
Onondaga	Elbridge	Mrs. William Havens
	Geddes	Mrs. E. J. Bushnell
	Lamson	Minnie Welch
	Onondaga Hill	Harriet B. Metcalf
Ontario	Clifton Springs	Mrs. A. R. Hickok
Orange	Wallkill River	Mrs. Warren Gerow
Orleans	Clarendon	R. G. Bridgeman
	East Shelby	Mrs. Anna Roberts
	Lyndonville	Mrs. Marie Woodworth
Oswego	Mt. Pleasant	Lucy E. Graves
	Parish	Mrs. Anna Henderson
Otsego	Butternut Valley	Lena Adams
	Hinman Hollow	Mrs. William Clark
Putnam	Brewster	Mrs. Blanche Garrison
Rensselaer	Brunswick	Mrs. Jessie Bonesteel
Saratoga	Bemis Heights	Mrs. Leonard Kellogg
	Galway	Hazel H. Wolfe
	Gansevoort	Sara Washburn
	Milton	Mrs. F. M. Englehart
Schoharie	Fultonham	Mrs. C. J. Armlin
Seneca	Lodi	Mrs. Ellen Huff
Schuyler	Beaver Dams	Mrs. John Richardson
Steuben	West Union	Mrs. Ray Lewis
Tioga	Campville	May Cole
	Newark Valley	Mrs. Agnes Bailey
Tompkins	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Ella Freese
	Ulysses	Mary Poyer
Ulster	Asbury	Mrs. W. R. Decker
Warren	Glens Falls	Gertrude Norton
Washington	Easton	Clara A. Wilbur
	Whitehall	Addie Clark
Westchester	Yorktown	Mrs. Josephine Merk
Wyoming	Perry	Mrs. Burr Cornwell
Yates	Penn Yan	Mrs. Howard Fullagar

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Eat More Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

WE PROBABLY don't notice it slipping up on us, but we are soon going to realize that intensive advertising campaigns are putting other foods on the breakfast table and crowding off our fresh eggs. When the champions of all kinds of sports tell the youngsters that they get their muscles and ability to hit home runs from the particular kind of breakfast cereal they eat, and the movie stars tell the young ladies of the country that they maintain their figures and complexions with fruit juices, and the fruit and cereal people themselves play up the medicinal value of their products, it is bound to have its effect on the breakfast eaters of the country. No such campaign can change the eating habits of a large population over night.



J. C. Huttar

I have two sons, and they are fairly typical of most youngsters. They seem to be in other ways and so I suspect that they are in their breakfast food preferences. We started them out quite young eating an egg for breakfast, explaining to them that the yolk was the sunshine and they rather enjoyed them. But when they became old enough to listen to the radio, they learned that when you eat one kind of cereal you will become as good a baseball player as Lou Gehrig. First we had to eat one kind of cereal and then another according to which had the greatest appeal over the radio. Eggs were crowded off not because the youngsters don't like them for they do, but their little stomachs wouldn't hold both.

I suppose there are a certain number of farmers in the United States who will always find poultry best suited to their farms and their tastes. Egg production, therefore, will only be gradually reduced to fit its shrinking market. In the meantime, egg prices may not be as favorable as those of other farm products. This situation is becoming apparent to at least two groups of people — the poultry producers of Northeastern United States and the egg dealers of the New York metropolitan market.

Pushing Eggs

Through the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council and the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors which is made up of the cooperative egg marketing associations of the Northeast, the producers of this area are working on a plan to raise some funds so that an advertising campaign of the fine fresh eggs produced in this area may reach the public. The unfortunate part of this is that it is very hard to raise a large sum of money from the memberships of the co-ops alone, and the public in this area is so large that unless considerable money is raised, they probably can't be reached very effectively. If the non-cooperating poultrymen of the Northeast could also be taxed for this fund, it might make a difference. Rightfully they should bear their part of the burden as they will get their share of benefits from it. The fact that they are non-cooperators may make it more difficult to attain this end.

The Drive is On

In the New York metropolitan area the present heavy surplus of storage eggs has stirred egg dealers into united action. They have chosen the leaders of their industry to form a National Egg Council. They are now in the process of raising funds to put on an egg consumption campaign in a big way. They intend to use the radio, the newspapers, hand bills in egg cartons, and any other means of publicity which has been found effective in such a way. A large advertising agency has been hired for the job. The intention is to put considerable money into the deal. It is further intended that this shall be a permanent institution and not merely one to get over the present crisis.

A third move in this direction was also initiated by the co-operatives of the country. Other egg interests were invited to a meeting at New Brunswick together with the representatives of the chain stores of the country. At this meeting the problem of moving more eggs into consumption was explained to the chain store operators and their cooperation in bringing this about was asked. Chain stores frankly admit that they want the good-will of the farmer and consequently they have voted to start an active egg campaign through their stores throughout the country on October 1st. Their leaders claim that they are willing to spend as high as two million dollars on this campaign. Judging from the results obtained through these people in moving a large turkey crop two years ago and large peach and citrus crops in California and Florida, I have a lot of faith in the good of this campaign.

Biddy Answers the Question

It is possible that through these various campaigns producers will be asked to contribute some part of the money. It may be in the form of 1c a case on all eggs marketed or in some other way. I thought I would bring all these to your attention and tell you what is going on. As these campaigns get under way and especially if they show results I will report to you from time to time on them. In the meantime it is well to think about this question of the breakfast egg, or for that matter, the egg at any other time of day. We have one of the most healthful and desirable foods, but we don't let the world know about it. It reminds me of a stage play that I saw about twenty years ago. The name of this was "It Pays to Advertise." During the play a modern son was trying to convince his old-fashioned dad that his business would be better if he advertised, and in his argument he asked his father what kind of eggs he eats. The father answered, "Why I eat hens eggs, of course," and so the son asked him why. After scratching his head, father admitted that he didn't know. The son then volunteered the information. He said, "As soon as a hen lays an egg it makes quite a racket and tells the whole world, but when a duck lays an egg it never makes a sound." I must confess that I was never on a duck farm and I am not sure about the accuracy of this statement, but the point is good just the same.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

When a Hen Moults

By L. E. WEAVER

STRICTLY speaking, the act of molting is completed when the last old faded and worn feather has been shed. Actually, we usually think of the molting period as continuing until the last new feather has been grown. Some hens begin shedding a few feathers soon after they start laying and continue this slow molting for months. Such hens are rarely, if ever, profitable layers. Some hens drop nearly all their feathers at one time, and for a few days are practically nude. Since these are usually the heaviest layers, and continue laying until early winter, they often suffer from the cold. Sometimes they freeze to death. A few exceptional hens do not stop laying at the end of their first year, but keep on for two seasons. Such hens may not molt at all but usually they make a partial molt. The majority of birds in a good flock, when they reach the end of their laying year, at once start molting. In from six to twelve weeks they will have a complete new set of feathers and be ready for work again.



L. E. Weaver

Time Required Depends on Condition of the Hen

If the birds have been given a ration that lacked nothing and have been encouraged to eat to the limit of their capacity they will finish their season in the pink of condition. They will be plump and heavy in spite of heavy laying. Such birds need no time off for rest and recuperation. All they want is time to grow a new coat. That may take but six weeks, eight at the most. Then we can give them lights to make a 13 or 14 hour day and watch the nests fill up with big eggs. They will make the pullets hustle to keep up with them.

But if at the end of the year the hens are all "laid out," and are thin and underweight, then in addition to time for getting the new coat they will need time to restock their systems, to recharge the batteries. That may mean three months. It is a mistake to give them lights and try to start them laying before they are in good physical condition and are of good weight. However, it is considered safe and sensible to give the old birds a small amount of light during the molting period to shorten the time from the evening to the morning feeding, but never more then a 12-hour day, not enough to force them into production.

A Good Egg Mash is Also a Good Feather Mash

The disagreeable odor of burning feathers is much the same as that of burning hair. Drop some egg-white on a hot stove and you will again get the same odor. In every case it is scorched protein that you smell. You can get it also in burning leather, and lean meat. I am trying to point out that feathers and eggs are both rich in protein. Since it takes a mash rich in protein to allow the hen to lay eggs efficiently, is it not reasonable to expect that the same sort of mash is needed to help her grow feathers? So let us forget the old notion that all the hens need while they are growing their new feathers is corn and water. Give them all the grain they want, but also all the mash. Plenty of skimmilk is also a real conditioner.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY JANE, she says to me, "I wish you'd let the pantry be, you're allus snoopin' round, and why? To see if I have baked a pie. At dinner time you git enough, and yet you come around and stuff with anything you find to eat; if you'd start out upon your feet and march out to the garden so to exercise with our old hoe, I might excuse your appetite when you come in to git a bite. But no, it ain't the work you've done that makes you hungry; just for fun I'd like to see you sawin' wood to git an appetite that's good. You'd never hear me kick a bit at feedin' if you worked for it, it's loafin' round that makes me sore, and still a-eatin' more and more."

"The trouble with you is," says I, "that when you make a nice fresh pie, the odor's so entrancin' that I just can't stay where I am at. Something inside me turns my toes and I trot off behind my nose and keep a-follerin' that smell right here into your kitchen. Well, it compliments your cookin' when I can't turn round and leave again until it's all inside of me, I married one fine cook, by gee. Then I just like to nap a bit, for after I've disposed of it, that pie gives me more nourishment a-restin' than if I had went and worked myself into a sweat, and got my stomach all upset. I can't control my appetite because your cookin' is just right, I hang around the pantry so as not to miss a thing you go and cook, for ev'rything's so good I can't bear to be sawin' wood and miss a whiff of what you bake, I love you and your pies and cake!"

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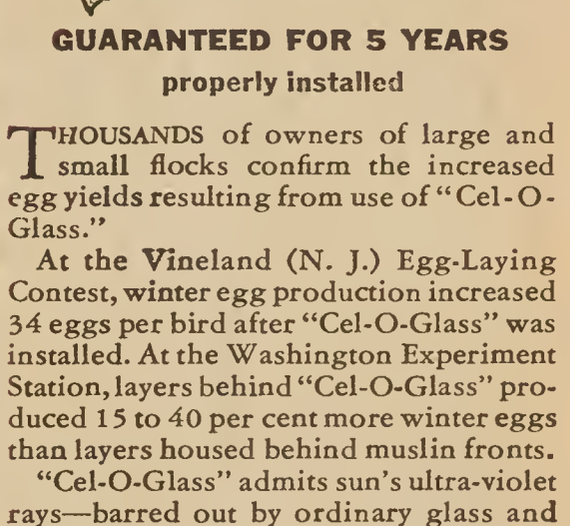
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

New Fall Styles

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Below — Up-to-the-minute is this two-piece frock of soun rayon hopsacking, the jacket beige and the skirt brown. Other combinations are beige with green, wine with blue, royal with red, and green with rust. Note the slightly broadened shoulder line, high neck, interesting plastic buttons which close the front and jacket pockets. Other points of style are the off the face French felt hat, top handle doeskin bag and matching gloves.

All ready to go out to dinner with HIM! No wonder she looks happy and dreamy-eyed. Who wouldn't when dressed in this stunning one-piece beltless frock of tucked barred rayon crepe? It is the favored all black, with straightline pencil slim silhouette, shoulders slightly broadened and high neckline in the slight cowl effect. Fringe trims the skirt from hem to fingertip.



WHEN the smart lady steps out this fall, her silhouette will indicate a straight, slim, molded line or a straight boxy line. If she's clever she chooses the one best suited to her own figure.

In the first, a great deal of drapery and wrapping achieve a rather sculptured effect, a silhouette of beauty and charm. In the second, the rectangular, boxy silhouette points toward an unbroken, tubular outline, with loose-fitting clothes which contrast with the molded, clinging lines of the other silhouette.

To put it another way, the molded, sculptured silhouette is often spoken of as "formally sophisticated", while the boxy one is "boyishly informal". The latter has roomy comfort, is young and flattering. These new "tom-girl" styles are more like Tom Sawyer than Lord Fauntleroy and are just as sturdy, practical and resourceful as Tom himself.

Skirts go higher, waistlines lower; hats go boldly on the back of the head. Plaids, checks and bright colors bespeak youth; also the rough-and-tumble tweeds and the fleeces which are so pleasing to look at and to wear.

The casual clothes which are suited to all occasions naturally appeal to the greatest number of people. They are not strictly sportswear, neither are they very dressy. Even the evening dresses are shorter, just reaching to the instep. The new dark street-colored dance frock with full flared skirt is 10" from the floor. The dinner dress with the jacket, that good old double-duty standby with no fussy trim, is even better than ever.

As for colors, the dark background ones come first, silhouette black, climax brown, and night-sky navy; in addition to these, the richer, more vibrant background shades are rust, brown, green and light wine. The new neutral colors, gray, beige, and blonde, call for colorful accessories. Outdoor shades which are always good for autumn are brown, green, berry, red, navy, rust and red fox. Echoes of the wartime atmosphere are found in crimson, blue, gold, black and purple.

The smoother fabrics demanded by the slim silhouette are shown in a fine all-over nub dress coating, a Shetland weave casual coating, thick-and-thin fabrics and a dress crepe with pattern in relief. The new dresses are made up in alpaca, hopsacking, alpaca finish sheer dress crepe and taffeta.

Haircloth is seen in casual coats and in sports dresses; coatings are of suede cloth, broadcloth and velour. Casual coats are of tweeds and shaggy fleece. Clan plaids, checks, bold diagonals and stripes and colorful tweeds are for the regular sports coat. Sports styles on the whole are bulky and shaggy, rather than fussy and feminine. Sports clothes are good-looking and practical.

Since the 1900 styles are used as one basis for important fall styles, we see a lot of ribbed goods, fine ribs, pin ribs, gabardine and corduroy. The splendor of the recent coronation is reflected in sparkling, shiny costume effects in lames, sequins, gleaming satin, crepe satin, embroidery and velvet.

Coats fall into three classes, dressy, casual and sport. The dressmaker coat has a slim silhouette with lots of fur. Daytime coats are worn 13½" from the floor, sports coats 14". A new note of interest is a jacket line in the dress coat which is achieved by fur bandings or stitchings to simulate a jacket. The simulated jacket may be bolero or hiplength. Belted or beltless effects are equally good, provided the slim straight effect is not altered. The full swagger coat has less flare and simpler sleeves than last season. The short coat with a sportsy look is square and boxy, in a variety of furs or cloth. Tuxedo bands down the front of the coat distinguish this season's boxy coat.

A very practical idea in suits is the wardrobe suit, a casual swagger coat over a two-piece suit. Suits have a square-shouldered effect, but no extreme sleeves, puffs, etc. The man-tailored, short-jacket, two-piece suit is always good.

A slightly newer version, popular with the young, is a swagger coat with a skirt. The most popular daytime dress is a tailored coat-type. The new casual dress has the slim, molded, corselet bodice, worn with accessories that sparkle with individuality. This casual dress is best in light-weight woolens and heavier weight silks. Black is the best color and berry red second in this particular type.

Although the dress may be tailored in its simplicity, trimmings are luxurious. Gold kid is used a lot for trimming, also gaily colored embroidery on plain materials. Other trimmings frequently noted are fringe, metallic touches such as buttons, buckles, clips, gold thread stitchings and pipings, appliques of contrasting fabrics and colors, quilting, leather touches of novelty belts and closings in contrasting colors, braids, nailheads and sequins.

The tailored two-piece dress often has a contrasting top. Velvet keeps company with crepe, shiny satin with dull silks; and bright shades are used close to dark ones, all tricks to enhance the simple 1937 fall silhouette.

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY DU PONT STYLE NEWS SERVICE.



This smart afternoon frock of black rayon jersey presents the molded silhouette with V-neck and Hindu drape in front. The soft finished dress is relieved by the shiny plastic fabric hat trimmed with grosgrain ribbon, the patent shoes and the gold knobs on the top handle antelope bag.

The "V" neckline and the new short sleeves call for more jewelry. Junior dresses are often distinguished by the little boy collar and self Windsor tie, a round collar or a shirtwaist collar. The small shawl collar or the high draped neckline may also be seen. Velvet or velveteen is much used for the ascot tie.

The dressy dress is also slim and simple, sculp-

tured and molded to the figure, often beltless and worn with massive buttons, pins, clips, bracelets and necklaces. Such a dress makes much use of the Hindu drape in front.

In spite of the slim silhouette, there is much pleating and tucking. Some skirts are pleated all the way around, some on the sides only; some have only a sunburst of pleating in the front and others have the low-placed kick pleats. The ribbed tucking, known as umbrella tucking, is especially popular.

The most popular sports dress is the casual two-piece, suit-like dress, wearable all day long, usable all season long. The new version of the popular shirt and skirt is to have shirt, skirt and jacket in tri-colors; another favorite is the draw-string blouse worn with a kiltie skirt. A favorite tom-girlish outfit is a shirtwaist dress worn with the shirt tails out. Jackets have plenty of pockets. A very practical three-piece outfit, very burly and rough, may be a skirt, jacket and sweater or twin-sweaters and skirt. Other sportswear favorites are the outdoorsy dress with a burly coat or a culotte with shirt and jerkin.

In hosiery, the copper colors take the lead, with beige and brown next in favor.

Shoes are high cut and slim in silhouette. The tom-girl will wear a squaretoed oxford with broad sturdy buckle, strap, leather more grained. Fewer of the colored shoes will be seen this year.

The four-button length is best for most gloves which must fit snugly, in line with the molded silhouette. Some gloves zip together on the back of the hand; others are decorated in contrast with the plain clothes. Glove materials are more sturdy, with more black and navy seen as fall colors.

Bags are large and are as important as the hat. However, they are simple in line and simple in fabric.

Although the earliest of the fall hats were so extreme in style as to be somewhat discouraging to the conservative, there is a wide enough variety so that one can find what she wants eventually. The youthful, active person will find hers among the freshman's cap, the gypsy scarf, the schoolgirl's hair-bow hat, the Peter Pan cap, the pirate's Breton, or the off-the-face halo. The less venturesome will confine herself to the beret with military insignia, the soldier's visor, the Algerian soldier's fez, the Hindu turban, the bellhop pillbox, the off-the-face decorated brim, or other brims, the Norwegian peasant's hat, the tricorne with sultana veil or a high crown pirate hat.

There are fewer very dressy hats this season and more hats than ever are worn on the back of the head. Materials are sturdy felts of antelope and the less dressy fabrics. Black, brown and navy predominate.



Jane likes going to school in her new boxy swagger coat, made of queensdown knitted fleece. It's weatherproofed against wind and water, yet very soft. Note the slightly broadened straight-from-the-shoulder sleeves and the flattering collar which fits close to the throat.



Young Mrs. Smith studies her timetable while waiting for the train to take her to town. Her youthful one-piece frock in classic straight-line styling features narrow pleats from shoulderline to hem. It's made of spun rayon in a hopsacking weave, which gives a wool-like texture. The plain colored dress is relieved by the figured ascot tie. Hat is made of stitched French felt.

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Halstead's New Derby

THE STIFF, round-crowned hat known as a derby has been worn at intervals for a century or more, and took its name from the Derby races in England, though English people usually speak of it as a bowler. This style of hat, however, did not reach our rural county in Maine till as late as 1867, when quite a craze for wearing it ensued among men and youths.

Hitherto the boys of our old-farm neighborhood had worn caps in winter and straw hats in summer; but now, as October approached, we all became ambitious to possess a derby, my Cousin Halstead especially so, since his last winter's cap had grown much the worse for wear.

A new dealer in hats, named O'Hallan, had recently opened a furnishing store in the village, and thither the Old Squire conducted Halstead to buy his hat. The old gentleman himself was very busy with other matters that morning and had but scant time before

By C. A. STEPHENS

taking the train for Portland; for that reason Halstead was left to make the best bargain he could with the hatter.

It should be said here perhaps that Halstead was not easily fitted, having a rather small, round head on which most hats of the prevailing form were tight in breadth at the ears, with space to spare at the forehead and the occiput. At best a six and three-fourths size hat was generally too large for him, and considerable difficulty frequently attended the buying of his headgear.

There seems to have been the usual trouble that morning. The new shopman, however, appears to have been bent on making a sale. It transpired later that he had no hat in stock smaller than a seven and a quarter, or perhaps a seven and a half. But he set to work with the aid of thick white felt "reducers" inside the sweatband to make the large hat fit his inexperienced customer, cajoling him jovially all the while, and assuring him of a perfect fit. This done, the new derby was clapped inside a bandbox—along with a bill to the Old Squire for two dollars and fifty cents—and handed to Halstead to carry home in the wagon. The consequence was that when Grandmother Ruth opened the hat-box after dinner, in order to have Halstead try on his new hat, not a little merriment occurred among the rest of us at the spectacle he presented. In spite of the three reducers inside the band, the derby was still woefully too large and dropped ludicrously down over his ears.

It was to be Halstead's Sunday hat, for church and other public occasions. This, if I remember right, was on a Friday. It being harvest time, farm work so engrossed us that no further reference to Halstead's new derby was made before the following Sabbath morning. The Old Squire had not yet returned from Portland, and as the teams had been hard at work during the entire week, Grandmother Ruth decreed that we three boys should walk to the meetinghouse, three miles distant, and excused the girls from going. After the morning chores were finished, Addison and I made haste to shift our clothes and hardly got a square look at Halstead until he came forth under his new derby to join us on our way.

"Look sharp, Halse; don't let that derby drop clean down over your eyes, or we shall have to lead you!" exclaimed Addison.

"Say, Halse," I cried, "won't Elsie Wilbur admire you with that hat on? You'll be proud to let Elsie see you in that derby!"

"Why didn't you get it bigger, Halse? Why didn't you buy a size larger?" Addison teased.

As we proceeded he fell behind and came slowly along in our rear. Guessing that we had hurt his feelings, Addison and I said no more; and it was not till we were nearing the old meetinghouse that we looked back and discovered that Halstead was not in sight.

After lingering a little at the church door, however, we finally entered, feeling somewhat conscience-stricken. Uneasiness had fallen on us; and I imagine that we gave small heed to Elder Witham's sermon. That Halstead had left us would have been a trivial matter if he had been like most boys; but, as we were well aware, he was very impulsive and prone to do rash things when grieved or teased.

As soon therefore as the benediction was pronounced, we hastened homeward to look him up.

I ran into the house to see if he had returned. He wasn't to be found. Grandmother Ruth was in the sitting-room conning her copy of "Pilgrim's Progress."

"Seems to me that you are back early from church," she remarked. "Where are Addison and Halstead?"

"Ad is out in the garden with the girls, but I don't know where Halse is," I answered.

"Did you and Addison plague him about his hat?" the old lady questioned, reproachfully. I was obliged to admit that we had laughed a little, he looked so queer with that big hat down on his ears.

"Go call Addison," Grandmother Ruth directed, rising hastily to put aside her book. I hurried to summon my fellow transgressor.

Immediately a thorough search began to learn what had become of the truant.

But all our questing proved quite fruitless so far as any trace of the missing boy was concerned.

An hour or more passed. But Grandmother Ruth continued solicitous. We had our Sunday dinner.

A bright idea then occurred to Ellen as to Halstead's possible whereabouts.

"Maybe he's gone up to see old Hughy Glinds," she suggested. "You know he always likes to go there."

This old neighbor Glinds — as I have often related in these remi-

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October

October has her own blue skies,
Fairer than in June.
She dresses maples to compete
With apple-trees in bloom.

October loves no common flower
That other months caress.
She snuffs out their simple life,
And blights them with her breath.

October spreads in proud display
Her hills of gorgeous hue.
And casts a flame on mountainside
That glows in the lake anew.

Then flaunts all her sunset glories,
'Till the eye could ever rest
And the heart thrills with her splendor.
God's October is the best!

—Anna Boothby,
Livermore Falls, Maine.

niscences—lived in a little cabin of rude construction up in the borders of the great woods, about a mile and a half from our place. In his younger days he had been a hunter and trapper, but at present gained a livelihood largely by making ox-yokes, goad-sticks, axe helves, snowshoes and hand-sleds.

"I bet a cooky he's up there!" Ellen cried. "If Ad will come with me, I'll go and see!" she offered.

Addison, however, declared that he had had enough of Halstead-hunting for one day; but, since I liked the idea of the trip pretty well, I volunteered to go in his place.

Old Hughy, as it transpired later, was away from home that day; but when we drew near the cabin Halse was discovered sitting there disconsolately with his face in his hands, on one of old Hughy's shave horses, his new derby set on a stump in front of him, about ten feet away. The picture he presented was so woebegone and yet withal so ridiculous that Ellen burst out laughing.

"Why, Halse!" she cried. "You are bareheaded! Does your new hat hurt your head?"

Halstead looked up, but evinced few signs of joy at our approach.

Ellen secured possession of the derby, however, and we held a sort of inquest over it. In addition to the hatter's "reducers" Halstead had been introducing two long thin ash shavings under the sweat-band. Even then it was fully two sizes too big for him. The hat also bore signs of hard usage. In the stiff black crown was a puncture that looked to have been made with the sharp blade of a knife. Evidently Halse had been working on it, but had given up at last in despair. We finally persuaded him to accompany us home, Ellen still in possession of the derby.

The Old Squire returned from Portland next forenoon and, on learning something of what had occurred, requested to see the offending headgear. After he had looked it over, he bade Halstead put it on, when the extent of the misfit was so apparent that the old gentleman's lips twitched, and it was evident that he had much difficulty in suppressing a smile.

"A case of too much hat for the boy, he remarked.

"Joseph," Grandmother Ruth said with determination, "that hat is going straight back to O'Hallan's shop, this very day! He shall exchange it for a smaller one!"

In fact the old lady felt so aggrieved that she had Whitefoot hitched up immediately and drove to the village herself, accompanied by Halstead and his band-box. On arriving, she entered the new store and without ceremony addressed the proprietor:

"Last Friday, Mr. O'Hallan,—if that is your name,—you sold my grandson here a hat much too large for him. I have brought it back to have you exchange it for a smaller size."

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked O'Hallan defensively.

"Trouble enough," Grandmother Ruth rejoined, and, opening the bandbox, she took out the derby and removed first the long thin ash shavings that Halstead had inserted, then one by one the three thick white felt "reducers" with which the sweat-band bulged. Afterwards, calling Halstead forward, she placed it on his head, demonstrating conclusively that it was ridiculously large for him.

"You can see for yourself, Mr. O'Hallan, that he needs a much smaller hat," Grandmother Ruth said decisively.

"But I haven't a smaller size," the trader objected, crustily.

"Then why did you sell him this one?" demanded the old lady, insistently.

"Well, the boy wanted a hat, and I did the best I could for him," was the shopkeeper's equivocal and wholly unsatisfactory answer.

"If you haven't a smaller-size derby hat, will you fit him to some other hat or cap?" she suggested. O'Hallan caught the hat off Halstead's head and examined it critically.

"Why, this hat has had rough usage! It's ruined!" he declared.

"Do you insist on having it paid for?" Grandmother Ruth inquired.

"Yes, I do," the hatter replied decidedly.

Producing her pocketbook, Grandmother Ruth laid the price on the counter.

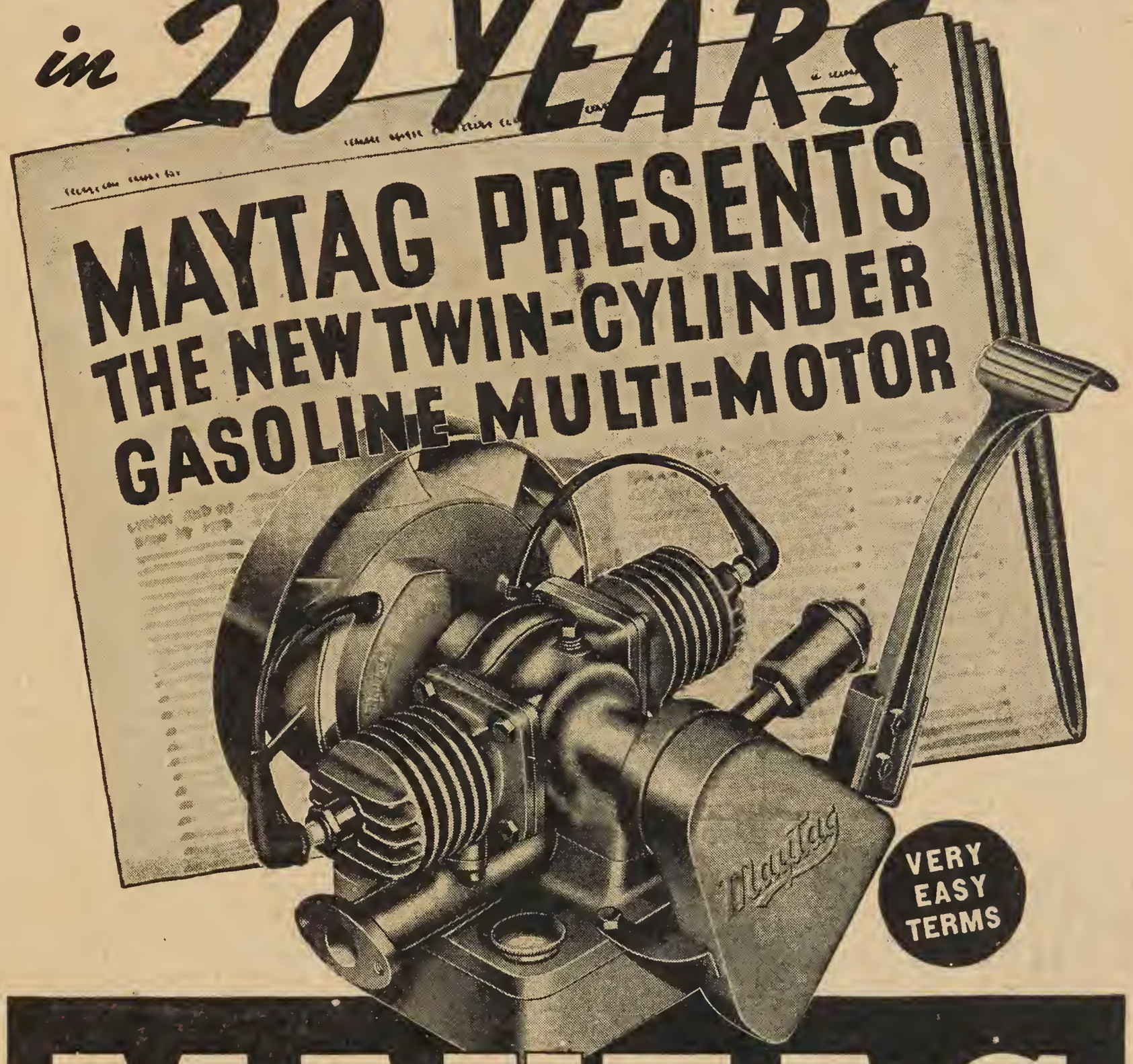
"When a new trader comes into the place, it is perhaps worth two dollars and a half to find out the kind of man he is," Grandmother Ruth remarked laconically.

"I suppose," she continued calmly, "that this hat is now mine," and, taking it in her hand, she marched to the door and flung it into the middle of the street—much to the amusement of several people who were passing. Without further leave-takings she then walked out of O'Hallan's shop, followed by the now abject Halstead, and, repairing to one of the two other furnishing stores, succeeded in finding a cap of the right size, which really became him.

As time passed that fall, Addison and I each became the happy possessor of a derby. Halstead, however, expressed no further desire in that direction. He had had his.

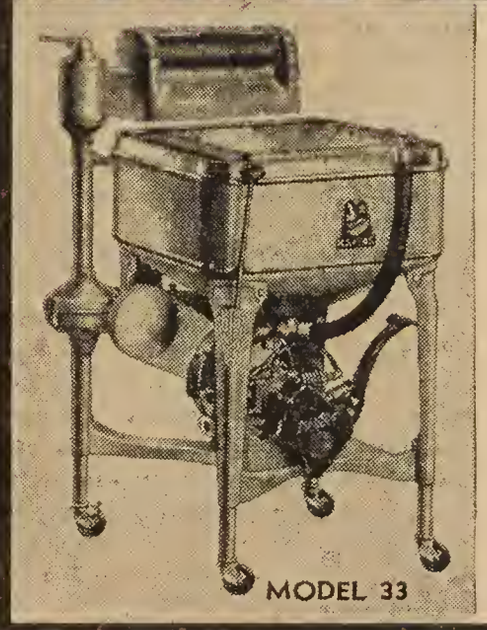
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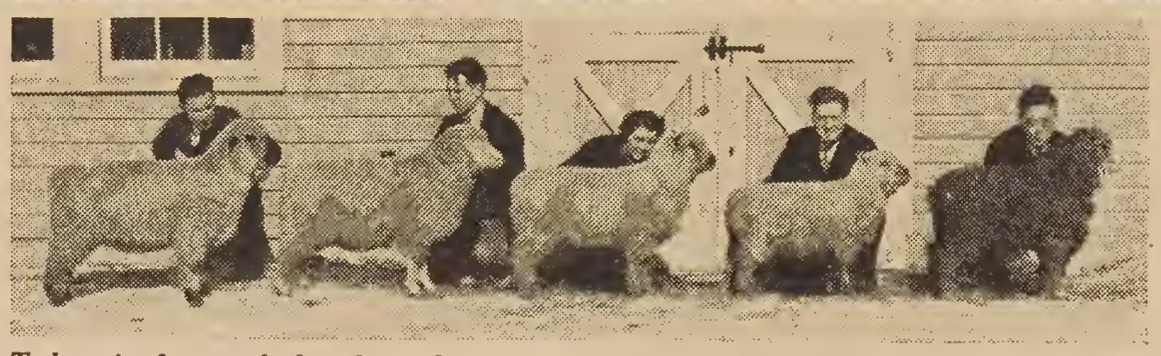
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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.
September 17, 1937.

Dear Hank:

The flash, the pop and the bang of State Fair and County Fairs accounts for the irregularity in my writing to you, but a few things do stand out after all the ballyhoo has been sifted.

The farmer of the Northeast is becoming definitely livestock-minded, not as a farm enterprise, which, in most cases, is not desired anyway, but it is very much desired and very much of interest as just another farm operation, tending, of course toward greater diversification.

Saw the 4-H Club boys and girls sell their beef cattle at Syracuse at an average of around 17½c a pound, with the prize winning steer bringing 30½c. Prices with the exception of this one steer were about equal to market quotations. The real point of interest was the crowd which attended this sale, and the eagerness with which they watched the buying.

Saw some very encouraging tendencies in the judging of sheep, principally the smaller animals of the larger breeds of sheep showing more favor, and the larger animals of the smaller breeds of sheep showing greater favor.

You write that you do not feel that your hay and other rough feeds are as good this year because of their rapid growth, etc., and this is undoubtedly true, but it can be entirely overcome by feeding some supplement; in the case of cattle, a pound or two per day of cottonseed meal or cake, will take care of any deficiency you might have in the value of this rough feed; with sheep, a little linseed oil meal, pea-size is the nicest to handle and really the most satisfactory, or molasses, fed in small amounts. Horses should undoubtedly have some grain this year. Oats are unusually cheap right now, and there is no better horse-feed.

Saw Henrietta at the Hamburg Fair, and it is my suggestion that you cut out the supplement on her feed.

Yours, Doc.

BROWN SWISS SALE

Eastern Brown Swiss Breeder's have combined their efforts and are holding a combination sale of 50 pure bred Swiss at Washington, Conn., on Monday, October 25th. This is the first consignment sale of Brown Swiss that has been held in the East in over 20 years and it is expected that this sale will be the forerunner of an annual sale series.

The sale will be held in a new barn near Washington, Conn., which has just been erected by Mr. Rowe Metcalf, the owner of Judd's Bridge Farm. From New York state such famous herds as Walhalla Farms, Robert D. Burnup, Forest Farms and V. L. Zoller have made entries in the sale. The sale is under the direction of V. B. Vye, Brown Swiss sale manager of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Catalogs for this event may be secured by writing to either Mr. Vye or George De Voe, New Milford, Conn.

Good Producing Young Cattle for Foundation

3 Pure-bred 1st calf heifers now springing 3 year olds out of former Proven Sire Clover Heights Burke Bravo and in calf to a bull, whose grandsire is own sire to above proven sire.

3 grade Holstein Heifers, three year old now springing out of same bull as above purebreds and bred to same one as purebreds.

1-5 year old grade Holstein out of a Proven Sire due in about six weeks.

2-4 year old grade Holstein Calves, one out of above cow and the other from a 60 lb. 2nd calf heifer due in about six weeks.

This stock all raised on my own farm out of proven sires. Blood-tested and accredited. Desire to sell this group as a whole.

R. PAUL CALHOUN,
Brookfield, New York

Sensational Show Bull For Sale . . .
BORN SEPT. 10, 1936
by King Strathmore Matchless, whose 3 nearest dams average 1125 lbs. butter, 23,000 lbs. milk. This young bull was Junior and Grand Champion at many of the best fairs in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. 3.9% average test. Price $200. Also a number of yearlings and 2 yr. olds sired by same bull.
If you need real milkers, make us a visit.
BRAEDOON STOCK FARM, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys
of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERO SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 63 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS. NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY BULLS

-- FROM 60 LB. COWS --
Ready for Service
$75 EACH
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

Let a SHELDEGREN CHAMPION

help you to raise BETTER GUERNSEYS, increase your production, lower your cream line. We have a beautiful bull now ready for service to offer the most discriminating.
Accredited, negative. Prices reasonable.
SHELDEGREN FARM,
12 Riddell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

A Guernsey Herd

Proving Out at the Pail
CROCKER FARMS
Cortland, - - New York.

Pine Grove Farms
GUERNSEYS

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of 700 lb. A.R. dams.
Visitors are always welcome.
Reasonable.
R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

GUERNSEY Bull Calves

Receiving orders now for calves from 3rd High Herd in State D. H. I. A. 1936. Cows begin freshening Oct. 10th. Your choice at 3 days old $35.00. All bull calves disposed of at a week old because of lack of room. Best of breeding. Oam of Sire 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on 2 day milking.
All cows also have Herd Improvement Records.
1 YEARLING SERVICE BULL FOR SALE.
LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM
H. C. Tripp Dryden, N. Y.

Greystone Farm **GUERNSEYS**
Bulls from A.R. cows.
L. S. Riford — T. M. Staples
Auburn, New York

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREOITEO — APPROVED
FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our herd of 600 head.
We have on hand some 100 domestic registered Jersey cows, many of which will freshen this fall, and are offered at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.

Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston, 100 miles from Syracuse.

Sisson Jerseys

PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION
CHARACTER FIXED by forty years constructive breeding.
Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote.
Herd fully accredited.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
Potsdam, New York

JERSEY BULL

ONE YEAR OLO
Sister made 10140 lbs. Milk, 512 Fat at 3 years.
FIRST CHECK FOR $100.00 TAKES HIM.
Others equally as good or better.
JOCEDA FARM
Marlboro, New Jersey

FOR SALE
R. P. Bass Registered Jerseys

A FEW HEIFERS BOTH BREO ANO OPEN. ALSO FRESH COWS AND BULL CALVES.
Federal accredited and bloodtested.
LEONARD A. MERRILL
Orchard Hill Farm, Peterboro, N. H.

JERSEY BULL

WAYRES NERO — Born Jan. 18, 1935.
SIRE: Successful Sultan 289587.
OAM: Volunteer's Nesta Star 929127.
A REAL BULL AT FARMER PRICE.
GRANO CHAMPION BULL SARATOGA 1937.
L. H. McCORMACK,
Ballston Lake, New York

Fair View Farms
Pure Bred **JERSEYS**

REGISTERED—ACCREOITEO—BLOOOTESTED BULL CALVES SIREO BY FANWICK FLYING FOX SONNY OUT OF A.R. OAMS.
H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Raise Your Test

WITH OUR SYBIL GAMBOGE BREEOING.
Herd average over 6% for several years.
Calves, yearlings and 2-yr. old out of 500 to 600 lb. cows on 2 milkings a day.
Accredited and Bang Approved.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Ledgetop Farms...

Pure **AYRSHIRE CATTLE**
Bred **HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP**

SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN ANO BLDDD TESTED.

FRED L. PORTER -- Crown Point, N. Y.

Pure Bred Ayrshires

Can furnish animals of both sexes, all ages, popular blood lines.

EDWIN PETERSON,
R. No. 2, Jamestown, N. Y.
Chautauqua County.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

Choice fall calving cows and heifers.
Two young bulls fit for service.
Over 100 head.

GUY D. POWER & SON,
West Genesee Rd., Auburn, N. Y.

Registered
BROWN SWISS BULLS

ONE 26 MONTHS OLD — WALLALLA BULL.
SEVERAL CALVES DNE TO SIX MDNTHS OLD.

HOFER BROS.
R.D. No. 3, Roscoe, N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls

We are sending a bull and four heifers, one a show Junior Champion, to the Brown Swiss Sale, Washington, Conn., Dec. 25th. A chance to buy production bred Swiss at your price. See them at the farm and send in a bid.

FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
TB ACCREOITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED

D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTEO HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAO LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Aberdeen-Angus

Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.

THE PEELLE CO.
Rock Stream, New York

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

10 Selected young commercial cows, some with calves at foot — all rebred — a few choice steer, heifer and registered bull calves — all ready for delivery November 1st.

PERCHERON HORSES

are always high in the spring. Our foals will be weaned shortly and are priced Now. Several top-notch registered mares and fillies from 2-9 yrs., including a few head imported by us in March 1937 you will want to see.
Correspondence and inspection invited.

Fuerst Stock Farm
Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

FOR SALE
18 Mo. Old Purebred Percheron Stallion
Two Weanling Purebred Percheron Stallions
all from ton Sires of Laet Breeding. Two grade Percheron mares, 6 and 18 months old from ton Sire and Dam.

RAY W. DURLING
Trumansburg, R. 3, New York.

Selected Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves

3 Especially promising young calves priced within reach of modest pocketbooks. Herd accredited-T.B. and Bang's free.

D. BUCKLEY, Blue Bell, Pa.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls

Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call up



W. J. Brew & Sons,
Bergen, N. Y.

Sheep . . .

For Commercial Flocks.

MANICE & WING,
Oatlands, Preston Hollow, N. Y.

CHAMPION DORSET RAM
AT OHIO STATE AND SYRACUSE FAIRS.
FIRST PRIZE DORSET WDDL EXHIBIT AT BOTH FAIRS.
GDDD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FDR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock
Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

DUTCH HILL... **Shropshires**

Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.

DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MDRRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

Breed Black Sheep

Have for sale six — 4 Ewes and 2 Rams — that are breeding true to color.
Write for description and price.

B. W. BRACE
Albion, New York

OFFERING CHOICE
HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS

NICE TYPE ANO QUALITY.
ALL STOCK DN APPROVAL.

ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Allamuchy, New Jersey

Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm Townsendville, New York

RAMBOUILLET
SOUTHODWN
OORSET
SUFFOLK
CHEVIOT
OELAINES
COTSWDLDS

Our offerings are the best we ever put out and our prices are right. We have a limited number.
Write
G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND, *Owners,*
Phone 58-F-5
R. F. D., Interlaken, N. Y.

Excellent Foundation Stock
25 Aged Registered Delaine EWES

E. C. Weatherby
Ithaca, N. Y.

For Sale: Hampshire and Leicester

rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.
Address:
W. S. ROBINSON,
Richfield Springs, R.D. 2, New York.

FOR SALE —
Registered Rambouillet Lambs
30 Ewe and 5 Rams - $10 Each
H. P. SHERMAN
Alfred Station, New York

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

6-8 week Boars or Sows, $10.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.

Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

For Sale:
Purebred Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc Jersey Pigs
BOARS LARGE ENOUGH FOR SERVICE THIS FALL.
Animal Husbandry Dept.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N.Y.

PUREBRED REGISTERED
Chester Whites

SERVICE BOARS, FALL PIGS FOR BREEDERS ANO FEEOERS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WAYNE L. BROWN
R.D. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES

SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
FEEDING SHDATS AND PIGS.
Shipments C.O.O. Must please.

George Sassman, McGraw, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels

(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES
MALES AT STUD.
Correspondence invited.

R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

FINE HONEY

60 LB. CAN CLDVER $4.80, BUCKWHEAT $4.50,
10 LB. PAID OELIVERED $1.75, BUCKWHEAT $1.50.
ASK FOR PRICES DF HONEY FOR RE-SALE.
SECURELY PACKED. MDNEY BACK GUARANTEE.

RAY C. WILCOX,
Odessa, New York

Choice Table **HONEY**

10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.

F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

H-O-N-E-Y

BEST CLOVER, 60 LBS. — $5.40
BUCKWHEAT OR AMBER — $4.80
28 LBS. CLOVER — $2.70. Not prepaid.
10 LBS. CLOVER postpaid — $1.60
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Wanted: LARGE, RIPE, HARO **Kraut Cabbage**

ODMESTIC OR OANISH, HEAOS AVERAGING 5 LB. UP, TRUCKLOAOS OR CARLOAOS.
WRITE OR PHONE

E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Every male from a 250-egg dam or better.

BIG BIRDS — BIG EGGS
Pullets — Cockerels
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS FDR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY. N. Y.

BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

Barron WHITE LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS
Hubbard NEW HAMPSHIRES
HATCHES EVERY WEEK
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Marcellus, New York
STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
PEDIGREED, REGISTEREO COCKER SPANIELS
REASDNABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
S.C. White Leghorns

noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

COCKERELS
BARRED ROCK - NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR FLOCK IMPRDVEMENT AND CRDSS-BRED MATINGS.
PEDIGREED AND PROGENY TESTEO.
THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

R.O.P. CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED BREEDING MALES.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Pineview Breeding :: Plant

PULLORUM FREE AND PROVEN.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog Sent on Request.

Duane Young, *Mgr.* **Exeter, N. H.**

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns
Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 3-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 2-year old Class
Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.
Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS

96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS

Breeders of
Leghorns and New Hampshires
400 Early May Leghorn Pullets.
BERGEN, N. Y.

For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca. N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK





The individual in the foreground is typical of the majority of the one hundred fall lambing ewes we are carrying at Sunnygables. She was sired by a purebred Dorset ram. Her mother was a Delaine ewe. While she is heavier than she looks, still she is small enough to be an economical boarder. She is hardy, a good rustler, a careful mother, and a better than average milker. A very high percentage of our ewes apparently will drop their lambs this fall. We bred them last spring to purebred Southdown rams. We owe much of our success to date with this flock to the wise counsel of Professor John Willman of Cornell University and to Mark Smith of Burdett. Mr. Smith will be remembered by many as a former extension specialist in Sheep Husbandry at Cornell.

Phosphate Ensilage

THE TWO SILOS shown in the picture above contain something over two hundred and fifty tons of phosphate ensilage. We made this ensilage at Sunnygables by chopping up some first cutting alfalfa, a crop of soy beans, and a little second cutting clover. We mixed with these crops as they went through the chopper approximately sixteen pounds of 68 per cent liquid phosphoric acid to the ton of material.

As far as I know we have put up the largest tonnage of phosphate ensilage which has yet been put up on any one farm in this country. We tried a little of it last year and on the basis of this test determined to get some real experience with it this coming winter.

MOLASSES ENSILAGE

We have made large quantities of molasses ensilage in previous years and have found it very satisfactory from a feeding standpoint. Molasses for making ensilage, however, has two handicaps: (1) It is heavy, sticky, and disagreeable to handle; (2) It is practically all used up by the fermentation process in the silo.

Phosphoric acid, on the other hand, is clean and easy to handle, and I am assured that the phosphorus it carries goes right on through the silo, through the animals which eat the ensilage, and onto the land which is treated with their manure. I am also assured that if a cow is fed about forty pounds of correctly made phosphate ensilage per day that ten tons of her manure applied to an acre of land will carry on to that land the equivalent in phosphorus of two hundred and twenty-five pounds of 20 per cent Superphosphate.

Proponents of molasses ensilage raise the following objections to phosphate ensilage:

1. They fear the flourine, arsenic, and lead which might be in the acid.

2. They fear that farmers will use more than a safe amount of acid to the ton, or feed more ensilage than they should and possibly harm their animals.

3. They question the long-time effect of feeding phosphate ensilage on the animal's supply of such necessary basis as lime.

NO CONCLUSION

Personally, I am neither a proponent of molasses nor phosphate ensilage. Molasses ensilage seems to be O.K. and foolproof, but it has its drawbacks. Phosphate ensilage seems to be O.K., but I need more experience with it before I shall know. This experience we are going to get this winter at Sunnygables.

* * *

Winter Barley

Today, September 29, we are sowing the last of our winter barley, except for a five-pound sample which we plan to put in about mid-October on a garden plot. The barley for this last sowing we got from E. L. Bastian of Perkinsville Farms, Lyons, New York. Mr. Bastian's seed, he tells us, dates back to a five-pound lot of winter barley a man living near Auburn, New York, brought in several years ago from Russia. Mr. Bastian reports that he has raised substantial acreages of this particular strain of winter barley and that he has harvested some very heavy yields. We have sown part of his barley on the valley land at Sunnygables and part at Larchmont, which is at a higher elevation and where the soil is much later.

Altogether, we have in about twenty acres of winter barley. This has been sown every few days from August fifteenth to the end of September. Several different strains are being tried. Our test fields run all the way from being very fertile to being very low in fertility. Whether or not we will be able to draw any conclusions of value remains to be seen.

* * *

Keeping Pastures Grazed

Grass has grown so freely on all our pastures this fall that we are unable to keep them grazed down the way they should be. Since past experience teaches us that if we let the other grasses get too far ahead of the wild white clover on our improved pastures the clover will disappear, we have decided to concentrate our livestock on our best pastures and see if we can't graze them off to about the appearance of well-kept lawns before the end of the pasture season.

I may be entirely mistaken in the matter, but it seems to me that the true wild white clover spreads most vigorously during the month of September. It also seems to me that the more grazing and treading which is going on during the period when wild white clover is growing vigorously, the better stand is established.

We have established the routine on our best pastures of first grazing them off with beef cattle, then following with sheep, and finally turning in our colts. Observing the amount of grass consumed by these three kinds of livestock, I am astounded by the showing a big three-year-old colt will make in a pasture. He seems to eat twice as much as a mature cow. Possibly he just appears to do this because he bites closer.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Life Insurance for Farmers

By W. M. CURTISS *

6. Payment of Death Claims.*

MOST insurance policies are so drawn that the beneficiary receives a lump sum of money at the death of the policy holder. It has been estimated that up to 1929, 82 per cent of all death claims paid on insurance policies were consumed within 2 years, largely because of the inexperience of the beneficiary in handling money. This defeats the chief purpose for which life insurance is carried.

Consider the financial problems facing a widow with no dependents, left with $5,000 of life insurance at age 70. No one can foretell the number of years she will continue to live. If she has been accustomed to a fairly high standard of living, she might easily use the $5,000 in four or five years and be dependent on others for the balance of her life. On the other hand she might invest her money in government bonds or other safe securities and have the use of the interest. If she were able to obtain 4 per cent per year she would have an income of $200 or $16.67 per month as long as she lived. At her death, the $5,000 would be intact to pass on to her heirs who might or might not have urgent need for the money.

If her $5,000 were used to purchase an annuity which would pay her a fixed sum each month as long as she lived and have no return at her death, she could have a monthly income of $44.05. In other words, she could let the insurance company gamble on how long she might live and be guaranteed a reasonable income. Her return at $44.05 per month would be $528.60 per year or more than 10.5 per cent on her investment.

It is an easy matter to state in the policy how you want the payments made. Most companies will permit you to select any reasonable method of payment. Needs for individuals differ and no general rule can be made. However, it is pretty safe to say that the payments should never be made in one lump sum.

After you have studied the various types of life insurance policies, you will become interested in knowing more about them. It will pay you well to buy carefully. From the discussion we have had, we might draw the following conclusions:

1. Most farmers need some financial protection against death. This is especially true early in their life when they are getting started.

2. Life insurance with too high yearly premium is not suited to most farmers' needs.

3. Regardless of the company you select, if it is a reliable company, you will get about what you pay for in life insurance. All life insurance companies who do business through agents must be licensed by Insurance Department of states in which they do business.

4. The payment of death claims should be on some kind of an income basis.

* This is the sixth and final story in the series about Life Insurance.

* * *



"Somehow it just looks too good! I gotta feelin' there's a catch in it, somewhere!"

Some Recent Claims Settled by Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
H. Everett Barmore, Gerry (refund on mail order)	$ 71.50
Donald J. Keefe, Poolville (refund on order nursery stock)	9.96
Leslie Moore, Meridale (refund on mail order)	5.85
John Siesinski, Pine Island (protested check made good)	22.50
Mrs. Alfred Deragon, Brushton (partial settlement of claim)	10.00
Ellis Nyhart, South Dayton (partial settlement of claim)	15.00
Mrs. R. S. Mains, Sidney Center (payment for homework)	.75
W. D. Curtis, South New Berlin (adjustment on baby chick order)	21.00
Mrs. Celia Hornburg, Cato (adjustment on loss of chicks)	25.00
Samuel J. Lee, Watertown (payment for junk sold)	4.10
A. Deragon, Dickenson Center (protested check made good)	4.50
C. L. Lindenmouth, Clifton Springs (refund on order nursery stock)	.85
Peter Widanka, Fort Plain (payment received for logs)	30.72
Courtney Morrisey, North Creek (payment for posts sold)	18.80
NEW JERSEY	
George Paulick, Flemington (compensation for cancelled contract)	17.00
T. B. Lantz, Belvidere (refund on order of baby chicks)	3.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Charles Howard, Westfield (refund on mail order)	28.85
MAINE	
Mrs. Clarence Archer, Crouseville (part payment on account)	2.00
Charles S. Deraps, Pittsfield (returns on hatching eggs)	12.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
E. H. Wyman, East Swanzey (part payment for eggs shipped)	36.90
F. M. Richardson, Andover (payment for stamps sold)	101.25
DELAWARE	
William S. Tucker, Seaford (part payment on account)	25.00
TOTAL	$466.53

Down Payment is Commission

Your letter received and in reply wish to advise that our agent is authorized to sell our service contract subject to the terms and conditions of the contract, and he is also authorized to collect and receipt payment for $15 00 deposit. This deposit is our agent's commission, and such is retained by him.

THE above letter comes from a collection agency. Our subscriber claims that he paid their agent $15.00 and that the agent made a number of statements that later proved to be untrue. He wants his money back.

Of course agents have to make a living and in the vast majority of cases, any money they collect is kept as their commission. That simplifies financial arrangements between the company and the agent, but as you can easily see, no company is anxious in case of a dispute to refund money they never received.

I am receiving a pile of letters from subscribers whose experience with out-of-town collection agencies has given them dissatisfaction. I never could see the reason for paying any advance fee to a concern that promises to collect your bad debts. Read and understand the contract before you sign and remember that the company will not stand back of verbal statements contrary to its provisions.



Claim No. R-89615 New York. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

August 3, 1937

Pay to the order of John W. Cline, Administrator of the Estate of LeRoy E. Cline, deceased, $1000.00 Dollars

One Thousand and No/100

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

M K Gordon Claim Examiner.

FORM 440-B

RAYMOND COLOTON, Canton, N. Y., *American Agriculturist* and North American Accident Insurance Company salesman, is shown delivering to John W. Cline, Madrid, N. Y., father of LeRoy E. Cline, deceased, a check for $1000.00, this being death benefit paid under a travel policy carried by Mr. Cline when his automobile collided with a stone and tree. He died as result of the accident.

Madrid, New York
August 10, 1937

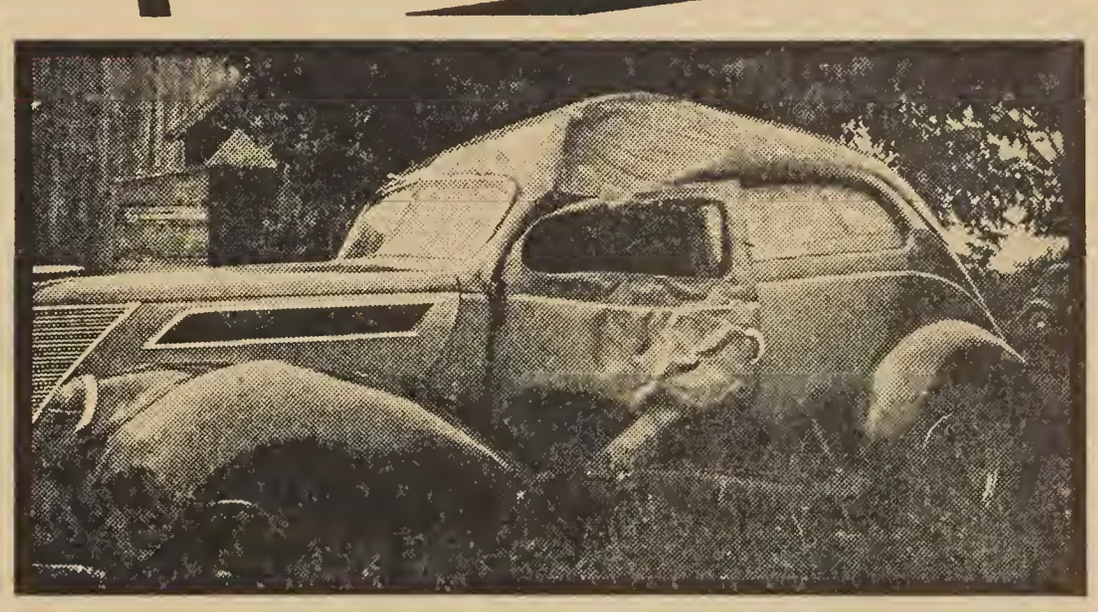
Mr. Raymond Coloton, Agent
North American Accident Ins. Co.
Canton, New York

Dear Sir:

I want to take this opportunity to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for the promptness and courtesy with which the claim of ($1,000) one thousand dollars was settled in the death of my son, LeRoy Cline.

The service afforded us by the American Agriculturist, making possible such protection, was more than we ever expected, and certainly appreciated at such a time.

Very truly yours,
John W. Cline



Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Ins. Co.

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

We know ..don't we

You bet we do



Milder Better Tasting

...because they're made of MILD RIPE tobaccos

Chesterfields go right along

with smokers . . . giving them the kind of a smoke they want . . . in the way they like it best.

Chesterfields are refreshingly milder—they've got a taste that smokers like. Chesterfields are different from all the rest . . . THEY SATISFY.

Chesterfield

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MORE PLEASURE

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A.513
COLLEGE OF A-RI
ITHACA N.Y.

OCTOBER 23, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Want Some Fun? HERE'S HOW

BY E. R. EASTMAN

SINCE A BOY, it has always seemed to me wrong that many farm folks have so little fun. I am always peeved when I hear some farmer criticized for owning an automobile or for doing something for pleasure, because I think that farmers have just as much right to get their noses off the old grindstone of hard work once in a while as anyone else. As a matter of fact, a farmer and his family who do mix a judicious amount of recreation with work often get more done than those who never do anything but work, eat, and sleep.

I am not one who is always talking about "the good old times", for we cannot turn the clock back nor forward. But people in at least some of the old-time neighborhoods knew how to have good times. So let's visit for a moment about the ways Grandpa and Grandma found to amuse themselves, in the hope that you may find some suggestions to try in your neighborhood this winter.

During the past two years, around Ithaca, N. Y., a group of folks have been reviving the old-fashioned country dances, and boy! what a lot of fun they have had. A man who had made a thorough study of the old-fashioned dances, and who knew how to call them accurately, was secured as a teacher. (This is essential.) A dance is held frequently in different places in the community. A small, inexpensive orchestra is hired (any good fiddler with a piano accompanist will do.) The teacher directed the first two or three meetings until all those who attended had learned the dances thoroughly.

Now, if there is any more fun both for young and old than dancing the Virginia Reel or any one of dozens of other old-timers, I don't know what it is. If you don't believe this, organize a party in your neighborhood and try it out. A good book on the square dances is called *The Country Dance Book*, published by the Countryman Press, Weston, Vermont.

What a lot of pleasure our fathers got out of their singing schools! Legion are the romances that were started among the young folks at singing school, and on the way home afterwards. No matter if you couldn't sing very well, you had a lot of fun and you had a chance to express yourself, which we all long to do. The Grange is to be congratulated for its leadership in organizing local singing contests in costume in hundreds of country neighborhoods. But the old-time singing school itself should be revived, and sponsored either by a farm organization, a church, or a school, in every neighborhood in the Northeast. Under the spell of good fellowship and music are laid valuable foundations for team work among neighbors. If you want to start something fine and far-reaching in the good it will do, organize a singing school.



Why can't you do the jigs, reels, quadrilles, and hornpipes that used to rollick all America when Grandpa and Grandma were young? — Picture by courtesy, The Country Dance Book, Countryman Press, Weston, Vt.

A spelling match for both old and young is another kind of fun that Grandpa and Grandma indulged in when they were young. And even today a whole neighborhood can get so interested in the coming "spell down" that they forget all about fighting over what milk organization they belong to, or worrying about whether there is going to be another world war.

Do you remember that piece by Whittier entitled "In School Days"? It is the story of a spell down in school, where the little girl had outspelled her boy friend, and then was sorry. I wish there was room to print it all, but the last part goes like this:

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell —
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.

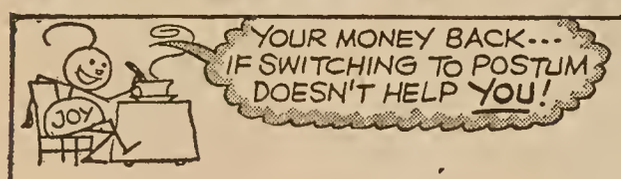
The best way to argue is to do it through an organized argument, another pastime in which our fathers interested themselves much more than we do today. Why not get up a debating team in your Grange or other local organization? Let the team study the rules of debate and challenge some other Grange or group. Have eight or ten speakers on a side, each one allowed three minutes. That gives nearly everybody in the meeting a chance to get the argument out of his system. I have seen as much excitement over the merits and demerits of two rival debating teams as I have over a hot game of baseball. If you want some good subjects for debate, write us.

One might go on almost indefinitely naming games for any live country neighborhood that would be fun. I used to like to go to surprise parties, but we don't hear much about these any more. Husking (*Turn to Page* 11)

WHEN SHALL I SELL ?—See Page 3.

JOYS and GLOOMS



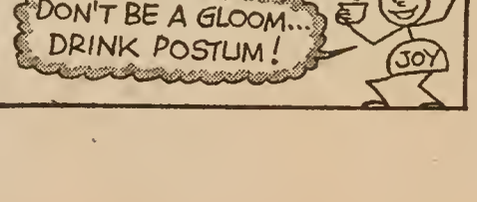


MANY people can safely drink coffee. But many others—and *all* children—should never drink it. If you suspect that the caffein in coffee disagrees with *you*...try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for *one full month.* If, after 30 days, *you do not feel better,* return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich.; we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ontario.)

Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product.

(This offer expires July 1, 1938.)

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE of the 71st annual session of the National Grange at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 10-18, will be a "cooperation breakfast," at Penn-Harris Hotel, at 7:30 Friday morning, November 12, when the National Grange will be the host to representatives from a wide group of cooperative organizations all over the United States, with a speaking program supplied by cooperative leaders of national reputation. Seats at the breakfast will be reserved for all officers and voting delegates of the National Grange and the affair will be closed just in time to permit attendance upon the first Seventh Degree class of the day at ten o'clock, which occurs at Zembo Mosque. The significance of this "cooperation breakfast" will be far-reaching in its effect upon this rapidly growing line of agricultural progress.

* * *

CLIFFORD E. RUGG, former well-known Grange deputy and worker in Saratoga county, New York, who is now an organizer for the National Grange, has returned to organization work in Missouri for the fall and winter, after a very successful season of Grange work in South Dakota. Mr. Rugg has proved a very efficient organizer in Western territory and a considerable number of new Granges have been instituted in the two states named through his energetic efforts.

* * *

CURFEW GRANGE, No. 1052, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, is to tender a banquet to the business men and their families of Connellsville on the evening of October 28. A fine get-together is anticipated, with an appropriate program and consideration of subjects of live interest to both urban and rural groups. The master of Curfew Grange is G. M. Griffin and the lecturer, Miss Ruth Piersol.

* * *

MRS. RACHEL T. LACROSS, lecturer of the Vermont State Grange, narrowly escaped serious injury when the automobile she was driving was struck by another car and nearly demolished. Happily she sustained no personal injuries and is able to continue her Grange work as usual.

* * *

AT FARMILL RIVER Grange in Connecticut a Competitive Night was recently staged, with the women putting on one program and the men the other. One of the features of the women's program was a boxing number, and it was so energetically carried out that when the judges rendered their decision, declaring the sisters the winners in the competition, they explained it by saying, "With such fistic ability as shown by the sisters tonight, we deem it the part of discretion to award them the palm for the best program!"

* * *

THE GRANGE IN MAINE will show a net membership gain for the year ending October 1st, of 500 or better, due to the energetic leadership of State Master F. Ardine Richardson and State Lecturer Hartley M. Stewart.

* * *

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (Rhode Island) Pomona Grange members have enjoyed an autumn tour for the past ten years. Large numbers take their cars and go on a trip to some scheduled terminal point of interest, and stop to visit many other places along the way. About four days are occupied and very enjoyable ones. This year it was a White Mountain trip, and members had the time of their lives; going by chartered bus instead of in individual cars.

* * *

EAST CENTRAL POMONA in Connecticut celebrated its 50th anniversary the history of the half century in pageant form, under the direction of the lecturer, Mrs. Lucy Birdsall. The various events of the 50 years were portrayed by initialed groups, dealing up to the climax, when about 25 Patrons joined in the completed stage picture.

* * *

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE has one of the most energetic Home Economics departments in the entire Grange field, which takes the lead in countless projects of community improvement. This is known as the Service and Hospitality Committee, and is made up of Mrs. Roy O. Bixby of Norfolk, chairman, Mrs Leslie Tanner of Medina, and Mrs. Nehemiah Andrews of Montgomery.

* * *

OBADIAH GARDNER of Maine, a widely-known Grange veteran has just been honored on his 87th birthday, and congratulations were showered upon him from all directions. Mr. Gardner was Master of the Maine State Grange from 1897 to 1907 and for several years overseer of the National Grange. He was United States Senator from 1911 to 1913 and for several years after that served on the United States Boundary Commission, governing affairs between this nation and Canada. Mr. Gardner is remarkably well preserved and is a frequent visitor and speaker at Grange meetings in Maine.



Though only eleven years old, this 4-H Club girl of Lewiston, Maine, has already learned the way to the hearts of men. She is Yvette Lussier and is such a good cook that she was chosen to demonstrate careful measuring in cooking to women visitors at the county Farm Bureau Field Day last summer.



In Cortland County, N. Y., and in other northeastern counties, too, cabbage is one of the chief money crops. At Homer, these trucks are ready to leave the loading station of A. D. Kniffen for New York and Newark, N. J., markets. Dry weather reduced crops and undoubtedly resulted in better returns per ton for smaller yield.

When Shall I Sell?

Here Are Facts to Help You Answer This Question

By H. L. COSLINE

I WISH I could tell you just when to sell your crops so as to get the best returns. In one sense, if I knew that much I would be foolish to tell you, because I could use my knowledge to become a millionaire. I am not sure that I want to be a millionaire, so on condition that we stay friends if things don't turn out right, I am going to give you the best information I could get. You note that I use the word "information" instead of "advice." In other words, here are the facts. You make up your own mind what to do about them.

As I do frequently when I want information of this sort, I went to M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell, known to a wide circle of friends as "Ras." I feel quite certain that he, too, wants to avoid even the appearance of advising anyone as to the best time to sell.

There is no use beating around the bush. Right at the start, let's admit that the 1937 supply of fruits and vegetables is much larger than a year ago, in general is larger than the average of recent years, and is adequate—in fact, ample. Even so, the picture is not entirely black. In fact there are many very bright spots. For example, whenever a buyer compares this year's yields with last, remind him that 1936 saw an exceedingly short yield of crops. You don't call a middling tall man a giant just because he is taller than the runt standing next to him.

Another thing to keep in mind is that the price of meat will force many consumers to use more potatoes, more beans, and more other kinds of vegetables and fruits. It is likely too that certain European countries will import more fruits, particularly apples and pears, than in recent years. France recently reduced the import license tax on apples and pears by 50 per cent. Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and France have increased import quotas. We have the fruit of the varieties and sizes that these countries want.

The biggest "if" in the whole situation is the business outlook. Speaking very frankly, the business men all over the country are jittery. They are uncertain concerning future government policies and legislation. (Just heard President has called special session of Congress. That won't soothe the jitters!) Particularly they fear wage and hour legislation which will increase costs already too high, and which they feel will certainly reduce consumption and increase unemployment. They fear that industry will have more labor trouble. They have seen the increase in wages of railroad employees and know that business must pay the bills. They fear a European war and its ability to upset and disturb things as they are.

The two best measures of business—the production index and the stock market — show plainly that we are in a business recession. The big question in the minds of most men is whether the recession is temporary or permanent. Let's hope it's temporary!

The latest Bureau of Labor index of employment shows no decline in employment as yet, but if business stays in the dumps it is the logical thing to expect. It goes without saying that men without work are not heavy consumers of farm produce.

In some quarters, I hear criticism of government crop estimates. In general the kick is that when crops are bumper, these government estimates overemphasize so-called surpluses and that they do not give equal emphasis to scarcity in years of crop shortages. A possible reason has been suggested: There are more consumers than there are producers of farm produce, and some folks believe that the government fears high food prices. If that is true, and if the government will not play up a short crop, is it not fair that it play down the big crop, or at least not over-emphasize it? Here is why I mention that fact at this time: 1937 crops look big when compared with short crops in 1936 (and many believe that angle has been over-emphasized), but when we analyze the situation, and particularly when we reduce the crops to terms of pounds per capita, the outlook is more favorable.

APPLES

Nothing too encouraging can be said about the fruit crop. Let's amend that statement: Plenty good can be said about the crop, which is a bumper one, but the outlook for prices is another matter. Remembering again that 1936 was a poor year, the combined crops of half a dozen important fruits, excluding citrous fruits, are 45 per cent higher than in 1936, and 19 per cent higher than the 1928-32 average.

Let's look at the per capita figures. This year we have 79 pounds of apples per person; last year 45.6 pounds, and a 5-year average of 65 pounds. The yield of competing fruits is good. We had this year 25 per cent more peaches, 11 per cent more pears, 37 per cent more grapes, and the outlook is that there will be plenty of grapefruit and oranges. Here is one fact that we should remember: The biggest apple crops are in the States with the heaviest population. That means lower transportation charges and a favorable price for growers in this area as compared with those in the far West.

To sum up the whole situation, we have ample supplies of fruits and vegetables and the price to consumers should be reasonable but not ruinous to growers. In other words, the situation is favorable for a heavy consumption, particularly among the group with low income which ordinarily must skimp on these important foods. Up to date, consumption has been good. October 2nd figures showed that railroads had moved 552,000 cars of fruits and vegetables, 23,000 more cars than had been moved to that same date in 1936. Unfortunately we have no adequate figures to show marketing by trucks, though evidence shows that method of handling is growing.

POTATOES

The October United States Crop Report shows a total U. S. potato crop 70,000,000 bushels greater than it was a year ago. Don't forget, however, that 32,000,000 bushels of this increase were the early or mid-season crop and have already been sold. Therefore, at present we have 38,000,000 bushels more than a year ago when the crop was relatively short. Figured on a per capita basis, we have in 1937 183 pounds of potatoes per person, just 2 pounds more than the 5-year average from 1928-32, which was 181 pounds per person. In 1935, there were 182 pounds of potatoes per capita, and last year, when the crop was short, 154 pounds.

Here is another thing to keep in mind: The situation is relatively favorable for the eastern grower. Only seven million bushels of the 38,000,000 bushels now on hand above last year (I don't like that word "surplus"), are located in the eight eastern late potato States. Twenty million bushels are in the ten central late States. Eleven million bushels are in the twelve western States. We in the East have the largest consuming population but less than our share of the increased crop. Added to this is the fact that due to increased railroad wages, many observers expect higher freight rates before spring. The farther away a grower is from market, the more an increase in freight rates will hurt him.

CABBAGE

The figures on the cabbage crop for the entire country are not available at this writing. We do have New York State figures, which show that dry weather during September reduced the expected yield from 30 to 35%. Inasmuch as potatoes in Michigan and Wisconsin suffered because of dry weather in September, it is logical to suppose that the cabbage crop in those

(*Continued on Page* 11)



A New Peach. — George Morse, Master Farmer of Williamson, Wayne Co., inspects a branch of a new seedling peach which he is developing. While this tree is about 20 years old, it has only been in recent years that its unusual qualities have been recognized. Its flavor is excellent. It ripens about a week before Elbertas, but the best quality is that the flesh does not turn brown as most peaches do when cut. Mr. Morse is propagating it and will have it patented. Mr. Morse is particularly interested in new varieties.. He is President of the New York State Fruit Testing Association.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

TB Under Control — Congratulations

AGAINST all kinds of opposition and at a tremendous cost, TB in dairy cattle is now under control. There was a time when its ravages bade fair to destroy the dairy industry.

Every State in the entire Northeast is now accredited. New York, the last northeastern State, climaxed its long fight against TB in dairy cattle, waged since 1919, on October 1 when the State was pronounced accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture. Only two States — California and South Dakota — have any counties not now accredited. New York naturally was one of the last to get all of its counties accredited because it had the largest and the hardest job to do.

On November 4 at Albany the State will celebrate the completion of this splendid campaign with an Achievement Day program.

American Agriculturist can offer its most enthusiastic congratulations and commendation for this successful fight to control TB, because we have supported the campaign from its beginning, have time and again worked to secure more liberal appropriations for indemnities, and have carried innumerable articles on the subject in our columns.

See story on the Livestock page this issue on this long fight against TB.

A Measuring Stick for Your Business

A FARM management survey made by E. G. Misner of the New York State College of Agriculture, of one hundred Grade A dairy farms in a good land section of Cortland County, New York, for the year 1936, brings out some interesting data which any dairy farmer can use to measure his own business.

The average farm in this survey had around 200 acres, with about 80 acres of crops and 30 cows, producing 7,300 pounds of milk per cow. It derived 15 per cent of the income from crops, and crop yields ran 24 per cent above the ten-year average for all farms. These farms averaged to employ about $20,000 capital, and produced 41 tons of milk per man. The labor income averaged $1,049, to which should be added the value of rent and other privileges amounting to $617. The cost of producing milk on these farms averaged $2.33 per hundred pounds, and the total price received was $2.30 per hundred.

Farms with more than 30 cows had an average labor income more than four times that of farms with fewer than 20 cows. Two chief reasons for this, according to Dr. Misner, were that the larger farms used labor more efficiently, and the larger herds had a higher production per cow. Farms with less than 20 cows sold only 24.5 tons of milk per man, while farms of more than 30 cows sold 40.9 tons of milk per man. Small herds sold 61.5 hundredweight of milk per cow, while large herds sold 67.3 hundredweight of milk per cow. An average increase of 10 cows in size of herd was accompanied by an increase of $418 in labor income.

Grade A farms of more than 86 acres in crops had a labor income 35 per cent higher than all Grade A farms in 1936, while those with less than 56 acres in crops had a labor income 47 per cent lower than the average. For each additional 10 acres in crops, labor income increased $108.

In years when there was a favorable ratio of prices to cost of production, the farms with the largest investment made the highest income. This survey showed that an increase of $1,000 in capital employed was accompanied by an increase of $72 in labor income. In 1936, the farms with 2.9 or more men had an average labor income of $1,555, while those with less than 2.1 made only $610. An increase of one man when accompanied by a corresponding increase in size of business operated was accompanied by an increase of $420 in the operator's income as well as pay for the man.

Farms with 30 cows with practically no income from cash crops made an average labor income of only $479. The same size of dairy with more than 16 per cent of income from crops sold made $1,727 labor income. Farms with herds producing 7900 pounds or more per cow made labor incomes three times those of herds producing less than 6,700 pounds per cow. Average production for Northeast is only about 5,000 pounds per cow.

The above facts point their own conclusions. Some of the factors, like increasing the size of the farm or the capitalization, would be difficult for many farmers to change. Others are within the power of every dairyman to change. One of these is the poor producing cow. Thousands of dairymen are working their lives out waiting on cows so poor that they never return production costs or a penny of income to their owners.

Those Unfair Spray Residue Regulations

"Fruit growers hereabouts have had a great deal of trouble with washing of spray residue, as the acid is very ruinous to the tender fruit such as Duchess, McIntosh and Grimes Golden. Last winter we had about 5,000 barrels carefully washed, packed and stored. The price was good, but when the fruit should have gone out at holiday time we received letters from the government that our fruit had a small amount over the residue allowable and that they had red-tagged our fruit so that we could not move it. They refused to re-inspect this fruit till late in the winter, then came and removed the tag with no excuse to us.

"This business makes a farmer both mad and sad. Why do they do it? Is it to provide a job and salaries for an army of inspectors, or is it a part of the old AAA scheme to make fruit scarce to keep down production, like killing the porkers? Farmers have eaten this sprayed fruit for many years, unwashed and unpeeled, with no evil effects."

—G. R. H., New York.

J. E. PICKETT, editor of Pacific Rural Press, says the government is losing out in the matter of spray residue tolerance in the courts. Two court actions in July, the culmination of six court actions in all, have gone against the Federal Pure Food officials in the matter of such rigid enforcement of too strict a law in this matter of spray residue. In the court actions, scientific evidence was produced to show that lead and arsenic is in nearly everything, including the human body. Canned baby food often contains more than the government tolerance. Cod Liver oil, recommended for babies, was found to be on the borderline of tolerance. Sea foods, particularly shell foods, usually run over the government tolerance.

One witness in the suit brought in some apple butter, put up on government money by WPA workers, that exceeded the government tolerance by as much as 70 per cent. Dr. Kehoe of the University of Cincinnati and Dr. Aub of Harvard, authorities on the subject of lead, have found that the human body accumulates lead until a lead balance is reached, and after that the lead is eliminated. There have been arsenic eaters in the world since the beginning of mankind.

Dr. Cardiff, who brought the suit against the government, interviewed physicians widely in the apple regions in the Northwest and was never able to find a single case of lead or arsenic poisoning from having taken them into the stomach. Chemists presented analyses showing some pipe tobaccos contain 27 times the tolerance, and chewing tobacco 9 times the tolerance.

In view of these court actions which have brought out these facts, it is to be hoped that the Pure Food people will cease strict enforcement of this unfair and unnecessary regulation which in some cases is almost in the nature of persecution, and which in all cases adds to the expense of producing apples.

Do You Remember Those Baked Sweet Apples?

ONE of the reasons why a man sometimes untactfully refers to the good things that his mother used to cook is not because she was any better cook than his wife, but often because his tastes have changed — or maybe because his old tummy, like the old gray mare, ain't what she used to be! Maybe that's why I never get any baked apples now that taste like they used to when I was a kid.

In particular, I recall an apple called Tallman's Sweet that has now pretty well gone from the orchards of the Northeast. Those certainly were humdingers. When baked with lots of sugar and served with plenty of milk and a little cream, boy oh! boy, were they good!

A tested recipe for baked apples, from New York State Home Economics college, prescribes one-third of a cup of sugar for 10 medium sized apples, with a pinch of salt. Wash and core the apples and place in a baking dish with a cover. Pour the sugar into the cored centres, cover, and bake in a hot oven for about half an hour. Let them stand in the covered baking dish for ten minutes after taking them from the oven. This finishes the cooking job and helps the apples to keep their shape.

Eastman's Chestnut

DR. LIPMAN, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, tells a story of Uncle Jim, who thought he was psychic and that he could commune with the spirits. So when his wife died he got in touch with her.

"Are you there, Maria?" he asked.

"Yes, I'm here, Jim."

"Are you happy, Maria?"

"Yes, Jim, very happy."

"Are you happier than you were with me here on earth, Maria?"

"Oh, much happier, Jim!"

"Maria, are you in Heaven?"

"No, I'm not, Jim."

* * *

For only 50 cents we will send you, postpaid, an attractively bound and illustrated book containing a large collection of the best of Eastman's Chestnuts that have been published in this corner of the editorial page for more than 12 years. Do you want a good story to tell at a meeting, entertain a sick friend, make a nice present either now or for Christmas? Above all, do you want to laugh and laugh and laugh? If so, here's your chance. Address *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York, and mark your letter "Eastman's Chestnuts."

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Farming in the Hudson Valley



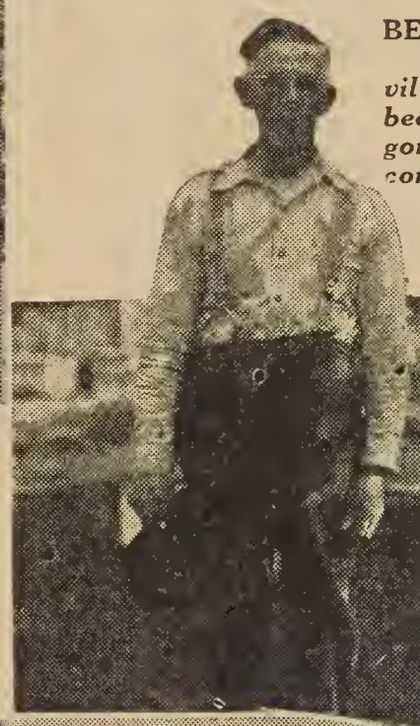
THINS APPLES IN WINTER

On page 3 of the August 28th issue of American Agriculturist, Frank Beneway told how he thins apples. Ed Mitchell of WGY fame, who lives at Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County, N. Y., thins in a different way.

Says Ed: "We hire little extra help except during picking time and do not have the man power necessary to thin in the summer. Therefore, as soon as the crop is off, we go through the orchard and take out all dead and diseased limbs. Then, in the winter, we go though again and thin out the bearing wood. In other words, we thin our apples while snow is still on the ground."

Picture above shows one of Ed's trees handled that way. Notice how the daylight comes through it. There is a good crop and the apples have excellent size.

Ed is a dusting enthusiast. Says that by dusting he saves labor, and the crop backs up his statement that he gets excellent control of insects and diseases.





BEE WARE. *F. C. Hinman in one of the bee orchards of Hinman and Stahlman, of Gallupville, Schoharie County, N. Y. 600 to 800 colonies of bees produce about 25 tons of honey a year. Crop has gone as high as 45 tons, but this year — due to adverse conditions — 13 tons was the harvest, which still sounds like a lot of sweetness. If you enjoy figures try estimating how many slices of bread that amount of honey would cover.*



VARIETY TEMPTS APPETITE

In order to make the best possible use of a bumper crop of corn, W. A. Dean of Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., hauls fresh cut silage to the field where he pastures his dry stock. Although the grazing was excellent, the cows went after the silage and cleaned it up in short order.

In the Northeast, silos are full and are being refilled two or three times. Going up by scores are new silos, yet shocked corn dots many a fertile field.



HEN HURDLES

At left is A. Peters of Content Farm, Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., with a pullet that weighed 4 pounds at 7 months. Pullets that expect to join the breeding flock must make that weight at that age. And that's not the only hurdle they must jump. A trap nest keeps track of the first year's production and it has to be good. The aim of this farm is to raise quality stock, by pedigreed breeding, to serve as breeding foundations for poultry farms in that area.

Visitors to Content Farm must be content to look at the pens through the door. No chance is taken with visitors bringing in infection that might cause a costly outbreak of disease.



HEADED FOR MARKET. *L. H. Myers, Jr., of Selkirk, Albany County, N. Y., getting a load ready for the Menands market. This year, Table Queen squash has been a profitable crop. Mr. Myers sowed a pound of seed on a half-acre, cultivated twice, hoed once, and thinned out the vines to three in a hill, spaced six feet each way. He harvested 175 3-peck baskets. Other important crops are tomatoes, cabbage.*

1938 FARM
PHILCO
$12
OFFER!



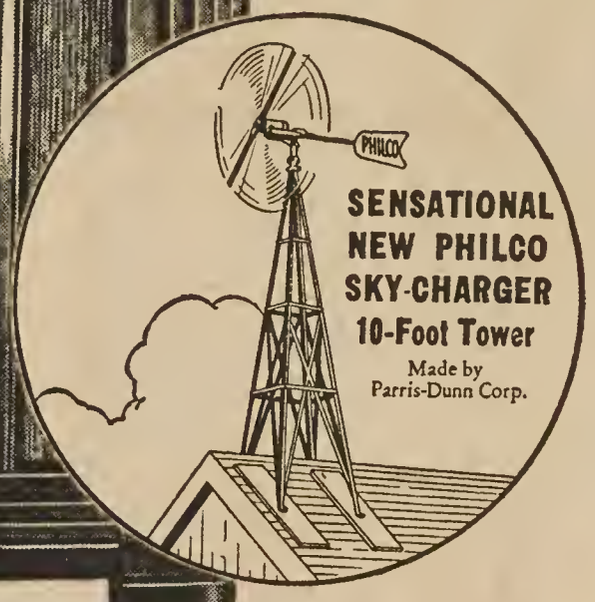
PHILCO 33F, 34F, 35F

American Reception, Special Audio System, Permanent Field Electro-Dynamic Speaker, Reduction Gear Tuning, Automatic Volume Control, Balanced Superheterodyne Circuit. Reproduced Walnut Cabinet with Protective Back Shield.

33F For 2-volt operation. Less batteries $45.00

34F For 6-volt operation. (No B or C batteries required.) $55.00 Less battery . .

35F For either 6-volt battery or 110-volt AC operation *simply by turning a switch!* Less battery $57.50



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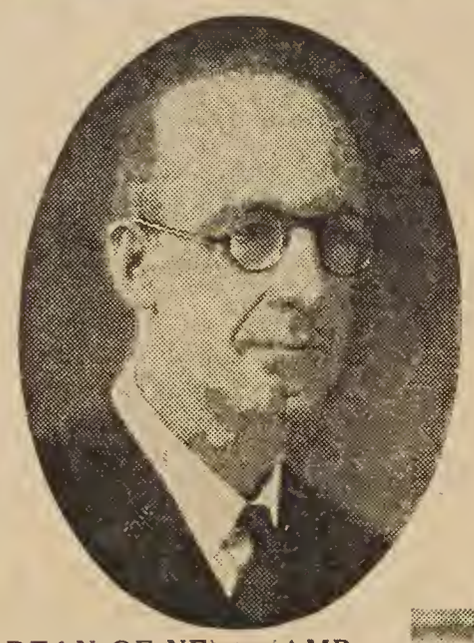
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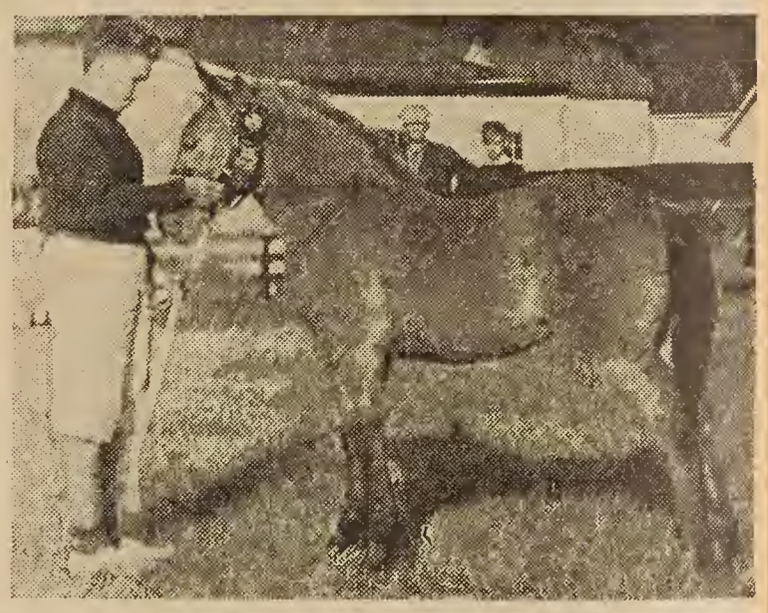
THREE RUBBER COMPANY PRESIDENTS. *Unusual shot is this of heads of three of biggest rubber companies at same banquet table. Left to right are P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; S. B. Robertson, president of B. F. Goodrich Company; and J. W. Thomas, president of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.*

Interesting FOLKS

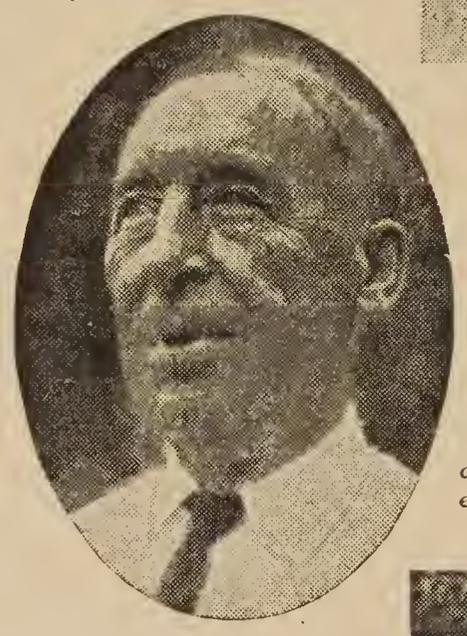


DEAN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AGENTS

H. N. Wells of Claremont, New Hampshire, holds the record for length of service as County Agent in that State. He was born at Castile, New York, graduated from Cornell University and started work in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, on December 1, 1914. He will start his 24th year on the job on December 1st.



GROWING INTO MONEY. *Robert Horton of Broome County, New York, and the colt that took the blue ribbon in the 4-H Class of 8 colts at the 1936 Broome County fair. Bob's dad is a horse lover. He believes that a brood mare is one of the best pieces of property that a farmer can own and always has several colts on the farm that are growing into money.*



POULTRYMAN. *Left: Charles Williams of Williamsville, New York, chairman of the New York Farm Bureau Federation Poultry Committee and a worker for the poultry industry.*



GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

(Right) This little group has lived a total of more than 240 years. Every one of them is over 80. They are: Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Rockefeller of Dryden, New York, and Mrs. Carrie Rockefeller of Moravia, New York.

When you have lived as long as that, and as well as their fine faces indicate, then you can talk.



up to 25% MORE MILK ... per cow yearly!

NOT ONLY CAN YOU expect up to 25% more milk but also ... *an udder free from congestion at freshening time* ... *easy calving* (15 to 45 minutes) ... quick cleaning (2 to 4 hours) ... and a *cow in vigorous condition to be re-bred successfully* ... when you put your dry cows on Purina Dry and Freshening Cow Chow. This new feed rebuilds cows and *puts new life into them.* Followed up with Milking Cow Chow, you'll get more milk and make more yearly net profit per cow. See your Purina dealer and let him tell you how you can feed the best in dairy feed at no extra cost under Purina's exclusive More Milk Insurance offer.

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dry and Freshening Cow Chow for Dry Cows...
Milking Cow Chow for the Milkers



ADVENTURING IN POSSIBILITIES AND ADVENTURING IN RESPONSIBILITIES

3 FEET

2 FEET

1 FOOT

WE DON'T DIFFER much when it comes to wanting a full measure of the good things in life. But how many of us ask for a full measure of ourselves? How many of us are getting out of ourselves full measure of what God put in us? Just suppose the yardstick to your right represented your total ability to do things. It's three feet—36 inches—full measure. It's a standard. Mark off on that yardstick just where you stand. How far have you gone in proportion to the distance you might have traveled? In other words, how much have you done toward what you could do?

On the train recently, I met a Professor of Psychology, who told me that the average man uses only about one-fourth of his ability. In other words, if you mark nine inches off on the rule, you're *average*. That leaves 27 inches yet to go. Do you want to go those 27 inches that are in you? If so, you must step yourself up. What's your plan to use more of the ability you have—why not make it a game to adventure in the larger possibilities which are yours?

■ ■ ■ ■

A FARMER FRIEND once told me that it doesn't matter who you are or where you are, you've just got to carry responsibility on your shoulders. That's as it should be. Then let's consider carrying our responsibilities a real privilege. When you adventure in responsibilities you begin to make your life a masterpiece.

There's the responsibility of good health. Are you taking the best care of your body today? Measure up and see. Are you studying and reading so that your mind can keep up in the thrilling adventure of mental responsibility? How about your social responsibilities to your home, to your neighbors and to your community? What about spiritual responsibilities? No man can have a full life without a full measure of real religion in his heart. Our lives are patterned after a Perfect Standard. When we adventure in our spiritual responsibilities we are adventuring in Life itself.

■ ■ ■ ■

WHY NOT BUY yourself a yardstick? Mark on it where you stand today. Then mark on it different inch goals ahead and the dates you have set to reach those goals. Without adventure, life would be drab for me. As I face the tremendous possibilities and responsibilities that are mine, I am all aglow. Possibilities—my material progress. Responsibilities—Life itself. Let's adventure together. That means concentration and definite planning and much sacrifice of the lesser things for greater things. Adventure toward your possibilities—adventure in responsibilities. I DARE YOU!

WM. H. DANFORTH
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THE difference between Dodge and the other lowest-priced trucks is so great it is often hard to believe! So, a little "Show-Down" score card has been prepared. It shows you what Dodge has and what the others have. It lets you see for yourself that you get a combination of special money-saving features in Dodge, that you won't find anywhere else. Before you buy, get a "Show-Down" score card. See your Dodge dealer.

DODGE
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DODGE 1½-TON STAKE—6-Cyl., "L"-head engine—133" and 159" Wheelbases, 9' and 12' Bodies.



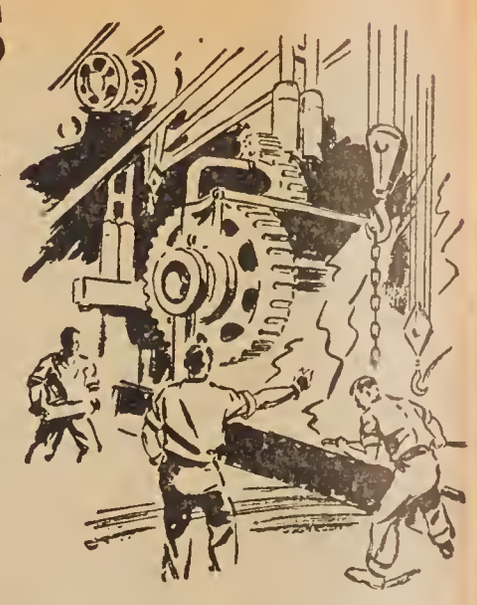
NEW DODGE—The "American Beauty" of motor cars, with 47 progressive new improvements and refinements. See it at your Dodge dealer's!



SPECIAL TERMS TO FARMERS—
Dodge dealers gladly arrange easy terms to fit your budget, at low cost, through Commercial Credit Company.

Tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, every Thursday, 9 to 10 P. M., E. S. T.

How the WAGES and HOURS Bill *will affect YOU*



By FRANK E. GANNETT

AS YOU no doubt know, the Black Connery Wages and Hours Bill has already passed the Senate and will come before the House of Representatives at its next session.

Reports have come to me that farmers throughout the country are on the verge of an acute labor shortage because of competition afforded by public works employment and by rising wages and shorter hours in the cities. I am told that there are communities where it is now difficult to hire reliable, competent farm hands and that it is becoming increasingly necessary for all members of the farm family to work harder and longer.

This bill, awaiting final passage in Washington, establishes a Federal Board of five members, each to be paid $10,000 a year. The purpose is to establish in industry and commerce a maximum of not more than 40 hours per week and a minimum wage for the lowest class of labor of not less than 40 cents an hour.

Of course you and I want to see labor get the largest possible reward and reasonable working hours. But I wonder, with conditions and cost of living varying in all parts of the country, whether a bureau in Washington can regulate labor's hours and wages by any rule that will apply to the entire country. Furthermore, I question whether small private enterprises which give employment to the majority of workers of the country can survive if the blighting hand of government can reach out and exert its influence over every industry, large and small.

As reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor, the Wages and Hours Bill makes any standard of wages and hours which a labor union may be able to establish in a community the minimum which the Federal Board can prescribe for that community. For example, if a labor union should be able to establish locally a work week of 30 hours, the Federal Board could not lengthen it.

Within the same industry, the Board also may require employers in one section of the country to pay higher rates of wages and employ men for shorter hours of work than in other regions in the same industry. Would this be fair?

In addition to adding greatly to the power of the federal government over the economic life of our people, the effect of the legislation, in my judgment, will be to increase the costs of almost everything that farmers buy. These increases will extend from farm machinery to groceries and clothes.

The effect of the legislation will also tend to confine industry to big cities instead of the present wholesome tendency of encouraging manufacturing enterprise to expand in smaller cities and communities. Decentralization of industry brings the farmer's market nearer his home. Overcentralization of industry takes the market a long distance away, and causes people to work under conditions much less desirable than when they can live and work in the smaller communities.

Since this legislation may add more to the cost of the articles farmers buy than any legislation now in prospect can add to their income, I would appreciate it very much if you will answer the questions in the coupon, clip it out and send it to me, care of *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York. If you care to go farther and also write me a personal letter, I would very much appreciate having it. Sign your letter and your coupon, of course, but rest assured that your name will be kept strictly confidential. We want to summarize the results of these opinions we get from you, and show them to members of Congress. If you write me a letter, will you also let me know how your neighbors and others in smaller communities feel about this problem?

Sincerely yours,
Frank E. Gannett.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

IF YOU are interested in farming, if you are interested in your country, you will not want to skip Mr. Gannett's letter, addressed to you personally on this page. Nor will you fail to answer the few questions on the coupon at the end of the letter about the hired help problem.

Some claim that farmers are difficult to arouse on important public problems because they are so tied up and so worried over their everyday farm business. Of course, if farmers didn't worry over the problems of the home farm they would be sunk, but in times like these, and particularly in a democracy, we will all be sunk unless we also give careful attention to the dozens of pressing public problems which may ruin our democracy if not worked out rightly.

If you don't express yourself on a bill like the Wages and Hours Bill before it is passed, congressmen have a right to conclude that you approve it. So read Mr. Gannett's letter and write him care of *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

WHAT'S YOUR ANSWER?

1. Is it becoming harder for you and your neighbors to secure competent farm hands?

.....

2. Does the drawing away from the farms to the cities of the young women make it more difficult for the women of your household to obtain help?

.....

3. If you employ outside labor, are you and your neighbors paying higher prices to secure that labor?

.....

4. Are your costs of production rising more rapidly than your net income?

.....

5. If the effect of this Bill would be to increase your costs, would you favor the legislation?

.....

Signature .....

Address .....

.....

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That's what our "No Trespassing" signs say for you. You can't patrol every foot of your line fence day and night. And you can't be on all sides at the same time. So

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every forty (40) rods with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed to comply in every way with the law and on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write to

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ONE LB. FRESH CANARY SEED, one pkg. grit 35c Postpaid. SEEL'S AVIARY, NEWTON, N. H.



Charles F. Perry of Presque Isle, Maine, where rugged individualism abounds. A typical Aroostook County potato grower, he plants every year 150 acres and raises about 11,000 barrels of certified seed potatoes.

AROOSTOOK *Spells* POTATOES

By AMOS KIRBY

STUCK off by itself like the thumb on an outstretched hand lies Maine's Aroostook County — five hundred miles nearer the North Pole than New York City, and nearly four hundred miles nearer London than is that great metropolis. When you speak of potatoes, forget the rest of Maine and talk in terms of Aroostook County, which is larger than the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut and almost as large as New Jersey.

Visualize if you will a county that contains nearly 150,000 acres of potatoes. That is more acres of potatoes than are grown in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Aroostook and potatoes are synonymous. Picture to yourself what it is like to travel through a district nearly one hundred miles long and never be out of sight of from one to one thousand acres of potatoes. Farmers there consider that the hand of fate is against them if the potato crop drops below 100 bushels to the acre.

For 365 days a year, Aroostook lives, talks, breathes, eats and thinks potatoes. It is one of the few spots in the world where potatoes for the new crop are planted before all of the old crop has gone to market. Because the entire backlog of this great farming country is its potato fields, so business and the towns prosper in times of high prices and suffer when prices strike bottom.

Surrounded by beautiful forests filled with game, crossed by streams abounding in fish, supplied with a soil that abounds in fertility, and blessed with a climate that attracts tourists, Aroostook remains a one-crop country. Too far from market to produce milk, with a climate too cold to grow good corn, and with seasons too short to produce vegetables, potatoes alone supply the wealth of the country. With its one-crop system, Aroostook has developed an agriculture that probably is not equalled in any other part of the United States. No section of America can boast of finer horses, better homes and farm buildings, better roads, or more of the other things that go to make up the standard of living of this country.

The greatest handicap of this potato empire is its remoteness from markets. Figure it out for yourself — 280 miles to tidewater (controlled by a single railroad) and 500 miles from there to New York. It costs money to get Aroostook potatoes to market. Thirty-three cents is the rate to get a bag of potatoes from Central Jersey to Chicago, a distance of over 900 miles. It costs Aroostook 53½ cents to get the same quantity from Presque Isle to New York, a distance of 700 miles. That tells the story. Overcome that hurdle and Aroostook stands ready to meet the world.

Production costs are at a minimum. They have universally adopted the double strength fertilizers and they believe in doing everything that is possible themselves. Labor saving equipment is found on every farm, but expensive frills are taboo. They move potatoes in August, yet have some of the old crop to sell the next July. Unable to overcome high freight tariffs, they have tackled the grading problem and are doing a great job. Recently they started the largest and most extensive potato advertising campaign ever launched. In short, Aroostook is doing a great job of farming despite its handicaps.

Eastman's Chestnuts in Book Form

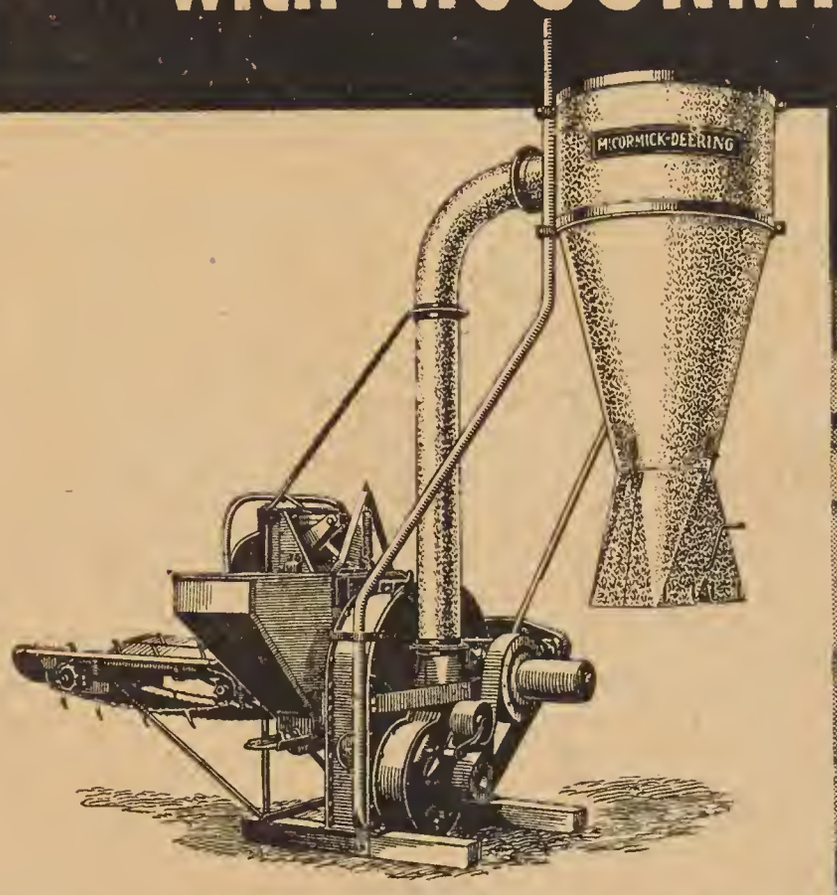
Romeyn Berry, philosopher, author, says:

"Not the least of Ed. Eastman's contributions to the wholesomeness and happiness of rural life have been his bi-weekly 'chestnuts' tucked away at the southeast corner of his editorial page in the *American Agriculturist*. I'm glad these scattered waifs are now brought together within the compass of one cover.

"For a person tempted to take life (and himself perhaps) too seriously, there could be no better safeguard than a small daily dose of Ed. Eastman's chestnuts. The chances are that the treatment will make you a more bearable person for your family to have around. For the only humor in this little book is good humor. There is no caustic wit nor bitter sarcasm — just smiles and grins and sometimes laughter."

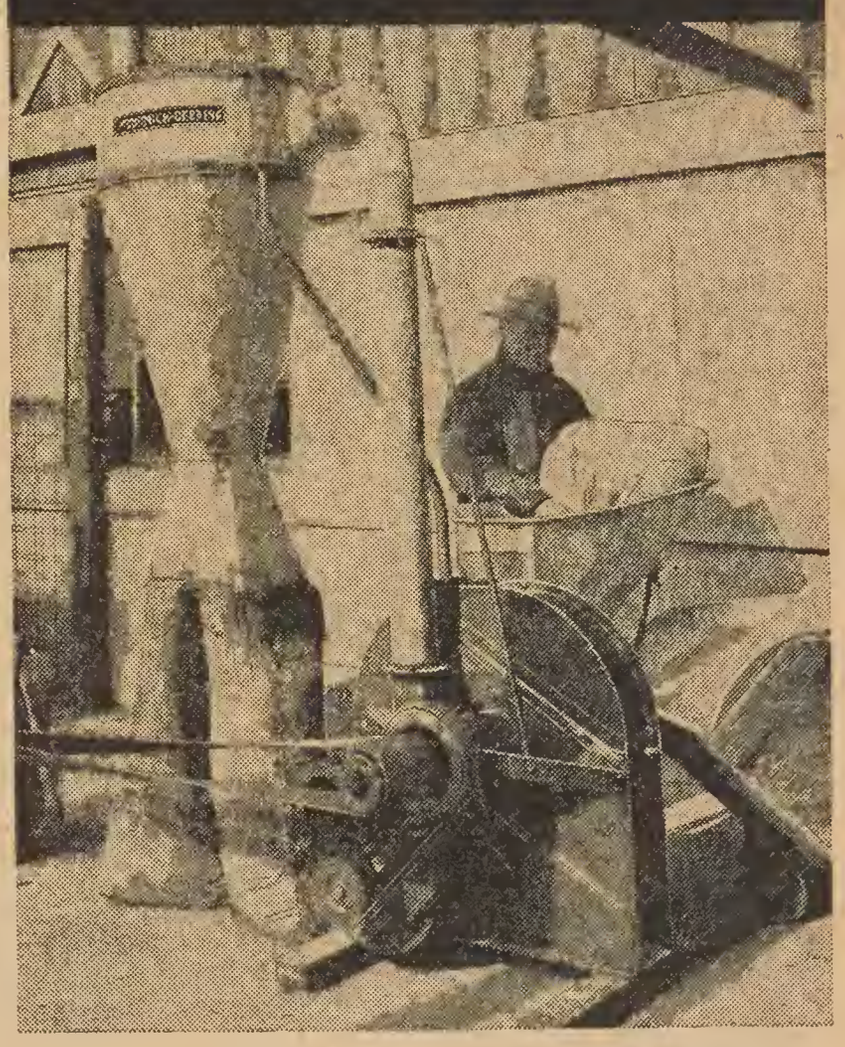
You can get this attractively bound and illustrated collection of Eastman's Chestnuts for 50 cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you are not pleased with this book. Address *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York, and mark your letter "Eastman's Chestnuts."

PROFITS GO UP When You Grind Feed with McCORMICK-DEERING Hammer and Roughage Mills



Above: Here's an ideal mill for use when large quantities of feed are to be ground — the McCormick-Deering No. 2 Roughage Mill. It is a large mill, equipped with ronghage self-feeder and hopper for small grain. Roughages and small grain can be ground separately or in combination.

At Right: Small grains, grain sorghums, hay, beans, and peas can all be ground successfully with the McCormick-Deering No. 1-B Hammer Mill. It grinds from 4,000 to 11,500 pounds of wheat an hour—and other grains and roughages in proportion. The two-way bagging attachment shown is supplied as regular equipment.



● When you belt your tractor to a McCormick-Deering Hammer or Roughage Mill you will have a grinding outfit unexcelled in performance and economy.

McCormick-Deering Hammer and Roughage Mills are soundly built for years of service, backed by International Harvester's long record of feed mill manufacture. Whatever your feeding needs, you'll find these mills will do a fast, thorough, and economical grinding job.

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HAMMER AND ROUGHAGE MILLS



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The 22 drawbar horse power of Cletrac pulls three bottoms through practically any field—Cletrac's light ground pressure lets you plant without packing the soil—five widths and ample clearance permit you to cultivate all row crops—and with Cletrac's sure-footed traction you harvest in soft soils and untimely weather.

So with Cletrac Power and Cletrac Traction you handle the heavy draw bar jobs in *spring,* regardless of soil conditions, and in *fall* harvest your crops without delay.

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Takes Pain and Stiffness Out —Horse Goes Back to Work



Used after a sprain, Absorbine brings a flow of blood to the injured part. The blood carries off the congested matter. Swelling goes down. No hard rubbing necessary. Horse feels quick relief. Used by experts for over 40 years. Good antiseptic for bruises, sores, cuts. Will not blister. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Before You Vote— READ THIS

The Constitutional Convention of 1938 Will Be an Important Event. Choose Delegates Thoughtfully.

By T. N. HURD

ON LAST November 3, when the voters of New York State went to the polls they had the privilege of voting "Yes" or "No" on this question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" After the votes were counted, it was found that 1,413,604 voters said "Yes" and 1,190,275 said "No."

Many persons are asking why this question was submitted last November. Others are inquiring about what will follow the approval of this question. And still others are asking, "What of it?"

Apparently the framers of the present Constitution believed that some provision should be made for making necessary changes as time went on. Article 14 of the Constitution provides that in 1916, and in every 20th year thereafter, the people of the State shall vote upon whether or not they favor a Convention to revise the Constitution. For that reason the question appeared on the ballots in November, 1936.

Although the people of the State have voted to hold a Constitutional Convention to consider changes in the Constitution, four other steps will be necessary before a revised Constitution can become effective. They are:

1. Delegates to the Convention will be elected at the general election on November 2, 1937.
2. The Delegates which are elected will meet and organize in Albany on April 5, 1938.
3. A proposed revised Constitution, and possibly separate amendments, will presumably be approved by the Convention.
4. The people of the State will then vote "Yes" or "No" on the Constitution and amendments (if any) which are prepared by the Convention.

Each of the 51 senatorial districts will elect 3 delegates to the Constitutional Convention at the November election. In addition, 15 delegates "at large" will be chosen. The Convention will thus be composed of 168 delegates. Inasmuch as the present senatorial districts were laid out on the basis of population, it is obvious that a majority of the delegates will be from cities and urban areas.

When voters go to the polls on November 2 they will have the privilege of voting for *any* three candidates who have been nominated from their particular senatorial district. In voting for delegates at large, each voter may vote for *any* 15 candidates which appear on the ballot. It will not be necessary to select all 15 from the list of candidates nominated by one party.

When the Convention has met and organized, it will give consideration to proposed changes in the Constitution. After the Convention has approved of a proposed revised Constitution and possibly one or more separate amendments, they will be submitted to the people of the State at a time decided by the Convention itself. The only constitutional requirement in this respect is that at least 6 weeks must elapse between the adjournment of the Convention and the date of the vote.

The history of New York State's Constitution shows that we have had several Constitutional Conventions and amendments since the first Constitution was adopted at Kingston in 1777. Revised Constitutions were approved by the people of the State in 1822, 1846, and 1894. In addition to the general revisions, 28 Constitutional amendments were made between 1777 and 1894.

Since 1894 there has been no general revision of the State Constitution. In 1914, by an extremely narrow margin, the people of the State voted in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The results of this Convention were submitted to the voters of the State in 1915, but the proposed Constitution was voted down. In 1916 the question of a Convention was automatically submitted to the people again, but it was defeated. A total of 65 amendments have been made to our present Constitution in the 43 years since the last general revision in 1894.

There are two reasons why a Constitutional Convention is of importance to every voter in the State. In the first place, there is practically no limit to the changes which might be proposed by the Constitutional Convention. None of these changes, of course, could become effective until approved by the people. Only after considering the importance of the State Constitution in relation to the entire system of state and local government is it possible to appreciate the significance of proposed changes. A constitution has frequently been defined as "the fundamental law of a Civil State — that law which is not to be left to ordinary legislation." Because the Constitution is the fundamental law or charter upon which all state and local government is based, it is of vital importance to every individual voter to see that his fundamental rights, privileges and wishes are protected and perpetuated.

Secondly, a Constitutional Convention is of significance to all voters because even if the Constitution proposed by the Convention is not approved, the various changes which are suggested are likely to come up for consideration as legislation and also as Constitutional amendments in future years. In 1915, for example, the people of the State voted down the Constitution which was approved by the Convention and which included 33 important changes in the Constitution. Since 1915, however, 10 of the most important proposed changes have been submitted to the people of the State as separate amendments, and have been approved. The executive budget, city home rule, the reorganization of the state departments, and county home rule are only a few of these amendments; all were proposed by the Convention of 1915. Thus, even if the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1938 is voted down by the people, it may still influence the type of amendments made to the Constitution for many years to come.

* * *

Suggested References on the Constitution of the State of New York

1. *The Constitution of the State of New York.* A booklet containing the Constitution and additional information concerning revisions and amendments. For sale by the Secretary of State, Albany, 15c.

2. *Questions and Answers Relating to the Constitutional Convention.* A folder prepared by the Secretary of State.

3. *The Legislative Manual.* Published annually by the Secretary of State, Albany.

4. *The Redbook.* Published annually by the J. B. Lyon Company, Albany.

5. *Some Facts Concerning the Constitution of the State of N. Y. and the Constitutional Convention to be Held in* 1938. A mimeographed report of the Department of Agricultural Economics, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

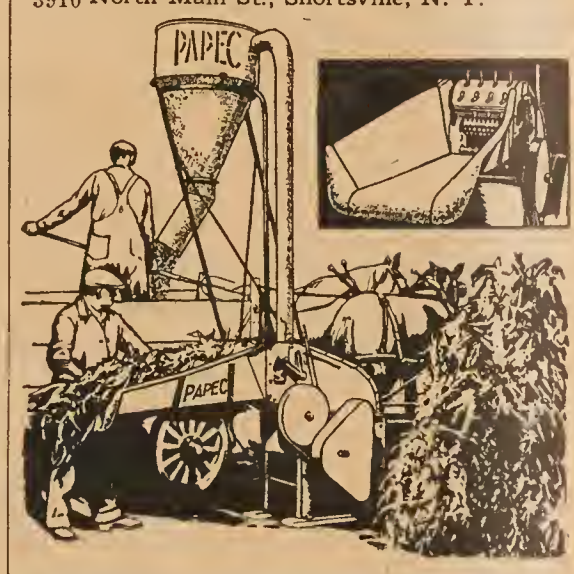
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10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When Shall I Sell?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

important producing States suffered to a degree comparable to that found in New York. Another favorable figure is that up to October 2nd, 17,512 cars of cabbage had been shipped, as compared to 16,944 cars a year ago. Also encouraging is the fact that cabbage prices in producing sections are not half bad. Growers in western New York have been getting $16 to $17 a ton for cabbage in sacks, $10 to $12 a ton for bulk.

BEANS

Looking at the cold figures, the bean crop is almost staggering. The October United States estimate is 14,340,000 hundred-pound bags, as compared with last year's crop of 11,122,000 bags and a 5-year average of 12,181,100 bags. That means that we have 11 pounds of beans per person, not so much more than the 5-year average (1928-32) when the crop was 9.9 pounds per person per year. Last year the per capita supply was 9 pounds. Remember, too, that there is nothing that whets a man's appetite for beans like high prices for sirloin steak!

Well, you have the facts. Read them over. Study them and check with all other sources of information that you can find. Then we hope your decision is right, and more than that we hope you have a bit of luck and get the best possible returns for what you have to sell.

Want Some Fun? Here's How

(*Continued from Page* 1)

bees and straw rides could be just as much fun as they ever were. In the spring when the sap begins to run, much fun was provided by maple sugar parties, where you got big pans of snow and poured on them the hot sirup when it had boiled just enough. Only trouble with this was that the sticky candy was kind of tough on Grandpa's false teeth!

American Agriculturist has long been interested in horseshoe pitching. In fact, we restored this old-fashioned game to country neighborhoods of the Northeast, for now it is played in hundreds of places where it was not ten years ago, when we started to arouse interest in it. Play it inside this winter.

One advantage of most of the activities which I am suggesting is that they permit fathers and mothers and their young people to play together. Nothing so enriches the memory of a boy or girl, or young man or woman, as the knowledge and experience of having a dad and mother who can forget their years and their so-called dignity in order to be young again and join in the fun.

There is a true story that has always impressed me about a Grange woman who had worked all day in her home and when it came night she thought she was too tired to attend the local Grange meeting. She finally got up courage to change her clothes and take the trip. At the meeting she took part in the program, visited with her neighbors and joined in singing the songs. When she got back to her home that night she told her husband that she was surprised to feel how rested she was. She had found that the Grange meeting had helped her to RE-CREATE herself.

Well, that is exactly what the right kind of recreation should do. IT SHOULD RE-CREATE US. Recreation is just as necessary as food or sleep, for it helps us better to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

As a safety measure in the use of electrical equipment, frequently look for breaks on all cords attached to appliances.

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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



ALTHOUGH there is a new law on the state's statute books this year requiring all packages of grapes offered for sale to be marked as to grade and variety, so far as I can see little attention is being paid to it. The law presumably was enacted at request of grape industry. It was one of the few proposed laws of the Perishable Fruit Commission that was enacted. A similar bill that would have made it compulsory to mark all open, as well as closed, packages of apples was lost when a section of the apple industry opposed it.

Purpose of the grape law was to give a little more "tone" to market, to encourage consumers to buy better grapes. Perhaps it needs a period of education, like the unenforced law requiring out-of-state shipments to be marked in terms of U. S. grades. There are predictions that attempts will be made to repeal latter.

Growers Must Choose

I for one am opposed to regulations that place impediments in the way on growers in marketing their products. Generally there was strong sentiment upstate for the apple-marking law, but equally strong opposition downstate. In the latter section it was argued it would hurt growers if apples had to be marked "Ungraded," while similar packages came from nearby states unmarked. Inconsistency of situation is seen in fact that if the law affecting out-of-state produce was enforced New York growers would not face this trade menace.

Many apple growers are wishing now there was a law calling for marking of all apples offered for sale, and that it was enforced. In this year of large supplies of apples many retailers naturally buy apples about as cheap as they can get them. These are dumped on store counters or baskets displayed, with poorly colored, bruised fruit. In one case I know of the store — a large city store — displayed a sign "Fancy Apples." A grower read it, looked at the fruit and complained to the store manager. He was told to jump in the lake.

Where the trouble comes in is that consumers who see or buy such stuff instinctively turn away from apples. Again I say I do not wish to place impediments in the way of moving produce, but I still think such products might better be sold for what they are. I see no disadvantage in marking a package "ungraded" — so far as the public is concerned. Time after time I have seen consumers pass up lower grades and buy No. 1 stock because they believed they were getting something better.

Maybe I'm a Nut!

A friend of mine complains that he is all through buying grapes this fall until and if he can be assured he is getting the best. He says he has bought several baskets in different places, every time being deceived by the good appearance on top of the baskets. None of the grapes have been as sweet as he had a right to expect, he complains. I told him to insist upon No. 1 Table Stock, but he says he can't find it, so will buy oranges or California pears.

A short time ago a friend sent in a box of nicely packed Wealthys to my office. A man came in and said "If I could get apples like that I would buy four boxes." Others urged me to get them some, so I relayed orders.

I do not claim that all of the fruit can, should, or ever will go into a Number 1 pack, but I offer two observations: 1, That consumers like to know what they are buying; 2, That too much crowding of the poor stuff on the market turns the public from a product.

A Farmer-Salesman

While I am talking about giving people quality as a means to getting a better price, I want to remark about a grower with a retail route in Rochester. I won't identify him beyond saying he is a Master Farmer and lives 25 miles from the city. He started his route by "ringing doorbells" in a good section of the city. He comes in once a week and delivers in person. His cash income from the route normally pays all the cash expenditures of his farm business from week to week.

The other day I wrote to him about a prospective new customer who wished him to call. He wrote me: "I have to be careful about taking on new customers, because when business expands too rapidly and I have to buy stuff from other farmers I get in trouble. . . . I don't like customers whose purchases are too small or irregular. . . . I prefer families with children, because once I start delivering such families orders of all kinds of fruit and vegetables in season, eggs, poultry, etc., they seem to acquire a taste and stay with me."

* * *

Grangers Get Ready

Grange activity is picking up in anticipation of state and national meetings. The National Grange will meet in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10. Officers of the State Grange are holding a series of special sessions in Southern Tier counties to confer sixth degree on members going to Harrisburg for the seventh. Incidentally, as this is election year in the National Grange, there is added interest. Then the second week in December brings the State Grange meeting at Ogdensburg.

* * *

Ram Sale Successful

Seventy purebred rams were sold at the field day of the Western New York Lamb Feeders' Association in Batavia. Good program has been arranged by committee headed by Gilbert Townsend of Interlaken. Banquet drew 300 to hear Prof. F. B. Morrison of Cornell, who discussed feeding and fattening rations. Prof. H. A. Willman demonstrated jitney sheep-dipping apparatus which can handle several hundred animals in few hours.

Winners in competitions were: Professional sheep shearing, Lawrence Hunt, Ithaca, first; Charles Brinkerhoff, Interlaken. Hand shearing, Clark Wellman, Perry; L. W. Schiller, East Bethany, Sheep judging, John Dunn, Chemung. Wool grading, Albert Everman, Dansville; Fred Baker, Hunt.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25
12:35—"Dairy Farming in Porto Rico," Dr. M. C. Bond.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26
12:35—"Farm Bureau Back Logs," Frank Velie, Farmer.
12:45—"That Third Meal on Sundays," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28
12:35—"Progress in the Cooperative Selling of Eggs," E. W. Bell.
12:45—"Beauty Under Foot," Smith Carpet Company.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29
12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Talma Buster.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) Margaret Tower, 4-H Club Agent, Caledonia County, Vt.
12:45—To be announced, — Speaker, Arch D. Anderson, Custodian of Old Fort, Ft. Johnson, N. Y.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1
12:30—"Using Your Wood Right," Floyd B. Carlson.
12:45—"How Canals Helped Create the Empire State," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2
12:30—"Are Sidelines Profitable?" H. C. Norcross.
12:45—"Are Your Woolens the Worse for Wear?" Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4
12:30—"Crop Insurance," G. W. Westcott.
12:45—Future Farmers of America Broadcast.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5
12:30—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Edna Sommerfield.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), N. Y. State 4-H Club Office.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall.

Milk Dealers Back Down

THE METROPOLITAN Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency has taken another hurdle without tripping. On October 12th representatives of the bargaining agency and the Queensboro Farm Products Company had an all-day session at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse. As a result of the negotiations, notices will be posted on nine of the ten Queensboro plants involved, which will read:

"For the months of September and October, the price to be paid for all milk delivered to this plant will be at the rate of $2.20 a cwt. in the 200 mile zone."

At the other plant, Steamburg in Cattaraugus County, price will be $2.35 for fluid milk, $2.00 for fluid cream, and the usual formula price for milk which is manufactured.

The argument was over price and was the third to be settled satisfactorily. Previously, the Jetter Dairy Company of New York, after objecting to the established price, came into line when dairymen went ahead with plans to divert milk to other plants. The other company was the Grand View Dairy Company at Webster's Crossing, Livingston County, which agreed to pay the established price when members of the Conesus Cooperative Association planned to divert their milk to other dealers.

There may or may not have been a concerted drive to break down the price established by the bargaining agency, but at any rate there was a similarity in the story told by dealers — namely, that price cutting in New York City had taken away some of the company's business; therefore, it could not continue to pay the established price. The reply of dairymen's representatives marks a milestone in relations between dairymen and dealers. Briefly stated, the attitude of dairymen is this: We'll set the price we are to get for milk. You can have our sympathy, but aside from that the New York City end of the problem is yours and not ours.

MILK PRICES

Sheffield Farms has announced that they will pay the flat price of $2.20 in the 200 mile zone, as will the Newark Milk and Cream Company. A good many other buyers that have been purchasing on the flat price basis plan to go back to the classified price plan for October.

The average Dairymen's League price for September for 3.5 milk was announced as $1.90, 14 cents a hundred more than the price paid in August.

October milk will be sold by the Producers' Bargaining Agency on same basis as September. Price will be $2.20 where entire supply of plant is taken, or on the classified price basis, $2.35 for fluid; $2.00 for milk used for cream; milk for manufacture to be figured by the usual formulas.

The latest move in the Northern New York milk strike is court action by Sheffield Producers Association in an attempt to obtain an injunction to restrain dairy farmers Union from interfering with deliveries of milk to the Eaton plant of Sheffield Farms.

Canton Farmers' Day

Important yearly event for northern New York is Farmers' Day at Canton School of Agriculture. The date is October 29th. Comissioner Noyes will speak on "The Milk Problem in New York State." Several farmers will lead a discussion on the possibilities of income-producing sidelines, and students of vocational agriculture in northern New York high schools will participate in a stock judging contest and other events.

State Exhibit at Poultry Congress

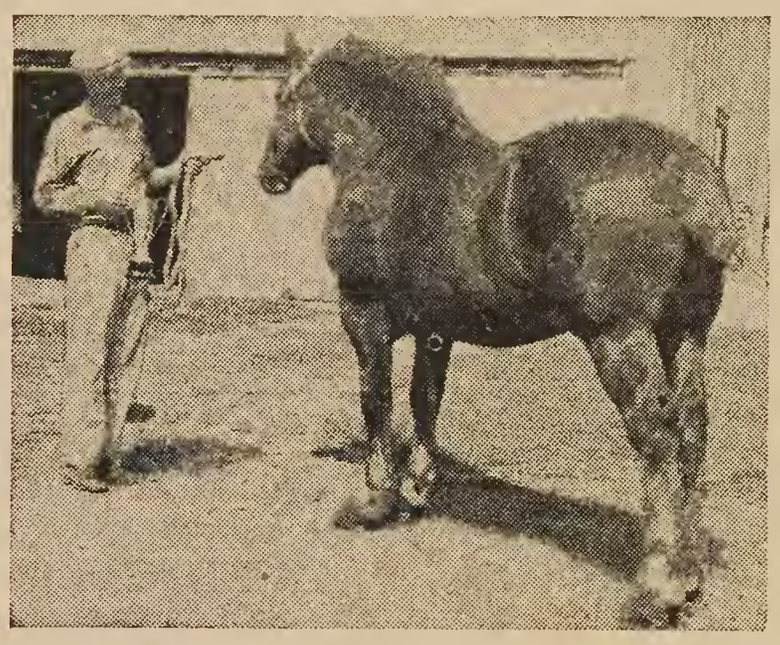
On November 3rd during the Neppco Show at New York City, the New York State World's Poultry Congress Committee will get together. Reason for committee meeting is consideration of plans for the New York State exhibit at the 1939 World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Cleveland. Several State legislatures have already made initial appropriations, the one in Ohio being $20,000.

On the New York Committee all branches of the industry are represented, including educational institutions, New York Mercantile Exchange, egg shippers, dealers, and poultrymen.

Four-H Lamb Show

At the fifth annual Buffalo Junior Lamb Show, December 15 and 16, 4-H Club members from at least 15 counties will show and sell prize lambs.

During the past four years, boys and girls from New York State have received $20,000 for lambs sold and have taken plenty of ribbons in competition with 4-H lamb growers from other States. Interested 4-H Club members can get full details from their County 4-H Club Agent.



Donald Taylor, of DeKalb Junction, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., with Harry Fultz, the Belgian stallion that took a blue ribbon and grand championship at the St. Lawrence County Horse Breeders' Society show at the Gouverneur Fair. Organized in April, the Society is going places. In 1935, 400 colts were raised in the County; in 1938, there will be over a thousand. At the show, 21 mares were looked over by Judge H. A. Willman, and a blue ribbon given to the grade Percheron owned by William Kenyon, of Lisbon. There was a class for mares with foal, with ten entrants, blue ribbon going to Donald Taylor. In another class with 10 teams hitched to working vehicles, blue ribbon went to Herbert Rood, of Canton. To Murray Brough, of Brier Hill, went the blue ribbon for draft geldings.



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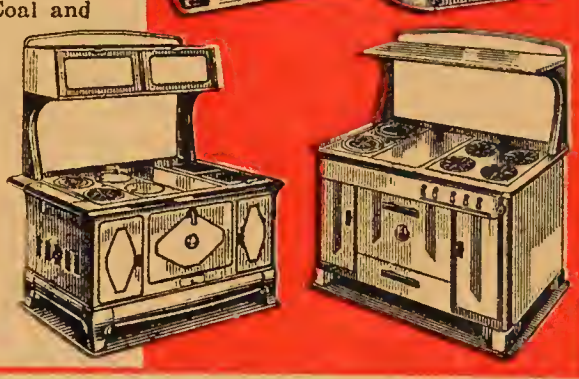
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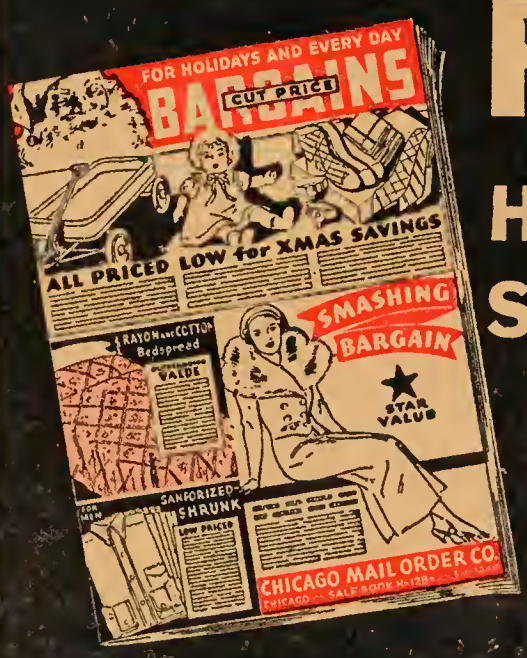
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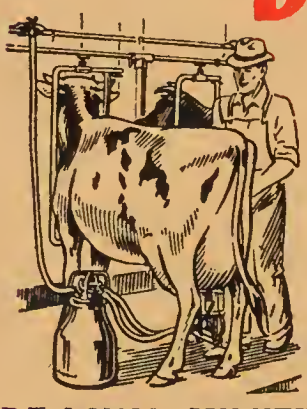
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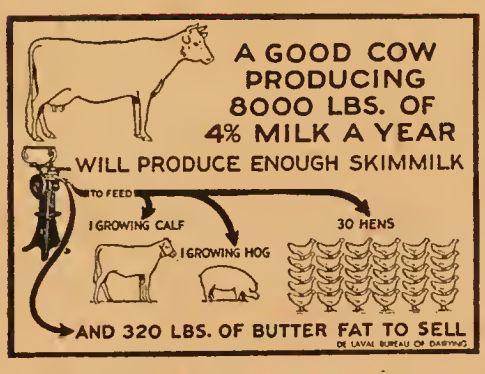


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This system of farming produces a steady cash income, provides the best feed for growing calves, pigs and chickens, and removes less soil fertility. It steadily increases the capital of the owner through added young stock and building up of soil.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

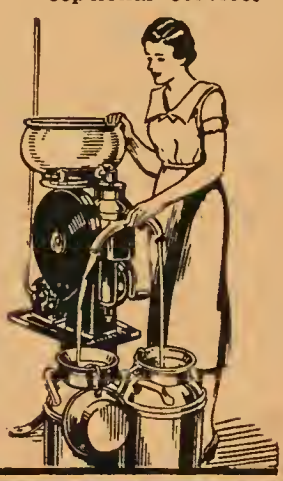
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World's best separators, made in 16 sizes and styles for every need and purse. Skim cleaner, run easier and last longer. Present De Lavals the best in De Laval history.

Sold on such liberal payments—as little as $1.00 a week—that they pay for themselves from their own earnings.

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See your nearest De Laval Dealer or mail card for complete information.



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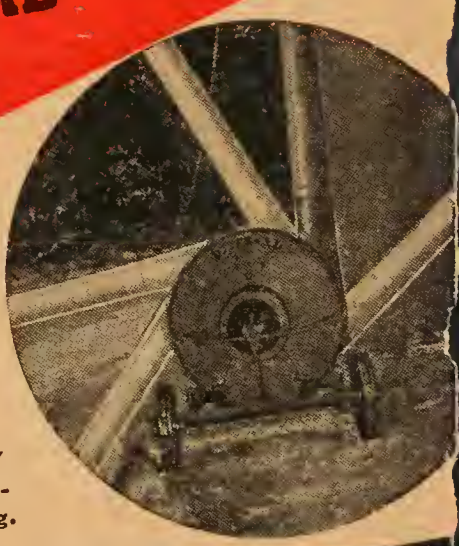
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World's Best Cream Separators and Milkers



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Chicago, Illinois

Dept. 201

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Yes I'M INTERESTED IN 1938 SAVINGS!

If this exclusive all-angle delivery is half as good as you claim, it's a winner! Tell me all about it — and about the other 12 big features that are guaranteed to save Power, Time and Money! Enter my name to get the new 1938 Catalog as soon as issued.

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Milk at the Customer's Price

By LELAND SPENCER.

AT A RECENT meeting in New York City, Mayor LaGuardia made two proposals for reducing the cost of milk to consumers. One of these was that the people "go to a central point and get their milk themselves."

As a matter of fact, about half the families already are doing this very thing. Just about half the daily milk supply of the Metropolis is distributed through retail grocery, delicatessen and dairy stores. Most of this milk is sold cash and carry. Last year no less than 22,000 stores were licensed by the state to sell milk in New York City and its suburban area in Westchester and on Long Island. Obviously milk is available at "central points" close to nearly all families in the city, particularly those in the low income brackets who have most reason to save on the cost of milk and other necessities of life.



Leland Spencer

The past four or five years have seen a big increase in store sales of milk in New York City. Thousands of families have transferred their patronage from retail milk routes to stores. And when we consider the volume of milk sold at the different prices according to grade, brand, container, and point of delivery, we are impressed by the high value placed by many people on extra quality and service.

According to latest information I have received, the following prices now prevail generally in New York City:

	Price Charged Consumers, per quart		
		At Stores	
	On Retail Routes	Glass Bottles	Paper Containers
Grade A, Vitamin D	17	—	—
Grade A, Regular	16	15	15
Grade B, Advertised Brands	13	12	12
Grade B, Special Brands	—	10	11
Grade B, Other Brands	—	9	10

As these quotations show, families in New York City who must or want to get milk at the very lowest cost can buy it in glass bottles at the store for 9 cents a quart. Those who want a better known brand, or milk in paper containers, pay 1 to 3 cents more. And, believe it or not, about half the families pay 13 cents a quart or more because they value the extra service and quality that are obtainable at these higher prices.

To me, this seems encouraging. Within broad limits competition is giving the consumers of New York City an opportunity to choose freely the milk quality and service they are willing to pay for. This makes for a greater consumption of fluid milk and larger returns to farmers than would result if quality, service, and prices were rigidly standardized.

This is not to say, of course, that the present wide range in prices is justified or permanent. More on this in an early issue.

Apple Market Firmer

Too early yet to make many predictions for the apple market, but tone has been firmer in face of large supplies. Early varieties and drops have had marked tendency to hold prices down. Movement of these has been heavy and as supplies are cleared better prices expected.

McIntosh have been staying under a dollar on upstate markets. Strong tendency now developing to hold them. Chain buyer had several turn-downs on offer to buy large supply of Macs, 2½ inches up, in Wayne County at $1.50 per 100 pounds, buyer furnishing containers. West of Rochester 15 carloads of Utility Greenings, 2¼ inches up, were loaded at 65 cents a bushel. One storage is offering to loan growers 50 to 55 cents on Macs, with proviso that Dec. 1 growers may take over their fruit or open joint account with storage.

Government surplus purchases are beginning to move, practically all varieties being taken. Fifty cents per bushel is being paid for Utility grade and 60 cents for combination No. 1 and Utility, 2½ inches up. In Niagara County only 25 cars offered, growers considering price too low.—*Skeff.*

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.
October 1, 1937.

Dear Hank:

So Henrietta is beginning to worry and find fault with the high costs of meat she is serving you and the kids, and you can't blame her.

There are several factors entering into this situation, some logical and some illogical. Top cattle brought the highest price in 18 years, $19.90 in Chicago this past week. This, of course, brought about a large amount of newspaper comment and, am sorry to say, propaganda. For the fact still remains that the great bulk of steer cattle are selling from 8c to 10½c a lb., and this would include all such beef as ordinary mortals like you and I use. Probably not over 5% of all the available meat supply is bringing over 14c a lb. alive. The great bulk of the steer cattle are selling to the retailer between 14c and 20c a lb., and probably not over 5% of all retailers ever handle the really choice beef which is costing so much. Steers produce an average of 54 to 61 lbs. of edible meat for every hundred pounds of live weight. Therefore you can see that the cost to the packer of his dressed animals is approximately twice the live cost.

Lambs are selling the lowest they have since last May. Henrietta should be buying good legs of lamb from 25c to 28c a lb., chops around the same price and stew meat around 13c a lb., because a good lamb will dress out approximately 50% edible meat; the pelt with the present prices of wool, will pay a good deal more per pound than the live cost of the animal, and with lambs selling between 10c and 11c, lamb is not costing the packer more than 18c to 21c. This year, there are a good many lower-costing lambs being marketed, with the average lamb price to the packer showing a cost this past week of not over 10c.

Calves will dress between 65% and 70% and with calves selling around 13c, retail prices of veal can easily be approximated.

Hogs will dress between 60% and 70%, and at around 13c a lb. are really the highest meat on the market, because of the increased expense in curing, handling, etc., and they do not carry the credits such as hides, pelts, etc., which other species carry.

Expect you have seen by the papers that the Buffalo packing strike is over, but now comes the Kosher retailers' strike in New York City against high-costing meats. This is a much more serious situation than is generally supposed, because Kosher meat must be killed and eaten within approximately 48 hours. Therefore, there are houses in New York City, which kill as high as 20,000 lambs a week, and over 5,000 cattle a week, primarily to supply the New York Jewish trade. According to their religion, they cannot eat any cut back of the seventh rib. Therefore, less than half the animal is available to them, and the other half, which contains all the better cuts, goes through ordinary channels. They claim, either justly, or unjustly, that all this added expense is charged to them on the poorer cuts, but should this Jewish strike develop, it can be a serious situation from the livestock standpoint.



Even the Buffalo Stockyards Company has been convinced of the value of raising their own power. This is their first attempt at breeding one of their good mares. The result speaks for itself.

Hank, live stock is really short; prices are going to continue to be comparatively high for at least another year or two, but they are not going to be exhorbitant unless we have a misuse of publicity by those connected with the live stock and meat industry itself.

Tell Henrietta that I hope this letter will give her some idea of the price she should pay for her meat at retail.

Yours, Doc.

Did the Wet Spring and Wetter Summer teach you the advantages of Drainage ?

Here is the Answer to your Problem, whether DRAINAGE or IRRIGATION.

Thousands of Western New York Farmers and Growers have already installed

Acme Durable Conduits

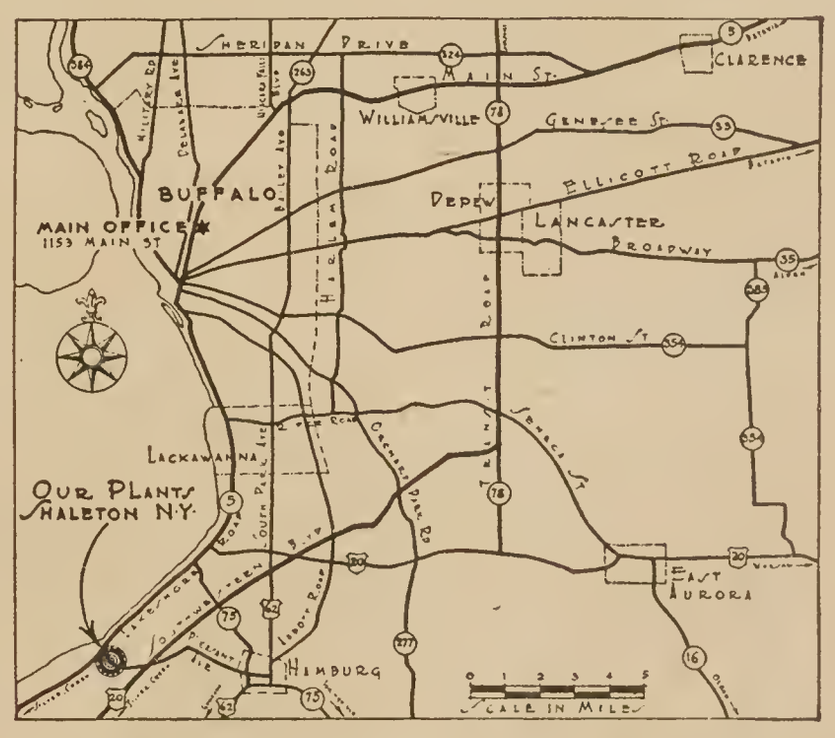
Thousands more will install them before the Winter Freeze, and further Wetness starts

Many acres of low-lying land were out of commission this past Season. Unusable for pasturage, let alone for planting. That's poor Economy. Get the profitable and continuous use of all your land by draining (or irrigating) this Fall with this FAMOUS LOCAL TILE.

Our Tile have won increasing approval among practical users because they are *properly designed, light to handle,* and *well-burned.* They are *serviceable* and *long-lasting.* Decide on ACME CONDUITS, and keep costs at a minimum by trucking them yourself from our handy plant.

Made in 3" — 4" — 6" sizes.

Ask for prices on truckloads and carloads.



We also manufacture BRICK and BUILDING TILE, Brick for Septic Tanks, Brick for Walks and Walls.

It will pay you to brick up your water supply.

Acme Shale Brick Company, Inc.

1153 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone GRant 2091

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

President Calls Special Session

IN a radio address October 12, President Roosevelt announced calling of special session of Congress to convene November 15. Chief purposes are:

1. To pass wage and hour legislation (See Frank Gannett's letter on this, Page 8.)

2. To pass crop control act, commonly known as ever-normal granary bill. (See explanation this bill this page).

Additional purposes for special session are:

1. Legislation to spread Tennessee Valley Power principle to other sections of country, meaning more government in manufacturing and distributing electricity.

2. Re-organization of executive branch of government.

3. Anti-monopoly bill better to control business.

SLANT: In his address President said that:

"enemies of democracy will say it is bad for business, bad for tranquillity of country, to have a special session."

In spite of being classed as "enemy of democracy," this publication believes that a special session at this time *is bad for business and bad for tranquillity of country.* What both business and agriculture most need now is a good letting alone by politicians, and an opportunity for natural forces of recovery to act. Not since lowest point of depression have business men and many farm leaders been so depressed as they are now, because they just don't know what the New Deal is going to do next. They are only sure that whatever is done, higher taxes and more restrictions will make it more and more difficult for both agriculture and business to carry on.

For and Against New Crop Control Plan

SPEAKING before New York Herald Tribune Forum in New York City on October 5, Secretary Henry Wallace defended his ever-normal granary plan, which will have first attention of Congress at its special session to begin November 15. Said Secretary Wallace:

"Purpose of the ever-normal granary is to carry over crops from the big crop years into the small crop years so that there will always be adequate supplies without extreme glut or shortage."

Mr. Wallace said that hogs in some years cost twice as much as in others. "The only way to reduce the violence of the corn-hog cycle," he continued, "which finds its origin largely in weather, is to equalize more nearly the food supplies from year to year. In order to make an ever-normal granary work for any length of time, farmers with the aid of the government must have power to control the surplus or overflow from the granary after the needs of the consumers have been abundantly protected. Insofar as possible, surplus control should be obtained by voluntary crop adjustment of the type employed under the AAA and Soil conservation programs. If loans are made too high in good crop years, the need for compulsory control will be increased, because high loans would give farmers an incentive to increase production, and if there was no market for the increased production, drastic measures of some kind would be necessary."

On same platform with Secretary Wallace, Mr. Wheeler McMillan, editor of the Country Home magazine, answered Mr. Wallace on his ever-normal granary plan.

"Depression," said Mr. McMillan," and not stabilization will be the result of this plan. Application of the plan would make little difference to the consumer, while the farmer would find himself destitute if the government granaries were opened with artificially lowered prices in a year when the soil had produced little. There are factors which not even Washington can manage. Acreage may be controllable but productive capacity is not. Unless we can be assured of ever-normal weather, ever-normal bugs, ever-normal plant disease, and ever-normal demand, and particularly an ever-normal political pressure, there may be expected some imperfections in government production control for agriculture.

"We have already learned at least once that this scheme doesn't work. The fact that a surplus is stored, especially if stored in the hands of government agencies, whose day to day actions are unpredictable, does not remove its effects from the behaviour of prices. Moreover, all the products considered in this plan are dealt with in world trade. Their prices are determined not by *domestic* supplies and surpluses but *world* supply and demand. Storage of domestic surplus under government auspices can therefore only upset the normal movement into consumption."

Mr. McMillan pointed out that storage charges on wheat including the depreciation over several fat years would mean more sometimes than the original value of the wheat. "Easily enough filled," said Mr. McMillan, "the granary will empty most reluctantly. No one will want this stored wheat out on the market at any time."

Pointing out that the plan would not be limited to the crops with which it was started, McMillan said that in time there would be ever-normal granaries of mushrooms and spinach. "The ever-normal granary plan includes a compound of the worst blunders of the Federal Farm Board and the primary mistakes of the AAA."

Labor Split Wide Open

AT ITS annual meeting during first part of October at Denver, delegates of American Federation of Labor voted unanimously to expel from its ranks those nine labor unions suspended last year because of affiliation with C. I. O. (Committee for Industrial Organization).

C. I. O., led by John Lewis, is based upon organization of unions by plants, companies and industries, while American Federation of Labor, led by President William Green, is organized by crafts.

SLANT: Thus ranks of organized labor are split wide open with bitter warfare declared between two sides. Farmers and their organizations are sometimes accused of fighting among themselves, but apparently they are not the only ones.

Farm Credit News

Farmers Pay Off Mortgages

MORE than 25,000 happy farmers of America made final payments on mortgages on their farms to Federal Land Banks in year ending September 1. Increase was more than 60 per cent over preceding twelve months, according to W. I. Myers, governor of Farm Credit Administration.

Paid in full during past year in the Northeast were 783 farm mortgage loans owed to Springfield land bank. Original amount of mortgages involved was $1,785,000, of which one-third was second-mortgage commissioner loans and balance was regular first-mortgage land bank loans.

Production Credit's Job

Job of production credit associations is to provide sound financing for capable farmers in bad years as well as good, says Pres. H. B. Munger of production credit corporation, Springfield, Mass. Over 10,000 farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey used some $12,200,000 of short-term credit through 35 production credit units in first 8 months of this year, compared to $10,700,000 in same period last year.

Proven to many Northeastern farmers this year is real value of having their own source of cooperative credit," said Munger. "Although some 'bad spots' showed up, hay and corn crop in most places has been best in years and feed situation is splendid. Dairy outlook is better, and poultrymen are more optimistic."

Share-Croppers Get Loans

ANNOUNCED by Farm Security Administration is distribution of $9,500,000 among tenants and share croppers as loans to buy land under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, which was recently made a law.

Most of this money went to the South, a few southern states receiving in total nearly $2,000,000. New York got only $76,000, New Jersey $17,000, Connecticut $7,000. Certain counties only will be selected in each State and not less than five, or more than ten, loans made in each county selected.

SLANT: Northeastern farmers almost always seem to share less than most other sections in the various so-called "government aids for farmers." Probably this is a good thing!

President Would Quarantine Bad Nations

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ended his western trip with a speech at Chicago that electrified entire world. More than one crisis with world war possibilities inspired President's speech, in which he warned that "a haunting fear of calamity" hangs over world, and declared that peace-loving nations must make a "concerted effort in opposition to nations breaking treaties and ignoring humane instincts."

Mentioned was no nation, but all world knew President referred to Japan's oppression of China, to warlike attitude of Germany and Italy, and their determined interference in Spanish War. Said President Roosevelt:

"When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, a community approves and joins in quarantine of the patients in order to protect health of community against spread of disease.



Babies today ... buyers tomorrow

More than 2,000,000 babies graduate to a bottle diet of cow's milk every year. Every day nearly 6,000 youngsters enter the ranks of consumers. Will they use dairy products for only a few years, or for a lifetime? That depends upon how good milk seems to them, and how thoroughly it is sold to them.

Aided by progressive dairy producers, Borden service and research have developed methods for keeping in the final products all the goodness of the original milk. Every dairy farmer can be proud of his part in this achievement.

At the same time, Borden salesmanship has kept before consumers of all ages, the story of the benefits of milk. All of this joint effort has contributed much to making milk and dairy products America's most important foods.

Borden's 1857 1937 FOR 80 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN MILK

Borden ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

PURCHASERS OF MILK
MANUFACTURERS OF MILK PRODUCTS
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

War is a contagion, whether it be declared or undeclared (EDITOR'S NOTE: Japan's present war on China is undeclared), it can engulf states and peoples remote from original scenes of hostilities. We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against disastrous effect of war and the dangers of envolvement. We cannot have complete protection in a world of disorder in which confidence and security have broken down."

In America President's speech was approved in general, although those who believe in strict isolation disapproved. Abroad all democratic nations received speech with enthusiasm. Newspapers under government control in Germany, Italy and Japan carried little of speech and referred to it critically.

Following President's speech, League of Nations at Geneva adopted resolution strongly condemning Japan as invader and treaty breaker, urging that those who signed nine-power treaty guaranteeing China's independence be called in consultation.

After this our own State Department issued strong statement condemning Japan, declaring that American government was in general accord with conclusions of League of Nations.

Nine-power treaty referred to by League was adopted in 1921, signed by United States, Britain, Japan, China, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal. It provided:

1. Sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China are guaranteed.

2. Powers agree to aid China in maintaining a stable government.

3. Equal commercial opportunities in China for all nations.

4. Nations who signed treaty agree not to seek special privileges in China at expense of other nations.

Clear is it, therefore, that Japan has violated this treaty in almost every way.

Answering American and League charges, Japanese foreign office said our action was "attributed to an unfortunate lack of understanding", claimed that China had been responsible for entire hostilities, declared Japan was seeking to end anti-Japanese policy of China and wanted to establish lasting peace.

Meanwhile, war in China goes on. Japanese troops make little progress on Shanghai front, but are rapidly pushing forward in northern China.

In Europe, British and French have been trying to get a conference with Italy to reach agreement on intervention of nations in Spanish war. Mussolini finally refused to join conference to talk matter over, and will not withdraw Italian troops from Spain. In fact, Italian government announced departure of war volunteers and Italian bombing planes to aid insurgent armies in Spain, and with these volunteers went Bruno Mussolini, 19-year-old son of the dictator.

■ *Better Year for Many Farmers*

REPORTED by Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Department of Agriculture is 15 per cent more income to farmers of America during first eight months of this year than for same period last. In dollars, farm income during those eight months of 1937 was $5,355,000,000, nearly $700,000,000 more than farmers received in January to August period last year.

Every farm region of America shared in the increase. Northeast income was upped 9 per cent.

SLANT: Poor reading are facts like these for farmers who have not made out well this year. But in long run it is good news for everybody, because your turn is more likely to come when prices and farm income are on the up than when everybody is losing out. This better income to farmers also points a warning on further government tinkering with crop control. Better times to farmers stand a far better chance to continue and improve when government leaves agriculture alone.

■ *Ogden L. Mills*

DIED AT his home in New York City, October 11, at early age of 53, Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury under President Hoover, and longtime leader of Republican Party.

Mr. Mills was former member of New York State Senate, member of House of Representatives, and a world war veteran.

■ *Grangers — On to Harrisburg*

TO HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, eyes of all grangers of America are turning, looking forward to annual meeting there of National Grange, November 10-18.

SLANT: Here's your chance to get a much-needed vacation, to study together with your fellow-grangers outstanding problems of farm and home and country, and to be initiated into mystery of seventh degree. Opportunities for attaining seventh degree are not frequent. Harrisburg brings this privilege within convenient reach of a great host of northeastern patrons. A seventh degree class of not less than 1,000 is goal that has been set.

■ *Record Wheat Crop*

According to one British authority, world wheat crop this year is largest on record. Nearest approach was made by crop of 1932.

■ *Air Maps of Farms*

TO CHECK up on soil conservation contracts, AAA is mapping farms of America by airplane. Mapped already are 15,475 square miles in central and northeast sections and similar or larger areas in other sections.

With these maps, AAA has checkerboard view of farm sections, showing acreages of every farm seeking benefit payments, soil conservation, or public work projects. Enabled also are planners by those maps to lay out parks, dams, canals, drainage ditches and roads.

SLANT: All the world a vast checkerboard is chief impression when looking down from air.

■ *Play Ball!*

ALL SUMMER long great major baseball leagues of America have been battling one another to win high place and pennant in their own league, and finally the right to compete for world championship. Won was fight finally by New York Giants, representing National League and New York Yankees of American League.

These two great teams fought it out on polo grounds and Yankee Stadium, New York City, during week of October 3. Five games were played, Yanks winning four, thus becoming champion baseball team of world.

SLANT: If you are a baseball fan and haven't seen one of these fast professional teams in action, you have missed something. The ball goes around the diamond so fast it is actually hard to see it. About only way to make a base hit is to knock a fast grounder to outfield or a fly so that it goes completely over the outfield into the bleachers, more than 425 feet away. A fly anywhere within reasonable distance of a player is almost dead sure to be caught.

Professionals play almost with precision and speed of a fast machine, but a human being, no matter how great his skill, is not a machine, and is subject to the tremendous emotional pressure of thousands of people looking on and yelling. Pitchers are also subject to tremendous physical strains of body and arm. So even the best blow up on occasion, allowing the other side to run away with the old ball game.

■ *Are You Out of Work?*

TO DETERMINE accurately how many persons are actually unemployed, John D. Biggars, appointed by President as director of unemployed census, will distribute questionnaires through post office letter-carriers to 31,000,000 families on November 17 and 18. Answers will be voluntary, but those out of work are urged to fill out blanks.

Good Books to Read

Brentwood — *Grace Livingston Hill*

A new romance by the author of so many favorites. Marjorie Wetherill was an adopted child, but when her foster mother died it was natural she should seek out her own people. How she found them, restored them to their old home at Brentwood, and found her own happiness, grows into a vivid story under Mrs. Hill's pen. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $2.00.

Romance in the Rain — *Ethel Owen*

You can spend a few hours of light reading with this romance of a secretary who not only acquires a new job but finds herself involved with a fascinating stranger and his dilapidated car which he affectionately calls "Maggie." There's the love affair of sister Wilma, too, before Janice finally wins out to settled happiness. Lee Furman, Inc., New York. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

The Prisoner of Zenda

Magnificently staged production of the novel by Anthony Hope, abounding in romance, intrigue and adventure. Ronald Colman plays a dual role, and has a fine supporting cast.

Stage Door

A comedy-drama of the stage-struck daughter of a wealthy business man, determined to succeed through her own efforts, who lodges in a theatrical boarding house. The people living there are presented in a singularly natural and human manner, with an undercurrent of potential drama that gives the picture depth and substance. Ginger Rogers, Katharine Hepburn, Adolphe Menjou.

Think Fast, Mr. Moto

An entertaining picture has been made from the "Saturday Evening Post" story by J. P. Marquand. Mr. Moto, clever, cultured Japanese importer, turns amateur detective and runs to earth a gang of smugglers.

Topper

Story of a gay romantic young couple who decide to change the dull life of a banker henpecked by his wife and show him it's fun to be alive and be gay. A fine cure for the blues. Featuring Connie Bennett, Cary Grant, Roland Young and Billie Burke.

Rhythm in the Clouds

Romance, comedy and music. Patricia Ellis and Warren Hull.

I Met Him in Paris

Gay, sophisticated comedy, featuring Claudette Colbert.

Correctly cured



FINE TASTING MEATS EASY TO PREPARE WITH

Sterling

SUGAR CURING MEAT SALT



WITH surprising convenience and at low cost, you can have delicious home-cured meat. Just follow the directions on each can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Save time, trouble and uncertainty. In one operation you cure and flavor your meat.

Sterling Meat Salt contains the best of International evaporated salt, properly blended with brown sugar, saltpetre, and spices in the formula created by the International Salt Research Laboratory. This formula saves you money. It includes all the necessary materials for preserving and flavoring.

For tender, delicious meats that keep safely, cure with Sterling Meat Salt. A 10 lb. can cures about 100 lbs. of meat. Ask for the 2 lb., 2 oz. size for smaller quantities. The cost is so low that you need not take chances, buy the best. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name.

PREMIUMS. A coupon in every 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt entitles you to two valuable premiums at about half the retail cost — a carbon steel butcher knife and a bell scraper for removing bristles.

STERLING TABLE SALT, Iodized or Plain, is steam-sterilized for purity by International's vacuum refining process. The Council on Foods of the American Medical Association has authorized us to use the following official statement: "STERLING IODIZED SALT used daily for table purposes and also in cooking will supplement the iodine of diets which may be deficient in iodine, and will, therefore help to protect users against simple goiter." 5¢ for a 1 lb., 8 oz. carton.

STERLING SEASONING for making sausage at home adds new taste appeal to roast, all ground meats, soups and poultry dressing. Packed in cans containing 7½ lbs., 10 ounces, or 3 ounces.

FREE BOOK. Complete and detail instructions for butchering and curing meat and use of salt on the farm. Illustrated. Write for your free copy of THE FARMERS' SALT BOOK, 32 pages packed with useful knowledge.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.
Dept. AA 1037 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning and a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book" to:

Name (Print Plainly) _____
Street or R.F.D. No. _____
Town _____ *State* _____
My Dealer is _____

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

The 1937 Show Winnings

of the Wait Farm Bulls prove them to be the greatest Show Bulls of the East. Bull calves from the three times Grand Champion, Cornucopia Lad Posch, from his junior champion son, Cornucopia Lad Wardlaw and other great Wait Farm herd sires out of cows with generations of proven sire breeding back of them — are now available.

Write us age of calf you wish and price you have in mind to pay.

Females also available when heifers come off pasture.

The Wait Farms, Auburn, N. Y.

J. REYNOLDS WAIT, Owner.

BULL BORN OCTOBER 6, 1936

Sire—Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782, whose dam has 711 lbs. Fat, 18477 lbs. Milk, Class C.
Dam of Bull has D.H.I. Record of 16,865 lbs. Milk, 584.9 lbs. Fat.
HERD IS T.B. ACCREDITED AND APPROVED FOR BANGS' DISEASE.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
Elmira, N. Y. R. 1.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
A few young cows and bull calves from some of our best cows. Write to

Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS from proven sires of the best Carnation breeding. Calves from very promising cows at very reasonable prices. Those with proven backing are just a little more.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Registered Holstein Bulls

READY FOR SERVICE
Sired by a proven son of a 20,000 lb. two year old with 4% test. Who also has a world record 4.6% daughter. Dams are high record C.T.A. cows with high test and excellent type.

MUNSELL FARMS,
New Hartford, - - - New York.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

ROBERT C. CHURCH,
Baldwinsville, New York

For Sale: Registered Holstein Fresh and Nearby Springers and Foundation Cows

All bred to a Bull Ass'n. sire. All my own raising. Herd fully accredited approved certificate No. 56. Herd average for the past 6 yrs. in C.T.A. 12,400 lbs. milk, 422 lbs. fat. Strictly twice a day milking.

FRANK G. ELLIOTT, New Paltz, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Bull

Ready for heavy service. Show type. Dam: good producer, 4% tester, granddaughter of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. Sire's two nearest dams average 840 lbs. fat in heifer form. Few younger bulls from dams that milked up to 92 lbs. a day with good test. For pedigree and price write to

Barney W. Lewandrowski,
R.F.D. No. 1, Newport, N. Y.

For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers about 18 months old, ready to breed; daughters of King Bessie Drmsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. Also, Ten Registered Holsteins, two and one-half years old, due to freshen soon. Two Registered Holstein bulls, one year old. One Registered Holstein bull born in June. Dam is a high producing cow. Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th.

ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

$25.00 - HEIFERS - $25.00

Holstein-Friesian

BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Sired by "Royal Creator," his dam 1108 lbs. yearly Butter Record. Also maternal brothers to "Dunloggin Elnora." National Champion Show Cow. Calves Registered, Transferred and Crated.

F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.

$15.00 - BULLS - $15.00

For Sale — SIX COWS

THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER, FRESHENING LAST OCTOBER OR FOREPART OF NOVEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.

WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

New York Wins Bovine TB Fight

NEW YORK dairymen have won the fight against bovine tuberculosis. On October first, the State was officially designated as modified accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicating that bovine tuberculosis had been reduced to less than one-half of 1 per cent. This is an event that dairymen have long anticipated.

Back in 1924, Essex County was put on the modified accredited list, the first county in the State to reach that distinction. Since that time, thirteen years ago, one or more counties have been added to the list practically every year, and during 1937 a rapid clean-up resulted in the addition of 26 counties.

While New York did not reach the goal until after 45 other States had done so, it is no matter for regret because New York State dairymen had a bigger fight than those in other areas. It is stated on good authority that the dairy population of this State is greater than in any other, that dairymen in the Empire State tested more animals and slaughtered more reactors than those in any other State in the Union.

The fight against bovine tuberculosis in the entire country is just about wound up. All states east of South Dakota are now modified accredited, and in only one State other than South Dakota, viz., California, are there any non-accredited counties. It was a tough battle but it was worth it.

From now on, so long as tests show no more than one-half of 1 per cent reactors, it will be necessary to test herds only once every three years.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Guernseys

Oct. 25 — Louis Merryman's 28th semi-annual sale. State Fair Grounds. Timonium, Md.

Holsteins

Oct. 22- — Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Annual Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Oct. 29- — Robert A. Davis Dispersal, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Nov. 10- — R. W. Stephenson Dispersal, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20 — U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.

Jerseys

Oct. 23 — Auction. J. W. Martin & Sons, Bessemer, Pa.

Ayrshires

Oct. 27 — Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale. Hornell, N. Y.

Brown Swiss

Oct. 26 — Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination sale. Washington, Conn.

Coming Events

Oct. 29-Nov. 1 — American Poultry Association annual meeting. New York City.
Nov. 2-6 — Poultry Industries Exposition. Port Authority Building, New York City.
Nov. 9-11 — Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Buroau Federation.
Nov. 10-18 — National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Nov. 17-19 — Massachusetts State Breeders' School, at Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 18-19 — 13th annual New England Conference. Boston, Mass.
Dec. 3- — Winter meeting of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association, Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 7-8 — Conn. Vegetable Growers' Assn. Annual Meeting, Waterbury.
Dec. 13-16 — Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention. Hotel New Yorker. New York City.
Dec. 13-16 — New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2- — Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 6-8 — Empire State Potato Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 6-8 — State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 11-14 — New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 14- — Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 18 — Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.

WANTED: Purebred or Grade HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY COWS

freshening for the first or second time, from herds free from Mastitis, Abortion and T.B.

ELMER B. HINT
c/o Haxton Canning Co.,
OAKFIELD, NEW YORK

Wanted: Several Guernsey Cows or Heifers

GRADES OR PUREBREDS.
MUST BE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD-TESTED.

FRED TUTTLE,
MANLIUS, NEW YORK

Sensational Show Bull For Sale . . .

BORN SEPT. 10, 1936
by King Strathmore Matchless, whose 3 nearest dams average 1125 lbs. butter, 23,000 lbs. milk. This young bull was Junior and Grand Champion at many of the best fairs in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. 3.9% average test. Price $200. Also a number of yearlings and 2 yr. olds sired by same bull.
If you need real milkers, make us a visit.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Edgewood Farms

Guernseys
of
Production and Breeding.
PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
of
MAYROSE BREEDING
Phone Dryden 1541
ETNA, NEW YORK

Let a SHELDEGREN CHAMPION

help you to raise BETTER GUERNSEYS.
increase your production, lower your cream line. We have a beautiful bull now ready for service to offer the most discriminating.
Accredited, negative. Prices reasonable.

SHELDEGREN FARM,
12 Riddell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

A Guernsey Herd

Proving Out at the Pail

CROCKER FARMS
Cortland, - - New York.

Pine Grove Farms

GUERNSEYS

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of 700 lb. A.R. dams.
Visitors are always welcome.
Reasonable.

R. F. D. 5 Binghamton, N. Y.

GUERNSEY Bull Calves

Receiving orders now for calves from 3rd High Herd In State D. H. I. A. 1936. Cows begin freshening Oct. 10th. Your choice at 3 days old $35.00. All bull calves disposed of at a week old because of lack of room. Best of breeding. Dam of Sire 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on 2 day milking.
All cows also have Herd Improvement Records.

1 YEARLING SERVICE BULL FOR SALE.

LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM
H. C. Tripp Dryden, N. Y.

FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED

FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

Greystone Farm GUERNSEYS

Bulls from A.R. cows.

L. S. Riford — T. M. Staples
Auburn, New York

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 63 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Sisson Jerseys

PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION
CHARACTER FIXED by forty years constructive breeding.

Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote.

Herd fully accredited.

GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
Potsdam, New York

JERSEY BULL

WAYRES NERO — Born Jan. 18, 1935.
SIRE: Successful Sultan 289587.
DAM: Volunteer's Nesta Star 929127.
A REAL BULL AT FARMER PRICE.
GRAND CHAMPIDN BULL SARATOGA 1937.

L. H. McCORMACK,
Ballston Lake, New York

Meridale Jerseys

We invite Jersey breeders to visit Meridale Farms and inspect our herd of 600 head.
We have on hand some 100 domestic registered Jersey cows, many of which will freshen this fall, and are offered at farmers' prices.
Federal accredited, T.B. Negative to Blood Test.
Do not write—Come and see these cattle.

Meridale Farms
Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Good auto roads all the way.
90 miles from Albany, 65 miles from Binghamton, 80 miles from Kingston. 100 miles from Syracuse.

JERSEY BULL

ONE YEAR OLD
Sister made 10140 lbs. Milk, 512 Fat at 3 years. FIRST CHECK FOR $100.00 TAKES HIM. Others equally as good or better.

JOCEDA FARM
Marlboro, New Jersey

FOR SALE
R. P. Bass Registered Jerseys

A FEW HEIFERS BOTH BRED AND OPEN. ALSO FRESH COWS AND BULL CALVES. Federal accredited and bloodtested.

LEONARD A. MERRILL
Orchard Hill Farm, Peterboro, N. H.

Fair View Farms *Pure Bred* **JERSEYS**

REGISTERED—ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED BULL CALVES SIRED BY FANWICK FLYING FOX SDNNY OUT OF A.R. DAMS.

H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Raise Your Test

WITH OUR SYBIL GAMBOGE BREEDING.
Herd average over 6% for several years.
Calves, yearlings and 2-yr. old out of 500 to 600 lb. cows on 2 milkings a day.
Accredited and Bang Approved.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Ledgetop Farms . . .

Pure Bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE
HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP

SEVERAL COWS AND FIRST CALF HEIFERS.
FORTY YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF ALL AGES. HERD TUBERCULIN AND BLOOD TESTED.

FRED L. PORTER -- Crown Point, N. Y.

30 NEW MILK REGISTERED AYRSHIRE COWS just fresh or springing.
10 GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS just fresh or springing.
ALSD 2 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS, sired by Barrs Dusky Lad, and from High producing dams.
Herd fully accredited. Truck delivery, subject to blood test, and prices to sell.

CASS DAIRY FARM, Inc., Athol, Mass.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

Choice fall calving cows and heifers. Two young bulls fit for service.

Over 100 head.

GUY D. POWER & SON,
West Genesee Rd., Auburn, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Registered
BROWN SWISS BULLS
ONE 26 MONTHS OLD — WALHALLA BULL.
SEVERAL CALVES ONE TO SIX MONTHS OLD.
HOFER BROS.
R.D. No. 3, Roscoe, N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls
We are sending a bull and four heifers, one a show Junior Champion, to the Brown Swiss Sale, Washington, Conn., Oct. 25th. A chance to buy production bred Swiss at your price. See them at the farm and send in a bid.
FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN SWISS BULLS
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus
Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.
THE PEELLE CO.
Rock Stream, New York

You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure bred Angus bull.
We have high class young bulls at $90 Ea.
JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
10 Selected young commercial cows, some with calves at foot — all rebred — a few choice steer, heifer and registered bull calves — all ready for delivery November 1st.

PERCHERON HORSES
are always high in the spring. Our foals will be weaned shortly and are priced Now. Several top-notch registered mares and fillies from 2-9 yrs., including a few head Imported by us in March 1937 you will want to see.
Correspondence and Inspection invited.
Fuerst Stock Farm
Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Selected Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves
3 Especially promising young calves priced within reach of modest pocketbooks. Herd accredited T.B. and Bang's free.
D. BUCKLEY, Blue Bell, Pa.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls
Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call up



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

BELGIANS — *"The Good Kind"*
We sell more Belgians than any other dealer in Ohio. ENOUGH SAID. Buy now on next year's terms. They will be 25 per cent higher in the spring.
A. W. GREEN,
Middlefield, Ohio.

FOR SALE
18 Mo. Old Purebred Percheron Stallion
Two Weanling Purebred Percheron Stallions
all from ton Sires of Laet Breeding. Two grade Percheron mares, 6 and 18 months old from ton Sire and Dam.
RAY W. DURLING
Trumansburg, R. 3, New York.

Sheep . . .
WORKING FARMER WANTED FOR OATLANDS SHEEP RANCH.
Opportunity to share in a useful and permanent type of Farming. Knowledge of Sheep not essential, must be out-door man, good teamster, familiar with Hay and Forage crops; something of Timberwork. Should be married and planning on making Livestock-Farming his life-work. Common farm wages and hard work to start, with every chance to share in "Oatlands" Plans for good and practical Husbandry for this New York State Hill Land.
Write briefly, outlining age, experience, requirements.
MANICE & WING,
HEATON MANICE, Mgr.
PRESTON HOLLOW, NEW YORK

CHAMPION DORSET RAM
AT OHIO STATE AND SYRACUSE FAIRS.
FIRST PRIZE DORSET WOOL EXHIBIT AT BOTH FAIRS.
GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.
Original Fillmore Farms Flock
Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

DUTCH HILL... **Shropshires**
Yearling and aged ewes, also yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices. Our sheep won three first places, three seconds and one third at 1936 New York State Fair.
DUTCH HILL FARM Danby, Vt.
MORRIS WHITEHEAD, Shepherd.

Excellent Foundation Stock
We Now Offer Three Promising **RAM LAMBS**
E. C. Weatherby
Ithaca, N. Y.

One thoroughbred Shropshire, 2 yr. old, One yearling and two Ram lambs For Sale.
GEO. A. CUTHBERT,
HAMMOND, NEW YORK

OFFERING CHOICE
HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS
NICE TYPE AND QUALITY.
ALL STOCK ON APPROVAL.
ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Allamuchy, New Jersey

Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm Townsendville, New York
RAMBOUILLET, SOUTHDOWN, DORSET, SUFFOLK, CHEVIOT, DELAINES, COTSWOLDS
Our offerings are the best we ever put out and our prices are right. We have a limited number.
Write
G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND, *Owners,*
Phone 58-F-5
R. F. D., Interlaken, N. Y.

For Sale: Hampshire and Leicester
rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.
Address:
W. S. ROBINSON,
Richfield Springs, R.D. 2, New York.

FOR SALE —
Registered Rambouillet Lambs
30 Ewe and 5 Rams - $10 Each
H. P. SHERMAN
Alfred Station, New York

HEREFORD HOGS A New Breed
Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturing, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, great future possibilities. Pamphlet and prices on request. Pedigrees furnished.
W. E. REASONER & SON
Growers of Registered Hereford Hogs,
Ridge View Stock Farm, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $10.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

For Sale:
Purebred Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc Jersey Boar Pigs
LARGE ENOUGH FOR SERVICE THIS FALL.
Animal Husbandry Dept.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N.Y.

PUREBRED REGISTERED
Chester Whites
SERVICE BOARS, FALL PIGS FOR BREEDERS AND FEEDERS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WAYNE L. BROWN
R.D. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED
CHESTER WHITES
SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS
FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
Shipments C.O.D. Must please.
George Sassman, McGraw, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels
(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES
MALES AT STUD.
Correspondence invited.
R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

FINE HONEY
60 LB. CAN CLOVER $5.40. BUCKWHEAT $4.80.
10 LB. PAID DELIVERED $1.75, BUCKWHEAT $1.50.
ASK FOR PRICES OF HONEY FOR RE-SALE.
SECURELY PACKED. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.
RAY C. WILCOX,
Odessa, New York

Choice Table HONEY
10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.
F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

H-O-N-E-Y
BEST CLOVER, 60 LBS. — $5.40
BUCKWHEAT OR AMBER — $4.80
28 LBS. CLOVER — $2.70. Not prepaid.
10 LBS. CLOVER postpaid — $1.60
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Wanted: LARGE, RIPE, HARD Kraut Cabbage
DOMESTIC OR DANISH, HEADS AVERAGING 5 LB. UP, TRUCKLOADS OR CARLOADS.
WRITE OR PHONE
E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Breeding cockerels with dams' records to 312 eggs. These birds will transmit size, vigor, and sustained high production.
Let us know your requirements.
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y

BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm
U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.
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Barron WHITE LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS
Hubbard NEW HAMPSHIRES
HATCHES EVERY WEEK
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Marcellus, New York
STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
PEDIGREED, REGISTERED COCKER SPANIELS
REASONABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



WALLACE H. RICH
Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
S. C. White Leghorns
noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

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BARRED ROCK - NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR FLOCK IMPROVEMENT AND CROSS-BRED MATINGS.
PEDIGREED AND PROGENY TESTED.
THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
R.O.P. CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED BREEDING MALES.
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

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PULLORUM FREE AND PROVEN.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—ROCK-RED CROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Details and Catalog Sent on Request.
Duane Young, Mgr. Exeter, N. H.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 3-year old Class
High Pen over all Breeds, 2-year old Class
Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.
Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

THE HOBART POULTRY FARM
LEGHORNS
96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Breeders of
Leghorns and New Hampshires
400 Early May Leghorn Pullets.
BERGEN, N. Y.

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Each Morning

There is every reason why milk producers and milk distributors should work hand-in-hand. Because producers need a market; and a market is wasted when distributors do not have plenty of good rich milk.

Sheffield has developed a market for milk that numbers almost a million families. There are 3000 milk routes, covered by Sheffield salesmen every morning. These men travel a total of more than twice the distance around the world daily, delivering Sheffield Milk to Sheffield customers.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published every other week at 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1937. State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of The American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, emhodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., (a membership corporation with no capital stock).

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1937.

(My commission expires March 31st, 1939).

(Seal) Margaret Stickle.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN



This pen of pullets, owned by J. A. Hanson, of Corvallis, Oregon, broke all egg laying test records at the Central New York Test at Horseheads, N. Y., for the year just closed. They averaged to weigh 4.6 lbs. at the start of the contest, and 5.2 lbs. at the finish.

Record Breakers

NOT content with winning the Central New York Egg Laying Test at Horseheads, N. Y., with an impressive record, the pen of white leghorns owned by J. A. Hanson, of Corvallis, Oregon, also broke twenty-four world's records. Sixty-three pens from 14 States, scattered from California to Massachusetts, competed under the supervision of R. C. Ogle, of the Poultry Department of Cornell.

A former contest record for a pen of 10 pullets was made in 1935 by a pen of Rhode Island Reds from Massachusetts, in a Rhode Island test. The pen laid 2980 eggs and made 3202.10 points. Right here, let's explain that a point represents a two-ounce egg. A hen that lays extra heavy eggs wins more points than she lays eggs; and, what is more important, a hen laying small eggs is properly penalized.



This hen, snapped just as she was entering the nest to lay the last egg of the year, was third in number of eggs produced, with 327, but first in points, with 356.95.

The former world's record for White Leghorns was made in a Texas contest in 1933, when 10 pullets laid 2955 eggs and made 3184.70 points. Hanson's pen topped the former world's record by 102 eggs. Each pen entered in the contest consists of 13 birds and the record of the ten highest producers are counted in the record. One pullet in the Hanson pen died. Records of the other 12 for 365 days were: 267, 317, 316, 262, 316, 290, 310, 327, 329, 316, 290, and 328. The ten highest, with one exception (and she made 299.15) made over 300 points. In other words, it is the uniform performance of this flock which is remarkable, and the important inference for poultrymen is that with present available knowledge, hens can be successfully bred for high egg production. It is no longer a matter of chance.

To complete the full year's record, the pen remained at the contest for another week, and the record for the year was 3139 eggs and 3359.55 points.



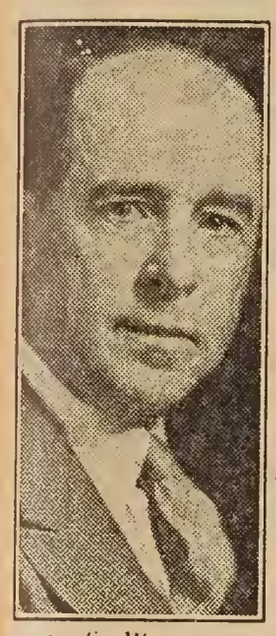
This pullet was the high producer in the Hanson pen. She laid 329 eggs for the full 52 weeks, with a total of 355.75 points. She finished strong, laying seven eggs in the last week of the year.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Winter Broilers

By L. E. WEAVER

SOME TIME AGO I promised a summary of the report of a survey of the broiler industry made by the University of Maryland. There is now available a report by the United States Department of Agriculture on a similar survey. Many poultrymen, and some who are not poultrymen, are interested in broiler growing. I have had many requests for information on costs, possible profits, best breeds, feed formulas and so on.



L. E. Weaver

As a rule, I tell these would-be broiler growers that they had better think twice before they leap, and that they may be wisest if they don't leap at all. It is probably the most up-and-down, the most hazardous branch of the poultry industry. Some people have made real money with broilers. That was mostly quite a while ago, before so many went into the business. Today some are making fair incomes and some are losing money. Many factors are involved, but the profit or loss is determined chiefly by the cost of the feed, and the selling price of the broilers. Just now it looks as though the price of broilers, as well as other poultry meat, will be fairly high for several months, because other meat is so high. The cost of feed should be about back to normal during most of the growing period. So it would seem that if broiler growing is ever going to be profitable again, this winter is the time.

Of course, all that is so very plain that there will probably be a lot of folks jumping in who never tried it before. There can easily be an overproduction that will cut profits for everyone.

Three Classes of Broiler Producers

Broilers go to the market from three sources: (1) Surplus cockerels and occasionally pullets from general farm flocks; (2) surplus cockerels from commercial egg farms; and (3) cockerels and pullets produced commercially as broilers. It is the last-named class that is considered in the reports. Forty-five to fifty per cent of all broilers received in New York City between June, 1934, and June, 1935, came from an area known as the Del-mar-va peninsula. It includes portions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, hence the name. There were 637 broiler plants in this area included in the federal survey. The Maryland study covered in more detail 109 plants in Maryland.

On the 109 Maryland farms that specialized in broilers, the average number raised was 8231. The average receipts per farm, almost entirely from the sale of broilers, were $4,065. The average cost, including unpaid family labor, was $3,942 per farm. That leaves a profit of $123 per farm, or one and a half cents per broiler. There were 5 farms that made 20 cents per broiler or more, and 10 farms that lost 20 cents or more per broiler. The other farms had profits ranging all the way between these extremes. Just about half of them made money. The report points out some of the main reasons for these differences in returns. Before going into that, we should examine the items that enter into the total cost of growing a broiler. Feed is by far the largest item. It cost $47.89 (average) to produce 100 broilers. Feed accounted for $25.62 of that cost; baby chicks $10.72, labor $3.70, marketing costs $2.71, overhead cost (rent, insurance, etc.) $2.64, and general expenses (including fuel, letters, etc.) $2.50.

Since feed costs represent such a large part of the total cost, there we should find the best chance of making savings. A fact which is difficult for me to understand is that the larger number of broilers grown on a given farm, the lower the cost of feed per bird. Possibly this means that where the business was larger, the owner gave it his entire time, and therefore gave the birds closer attention.

An interesting fact was observed in connection with the cost of the chicks. As the cost of chicks per bird raised increased, the gross cost increased, and also the gross income. This indicates that the higher priced, graded chicks can be fed to a heavier weight and made to yield a greater gross income and profit per bird than some of the lower grades of chicks. On farms where the chick cost averaged less than 9 cents per bird raised, the profit was 3 cents; where the chick cost averaged over 13 cents, the profit was 3.6 cents.

High Mortality—Low Profits

While most of the chicks were from pullorum-free flocks, many farms experienced heavy losses, largely from improper brooding conditions, irregular temperatures, damp litter, crowding, etc. More than 36 per cent of all losses occurred during the first two weeks. Coccidiosis, bronchitis, and low vitality were common causes of loss. Above 15 per cent mortality the profits decrease rapidly.

The weight at which the broilers are sold has an important bearing on the returns. There was no profit in birds marketed under 2½ pounds. Between 2½ and 2¾ pounds there was a profit of 2 cents per bird, between 2¾ and 3 pounds there was 11 cents profit per bird, but above 3 pounds only 6 cents per bird.

All but 2 per cent of the chicks were purchased from hatcheries. Barred Rocks were first choice and a cross of Barred Rock made with the New Hampshire hens was second. This cross gives a barred colored broiler.

Another interesting and, to me, surprising fact is that more than 90 per cent of the broilers were not grown in batteries. Regular brooder houses and brooding equipment are used for the most part.

There was a wide range in the prices received by different growers. Naturally this had much to do with the net profits. Part of the difference was due to the differences in quality. Some men can produce better-looking broilers than others. Most of the difference, however, was due to the way the broilers were sold. It apparently is worth while to give considerable attention to sales promotion.

Readers who are interested in broiler production would do well to send for these two bulletins: G-61, "An Economic Survey of the Commercial Broiler Industry," United States Department of Agriculture, AAA Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements; and "An Economic Study of the Broiler Industry," Bulletin 390, The University of Maryland, Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

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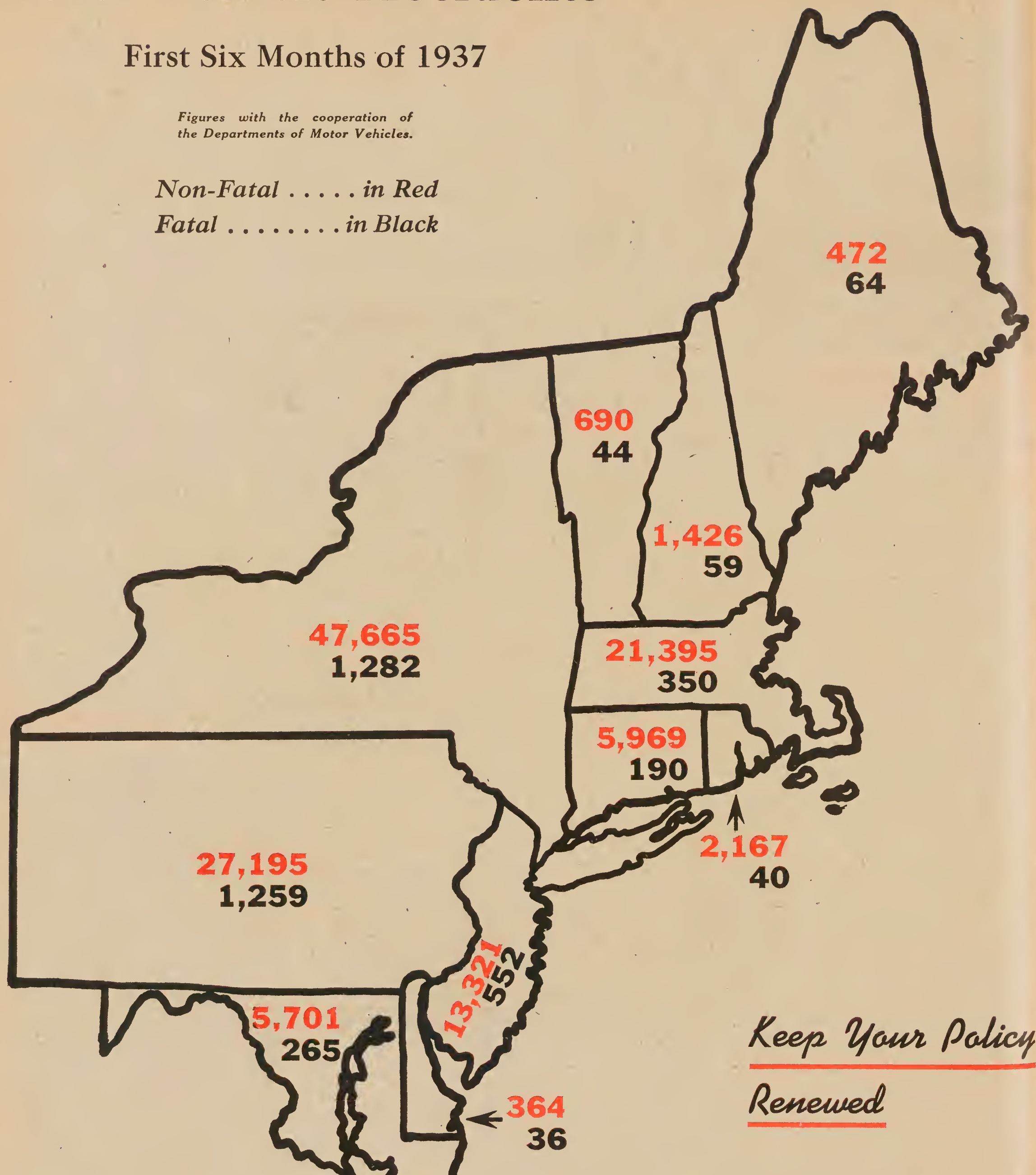
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First Six Months of 1937

Figures with the cooperation of the Departments of Motor Vehicles.

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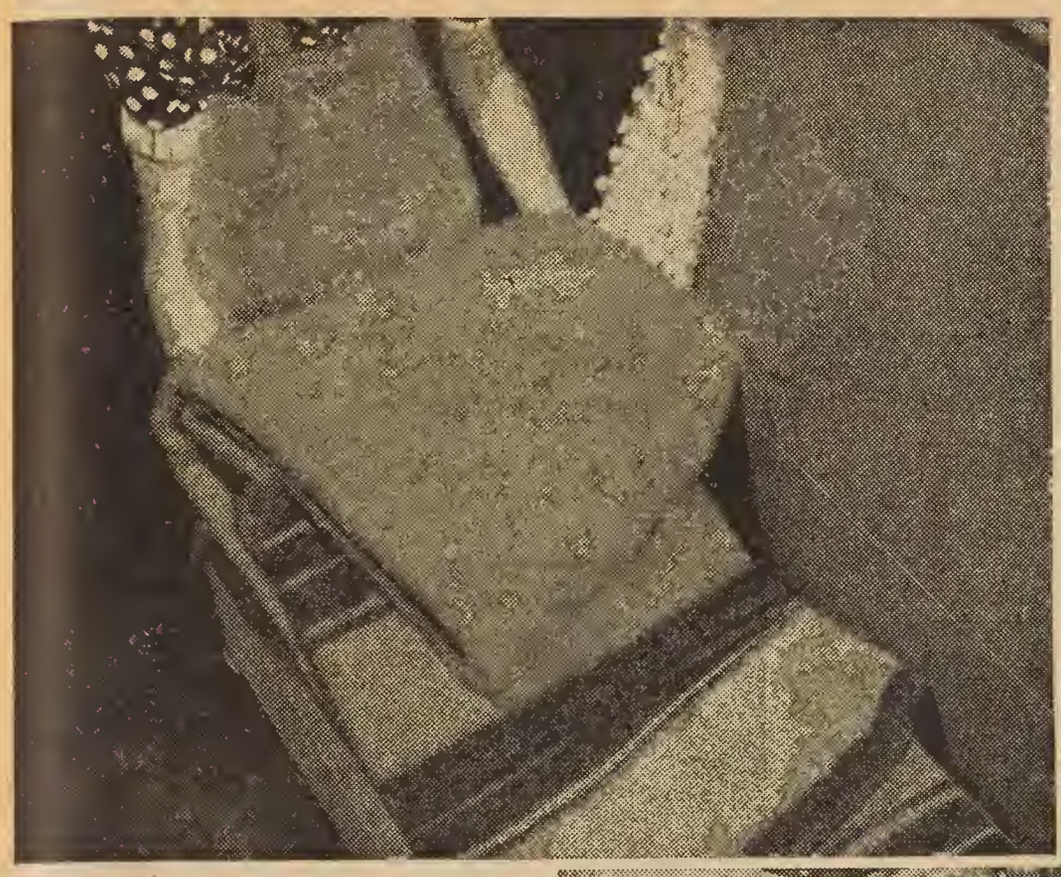


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Simple to Make

No place for extra blankets? Make yourself an under-the-bed chest like the one shown at the left. It holds four blankets comfortably.

(Below) — This inexpensive dressing-table, which can be easily made at home, would capture the heart of any girl. With Christmas coming, it's idea for what to give to Mary. Directions for making it are given on this page.



STORE-ALLS are one of the most important things to house-happiness that man's ingenuity has ever fashioned. So many houses, sadly lacking adequate closet space, can make good use of the illustrated under-the-bed chest shown on this page. It holds a wealth of things and rests on four easy gliders which permit sliding it under the bed out of sight, but within reach should the weather blow up cold.

Because it needs to be tight, light and economical of space, it was built of a dense manufactured hardboard that has a natural nut-brown color and requires no finishing of any kind. Six inches deep so that it will fit under almost any bed, 2 feet wide and 3 feet long, it has a capacity of three cubic feet. It holds four blankets comfortably with a "nosegay" of English lavender tucked in one corner.

It can be simply constructed by cutting out the sides and nailing them to four six-inch pieces of wood, approximately one inch square. The bottom was nailed to the lower ends of these wood pieces and held to the sides by means of Scotch tape, which has a stubborn holding ability. The lid of the chest was also cut out of hardboard and was hinged to the back by means of three loose-leaf rings such as are sold in any stationery store. Of course, it may also be held by leather straps cemented to the back, forming natural hinges, but it was found that the rings permitted the top to fall very snugly against the upper edges of the chest for a tight, dust-free joint.

The linen closet pictured on this page was born of necessity and was happily eased between a chimney and two walls of the upstairs hall. Already it has proved a boon to its owner. It is lined with the same manufactured hardboard used for the blanket chest, to protect it from the heat of the chimney and to provide it with inexpensive walls. Painted with two coats of flat oil paint over a coat of sizing, and with its wood shelves decked out with fluttery-edged shelf-paper, it looks very attractive. In fact, it's so attractive and convenient that the family's consumption of clean towels and linen has gone up.

The dressing table shown here will find a sympathetic reception in any girl's heart. So inexpensive, you'd think it a piece of sheer whimsy. But really, with a little care, a paper pattern, a pair of scissors and a compass saw, you can cut out the top in no time. Quarter-inch hardboard was used for the one illustrated, cut from the same piece used for the under-the-bed chest, and left in its natural color. It has a hard, brown surface that will resist wetness and can be easily dusted and kept spotless.

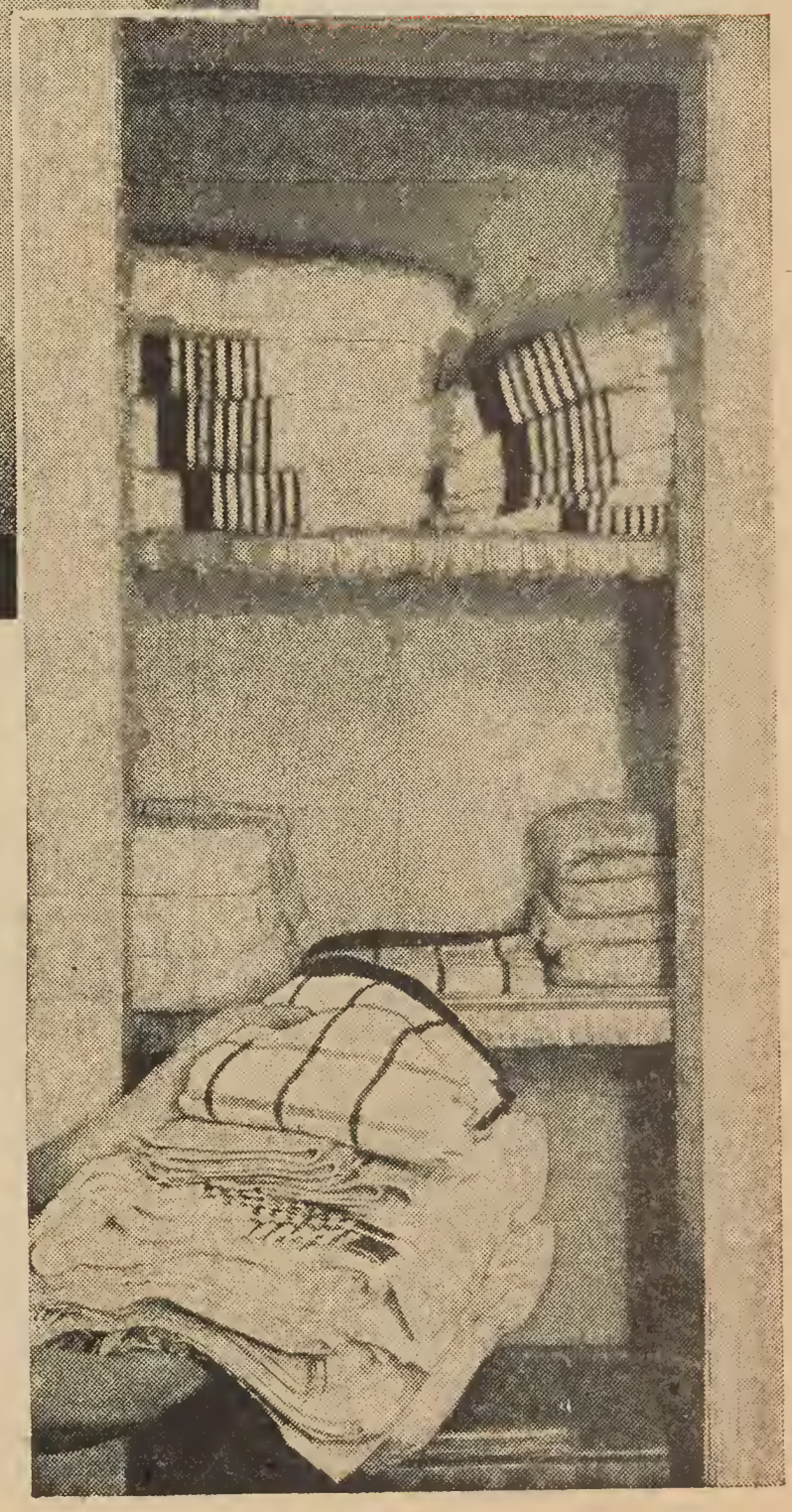
The skirt of dotted net is tacked to the edge of the kidney-shaped top, but there's no limit to the kinds of material that can be used to drape the front. The top rests on a little bed table that was rescued from the attic, but it might easily be supported on wood legs, or an old-fashioned wood horse. The stool should be a light, inexpensive sort, and you may cover the seat of it with a piece of silk tacked under the edge, or with a cushion.

But don't stop with these few ideas, for half the thrill of living in a house is adding to it in some way, however small. A shoe tower, for instance, with wood sides and hardboard shelves will provide space for a half dozen pairs of shoes, one above the other, and it may be slipped into a corner of the bedroom or closet.

In the kitchen, too, spare cupboards, broom closets or vegetable chests can be readily constructed from this same useful manufactured hardboard. Waterproof, light, easily sawn and nailed, it will help make any kitchen a scientific delight. Think of a whole kitchen wall lined with a battery of these efficient cupboards, convenient to a work table so that most cooking fixings are within arm's reach. Their dimensions should be about 12 inches deep, 30 inches high and 30 inches long and the bottom should not be more than 54 inches above the floor.

You can make a handy top for a small dining-room table, converting it into a larger table in a minute, by simply cutting out a piece of this hardboard the size you want it to be, and nailing two thin wood guides to the underside so that the top of the table fits between them. Now place this on top of your table and, presto!, it has become a festive board — big enough to allow all the family and guests to sit down at the same time to the Thanksgiving feast. When not in use it can be stored in cellar or attic.

— PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE CELOTEX CORPORATION



The owner of the linen closet shown at the right squeezed it into a corner of her upstairs hall. She says it was one of the smartest ideas she ever had, for it has proved a labor-saver for her and a comfort to the whole family.

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FOR ALL FINE LAUNDERING

Spooky Fun!

HAVE you planned your Hallowe'en festivities yet? This year why not gather together all the neighbors, young and old, and have a goblin parade? What's a goblin parade? Well, everybody gets dressed up in a Hallowe'en costume, and then down the road or around the town they march, knocking at the doors of stay-at-homes, cheering, singing, and having the grand time that comes when good neighbors get together.

Each of the marchers should have a pumpkin head made out of a pasteboard box, covered with orange tissue paper, with eyes, nose and mouth cut in it, and tied on securely by a string. An old sheet or a few cents' worth of crepe paper will transform street clothes into the best goblin style. Jack-o-lanterns, swinging in the hand, or hoisted on poles, will complete the effect. Try this neighborhood parade and we'll guarantee you have the jolliest Hallowe'en you ever spent.



He's going to be all ready for Hallowe'en.

After the parade, plan to have everyone gather in somebody's home or in the neighborhood hall, for refreshments and games. Here are some good old favorites that make plenty of fun:

Bobbing for Apples

Have two tubs with apples floating in water, one for the boys and one for the girls. Strips of paper with names on, add zest to the game. If you do not want the muss of tubs of water, put the apples on a painted chair seat. No fair putting apples back that roll off!

Cutting the Flour Pie

Fill a deep layer cake tin with flour. Conceal in it, tightly wrapped in bits of tissue paper, a ring, a button and a dime. Invert the pan on a platter, leaving the flour pie intact. Each player cuts off a small portion with a table knife. If one of the packages is in his portion, he must stoop down and pick it up with his teeth. The ring means a speedy marriage, the button spinsterhood, and the dime wealth.

Blessing Yourself

Have five or six volunteers leave the room. Call in one at a time. Stand him in front of a mirror and show him a pan of flour. Tell him that he is to bless himself with this flour by making a cross on cheeks, forehead and chin. Blindfold him and substitute a saucer of soot instead of the flour, give careful instructions to the player about applying it with one finger, then remove the bandage!

Blindfolded Witch Fortunes

Form a circle and the host leads in a blindfolded witch who stands in the center. All join hands and dance around until the witch says "stop." Someone who has been primed beforehand asks a question that might apply to anyone present, such as "Who refused to tell where he was last night?" The witch points in any direction she chooses and the one to whom she points is the guilty one. All join hands and dance again. Repeat 8 or 10 times. If the questions are planned carefully, this can create a lot of fun.

The Catwalk

For as many contestants as your space can accommodate, draw chalk lines on the floor and give each contestant a full glass of water. The one who can reach the goal first without stepping off the line or spilling the water is the winner.

Shake Hands with the Spook

Line up the players on opposite sides of the room. Blindfold one end player and another diagonally across at the end of the opposite line, telling them they are to walk toward each other and shake hands. After one trial they take their place at the opposite end of their own lines, thus moving the line up so that the blindfolded players always start from the same spot.

Last Will and Testament

Of course the proper time is midnight for a real ghost story to be told by someone who can make it realistic. Just before this time, tell your guests that since Hallowe'en may cause any terrible thing to happen to them, they should make their wills. Then pass white sheets of paper, numbered from 1 to 5 in three vertical columns across the paper. At the top of each paper is written, "The last will of....." Every guest fills in his name and in the first column lists his five most cherished possessions. He folds this column over and passes the paper to the person on his right. This person lists the names of five people, folds it over and again passes the paper to his right. This time a list of five uses (of anything) is written there. Papers are passed once more to the right, each person reading the will then in his possession.

Hallowe'en Refreshments

Fresh sweet cider and homemade doughnuts can't be beat for Hallowe'en. If you want something more elaborate, use individual pumpkin pies with Jack-o-lantern faces traced on them by toothpicks dipped in melted chocolate. This same decoration might be applied to iced cookies, too. Serve coffee or sweet cider with them. If sandwiches

(*Continued on Page 27*)



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To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

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For Fall Days

HERE are patterns which emphasize the best style points of the season. The brown rabbit's wool "drawstring" topper and spirited plaited brown and green plaid wool skirt is the gayest little costume imaginable. This pattern, No. 3129, comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for blouse with 2 yards of 54-inch material for skirt.

Dress pattern No. 3154 has shirred shoulders which make your waistline look smaller. It is cut along the simplest possible lines, and for daytime wear would be stunning in soot-black rough crepe, with blue vestee and a rhinestone clip to accent the vee neck. Pattern comes in 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Must Pot Those Bulbs Right Away

NOTHING ADDS to indoor cheer during winter more than a dish or pot of blooming bulbs. And it need not be too much of a chore either.

All of us have grown paper-white narcissi in pebbles and water. This is the easiest way, although they do well in bulb fiber or in soil. In any case it is extremely important to develop a good root system before bringing them into the light. A dark, cool, but not cold place is excellent for this purpose. Often failure to bloom results from overlooking this one point. Allow about 4 weeks to bring them into bloom.

Chinese Sacred Lily and the Grand Soleil d'Or, may be handled in the same way. If pebbles and water are used the water should reach to the base of the bulb only; but the bulb should never be allowed to dry out. These take a little longer to develop.

Bulb fiber which is usually peat moss mixed with some plant food, should be kept moist but not soggy. Lumps of charcoal are kept under it to keep it sweet. The moss is watered once a week, but any excess water should be drained off carefully. Lily-of-the-valley and Crocus do especially well in bulb fiber. Crocuses need storing in a cool, dark place for several months; then the bowl should be brought into a cool, light place and kept there until ready to flower. Lily-of-the-valley pips should be from cold storage or have extra preparation for winter forcing. After potting, they need to be kept in a cool, dark place for about ten days, then in a warm light place, and finally in full sunlight. Water with warm water. About twenty-four days are required to get bloom.

Plant hyacinths in pots in October or November. Arrange pebbles, sphagnum moss or broken pottery at the bottom of the pot and fill about two-thirds full of potting soil. This soil should be good garden loam, mixed with a little sand and about 1 teaspoon of bonemeal per pot. Place bulbs on top of the soil and add enough soil so that the tops of the bulbs are barely covered. Set in a cold cellar or cold

(*Continued on Page* 27)

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

ONE OF THE contest recipes which could well go on the list of special occasion dishes was Butterscotch Chiffon Pie. The lady who sent it in writes "we are all very fond of butterscotch flavor and also chiffon pies. Had never seen the two combined so I made up the following recipe which has proven a favorite."

BUTTERSCOTCH CHIFFON PIE

1½ tablespoons gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup brown sugar
4 eggs separated
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup granulated sugar

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, add the hot water and the brown sugar browned with the butter in a saucepan. Beat the yolks with the salt and vanilla. Pour over them the hot gelatine mixture. Cool. When congealing, add the beaten whites mixed with the granulated sugar. Pour in a baked pie shell. Just before serving spread on the following:

Cocoa Topping

Mix ⅔ c. cocoa to a thick paste with cold water. Add 4 tablespoons powdered sugar, and ⅛ teaspoonful of salt.—*Mrs. Henry A. Hallock.*

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In Shanklin's Ox Camp

By C. A. STEPHENS

EVERY fall at the old farm, when we gathered simples, wild fruits and nuts for winter use, we picked three or four quarts of high-bush cranberries for Grandmother Ruth. All her life grandmother had been subject to attacks of erysipelas. Mollinocket, the old squaw who often came to the farm, had once told her that high-bush cranberries, mashed and applied like a poultice, would cure the dreaded ailment. Grandmother had tried the old squaw's remedy, and it had seemed to do her good. At any rate, she became so firmly convinced of the sovereign virtues of the berries that to the end of her long life she would never be without them in the house.

In the fall of '69 or '70, however, we could find no high-bush cranberries; in fact, all berries — even blueberries — were scarce. The "great bog" was bare of low-bush cranberries; and in October when grandmother herself went down to the meadow to get her annual supply, she was much worried, for not a highbush cranberry could she find.

At her urgent request the old squire explored the neighboring brooks for the berries, with no better success. Then Addison and I remembered the long fringes of high-bush cranberry that, with mountain ash, bordered the course of Lurvey's Stream through the hay meadows below Boundary Camp.

"There ought to be some there," Addison suggested.

"Well, if only you could get me a quart of them I should feel safer," grandmother said, and the old squire told us that we might make a trip up there before snow came.

But the fall work at the farm kept us so busy that we did not get a chance to go up to the camp until late in November—three days before Thanksgiving. We had already had a snowstorm, but a thaw had followed, and the ground was bare. We drove in the double-seated buckboard behind two work horses. Willis and Ben Murch went with us, and also another boy, Hiram Sewell by name, who was passing the week with us at the old farm.

We took our guns, for the hay meadows were one of the best hunting grounds in Maine, and we hoped to shoot some partridges and possibly a deer.

When we reached the hay meadows through which wind the upper courses of Lurvey's Stream, Hiram, Ben and Willis got out with their guns, and Addison and I drove up to the camp. After we had put our horses under cover, we set off in quest of the cranberries. We searched along the stream for them the rest of the afternoon, but we found scarcely any on the bushes. Our whole afternoon's work brought us only a few handfuls—about two pints. When it began to grow dark we returned to camp.

Several times during the afternoon we had heard the boys shooting. As the early November dusk deepened, Hiram came up to camp with a bunch of ten partridges. Ben soon followed him with a string of fourteen, and a long-legged meadow hen. Addison and I kindled a fire in the old stone fireplace; and Ben and Hiram, after lighting the camp lantern, began to dress six of the partridges, which we intended to fry for supper.

Willis had not yet returned; but as we expected him at any moment, we went on with our preparations for supper. We were a little surprised when half an hour went by and he had not yet returned. It had grown very dark; the night was cold and cloudy, and the air felt as if snow were going to fall before morning. We did not worry about Willis for he was well able to take care of himself in the woods; but we did want him to come soon, for by that time Ben had the partridges cooked. Addison seized the old tin horn that hung by the door and blew a blast on it.

At that very moment Willis dashed up, out of breath and much excited.

"Get your guns!" he shouted. "Get your guns and come on!" and he caught up the lantern.

"What's up?" Hiram cried.

"Bears," Willis replied, panting. "Up at Shanklin's lumber camp. Come on, or they may get away."

"Did you see them?" asked Ben.

"See 'em? How could I see them in the dark?" cried Willis. "I had been up Shanklin's brook, and as I was coming back, down by that old ox camp I heard a noise in there, and —"

"What kind of noise?" asked Ben.

"A snorting and snuffing noise, as if there were a dozen bears in there together."

"More likely to be lucivees," said Ben.

"No, it sounded like bears," Willis insisted. "Come on!" Carrying the lantern, he started off on the run. "Bring an axe, somebody!" he shouted over his shoulder.

Ben turned to get the axe, and saw the platterful of partridges. We were reaching for our guns, and saw them too. We could not leave them behind! Hiram grabbed one brown bird; and the rest of us followed suit. Then, munching the partridges as we ran, we set out after Willis.

Willis was some distance ahead with the lantern. We had to run hard to keep up with him, and it was rough woods through which we were going. A great many trees had been cut there, and we kept stumbling over the stumps. I thought we should break our necks! Scratched, bruised, and out of breath, we at last came to Willis. He had stopped and was holding up the lantern.

"Here's the camp!" he whispered, pointing to a vague dark mass ahead. "Stand still till I see if they've gone." Stopping every step or two to listen, he went round the corner of the low building; presently he reappeared from the other side.

"Yes, they're there," he whispered. "There's a hole, a big one, under the sill. They must have started to den up in there for winter."

"I'll bet they're lucivees," Ben said again.

"No, they're bears!" Willis muttered. "We'll get the bounties on them. Tell you what we'll do; we'll make a fire round on that side where the hole is, so that we can see, and then we'll scare 'em out and shoot them. In that way we ought to get all of them."

"No, no!" Ben exclaimed. "Some of them would be sure to get away. I say that we block up the hole with these old chunks of logs, and then cut a chink in the door and shoot them inside. They can't break out of this log camp, and we'll get every one of them."

That was the best plan that we could think of, and Ben, Hiram and Addison at once began to throw logs into the hole; I held the lantern and Willis watched by the door on the other side. There was no doubt that animals of some sort were inside, for we could hear them scurrying round.

Faint rays from the lantern shone into the camp through the chinks between the logs. Willis, who was peering through one of the narrow cracks, suddenly called out that he could see the bears' eyes shining in the darkness.

"Great king! This camp's full of bears!" he cried. "Looks like green fire in there. Fifty dollars' worth of bounties, sure!"

Putting down his gun, he got two logs with which he propped the door on the outside, for, like the doors of most logging camps, it opened outward.

By this time the boys had filled the hole at the rear of the camp, and Ben now took the axe and began to make a chink by the doorpost big enough to shoot through. At the sound of the first axe strokes there was a great tumult inside the camp. Willis, peering in at another chink, declared that he could see so many eyes shining that they looked like fireworks.

"Hold the lantern close up to the cracks," he said to me. "Three of them are there by the hole." He dropped a whole handful of buckshot into the gun. "Now hold her still!" he muttered.

He put the muzzle of the gun slowly through the chink that Ben had made. The next instant a deafening report shook the building and powder smoke poured out from the chinks. At the same moment a frightful squealing began from inside the camp!

Even now I laugh as I remember how Willis jumped back with his gun and looked round at the other boys. "Hogs!" he exclaimed, and stared at Ben.

"Hogs!" echoed Ben.

"Hogs, by jingo!" muttered Hiram and Addison.

Apparently Willis had hit more than one of them, for the awful squealing, pitched in two or three different keys, was making the forest resound.

Ben kicked away the props from the door and cautiously opened it. Out dashed a half-grown pig! Ben quickly slammed the door shut, in order to prevent the rest of them from escaping.

Willis's bears, as we soon found out, were a sow and seven pigs. Evidently as cold weather had come on, they had sought the shelter of the old ox camp.

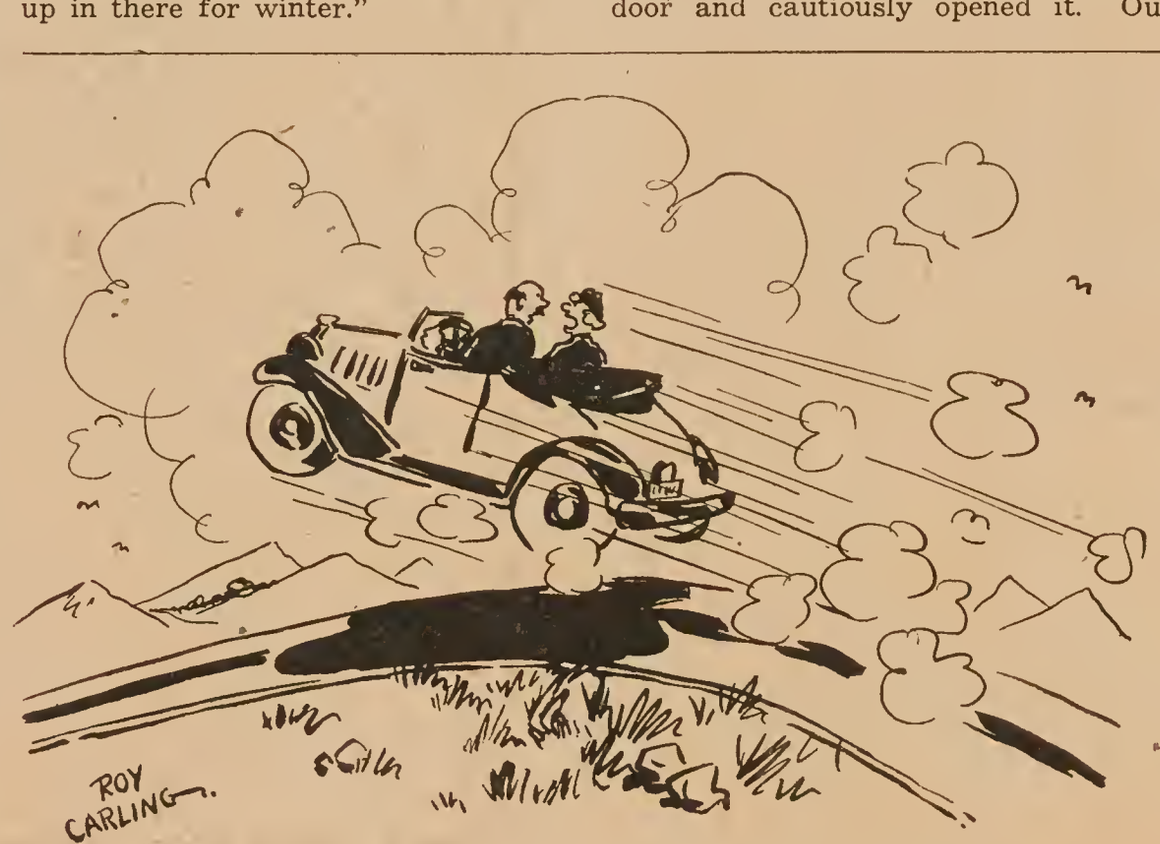
Willis's load of buckshot had wounded the old sow and two of the little pigs, and in compassion we could now do nothing except to put them out of their misery. And after some talk we decided that it would be more merciful to dispatch the rest of the litter than to leave them to wander about the woods in the winter snows. I may add here that the pig that had escaped came back to the camp the next morning.

We supposed that the sow that had thus taken up life in the remote depths of the boundary forest must have come from some French hamlet near Megantic. The next morning, however, we noticed that part of her left ear was missing; it looked as if long ago it had been sheared off close to her head.

"Look here!" said Ben. "I know whose pig that is. That's the one the Wilbers lost last winter."

And then we all remembered that nearly a year earlier a young sow had mysteriously disappeared from a pigsty under the Wilbers' horse barn. Mr. Wilber, whose farm was not far from ours, had made a trip through the neighborhood searching for the pig. He had explained that it would be easy to identify the animal, for she had lost the larger part of one of her ears from freezing. At the time, the people in the neighborhood had wondered a good deal what had become of the young sow, but no one had been able to throw any light on the matter. Without doubt the sow we had killed in Shanklin's ox camp was Mr. Wilber's lost pig. The next day we drove home in a severe snowstorm, with the pork and the two pints of high-bush cranberries. Needless to say, the Wilbers were not a little astonished when we drove to their door, shouting. "Here's your lost shote, multiplied by seven!" They insisted on dividing the pork with us; and, in fact, the whole neighborhood had some of it for Thanksgiving dinner.

No one could explain how the young sow had made her way from the Wilbers' farm to those distant woods. In fact, the matter remained a mystery for ten or eleven years; then in a convivial moment a French-Canadian logger at one of the old squire's camps told the



"Henry, watch the road! We passed the top of the hill."

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Things Remembered

When purple lilacs brushed the blind,
Flooding the morning air,
I thought that never should I find
More sweetness anywhere.

Then once I walked upon a hill,
Where pines sighed in the breeze,
And found a fragrance deeper still,
Incense from sun drenched trees.

At times I've breathed with keen delight
A richly steaming stew,
Or fresh cut lumber, clean and white,
And new hay topped with dew.

But childhood joys in time return, and
And now I'll never tire
Of pungent memories that burn
With every Autumn fire!

—*Alene Osborn,*
Gossville, N. H.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor says, "A feller should conserve his soil, it ain't no good to let the topsoil wash away 'till it won't raise no corn or hay. When gullies start across your fields, it won't be long until the yields ain't up to par, first thing you know your crops are gittin' smaller so they don't produce enough to pay your taxes on collection day. The land is given us in trust and we should keep it up or bust, the generations yet unborn will still be raisin' wheat and corn, for they must eat like you and me, and that's the reason we should be particular about our land. If we don't, on the other hand, posterity will all blame us because they can't be prosperous, they'll tell each other that it seems we washed our best soil down the streams until they all filled up with silt, a testimony to our guilt."

I s'pose what neighbor says is right, I often lie awake at night a-worryin' what folks will do for food in 1982, they'll surely never understand why we despoiled a fertile land. So in the morning when I wake I've got my mind up to take a load of brush and dump it where the water has gone on a tear. I want to fill each gully till the water that comes down the hill will ooze away, or gently flow nor wash my soil all down below. But it's so cool beneath the trees where you can catch the morning breeze, that I just wait awhile to start; a feller ain't so very smart to git himself all in a sweat for folks that even ain't born yet. It may be, in another age, synthetic food will be the rage, the folks that will be livin' then may never sow or reap again, but git their food right out the air, or make it with machin'ry there; posterity don't worry me as much as my lame back, by gee!

whole story. He and three other men who were on their way back to Canada after a winter's work with us, had stolen the pig to take with them for fresh meat on their trip. Fearing that if they killed her at the sty her cries would rouse the family, they had trussed up her jaws and taken her with them on a hand sled. When at last far up in the woods they had tried to slaughter her, she had escaped into a swamp, where she had defied all their efforts to recapture her.

Spooky Fun!

(*Continued from Page* 24)

are used, they could be decorated to look like goblins, by using stuffed olive slices or slices of pickle.

For a small home party, a ghost supper is amusing. Table dishes, candles, waiters, food and guests should be white. Whiten your hair by making a wig or a white stocking top to which is sewed white cotton batting. A paste of powdered zinc oxide stirred up with water can be applied to the face. This is what clowns use and is not harmful to the skin.

Must Pot Those Bulbs Right Away

(*Continued from Page* 25)

frame and cover with soil or straw until pots are to be brought into warmth in December or January. Bring pots in at ten-day intervals in order to get a succession of bloom.

A special hyacinth vase is available for holding the bulb so that its base just touches the water. This method requires water only, but the bulb should be kept in the dark until roots are established.

Daffodils or jonquils, both being narcissi, may be forced in pebbles and water, but the fiber or soil is still better. They should be potted the same as hyacinths and kept in a cold, dark place until roots are well established—about eight to ten weeks. Ordinarily they can be brought into a light place about Christmas time or later. However, pre-cooled bulbs are used by the trade for forcing for Christmas and New Year's. Keep the plants cool until the bulbs are about 6" above the pot. Then they can be given ordinary room temperature and full sunlight until flowers open; then move them back from the window to keep flowers fresh longer.

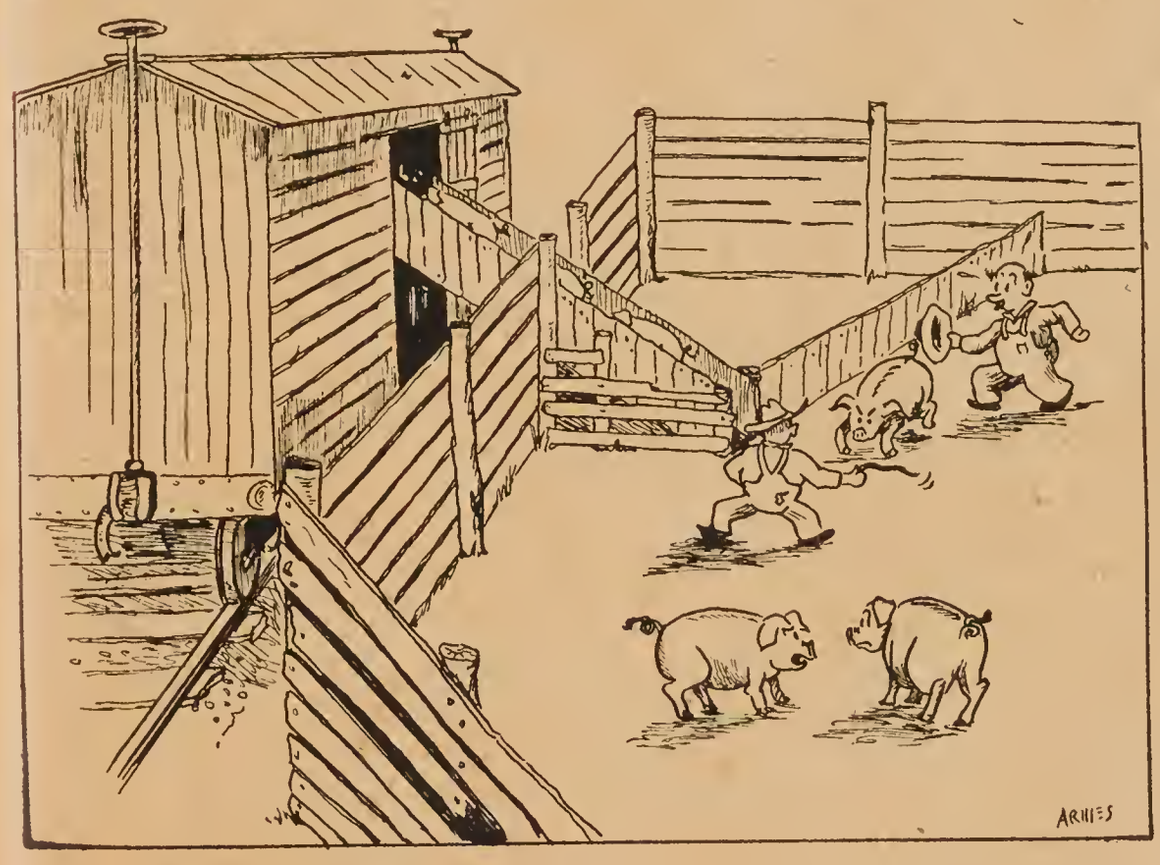
Scillas and snowdrops are potted the same as narcissi and need about 6 weeks in incubation.

Tulips pot best in soil in shallow pots, leaving ½" between bulbs. Keep in a dark, cold place for 8 weeks, then bring into a warm, dark place until leaves begin to show, then bring gradually to full light . The single early and double early types of tulips are best adapted for forcing indoors.

Varieties of hyacinths which are recommended for forcing are the dark blue King of the Blues, light blue Grand Maitre, White L'Innocence and Yellow-hammer. For long trumpet narcissi, use Bicolor Victoria and empress, the all-yellow King Alfred; the short trumpet varieties are Sir Watkin, Poeticus ornatus, Barri Conspicuus, and White Lady.

Potted freezias, amaryllis, winter blooming oxalis and other less hardy bulbs should not be buried outside, but be kept in the cool, frostproof cellar until top growth starts, and kept moist but not overwatered.

Spent bulbs may be planted outdoors after forcing. They will grow again and produce flowers the second season following.



"You just tell them, Pete, that I'm not going if I have to take an upper."

Driving Home the Milk Story!

Here's news --- a real reason for drinking milk --- aimed at the 5,254,072 women in New York State.



THIS advertising is telling the women of New York State that every glass of milk is a calcium beauty treatment which helps to clear the complexion, give it new loveliness. Here's an appeal that sells milk because it gives information that interests every woman.

This is just one of the five appeals featured in this year's milk campaign. Each is a powerful, newsy reason why people should drink more milk. And this advertising campaign is driving home the milk story. Fluid milk consumption in New York has been showing a substantial increase every month since the campaign first started.

In the first eight months of 1937, consumption in metropolitan New York ALONE increased by 56,688,880 quarts. And during this same period consumption in Boston DECREASED 0.05% and gained only 1.9% in Philadelphia. Could there be any better proof that the public is accepting the facts about milk that for the first time are publicized in this campaign. The Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IN THE last two weeks I have had considerable contact with industrial leaders and big business men. Almost to a man these fellows have been discouraged, unhappy, and as one of them expressed it, slightly groggy. They have not been very inspiring company.

Where Strength Lies

A rapidly falling stock market, the war scare, let-ups in certain lines of business and, most of all, the New Deal have caused a minor panic in the ranks of the business men of the United States. If I listened to these men alone I would be feeling today just as they are feeling. Fortunately, I have in addition to my contacts with business men my acquaintainship with leaders in the fields of research and education and daily intimate contact with men and women who live on the land.

I have now lived in three periods of business depression — in 1920, in the period which began in the fall of 1929, and in the present one. What I have observed during these periods convinces me that the only hope for the preservation of those institutions of free government which some of us hold so dearly lies with the men and the women on the farms of our land.

If the business men of America want to retain freedom of initiative, maximum opportunity to go ahead under their own steam, a chance to create wealth for the benefit of society as well as for themselves, they had better ally themselves as quickly as possible with the farmers of the country. They need the reinforcement of men who are not panicked by a thirty per cent drop in steel common or by a chance remark of our Chief Executive.

* * *

Liquidating Livestock

During the past thirty days we have sold more livestock than we have in the two preceding years. We have done this despite the fact that we have an abundance of hay, ensilage and home-grown grain, and the barns, the equipment, and the men to take care of all the stock we were carrying.

Beginning in 1933 I began to tell readers of this page that I was going to accumulate livestock. I remember suggesting that if a man was hard pressed and couldn't meet his financial situation, it would be better business to let the farm go to the mortgage-holder than to sacrifice his herds and flocks. Last winter we had to buy several hundred dollars worth of hay and straw to carry our inventory of horses, sheep, beef cattle, and hogs through the winter. I don't know yet whether it paid to do this, but I have an idea that we at least broke even on the investment we made in the feed we bought.

From now on we plan at Sunnygables and on our other farms to carry only a normal amount of livestock. *In fact, we shall sell livestock before we shall feed up our entire supply of hay, straw, and ensilage in any one winter.* In other words, we plan to carry over around forty per cent of a normal year's feed supply each year as insurance against bad weather and other causes of crop failure which we may encounter in the years which are ahead.

Now, my whole object in telling you about what we have done and are doing in the matter of our livestock inventory *is to set you thinking about taking advantage of present high meat prices to cull your herds and flocks, and of present abundant supplies of hay, straw, and ensilage to set up your own ever normal granaries.*

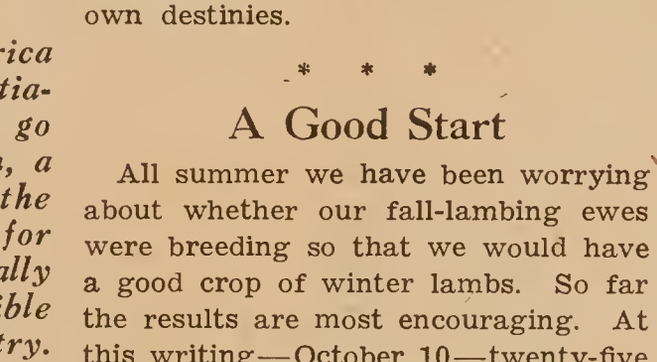
I honestly think that the idea is worthy of a more or less concerted movement upon the part of farmers in the Northeast who are bound to suffer as a result of any monkeying the New Deal may do with agriculture and who therefore should undertake, whenever they have a chance, to look after their own destinies.

* * *

A Good Start

All summer we have been worrying about whether our fall-lambing ewes were breeding so that we would have a good crop of winter lambs. So far the results are most encouraging. At this writing — October 10 — twenty-five per cent of the ewes have dropped lambs and we have saved better than a lamb to a ewe. We have, however, lost one out of several pairs of twins, and Hank is on the alert to do better in this regard as additional lambs are born.

We have the flock pastured near the barn. We try to keep separated from it in another pasture the ewes which



are about to drop lambs. So far they have all lambed outdoors. Hank follows the practice of leaving the ewe alone as much as possible and letting her stay out with her lamb for a day or two after it is dropped. Then he calls her to the barn with a little grain and from that time on she is a part of the flock which has lambs.



Hank finds that the less he is around the ewes, particularly the young ones, at lambing time the less apt they are to become confused and excited, and the more apt they are to own their lambs and give them proper attention.

The ewes which have lambs are brought into the barn twice a day and fed as much as we feed our dairy cows to get a maximum milk flow. From now on they will be shut in all the time. In the barn we have a corner fenced off for a lamb creep. Within a surprisingly few days after they are dropped the little lambs follow the older lambs into this creep and begin to eat grain. From then on they literally grow like weeds.

To date, three ewes have lost their lambs and we have turned them right back with the bucks in the hopes of still getting a lamb from them by spring. It seems to me that the fall-lambing ewes have an advantage in this regard. If they miss on a fall lamb, there is still a chance to get a spring lamb from them.

* * *

Final Chapter

Last winter I mentioned several times the fact that we were losing a lot of money on our fall-hatched heavy chickens. I tried to make it clear that part of the fault was entirely ours. We bought more chicks than we could handle in the space we had for them; we were too busy to give them the care they needed and, of course, as one woman who wrote to me put it, we should have known better anyhow than to buy chickens last fall.

Well, as a matter of fact, we haven't come out too badly. The pullets from these fall-hatched chicks which we put into the laying house last February have laid very well; always above fifty per cent and much of the time between sixty and seventy per cent. The other day we culled about one hundred and fifty of them and they brought us close to a dollar and a half apiece. At this rate we still have several hundred dollars worth of them to sell.

In the meantime, we have eight hundred September-hatched cross-bred pullets coming along to go into our spare laying pens in February.

After considerable experimenting we have decided on using our brooding and rearing facilities for three broods of chicks. We shall fill them up with Leghorns on the first of February. By the first of May these pullets are on range and we can fill up our brooder houses again with Leghorns. Then on or about September first we shall take on all the heavies the brooder houses will carry.

* * *

No Pumpkins

Last year on poor land and in a dry season we raised a lot of pumpkins in a cornfield, which made very good feed for our fall-lambing ewes.

Reasoning the way all farmers do, we set out to raise a real crop of pumpkins this year. We put in a lot of seed on rich land. We even dusted the vines a couple of times. There was plenty of rain and at midsummer it looked as though we were going to have tons and tons of pumpkins. For some unaccountable reason, however, hardly a pumpkin set. Instead of the golden harvest we expected, we can put all of the pumpkins we have raised this summer in our pick-up truck.

Naturally, we are wondering why the pumpkins failed to set. Do you suppose it was the heavy rains in midsummer? Or was the corn too rank? Or did they go all to vines? I wonder if there *is* a crop of pumpkins anywhere. Experience and opinions are solicited.

Lacking pumpkins we shall fall back on turnips for sheep feed. Our experience with these is not too good either. They seem largely to have grown to tops — too rich ground and too much rain, I suppose.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

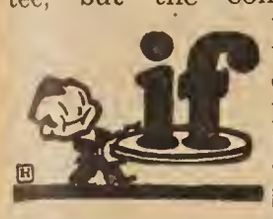
MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

What Is "A Fair Trial"?

I ordered an oil burner from the United Factories. I told them what kind of stove I had but I had difficulties in installing it. I wrote to the company and they told me to install it in the ash pit. Still it would not work. They refunded one-half of the amount I paid for it, claiming that I did not give it a thirty-day trial as required in their guarantee.

Our subscriber feels that he gave this burner a fair trial and that he did comply with the terms of the guarantee, but the company feels otherwise. We are mentioning this to point out that most companies that sell mail order stuff on trial do require that the purchaser observe the terms of the guarantee very exactly. Undoubtedly some companies make these terms exact in order to insure a fair trial. Others perhaps, do so with the hope that some purchaser will overlook some of them and make himself ineligible for a refund. It is true that it costs money to ship stuff back and forth. Therefore the company is justified in expecting that the customer will give it a fair trial.



* * *

Not Authorized

A subscriber from Crawford County, Pennsylvania, reports that she gave a sum of money to a man by the name of Samuel Gayer, who claimed to be a representative for the Accousticon Ear Phone Company of New York. On checking with the above company, the subscriber learned that Mr. Gayer is not authorized to represent them in any way and that in fact they have done their utmost to prevent his claiming to be their representative. If any subscriber knows the present address of Mr. Gayer, we would be pleased to have this information.

* * *

Cobb Out of Business

Replying to your recent order inquiry as to delivery or refund, we regret to say that owing to financial inability to continue we have discontinued business as the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm as sales representatives to hatcheries. Effective September 10, 1937.

We havo experienced a very poor season and many conditions have arisen which have decided us to discontinue our business. We are without the necessary funds at this time to liquidate our obligations but we hope to be able to earn sufficient money with which to pay all claims if you will continue your patience and courtesy until we can make adjustments.

We appreciate your order and regret exceedingly that we could not fulfill our obligations to customers. Our mails are closed and we are refusing all orders from the date mentioned above.

The above letter was received by a subscriber from Harry Wood Cobb of Ridgewood, N. J. The letter was a carbon copy indicating that the letter had been sent out in considerable numbers. We would not call it a really satisfactory answer to our subscriber who sent a $21.00 money order for 300 chicks and did not receive them. The Service Bureau had some complaints on Harry Wood Cobb a number of years ago. This summer complaints began to come again.

* * *

Commission Firm Out

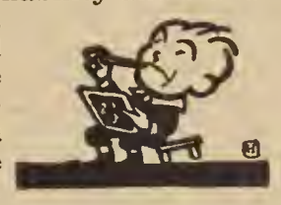
Shippers who are unpaid for produce shipped to the firm of Appleget, Dennis, Herring, Inc., 50 Thompson Ave., West Washington Market, New York City, up to June 30, 1937, may file claims up to Oct. 30, 1937, with the New York state Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany. The firm of commission merchants was licensed for the period July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937, and deposited surety with the Department as required by law. Its dealings were principally in poultry, eggs, lambs and rabbits. Forms for submitting verified claims are available from the Bureau of Food Control, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany.

* * *

What to Expect

What can logically be expected of a correspondence school? First, it is necessary to separate the sheep from the goats, because what we have to say concerns good schools.

The first step any prospective correspondence school student should take is to check on the reliability and standing of the school. The student should expect to receive lessons giving accurate information about the subject he is studying; and when the assignments have been done and returned to the school, he can expect to receive them back from the school, pointing out his errors.



When the course is finished, the student's knowledge of the subject should be increased to a considerable extent. This information will allow him to do his own job better and possibly, on his own initiative, to get a better job. The logical place for a correspondence course is to give training in the work a student is already doing.

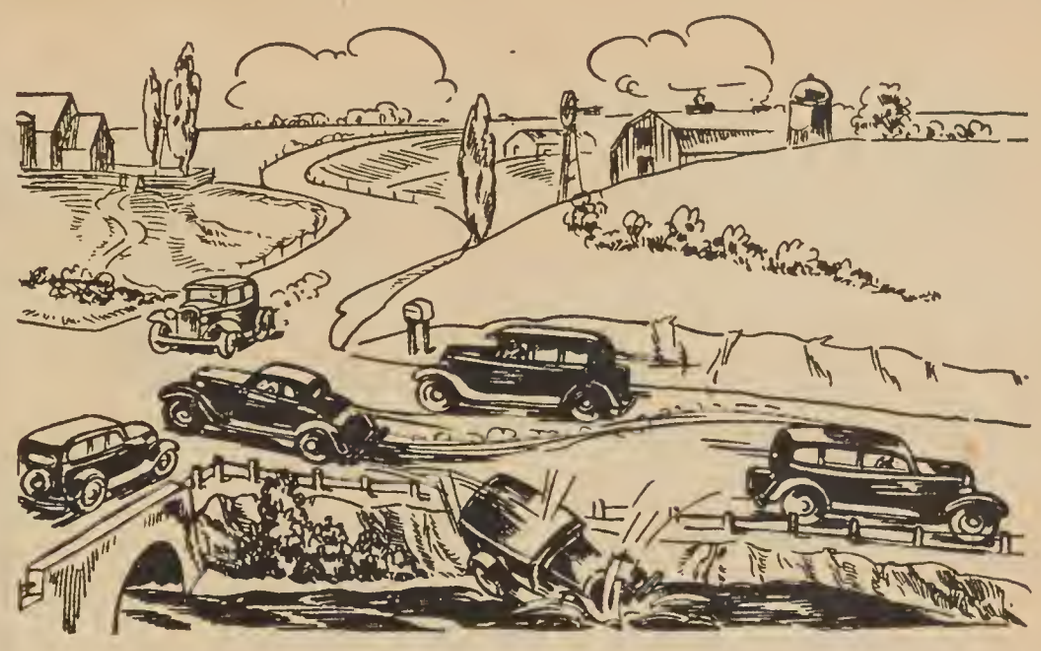
Here are some of the things you cannot expect of a correspondence course. First, it cannot take an unintelligent student with a grade school education and make him into an expert capable of holding down a high salaried position. Secondly, you cannot expect that it will make you an expert when you have had no experience. You cannot actually learn to fly by mail, nor can you become an engineer when you have never seen the inside of an engine. Third, you cannot expect a correspondence school to take your enrollment and then cancel it just because you get discouraged.

Even with the handicaps that all correspondence schools have, they furnish excellent means of getting training at a low cost. Because there is no instructor to spur you on, it is all up to you. *The most important thing is to check to reliability of the school,* then to be certain that you will have the money, perseverence and ability to complete the course and take full advantage of it.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



What About the Other Driver?

Regardless of how carefully you drive, an accident may happen — when least expected. Then is when you need Personal Protection. You can get it *NOW* with a North American Policy.

Indemnities Recently Paid

Grant Clemens, R. 2, Redfield, N. Y. — Auto overturned—cut scalp, concussion	$ 40.00	Emma E. Eastman, West Swanzey, N. H. — Auto collision—cont. head	58.57
Albert Krutz, Est., Amsterdam, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00	John Blackington, R. I, Newport, N. H. — Auto accident—cut face	20.00
Jay Shelmandine, Worcester, N. Y. (additional payment) — Auto accident—bruised chest, cut face	44.71	S. J. Carlisle, 43 Eldridge St., Lebanon, N. H. — Struck by auto—inj. hip & leg	15.00
Ruth Coyea, Edwards, N. Y. — Auto overturned—cut arm	42.86	E. H. Varney, Center Strafford, N. H. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	20.00
C. H. Davis, R. I, Greene, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. pelvis	130.00	H. L. Adams, Jr., Dryden, Me. — Auto collision—frac. hand	20.00
R. G. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	30.00	E. A. McFee, 114 Main St., Richmond, Me. — Auto accident—gen. lacerations	20.00
Edith E. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	10.00	G. M. Chilles, Mount Desert, Me. — Auto accident—inj. wrist & nose	20.00
W. F. O'Hargan, Rexville, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruises, contusions	20.00	Bernice M. Winck, So. Hero, Vt. — Auto accident—bruised elbow, wrist, head	20.00
G. R. Russell, R. I, Moira, N. Y. — Auto overturned—sprained back and ribs	57.14	Mrs. Myrtle Casey, Monkton Ridge, Vt. — Auto collision—inj. leg	14.28
W. H. Wheat, R. 3, Dundee, N. Y. — Truck overturned—gen. bruises	20.00	Gladys Ryther, 18 Main, Millers Falls, Mass. — Auto accident—sprained ankle	14.28
C. F. Wilber, Mt. Upton, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	30.00	Minnie E. Opie, Stony Creek, Conn. — Auto collision—injuries	102.86
Ilma H. Snyder, New Paltz, N. Y. — Struck by taxi—frac. ankle	30.00	M. J. Muccio, Est., Glastonbury, Conn. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Julie F. Manor, R. I, Altona, N. Y. — Auto accident—conc. and cut scalp	11.43	G. W. Griffin, R. I, Simsbury, Conn. — Struck by auto—inj. head	30.00
Hilton Seymour, Tioga Center, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. face and shoulder	14.28	Isolda Riva, R. I, Andover, Conn. — Auto accident—gen. bruises	10.00
Vira Maloy, R. I, Hammond, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle, sprained ankle	85.71	R. D. Strand, R. 2, Putnam, Conn. — Auto accident—cut lip & knee, bruised head	10.00
M. J. Ward, Savona, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut face	12.86	Samuel Sleeper, R. I, Pleasant Valley, Conn. — Thrown from truck—cont. shoulder & hip	32.86
Fletcher Raynor, West Hampton, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut face	30.00	Hazel Drew, R. 2, Sussex, N. J. — Auto collision—cut cheek, inj. hip & ankle	30.00
Harry C. Moyer, R. 2, Amenia, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. eye	14.28	Mrs. Catherine Donaldson, Hackettstown, N. J. — Auto accident—injuries	14.28
G. W. Thorne, Northwood Ridge, N. H. — Auto collision—lacerated elbow & scalp	10.00	J. R. Smith, R. 2, Delmar, Del. — Auto accident—cut scalp, frac. rib	30.00
Christos Costarskis, 111 Portland Ave., Dover, N. H. — Auto collision—cont. back, leg & neck	40.00		

To date 6,609 policyholders have received $523,249.87 in weekly and death indemnities.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

10 LONG STRIDES *Forward*

IN 15 YEARS G.L.F. HAS MADE 10 MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS IN POULTRY FEEDS

A COOPERATIVE that is alert to its responsibilities, that works with college feeding experts and acts for the benefit of its patrons, is the best machinery in the world for keeping feeds up to date. When research and experience show that an improvement can be made in G.L.F. mashes, the change is made *automatically*. Ten such changes have been made in fifteen years.

1922—**FIRST G.L.F. LAYING MASH** for both commercial egg production and breeding flocks contained dried buttermilk, making it unnecessary to feed milk separately.

1.

1924—**TWO LAYING MASHES**—one with milk for breeding flock—the other a "meat-scrap" mash containing no milk for economical commercial egg production.

2.

1927—**WHITE HOMINY ELIMINATED** from laying mashes. White hominy was originally specified to produce pale yolk eggs, but it was replaced with fancy yellow corn meal because of the greater uniformity and economy and the higher Vitamin A content of the latter.

3.

1930—**COD LIVER OIL** reinforced in Vitamin D included in laying mashes, eliminating the chore of feeding separately and providing essential Vitamin D for confined birds. The reinforced oil provided a more uniform and richer supply of Vitamin D at less cost than straight oils. Potency standardized by tests on chicks. Vacuum-dried fish meal also added to mashes, improving protein quality. Pulverized limestone added for egg shell formation.

4.

1931—**DRIED MILK INCREASED** from 5% to 7% in Super Laying Mash, concentrating food and vitamin value especially for the breeding flocks.

5.

1932—**DRIED SKIMMED MILK** replaced dried buttermilk because of its equal feeding value, greater supply, economy.

6.

1932—**A THIRD MASH**—Super Laying & Breeding Mash, containing 7% highest quality alfalfa meal especially for high producing confined flocks and to give improved hatchability.

7.

1933—**DRIED WHEY** introduced in mashes, replacing part of dried skimmed milk because of its economy and high content of Vitamin G for growth and hatchability.

8.

1934—**REINFORCED COD LIVER OIL INCREASED** to 7½ pounds per ton in Super Laying & Breeding Mash for closely confined flocks and improved hatchability.

9.

1935—**SOYBEAN OIL MEAL**, a superior vegetable protein, included in mashes, widening variety and improving quality of combined mash proteins. Also effected economy.

10.

1937—**INCREASED POTENCY** of reinforced cod liver oil to 400 units Vitamin D per gram and 3000 units Vitamin A. Also increased quantity to 8 pounds per ton in all laying mashes. Alfalfa meal selected on *Vitamin A content* in addition to color, protein, fiber. Manganese sulphate added to Starting & Growing Mash to aid in preventing perosis.

These are the highlights. There has been steady improvement in specifications for selection and purchase of ingredients, and more accurate measurement of nutritive factors in the mashes for both chicks and mature birds.

G.L.F. Quality

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT THE NEXT FORWARD STRIDE WILL BE BUT G.L.F. PATRONS KNOW THAT WHEN SCIENCE POINTS OUT THE PATH G.L.F. WILL FOLLOW IT . . .

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. . . ITHACA, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 6, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

HONOR TO MASSACHUSETTS

High spots of 4-H activities at National Dairy Show, at Columbus, Ohio, were judging contests and dairy demonstrations. Tops among 37 demonstration teams from as many states was team from Bay State composed of Paul Lehtola of South Weymouth (left) and Philip Bamberg of Walpole, who showed essential steps in producing quality milk. They know what it's all about. Paul is emphasizing importance of covered pails to keep out dirt; Philip is declaring that he is a dry hand milker. Tangible evidence, in addition to blue ribbon, is $400 scholarship to each boy to be used toward college education.



HORSE LOVER —

Do good horses have a place on New England farms? Mr. Everett Carr of Rhode Island believes they do and he puts his belief into practice by keeping splendid horses around him. Mr. Carr is a director of the Farm Credit Administration for District No. 1 comprising the Northeast.

In old New England







GOOD COWS — GOOD PASTURE. *The Guernsey herd of Staley Wetmore, of Farmington, Maine. When the Maine Livestock Breeders' Association met at the farm of Fred Nutter at Corinna last summer, Pearl B of the Elms from this herd was named grand champion, on the basis of production and conformation. Her record — 12,768 lbs. of milk, 735.6 lbs. of fat. The average for this herd of 16 last year was 8,252 lbs. of milk and 421.1 lbs. of fat on twice-a-day milking.*

Stone fences separate thousands of New England fields. How would you enjoy clearing this one and building a stone wall around it?

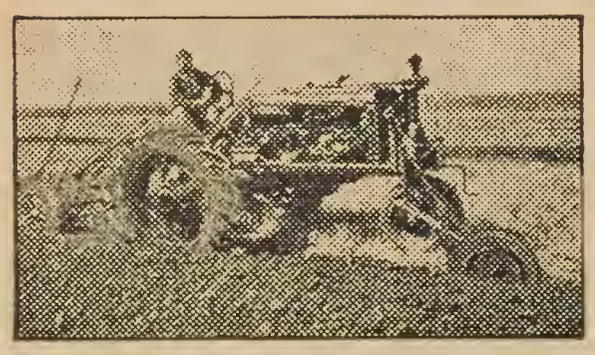
EARNED A REST. *Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent of Bedford, New Hampshire, shares with many other farm women the belief that farmers' wives need vacations. As chairman of Home and Community Work of the State Farm Bureau, she did something about it. As a result this year, women in every county in the state had an opportunity to attend a vacation camp at a cost of $1.00 a day or less. Rockingham county attracted 110 women to its recent one-week camp at Hampton Beach to break an attendance record for the state. Here is Mrs. Sargent getting some vacation for herself at the Hillsborough county camp.*

1937 Farm Income Tops Last Year — See Page 5.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

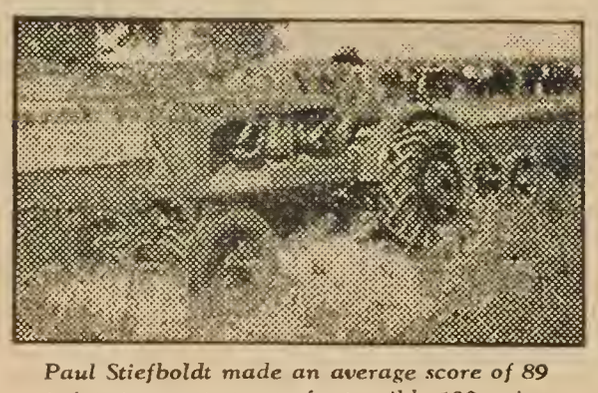
WIN *First Honors* AT TROY • BIG ROCK LILY LAKE • WHEATLAND PLOWING CONTESTS



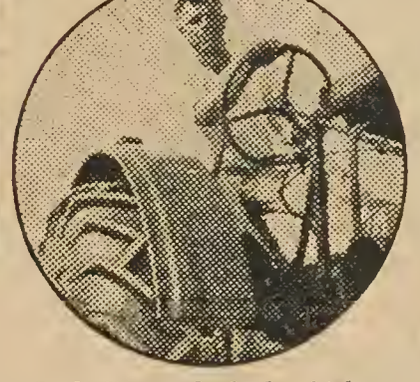
Carl Shoger, first at Lily Lake, second at Big Rock and Wheatland, had the highest average score per contest, 90 out of 100 points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



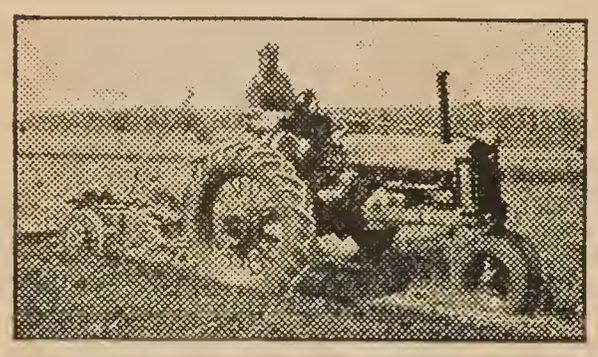
Using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, Paul Stiefboldt made the highest score for any one meet, with 92½ points out of 100. He also had the largest number of points for the four contests, 356½ out of a possible 400.



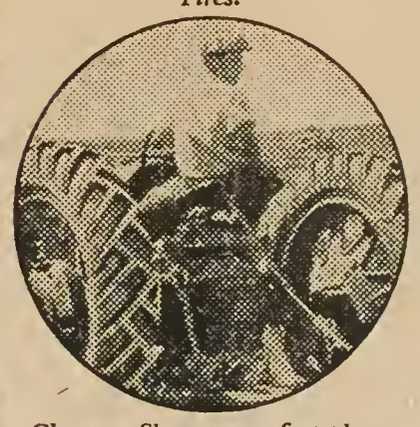
Paul Stiefboldt made an average score of 89 points per contest out of a possible 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



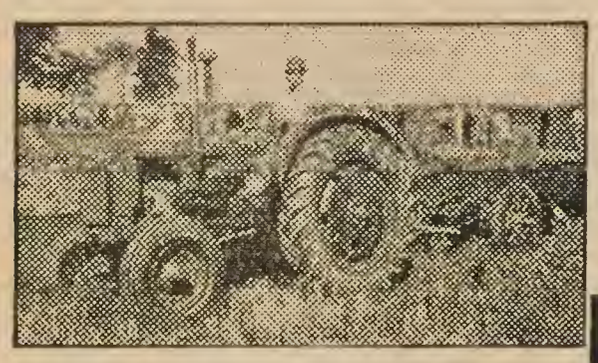
Carl Shoger had the highest average score per contest with 90 out of 100 possible points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



George Susemiehl's record in points per contest was 87⅔ out of 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires



Clarence Shoger won first place in the Young Men's Class in each of the four contests on Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Wayne Fuller, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, averaged 87 points out of a possible total of 100 points.

FIRESTONE Ground Grip Tires won sweeping victories this year in the plowing contests at Troy, Lily Lake, Big Rock and Wheatland, Illinois. In the plowing contests, as on the farms, more tractors were equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than all other makes of tires combined. And these *all-purpose tractor tires* scored 3500½ points out of a possible total of 4100 for the four contests.

Why do plowing champions choose Firestone Ground Grip Tires? The answer is:

GREATER TRACTION—Takes a deeper, broader bite into the soil. Has positive self-cleaning action.

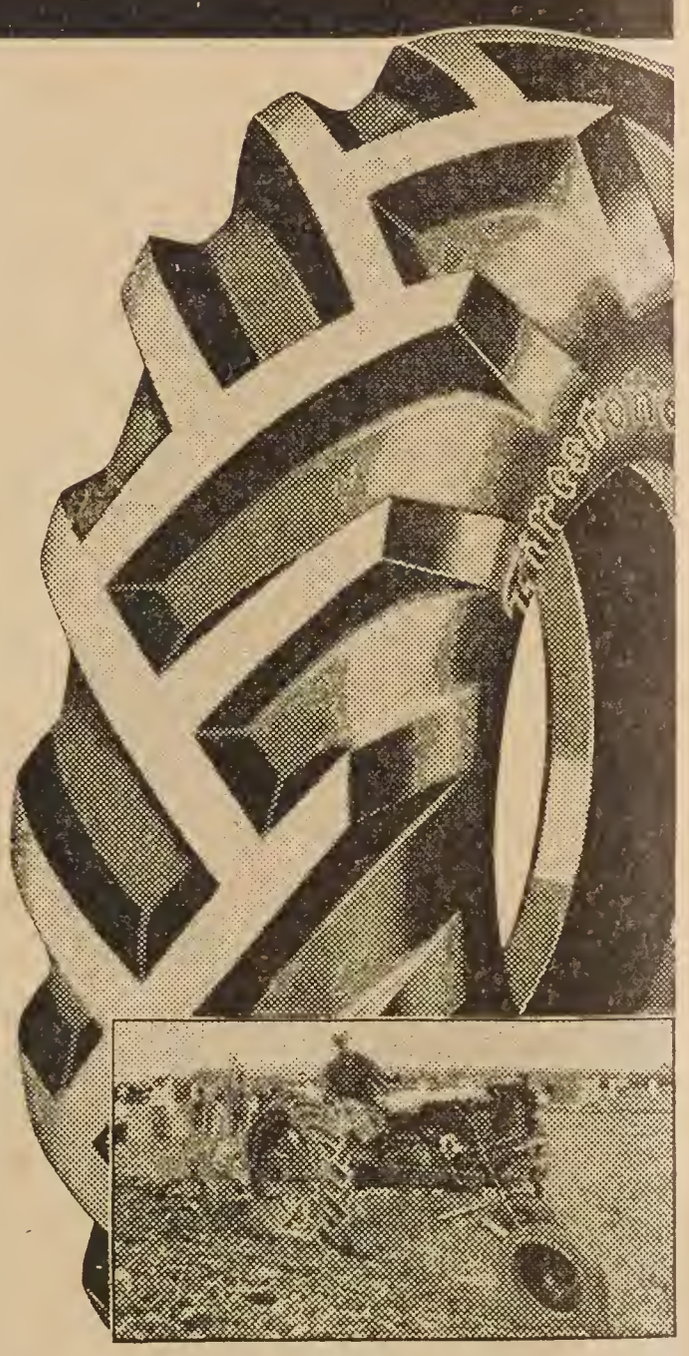
GREATER STRENGTH—Resists the strain of heavy pulling because every fiber of every cord is saturated with liquid rubber by the patented Firestone Gum-Dipping process. Two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread bind the tread and cord body so solidly together that we guarantee they will not separate.

GREATER SAVINGS—Saves 25% in time and up to 50% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels.

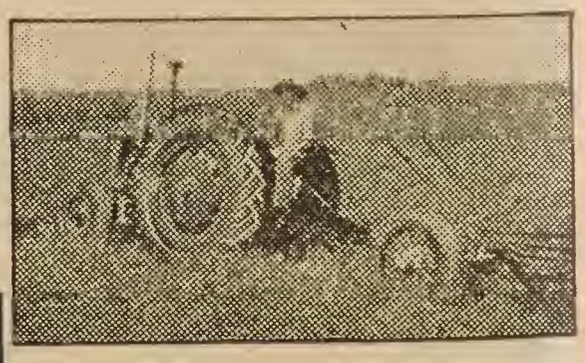
GREATER DRAWBAR PULL enables this tire to do more work in a given time.

Specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires when buying a new tractor or any wheeled farm implement. And, for your present equipment, ask your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store about the economical Firestone Cut-Down Wheel Program.

Listen to the Firestone broadcast of the International Livestock Show from Chicago, Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3. See your local newspaper for station and time. Also listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network



High average in the Young Men's Class went to Clarence Shoger with 86½ points out of 100, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



In the Young Men's Class, Donald Mueller averaged 80 out of 100 points, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

SPECIFY FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES ON NEW TRACTORS AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

★ More Farm Tractors are Equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires Than All Other Makes of Tires Combined ★



Otto Mueller, with his tractor equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires, tied Fuller with an 87.



Using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, Milton Fauser averaged 86½ points for the two contests he entered.



Carl Hagerman entered three of the contests and averaged 85 with Firestone Ground Grip Tires on his tractor.



Tom Quantock, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, scored an average of 84 points out of 100.

Copyright 1937, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



WINTER GAS ENGINE *Troubles*

By
FORREST WRIGHT*

COLD WEATHER increases gas engine troubles. The engine may have had hard usage plus some neglect during the summer and low winter temperatures will have their effect on the lubrication, the fuel system, the ignition system and the summer adjustments.

To avoid hard starting and loss of power during the winter months make the following checks on the engine:

1. Test for loss of compression.
2. Inspect the bearings and other parts for looseness and wear.
3. Flush the oiling system and refill with light oil.
4. Clean out the fuel system to remove sediment and water.
5. Clean out the cooling system and inspect for leaks, particularly if an anti-freeze solution is to be used this winter.
6. Clean the engine thoroughly by washing with gasoline.
7. Check the timing of the valves and ignition.
8. Check the spark at spark plug.

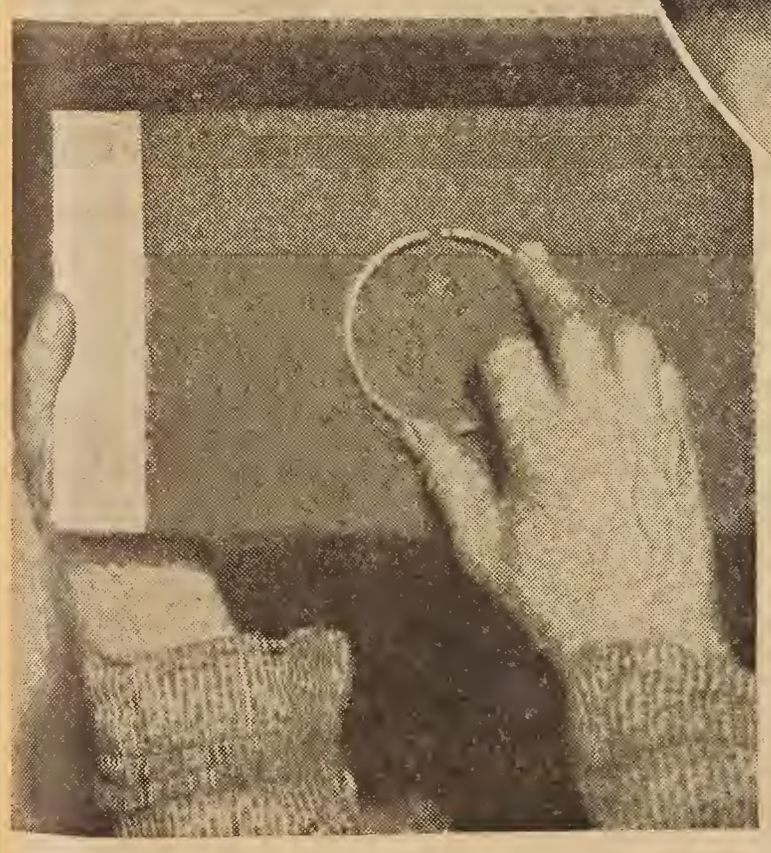


Fig. 3. — The ring, which was too tight, is being cut down on a piece of emery cloth.

9. Adjust the carbureter for winter running.

To check for loss of compression, crank the engine over vigorously against compression and note the action. If there is no hissing noise at the cylinder and if the fly-wheels reverse in rotation due to the force of compression, the chances are good that the piston, piston rings, cylinder and valves are in good condition.

Another method of testing the compression is to rock the engine against compression by hand in order to get the "feel" of it. This is a good method if one is familiar with the engine and knows what the compression ought to be.



Fig. 2.—Fitting a new ring to the piston.

If this test shows very poor compression the trouble may be (1) at the valves; (2) at the piston and rings; or (3) at some gasket. A leak at a gasket usually makes a loud hissing noise and may be definitely located by squirting oil along the line of the gaskets and then watching for air bubbles when the engine is brought up on compression. The remedy for a leaky gasket is to put in a new one. If a new gasket cannot be purchased, one can be made out of any suitable fireproof gasket material. To make a gasket, place the gasket material over the part which is to receive the gasket, hold firmly in place and cut the shape of the gasket by pounding it out with a ball pean hammer. Use light blows with the hammer to avoid injuring the engine part. After the gasket is cut, be sure that both surfaces between which the gasket is to be installed are clean and smooth. Do not shellac cylinder head gaskets, ignitor block gaskets or manifold gaskets. The heat will make them stick so tightly that it will be difficult to remove the parts at another time. A thin coat of cylinder oil on each side of such gaskets is best. Do not use grease. It has so much body that it will be difficult to draw the parts down tightly. On parts of the engine which do not get hot, shellac may be used on *one side* of the gasket.

When bolting a cylinder head down on a gasket, be careful to draw all of the nuts down together. If only one bolt is tightened at a time the head may be warped or cracked.

If gaskets are tight, the trouble is either at the piston or the valves. It is a little difficult to tell which is at fault, but a simple test is to pour about two tablespoons of cylinder oil in the cylinder through the spark plug hole, allow it to run down around the piston, then crank the engine over against compression. If the oil greatly improves the compression the trouble is at least partly due to the rings. If the oil does no good, then the trouble is at the valves.



Fig. 1. — Fitting a new ring in the cylinder.

To renew piston rings it is necessary to remove the connecting rod from the crank shaft and pull the piston out of the cylinder. On most single cylinder engines it is not necessary to remove the cylinder head to do this. After removing the piston, carefully remove the top ring from which you get the size for new rings. Break out the other rings and clean the grooves of carbon. Cast iron pistons may be cleaned by scraping and washing in gasoline or by means of a rotary wire brush. Aluminum pistons should not be cleaned on a wire brush.

In the bottom groove of the piston there may be small holes drilled through the piston wall to the inside. These are return passages for oil collected by the oil ring which fits in the bottom groove. These holes should be cleaned of carbon.

To install new rings first fit the rings to the cylinder. Place the rings, one at a time, in the cylinder, and push them in a short distance with the piston. This squares the ring in the cylinder. See figure 1. If the ring is too large for the cylinder, file it on the ends a little at a time until it will go in. Check the clearance between the ends of the ring and file off the ends until a piece of ordinary writing paper will slip between the ends.

Next, fit the rings to the piston. Hold the rings as shown in figure 2, each one in its own groove, and roll it around the piston to be sure that it is free in the (*Turn to Page* 13)

* **Forrest Wright is Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture.**

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

I Hereby Resolve

NOVEMBER 14-20 has been set aside for National Milk Week, during which a concerted effort will be made to increase the interest of consumers in milk and other dairy products.

If we are right in urging city consumers to use more milk, then it must be doubly right for all country folks to use more, because they get it so much cheaper. A slight increase in the use of milk on the part of every rural family would have a great effect on milk prices, because rural people constitute about a quarter of the total population.

Can you imagine what would happen to the dairy industry if every farm family used one pint of milk extra per day, one-quarter pound of butter, and one-third pound of cheese extra each week?

Justice to Poultrymen

WHEN CONGRESS convenes, poultrymen will renew their fight for an excise tax on Chinese eggs. They lost the fight last summer but they are not discouraged. On August 7th, a memorandum was sent to the United States Senate by the United States Department of Agriculture, in answer to four questions asked by Senator Walsh. The Senator wanted to know the probable size of the new corn crop, its effect on the status of poultrymen, whether poultrymen would be helped by recommending restrictions on corn acreage, and Secretary Wallace's opinion as to the importance of importation of foreign eggs.

Secretary Wallace's answer stated that egg imports in 1936 "represented only 1.3 per cent of our domestic production." It has been charged that this 1.3 per cent is in terms of value, rather than in terms of dozens, and because Chinese eggs are cheap, that percentage figured on a quality basis would be considerably higher. At any rate, this 1.3 per cent, or whatever it is, was just about the last straw that broke the camel's —excuse me, the poultryman's — back.

In past years, poultrymen asked little in the way of legislation. What made them mad was government legislation and favors to other farmers, particularly grain raisers. This raised the cost of egg production and poultrymen feel that they, too, deserve some consideration.

Why Leaves Turn Red

IF YOU ARE one of those individuals who like to pick beauty to pieces, maybe you would like to know what makes all the beautiful colors in the leaves every fall.

Contrary to the usual belief, frost is not necessarily the cause of leaves turning. Deciduous trees and shrubs start in the middle of the summer to form buds which nature protects by scales and waxy coatings to help them withstand severe winter conditions. As a further preparation for winter, plants drop their leaves. The corky layer, where the leaf joins on to the bud, closes the pathway by which food material is transported to and from the leaf. Then the cool nights, followed by cool sunny days, check the activities of the leaf, so that it stops making green coloring matter called chlorophyll.

As the green color or the chlorophyll disappears, it makes visible the yellow color which was present but concealed by the green. Also when the chlorophyll begins to disappear, the bright sunlight penetrates further into the interior of the cells, and this bright light falling upon the sugars, tannins, and other food products which have accumulated because their pathway to other parts of the plant were closed by the corky layer at the base of the leaf, begins to manufacture the red color, the brilliancy of which is in general proportionate to the brightness of the light.

Therefore, light and not necessarily frost produces the bright red color. Trees and shrubs rich in sugar and tannins, like maples, oaks, and sumacs, have the brilliant colors. Often the color of the leaves on the same tree will first turn from green to yellow, then to red, and at last to the final brown.

This year, in many sections, the leaves have not been nearly as brilliant as usual, the reason being that conditions explained above have not been just right to produce the most brilliant colors.

A Challenge to the Cook

SOME TIME last fall I was foolish enough to say that I thought women had lost the art of making good pies. Well, sir, I had to eat those words, or rather I had to eat several pies to prove that I was wrong. The pies were right and I was wrong!

But now I am coming back to remind every one of the thousands of good farm cooks that this should be apple pie year. The National Apple Institute has figured that if all the apples were made into pies on the basis of six good-sized apples to a 10-inch pie, and then if the pies were placed side by side, they would make a row of pies that would extend around the world 200 times. That's a lot of pies, some 30 billion of them; in fact, about one pie to offset each dollar of the national debt.

Well, all the apples will not go into apple pie, but a lot more of them should than do. So here's a chance for you farm cooks to do both the apple growers and your families a good turn by having apple pie on the table at least twice a week for the whole winter. How about it?

"Well Goodbye, Take Care of Yourself"

THERE DIED in Atchison, Kansas, recently, a real philosopher, of whom there are too few in the world. His name was Edgar Watson (Ed) Howe, the Sage of Potato Hill.

In his death Ed Howe had his wish. "My hope," he said once, "is to go to bed one night after a hard day's work and never waken."

Author of several books, for a lifetime a newspaper man, Howe will be remembered longest for his philosophy. "All my life," he said, "I have heard men clamoring for more rights. It has always seemed to me I exercise more rights than are good for me. I am at liberty to do a hundred things I should not do. I have always been too much of a free man."

On women, Ed Howe once wrote:

"I have never suited women. Always there is something about me they want to fix. As a rule I have found it easier to obey my women folks than to fight them, and be a free man only in public."

Those who are growing old can well be comforted by these lines which the philosopher wrote on arriving at 80:

"I am not afraid of the future. I have been treated with reasonable justice all my conscious life, and expect as much of the future. No one can convince me there is a devil after death to torture me for eating, drinking, loving, hating, venturing."

In the closing lines of his book, this philosopher wrote:

"A good many years ago I was driving through Yellowstone Park in a stage coach with a plain man called Doc Wilson, of whom I became quite fond in the course of five days. When we parted he said: 'Well, goodbye. Take care of yourself.'

"It is the great human philosophy; no one will or can do it for you. Nature has never yet produced a creature without first providing for its needs. Man's greatest fault has always been too much preaching and not enough work. Well, goodbye. Take care of yourself."

Hope You Can Go

ONE OF THE greatest farm meetings ever held in America will be the annual session of the National Grange at Harrisburg on November 10-18. Here will come delegates from thousands of farm communities throughout the country, bringing their various viewpoints and their problems, all of which will be put into the mill of a great national organization. Out of that mill will come conclusions and policies that make the Grange such a tower of strength.

If you are a Granger, here's hoping you can go.

Eastman's Chestnut

I STOLE the following from the De Laval Monthly, which in turn stole it from the Baltimore Law Journal. Only the Good Lord knows from whom the Law Journal stole it, but anyway it's a good story. It is said to be a true will and testament recently filed for probate in a Texas court. Here it is:

"I am writing of my will minselluf. that lawyir want he should have too much money, he ask too many answers about family. first thing i want i don't want my brother oscar get a ting wot i got. he is a mumser he done me out of forty dollars fourteen years since.

"i want that hilda my sister she gets the north sixtie akers where i am homing it now i bet she don't get that loafer husban of her to broke twenty akers next plowing time. she can't have it if she lets oscar live on it i want i should have it back if she does.

"tell momma that six hundred dollars she been looking for for twenty years is berried from the backhouse behind about ten feet down. she better let little frederick do the digging and count it when he comes up.

"pastor lucknitz can have three hundred dollars if he kiss de book he wont preach no more dumhead talks about polotiks. he should a roof put on de medinghouse and the elders should the bills look at.

"momma the rest should get but i want it that adolph shud tell her what not she should do so no more slick fellers sell her vokum cleaners. dey noise like hell and a broom dont cost so much.

"I want it that mine brother adolph should be my exeter and i want it that the jedje should pleeze make adolph plenty bond put up and watch him good. adolphus is a good bisness man but only a dumkopf would trust him with a busted pfennig.

"I want sure that schlemiel oscar don't get nothing get. tell adolph he can have a hundred dollars if he prove to jedge oscar dont get nothing. dat dam sure fix oscar."—*Herman Obleweiss.*

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1937 Farm Income *Tops Last Year*

ON THIS PAGE, in addition to the table showing prices reported as received by farmers, you will find some late information as to crop movement, prices and prospects. No wise man attempts to tell another when to sell. We do try to give you the information so you can decide. See Market Page, this issue, for additional information.

PRICES—In New York State farmers reported they were paying $1.81 per cwt. for cow feed on October 1, a drop of 9c from the September 1 price and a drop of 21c below the October price a year ago.

The index number of a dairy ration on October 6 was 103 and for a poultry ration 105.

A year ago crops were high in price compared to animal products. This year animal products prices are high compared with prices for crops.

For the first eight months of 1937 farm income for the entire country was $681,000,000 more than it was a year ago.

MILK—Say what you will, the price of butter always affects the price of fluid milk. Therefore the Department of Agriculture's prediction that butter prices will probably average higher for the last three months of this year than they did a year ago is welcome. Furthermore, the guess is that from December to May butter prices may average the highest in eight years.

On October 1 butter in storage was 10,000,000 lbs. higher than a year ago, but this was a 12,000,000 lbs. reduction in surplus since September 1, and October 1 storage stocks were 10% lower than 1932-36 average for that date.

More good news! Feed prices during the coming Winter will be decidedly less than a year ago.

Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency price for November is the same as October, but use of higher percentage of total for class 1 may result in some increase to producers.

November 14 to 20 will be designated as National Milk Week, when extra efforts will be made to increase consumption. An increase of 10% in use of fluid milk would increase dairy farmers' annual income by $125,000,000.

POULTRY & EGGS—Two encouraging factors for poultrymen are: first, lower feed prices; second, a countrywide effort on the part of producers and chain stores to advertise eggs and thereby increase consumption.

The chief cloud in the sky is the rather heavy storage holdings. Looking ahead a bit further, egg prices next Spring are likely to exceed the Spring of 1937 because of smaller hatches last Spring.

The turkey crop is 10% lower than it was a year ago and about the size of that of 1932 and 1933. In general turkeys were hatched earlier this year and, therefore, may average heavier when marketed. In the Northeast turkeys number approximately the same as a year ago.

POTATOES—During the second and third week in October potatoes made price gains of from 5c to 25c per cwt. This tended to steady growers' opinion of the outlook, and they seemed less anxious to sell. In northern Maine prices held around 70c per cwt. for No. 1 sacked potatoes. In western New York the range was from 90c to 95c per cwt., and in the Midwest 80c to 95c. Shippers and truckers in western New York are reported as paying growers from 30c to 42c a bushel in bulk at farm.

Some reports indicate that late potatoes are not turning out as heavily as early prospects indicated. Even the most optimistic admit that the late crop will be heavier than last year and that prices will not reach last year's levels. Optimistic from the Northeastern point of view is the fact that the East, with more than a good share of the population, has less than its proportionate share of surplus production as compared to the previous year.

APPLES—Although apples are selling lower than a year ago, yield is expected to more than make up difference and bring fruit growers the largest gross income since 1930. The Northeast has a good crop, but much of increase is in western states. Therefore, eastern producers, being near market, are in most favorable position.

* * *

Apple Outlook More Optimistic

Unmistakable signs show that the apple market is perking up and early demoralization caused by crop estimates subsiding. A great part of the

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Farmers Report Prices Received for Products

PRICES on this page are reported by farmers as being paid in various counties as indicated. While it is true that without specifying a definite grade the various prices received are somewhat a matter of judgment, we believe you will find them interesting and valuable. In some cases interesting comments accompanied reports. Here are a few:

Broome County, New York — At a recent auction fresh and close-to-fresh grade cows were sold at prices ranging from $100 to $147. Guernseys averaged to bring a bit better than Holsteins. One purebred Holstein with her calf sold for $100. I have heard of no sales of hay or horses.

Cayuga County, New York — Potatoes are turning out poor. Good cows are hard to find. Lots of heifers are being raised. Farmers are well supplied with feed crops. In this section the cabbage crop is below normal and is moving out rapidly.

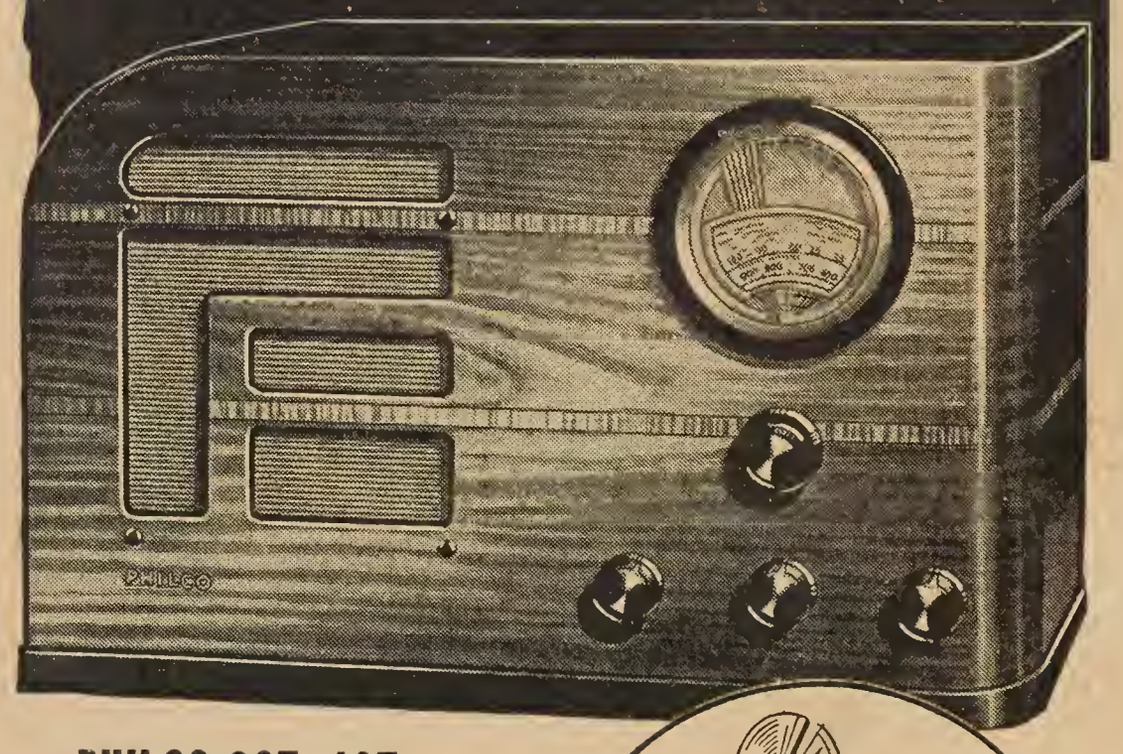
Oneida County, New York—Potatoes have been disappointing both in crop and prices. The yield is from 25% to 30% lower than last year. I know the government report is way high for this locality and many in other areas report likewise.

New Haven County, Connecticut — $2.50 is about the average blended price paid to farmers for milk at milk platforms. The delivered price at dealer's plant is $.25 per cwt. higher. Connecticut Market Bulletin recently quoted cabbage at $.60 to $.80 per bushel, celery $.75 to $.90 per doz., and shell beans $2.00 to $3.25 per bushel.

	Fresh Purebred Cows	Dry Purebred Cows	Grade Cows	Cull Cows	Horses	Milk 3.5 Per Cwt.	Hay Per Ton	Potatoes Per Bu.	Beans Per Cwt.	Cabbage Per Ton	Apples Per Bu.	Eggs Per Doz.	Poultry Per. Lb.	Celery Per Crate	Carrots Per Bu.
Western New York									$4.00		.30-1.25	.36-	.23-		
Chautauqua County	$125-225	$75-175	$60-125		$150-200	$1.75									
Niagara	150-	125-	90-100	50-	100-150	2.10	$6-12	-.60		$10-13	.50-1.00	.30-.45	.22-.26		
Wyoming	150-	125-	90-	35-	150-	2.00	10-	-.40			.75-	.36-			
Steuben	200-	150-	75-	60-	200-	1.85	11-	-.35	4.50		.60-	.35-	.22-		
Genesee	125-175	100-150	60-100	$40-70	100-150	2-2.35	7-10	.50-.80	4.-6.00	10-15	.25-.60	.25-.45	.14-.18	1.25-1.50	.30-
Monroe	125-150	100-125	100-75		200-	2.00	7-8	-.40	2.50	10-12	.25-.75	.35-			
Central New York															
Tompkins	125-	100-	100-	45-	200-		5-8	-.40		15-		.32-			
Cortland	150-	75-80	100-	40-50	100-200	2.00	7-8	-.40				.32-	.16-		
Schuyler	100-	75-	80-	35-			6-	-.40	4.50	6-		.35-	.20-		
Oneida	150-160	85-100	115-125	25-50	250-	2.00	8-	.45-.60				.40-	.20-		.60-
Cayuga	140-	125-	100-	30-50				-.50		10-		.38-	.20-		
Oswego	125-	100-	60-80	30-40				.50-.60				.38-	.13-.20		
Yates	150-		90-100	50-			6-	.30-.50	3.-4.00		.50-	.32-			
Northern New York															
Clinton	150-	100-125	90-100	50-65	175-225	1.90	10-	.35-.50	4.-5.00		.25-1.00	.35-.40	.18-.20		
St. Lawrence	150-200	150-200	90-110	5c/lb.	200-250	1.75		-.50			.50-.75	.35-	.19-.20		
Franklin	90-125	75-100	50-90	25-40	150-175	1.70-1.90	6-8	-.35				.40-	.25-		.50-
Hudson Valley															
Saratoga	150-	125-	75-100	40-60	200-	2.10	12-	-.60			1.25-	.40-			
Albany	200-	150-	100-	50-	200-	2.25	12-	-.60		12-	.75-1.25	.45-		2.00-2.50	.65-
Washington	25-100	60-70	50-75	25-40	175-200	2.00	5-8	-.50			.50-	.38-	.16-.18		.50-
Lewis	100-	75-	75-	40-	50-200		12-	-.75			.50-1.00	.35-	.25-		
Eastern New York															
Otsego			75-100	40-	200-250			-.50				.38-.44	.16-		
Schoharie	150-200	125-175	100-	75-	175-	2.00	12-	.35-.65			.75-1.25	.36-			
Southern New York															
Broome	100-		100-	40-50		1.90-2.10		-.65		9-12	.25-	.30-			
Delaware	125-	100-	85-	40-	150-	2.20		-.50			.75-	.30-	.14-		
Sullivan	175-	125-	100-	50-	175-	1.90	8-	.50-		18-	.50-	.40-	.20-		
Long Island															
Nassau								.90-1.00*		18-20					.65-.75
Suffolk						.14/qt. Retail		.80-.90** .45-.50			.50-	.40-.50	.20-		
Massachusetts															
Middlesex	160-		135-	75-		3.70		.60-.75							
Worcester								-.60		20-	.50-1.50	.30-.40			
Connecticut															
New Haven			140-	40-	200-	2.30	20-	-.65			1.00-1.50	.38-	.22-		
Maine															
Franklin	75-100	50-75	45-75	25-45		1.75-2.05	12-	.60-	6.00			.35-	.17-.19		
Kennebec	100-115		85-		50-250	2.20	5-	.50-.55	6.-7.00	40-	.75-1.50	.35-.42	.28-.38	.75-1.00	1.00-
Waldo	150-100	85-50			225-	1.90	6-	-.35	5.00			.36-	.22-		
New Hampshire															
Grafton	125-250		85-			2.00					2.00-	.38-			
Hillsboro	150-200	100 up	75-125	50-	150 up		15-	.70-		30-	.50-1.00	.38-	.19-		.75-
Vermont															
Orleans	80-120	70-100	40-80	25-30	150-	1.97	5-8	-.50			.35-1.00	.40-	.21-		
New Jersey															
Somerset	200-	150-	150-	100-	200-	2.76	18-	-.60	3.00		.70-	.45-	.28-		

*GREEN MOUNTAINS PER CWT. **IRISH COBBLERS PER CWT.

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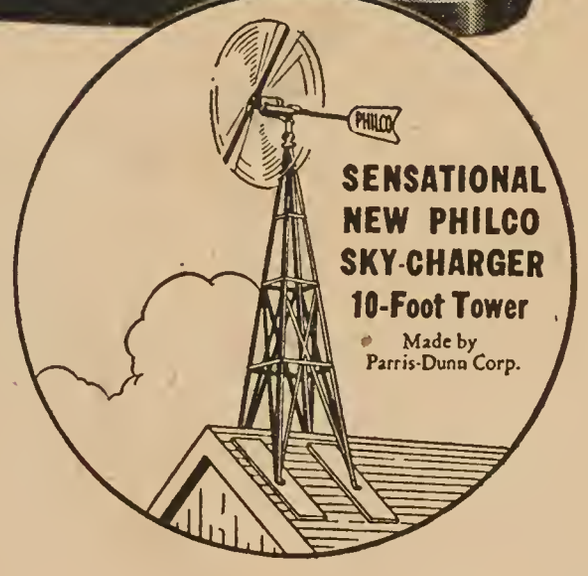


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AA-7

How the AA Foundation HELPS STUDENTS



By E. R. EASTMAN

EVERY subscriber to *American Agriculturist* is an owner of the paper. This is because the publication is owned by *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation. There is no capital stock and no individual shares in any profits that the paper may make. Instead, profits are used *first* to make a better and more helpful farm paper for its readers, and *second,* to aid young people of the Northeast to get an education. Therefore, every time you subscribe to *American Agriculturist,* every time you buy from one of its advertisers, you promote and support the cause of northeastern farming, and you help some worthy boy or girl prepare for his or her life's work. Likewise, every time an advertiser takes space in *American Agriculturist,* he not only is helping his business but also perhaps some worthy boy or girl.

Because the paper is organized under *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation, and because the publication through this Foundation does belong to you, it is fitting that from time to time we as your employees make a report on the paper's progress. This time I want to report briefly on what the Foundation has done so far to help young men and women of the farms get through college.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation, consisting of Harper Sibley of Rochester, chairman, Elizabeth MacDonald, of Delhi, New York, Secretary, David H. Agans of Three Bridges, New Jersey, Dean Arthur Deering of Orono, Maine, E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist,* E. C. Weatherby, circulation manager, and I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager, voted last winter an appropriation from the profits of *American Agriculturist* to colleges of the northeastern states, to be used as revolving loan funds to worthy students in their institutions who needed money to finish their education. The college authorities are the sole judges as to who shall have the loans. It was the thought of the directors of the Foundation that it is not helpful to the character of any young person to give an outright gift. Instead, the loans are made on their personal notes, which they are expected to pay back, sometimes with a moderate rate of interest, when they get jobs after leaving college. When the loan is repaid, the money is restored to the revolving loan fund to help some other boy or girl. *American Agriculturist* Foundation also will continue to add to these loan funds as profits permit and in order to help as many students as possible.

To give you some idea of how much these loans are appreciated by farm boys and girls, we are printing below some of the interesting letters we have received from students, acknowledging the help they have had from *American Agriculturist* revolving laon funds. We are withholding the signatures to these letters so as not to embarrass the students. Loans have been made to students in the colleges of agriculture at Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in the home economics college of New York. Some funds still remain for further loans in most of these institutions, and New Hampshire and Connecticut have not yet used any of their appropriations.

* * *

College of Agriculture,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.

I was glad to receive your letter of April 17th in which you informed me that you have accepted my note for a loan of $65:

I greatly appreciate the interest on your part in making it possible for me to get an education. Your loan was very helpful to me because it came in time to save me a lot of financial worry and the disgust that would come were I to be forced to leave college due to lack of money.

Thanking the *American Agriculturist* for the loan, I promise to repay the money at my earliest opportunity for I realize that there are more students that are in need of such assistance.

I find college life useful and interesting. Scholastically, I have managed to get along quite successfully.

Thanking you again for your interest in my success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

* * *

College of Agriculture,
Orono, Maine.

The Dean was so kind in advising me of and recommending me for the loan of $50 from your Foundation that I hardly know how to thank any of you for your interest in my getting through college this year. Because my work piled up so fast that I was unbale to continue working the rest of the year to finish paying my year's expenses, I was left with borrowing as the only means of getting the money.

I consider myself unusually fortunate in having received your loan, and I only hope that I shall be able to show my appreciation by being able to repay the loan immediately after finishing school so as to allow more students to receive benefits from this fund.

Sincerely yours,

* * *

College of Home Economics,
Cornell University.

The Director has informed me that I have been granted, through you, a loan of $100 from the *American Agriculturist* Foundation Loan Fund. I appreciate the help it will be, and am sincerely grateful to you for making it available.

I have the notes, which I will sign and return, making the loan payable in eighteen months, as suggested.

Yours truly,

National Corn Husking Contest

This week Thursday, (Nov. 4) State corn husking champions from all over the corn belt will match skill in the National Corn Husking Contest out in Marshall, Missouri. The contest will be broadcast at 11:45 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., Central Standard Time, on a network of 14 stations. (12:45 to 2:30 Eastern Time). The station nearest Northeast will be WLS Chicago.

This contest, now a yearly affair, has fanned interest in the Midwest to a fever heat. Surely there is just as much drama to such an event as there is to a prize fight, and certainly the winner must be just as skillful and be in quite as good physical condition as contestants in other sports.

Plan to listen in. You will hear something unusual. The broadcast is being sponsored by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.



See the Difference PURINA Makes in Egg Profits!

DAY BY DAY, week by week, month by month, Purina Laying Chows keep up steady egg production. The reason they do is because they're "eggs in a bag." Every ingredient has a definite egg-making job to do — every ingredient does its job.

● All year 'round the carefully balanced, blended and tested Purina Laying Chows do the best job of keeping up egg profits. Checkerboard quality feeds bring you results that a "price" feed can never accomplish.

● Purina Laying Chows are the only laying feeds on the market fortified with that new vitamin A ingredient, Pur-a-tene. If you want Purina results, feed Purina Laying Chows. *You'll be more than pleased at the difference they make!*

PURINA MILLS • Buffalo, N. Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF A 1000% INVESTMENT RETURN?

THAT'S THE QUESTION that a friend of mine from the Near East propounded to me. Soon after the Great War, I was in Greece studying the problem of the refugees who had been forced out of Turkey and Armenia. At the start, these poor people were dying like flies, but through an American program to improve health conditions and find work for these unfortunates, it is interesting how many of them today are independent, happy, and useful citizens. So my friend writes me that every dollar invested has brought a 1000% return. I think you will be interested in some of the things that have been accomplished on the farms.

■ ■ ■ ■

TOBACCO *once was king*, but when that one crop failed, disaster followed. So through our methods, cotton and rice were planted and because of these diversified crops, disaster has been averted.

An orchard program was adopted under the slogan "Who Plants a Tree Plants Hope." Now apple, pear, peach, and olive trees are growing on former battlefields. It's a great thing anywhere on the Globe to plant something today which will yield big returns in future years.

Our American idea that "runts and scrubs" don't pay their keep was also drummed into those poor people, and the slogan "Blood Tells" was adopted. In one community there were 170 cows with no bull within ten miles. Our leader got those cow owners to give a bushel of what they were producing on their farms, and with that bought a blooded sire, increasing the herd income $4000.00.

In the old days when spring feed and pasture dried up, the cattle were starved, the cows went dry, and the oxen were too weak to plow. We gave them new life through introducing vetch, alfalfa, clover, and mangols. Result: stock saved, milk for children, and hope for the family.

I wish you could have seen the scrawny chickens that were running around when I was over there. They were called "dung-hill" fowls. Whenever an egg was laid, there was really a family blessing over the event. Better poultry was introduced in that whole territory by our American representative, and Bulgaria conferred upon him the "Order of Civil Merit."

■ ■ ■ ■

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, we are awfully proud of our program for developing "The Future Farmers of America." Quick to adopt our thoughts, the Premier of Greece said, "All of us must make a unit for the Greece of Tomorrow," so, "The Future Farmers of Greece" were organized.

■ ■ ■ ■

THE ABOVE PROGRAM has produced a 1000% investment in meeting human need, relieving suffering, and putting hope and heart into thousands of struggling people who must live and make a living on the few scanty acres they have. If you want to get more of a thrill from this marvelous work, drop a card to my good friend, Frank W. Ober, Kennebunkport, Maine, who acts as Honorary Secretary of the Agricultural Council of the Near East Foundation.

We are all interested in making progress for ourselves, but we can all help enrich the lives of those around us here at home and those who need our help in far-away lands. Let's dare ourselves to be of greater use to those around us at home and in the larger world over the seas. Our little investment may not bring us 1000% returns in money, but I am sure our lives inside will be enriched 1000%.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

He *Never* Milked a Cow!

He gets up long before the sun. He goes to the stable. He hitches his horse and rolls out into the darkness. He supplies milk to countless families—yet he never milked a cow!

He is the Sheffield Milkman. There are more than 3000 of them. They are more than delivery men. They *find* new customers. They go out of their way to keep old customers. They are trained in their jobs. They work endlessly to sell more fluid milk. They keep track of the customer's account and collect for this milk. They are your representatives among the people who use the milk you produce.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Coming to PHILADELPHIA, PA.?
Room with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
(Formerly Hotel Pennsylvania)
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Use STAZDRY
... the sanitary BEDDING

Stazdry ranks first as bedding for cattle and horses, according to tests made by several State Agricultural Experimental Stations. Owners of accredited and tested pure blooded cattle use Stazdry to maintain clean, comfortable and sanitary dairy barns.

Stazdry absorbs dampness and moisture, keeps floors dry and warm. Dustless, bright in color, sterilized—a superior and economical bedding for cattle, horses and other farm animals. Porous and resilient, does not pack.

Excellent as a litter for poultry and brooder houses, and as a nesting material.

Our free booklet describes its many other unexcelled features. Sold by all progressive feed dealers. Sample on request. If your dealer does not sell it, write to:

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Stazdry "BEST BY TEST" BEDDING

Famous for easy sawing



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● No tugging, binding, choking with Disston Cross-cut Saw. Won't tire you out. Makes sawing easier and faster! Famous Curved Taper Grinding tapers blade from tooth edge to back, and from both ends towards center. Free running in cut. Long, strong teeth cut deep, fast; wide gullets carry off dust, prevent choking in cut. Disston tempered steel stays sharp longer.

KEYSTONE Cross-cut Saw—Made by Disston. At your dealer's at popular prices. Great value. Curved Taper Grinding; new type teeth.

See both Disston and Keystone Cross-cut Saws. Get the saw to suit your needs at a price you can afford.

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DISSTON

FREE: Send your name on a postal for booklet—How to care for your cross-cut saw.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Bargaining Agency Sets November Milk Price Same as October

MONEY TALKS! Therefore, November price of milk was a matter of prime importance at the delegate meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency at Syracuse on October 22. After vigorous but good-natured debate, delegates approved the recommendations of directors, who had met on day previous, to the effect that October prices should be continued for the month of November. These prices for 3.5 milk on the 200 mile zone are $2.35 for class No. 1, $2.00 for milk used for cream where milk is bought on a classified plan, or $2.20 where the entire supply of the plant is taken.

A good many delegates expressed the opinion that the price should be higher but, realizing that some dairymen are buying more cows, that feed costs less than it did a year ago and that it might be wise to button up gains already made before going too fast, a large majority of delegates voted to continue October prices another month unless conditions arise which make it advisable to negotiate for an increase before the month is over.

Other actions taken include:

1. PLANT STANDARDIZATION. A resolution recommending united support to any action necessary to permit standardization of milk in plants. As most of you know this means that plants would be allowed to add or remove cream to bring the butterfat content of the milk to any desired point. The reason for this action is a tendency by dealers to seek out and purchase milk testing about 3.5%. They object to paying the extra cost of 4% milk when they are unable to sell it at retail for any more than their competitor charges for 3.5% milk.

Commissioner Noyes attended the meeting, and expressed approval of the idea of making plant standardization legal.

2. BUYING PLANTS.— Action was taken recommending that cooperatives that may consider purchasing country plants first secure appraisal of the plant by the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, or by someone recommended by the bank. George Lamb, President of the Bank for Cooperatives, was present and stated the bank would assume this responsibility with the understanding that the appraisal was in no way binding on a cooperative.

3. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS. — There has been some discussion relative to increasing the number of directors. Action on this was deferred until the annual meeting of the Bargaining Agency which will be held December 14th at a place to be selected by an annual meeting committee.

4. SURPLUS CONTROL. — The Board of Directors was designated as a committee to consider possible plans to control surplus milk and to keep it out of fluid milk and cream markets. This suggestion aroused considerable discussion. A number of local cooperatives, which had good fluid outlets, have been pinched. Dealers buying the milk changed from flat price to classified plan of payment, and presumably because they could buy lower testing milk cheaper elsewhere, have been using a small percentage of the plant's output in class No. 1. The result has been a severe drop in price, naturally followed by dissatisfaction. The sentiment at the meeting was quite general that this problem is one which must be solved to the satisfaction of all.

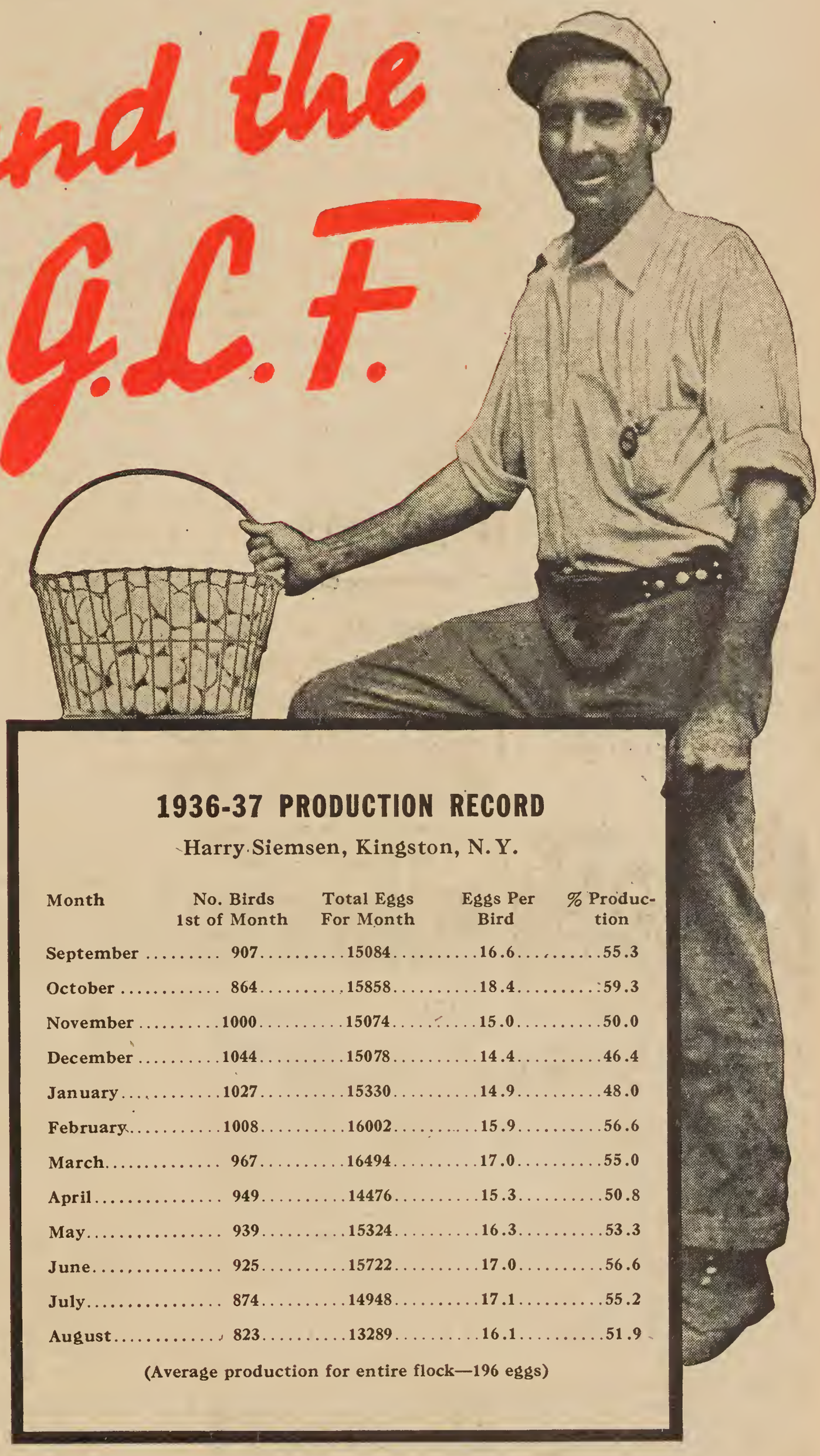
Recent developments in New York City were related by J. A. Coulter, of Watertown, and Lynn Maynard, of Philadelphia, N. Y. Mr. Coulter gave the inside story of the recent refusal of certain dealers to pay Bargaining Agency prices. These dealers, believing that they could (as they always had in the past) pass losses back to dairymen, cut prices in October in order to steal competitors' business, but when they notified producers that they were unable to pay Bargaining Agency prices they got a severe shock. Producers said, "Nothing doing. That's your problem and not ours." Mr. Coulter said that undoubtedly some small dealers did not take in enough money from the sale of October milk to pay Bargaining Agency prices. But what of it? Let them borrow the money or go out of business. There is, however, one unsatisfactory answer to the question, "what of it?" because some of these buyers are not bonded and if they go broke, producers may not get paid. That is no reflection on the State Department of Agriculture and Markets because in the past an unqualified demand for a bond from some of these dealers would have closed their business and certain producers would have found themselves without a market. That situation has been changed. The Bargaining Agency can divert milk and prevent loss of market. Therefore, it was suggested that Commissioner Noyes be requested to tighten up on dealers and to require bond sufficient to pay producers in case they go broke.

In this connection there is another encouraging feature. There has been formed in New York City an organization called Milk Industries, Inc., made

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Partners in the POULTRY BUSINESS

You and the G.L.F.



The Record at the right was made by Harry Siemsen of Kingston, N. Y., on G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash. Mr. Siemsen has used G.L.F. feeds since 1930. By sticking to G.L.F. mashes month after month, year-in and year-out, he is sure of *always* getting a feed that is in line with the latest feeding knowledge and the latest management practice.

So Mr. Siemsen, like thousands of other successful poultrymen, has taken the G.L.F. as a partner. He gives all his attention to breeding and management, and lets G.L.F. do the worrying about feed formulas and mixing.

That's the real function of this cooperative—to do for farmers the jobs they haven't the time and equipment to do themselves. No poultryman can keep up with all the research, make all the tests, and study all the ingredients which enter into today's poultry feeds. But with G.L.F. as a partner in your poultry business, you can have all these things done for you. And you can devote your energy to the big job ahead of you this fall and winter—the job of producing eggs.

1936-37 PRODUCTION RECORD

Harry Siemsen, Kingston, N. Y.

Month	No. Birds 1st of Month	Total Eggs For Month	Eggs Per Bird	% Production
September	907	15084	16.6	55.3
October	864	15858	18.4	59.3
November	1000	15074	15.0	50.0
December	1044	15078	14.4	46.4
January	1027	15330	14.9	48.0
February	1008	16002	15.9	56.6
March	967	16494	17.0	55.0
April	949	14476	15.3	50.8
May	939	15324	16.3	53.3
June	925	15722	17.0	56.6
July	874	14948	17.1	55.2
August	823	13289	16.1	51.9

(Average production for entire flock—196 eggs)

G.L.F. Quality

Cooperative **G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.**

"7 YEARS of Perfect Performance with McCORMICK-DEERING Milkers"

writes E. Cameron, Wallkill, N. Y.

. . . and Now, His New McCORMICK-DEERING Milk Cooler Is Giving the Same Fine Performance



Seven-year-old Louise Cameron helps her father get his two McCormick-Deering Single-Unit Milkers ready at milking time.

Satisfied users tell the most convincing story, as the following letter from an enthusiastic booster for McCormick-Deering Dairy Equipment testifies. Dairymen the country over agree that for economy, performance, and long life, McCormick-Deering Cream Separators, Milkers, and Milk Coolers are "tops." Read what Mr. Cameron says:

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: About seven years ago I purchased two McCormick-Deering Milkers. I am pleased to advise you that these milkers have never failed me and the performance has been perfect.

In fact, they were so satisfactory that I purchased one of your Milk Coolers. It has also been more than satisfactory, both in performanee and economy. I cool about eleven 10-gallon cans of milk every twenty-four hours *at a cost of about $2.50 a month.*

(Signed) E. CAMERON



McCormick-Deering Milk Coolers keep down bacteria count in your milk and cream and help you get better prices for your dairy products.

McCormick-Deering Cream Separators skim clean, turn easy, and are easy to clean. Built in six sizes, for one cow or a hundred.

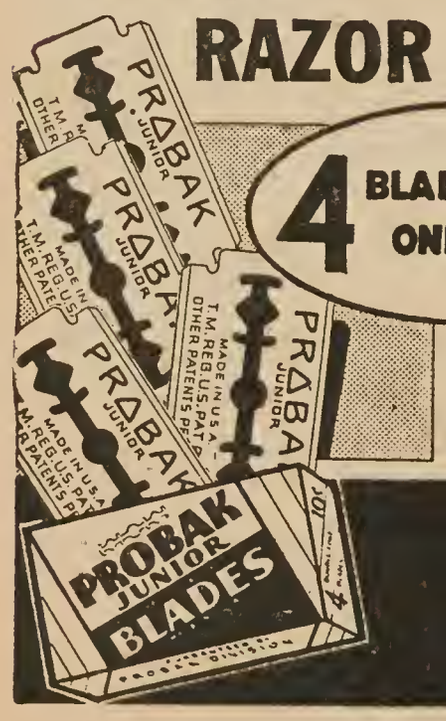
Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for a milker, milk cooler, or cream separator demonstration. This International Harvester equipment is a sound investment for any dairy farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING
MILK COOLERS • MILKERS • CREAM SEPARATORS

HERE'S THE BUY WHEN IT COMES TO RAZOR BLADES!





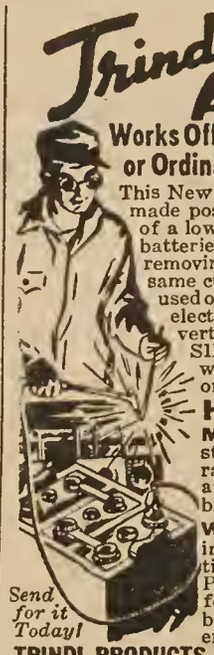
4 BLADES ONLY 10¢

• Don't risk your money on unknown blades! Always ask for Probak Jr. Made by the world's largest blade makers, they give cool, smooth shaves. Buy a package today.

PROBAK JUNIOR BLADES

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Trindl ELECTRIC ARC WELDER



Works Off Any Storage Battery or Ordinary Light Socket...

This New Electric Arc Welder is made possible by the invention of a low voltage carbon. Auto batteries may be used without removing from car. Uses about same current as four headlight bulbs. Can be used on 110 Volt electric light socket or 32 Volt electric light plant by using a Trindl Converter in place of battery. Broken parts are SIMPLY MELTED TOGETHER by the white HOT electric arc, in just a few seconds. Produces about 7,000 degrees heat.

$3.75

HOTTEST FLAME KNOWN

Melts iron and steel instantly. Welds fenders, radiators, holes in bodies and milk cans, tanks and brazes broken castings.

WORKS on ANYTHING iron, steel, copper, brass, tin or galvanized metal. Permanent repairs made for almost nothing. Used by factories in many operations. Positive money back guarantee.

AGENTS Men with cars to sell mechanics, repairmen and farmers, factories, radio and battery shops. Five minute demonstration makes sales. Up to 150% profit! Write TODAY.

Send for it Today!

TRINDL PRODUCTS, 2229-WK Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.





CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

FIGURES from the National Grange fiscal year, closing October 1st, indicate that 232 new subordinate Granges, 20 Pomonas, and 133 Juveniles were organized during the 12 months period. All the 35 organized Grange States except two turned in new units for the year and these were distributed from coast to coast, and from Minnesota and Montana to Texas and Florida. Pennsylvania organized five subordinates and 15 Juveniles; New York, four subordinates and 25 Juveniles; Massachusetts, four subordinates and four Juveniles; Vermont, one subordinate and four Juveniles; Maine, two subordinates and 12 Juveniles; New Hampshire, seven Juveniles; Connecticut, one subordinate and three Juveniles; Rhode Island, one Juvenile; New Jersey, one subordinate.

* * *

WATTANNICK GRANGE at Hudson, New Hampshire, had a lively discussion of the topic, "Resolved, that a power washing machine is more necessary on the farm than a hayloader," many members participating

* * *

A RHODE ISLAND subordinate Grange recently made an auction record that will be hard to beat. Following a Grange fair many of the articles were sold at auction and Walter Rodman, a prominent leader in the Order and Steward of the State Grange, made 196 cash sales in exactly 100 minutes.

* * *

THE NEWEST Grange in Massachusetts is located at West Bridgewater in the extreme southeastern section, and has made a promising start. It is a significant fact that the three elected members of the executive committee are the three selectmen of the town of West Bridgewater.

* * *

NEW YORK PATRONS are looking forward to the annual session of their State Grange, which opens at Ogdensburg, December 14, and continues four days. Many matters of keen interest to the farmers of New York will come up for discussion, and this is also biennial election year in that State Grange. The past 12 months period has been a prosperous one in Grange work in the Empire State, and excellent results will be reported at the Ogdensburg convention.

* * *

A RECENT Grange "mystery ride" in Maine ended disastrously and grew out of one of the many "blind trips" which Granges often take for a Neighbors' Night visit, a large party going with their cars on this particular occasion. Before the return trip was made a heavy fog came up, which made the journey a "blind trip" indeed, and during which one of the cars went over an embankment, resulting in injuries to all the occupants, in two instances so severe that they had to be rushed to the nearest hospital

* * *

PROSPECT GRANGE, No. 144, in Connecticut, had a lively meeting recently when they featured this debate

(Continued on Opposite Page)

It's Curtains for TENT CATERPILLARS

Big Contest Now On

IN OUR September 25th issue, *American Agriculturist* announced a new contest for boys and girls of the Northeast. We assigned to them the job of cleaning up those pesky tent caterpillars that ruin the looks of our countryside, and we offered a total of $60.00 in cash prizes to contestants collecting the largest number of egg masses by April 1, 1938.

The response to this contest amazes us. Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Juvenile Granges and rural schools are cooperating, and we are hearing from hundreds of boys and girls. The other day we had this nice letter from River Road School, of Central Square, N. Y.:

"Enclosed find our contest blanks. We are having loads of fun gathering the egg masses. Our teacher keeps them in a big box. On April 1st we plan to use them for a bonfire. Our parents will be invited to help us *fool* the pests. We have also decided to have our Arbor Day program then. This is how we stand now: Shirley Fielding, 1007; Clarence Ladd, 311; Irma Ladd, 177; Marion Hall, 156; Peter Kellar, 123 — total 1774.

Truly yours,
River Road School.

"P. S. We are a small rural school but have determined spirits."

That certainly sounds as if River Road School is going to make a strong bid for some of our cash prizes. We hope that all of the boys and girls in the Northeast will jump into the fray and make it hot for tent caterpillars on next April Fools Day. We like the idea of a bonfire in every rural Northeast neighborhood that day, with tent caterpillar egg masses going up in smoke. So come on, all you boys and girls who haven't yet joined the contest! It's fun and the rules are simple:

Rules

First. Send a postcard to *American Agriculturist*, Tent Caterpillar Contest, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., saying that you want to take part in the contest, and giving your name, address, *and age*.

Second. From time to time when you collect the egg masses, have the count certified by one of your parents or guardian, or by some member of your family, and by some outside friend like a teacher, pastor, boy scout executive, or 4-H Club or Juvenile Grange leader.

Third. At the end of the contest, April 1, 1938, report to *American Agriculturist* the total number of egg masses you have personally collected and destroyed. The report must be signed by yourself, by a member of your family, and by an outside friend as directed above.

Prizes

To the boy or girl under 20 who collects the largest number of tent caterpillar egg masses between the date of the announcement of this contest and April 1, 1938, we will pay a first prize of $15.00. To the boy or girl collecting the second largest number, we will pay $10.00; $5.00 to the third, and $1.00 each to the next thirty. In addition, we will issue to the first 50 boys or girls of the Northeast who personally collect the most egg masses during this period a certificate of public service achievement which you will prize all your life.

Will you join our army of boys and girls who are making war on tent caterpillars? You can start any time. Just send us a card.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from opposite page*)

topic, "Resolved, that the needle is more important than the nail." Women and men lined up against each other on the respective sides and the needle was declared the winner by the judges.

* * *

GRANGE FAIRS held throughout the states of the northeastern district have been more successful this fall than for many years before, with quality of exhibits and net profits both running high. In several cases subordinate or Pomona Granges have sponsored such events, using grounds where successful fairs were formerly held, but which had been abandoned in recent years. Nearly all these Grange fairs take on a community aspect and prove of real value to the farming interests of the section.

* * *

VERMONT STATE GRANGE offers prizes each year for the best home and community work done in subordinate fields, and competition among the Granges is keen. One prize is for subordinates with large membership, and another for small, thus putting the competition on a thoroughly fair basis.

* * *

AS A RESULT of 16 special meetings of the Pennsylvania State Grange, held in different counties for conferring the sixth degree in anticipation of the great Seventh Degree occasion at Harrisburg, November 12, 4,333 Pennsylvania Patrons were given the sixth degree. Enthusiasm ran high at all the meetings, attendance exceeding 500 at some of them, while the number of initiates at the session held at State College was 408.

MORE TEETH FOR TRACTORS



STRAIGHT THINKING ON TRACTOR TIRES

GOODYEAR builds a wide variety of tires for tractors and farm implements for the good and simple reason that *no one tread is best for all kinds of work and all types of soil.*

The new Sure-Grip, for example, gives maximum traction in mud, gumbo, wet clay and other "heavy" soils. In sand, loam and other loose soils, however, a more compact tread such as the Goodyear All-Traction performs more satisfactorily.

Tractor manufacturers, before the days of "rubber," had as many as 40 different steel lug combinations to fit different conditions. Obviously, one tire tread cannot replace them all.

Illustrated here are a few of Goodyear's Tractor and Implement Tires. Goodyear builds the most complete line of farm tires in the world.



NEW GOODYEAR SURE-GRIP TRACTOR TIRE DIGS DEEP TO GIVE RECORD DRAW-BAR PULL IN MUD, WET CLAY AND GUMBO

SPECIFY the sharp-lugged, deep-biting, tough new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire for *your* tractor if you are farming land where mud, wet clay or gumbo predominates.

Then you can drive right through the worst going you ever encountered without losing traction, draw-bar pull or time.

Goodyear engineers designed the new Sure-Grip Tractor Tire as a running-mate for the famous All-Traction Tire—and as a much-needed member of the largest family of farm tires built by any manufacturer.

Supertwist Cord in every ply of the Sure-Grip's husky carcass gives it stamina to make hard work look like play.

Chemically-toughened rubber resists cuts and holds the sharp, biting edges of the high, wide-spaced lugs.

Lugs are pitched at a wide angle and shoulders are built extra high to give more traction in soil which is unusually soft and deep.

And there is no place in the tread for mud to lodge. Even in sticky gumbo or wet clay, this tire cleans itself with each turn of the wheel.

Tractors on many farms will do much more work at lower cost and in less time when they are equipped with Goodyear Sure-Grips.

Perhaps your tractor is one of them. Talk with your Goodyear dealer and ask his advice.

GOODYEAR

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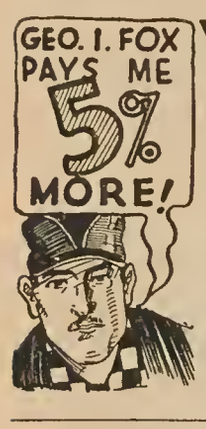
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State Troopers Send Cattle Thieves to Jail

By ORRIN T. PIERSON

WITH the sentencing a few months ago of two Orange County, New York, men to one-to three-year prison terms, the final chapter was written in a cattle-stealing story. It had us dairymen in at least six counties of Southeastern New York and Northern New Jersey on tenterhooks for months.

Because this modern "rustling" by men equipped with wire cutters and fast trucks is something that has stock owners all over America worried, it was my thought that other farmers might be interested in our experience here. Also, as a dairyman who heaved a tremendous sigh of relief when our local rascals were apprehended, I want to give what credit I can to those efficient, tireless fellows in gray uniforms—our New York State Police—who are about the only protectors we rural folks have when it comes to cattle and chicken thieves and other crimes committed outside the jurisdiction of town police.

The principal hero of this tale—and I can imagine him scratching his sandy head and chucking a few eloquent cuss-words in my direction for calling him that—is Sergeant William F. Hanley of Middletown Station, Troop K, aided by Troopers L. R. Aten and William Moore. Almost single-handed, the Sergeant quietly did some pretty smart detective work that ended with the arrest of the two men and their full confessions of the theft of nine cows from as many farmers in New York and New Jersey, between June and October of last year. Incidentally, another citizen of our community, James Wallace, a Goshen cattle-dealer, was found guilty about the same time in Sullivan County Court of stealing a cow, although since its value was less than $100, his crime was petit larceny and he was fined only $250 and sentenced to ninety days in jail. Although Hanley also made the arrest in this case, it followed the identification of the stolen animal by the owner and his daughter who had traced Wallace's truck themselves through its license number taken by a sharp-eyed neighbor. But in the apprehending of Louis Hendershot, a Port Jervis father of six children who had previously been on relief, and his partner, Lewis Belcher, a former farm laborer, the Sergeant did the job by himself.

Of the five Orange County cows stolen, three belonged to neighbors of mine. First, it was a fine springer of the Murray Brothers near Slate Hill. The fence wires were cut and there were plain marks of new tires, obviously that of a light truck which had been backed against the fence. It looked as though the truck was only large enough to hold one good-sized cow. Then, a few weeks later, Paul Jacutis, a German-born farmer near Otisville, lost his bull. A month passed. A. D. Barlow and his son, whose farms lie across the kill from mine, lost a cow, valued at more than $125. In each case, the same tire marks were found.

My own night pasture lies along the State Road, with cars coming and going most of the time, so that I had little fear of the thieves being bold enough to try their tricks on my milking herd. The dry stock, however, runs in a back pasture and I or one of the men rounded them up at least every other day as soon as the second cow was stolen in our neighborhood. The farmers whose places lie along dirt roads were more scared than I. Many of them went to the trouble, night after night, of bringing all their cows, milkers and dry ones, nearer the house and keeping the shot-gun loaded. There was serious talk of reviving the old Horse Thief Detective Society, abandoned twenty years ago. Others considered forming a volunteer band of vigilantes to tour the back roads at night, watching for suspicious trucks.



Sergeant William F. Hanley of Middletown Division, Troop K, New York State Police, and his two children, Janet and William.

With only three Troopers to patrol all our part of the county and with plenty of business for them, what with mid-summer auto crashes, road-house fights and other disturbances, it seemed doubtful to us that they would ever catch these slick thieves who struck so swiftly and silently.

But all this time Hanley was using his head. After the three thefts had been reported in our neighborhood and several more from nearby New Jersey, all under identical circumstances, he began putting two and two together. His conclusions were that at least two men were doing it, that they had lived in this area long enough to know which farmers had big cows in good flesh, and that at least one of them knew how to walk up to a cow, put a halter around her head and lead her away with a minimum of trouble. He also decided that only one cow at a time was being taken and that they were taken to market within a few days at most, probably to the Jersey City stockyards.

So he spent several fruitless days questioning various commission agents there. Finally, one broker told him he had bought a cow not long before which had been brought in a single-cow truck. Now that he was asked, he recalled it as a bit strange that she was a nearby springer in good rig, not the kind dairymen usually turn off. He gave Hanley the man's name.

Lewis Belcher! Hanley didn't wait to ask any other agents if they had bought anything from a man driving a single-cow truck. For that name had rung a bell in his mind, in which are stored from his ten years as a Trooper in our section the names of most of the shady characters, minor and major. He hustled home to Middletown and started through his files for several years back. He found that a fellow named Belcher had been accused, but never put to trial, of a small theft near Greenwood Lake in Orange County.

He located Belcher in Port Jervis and took him to the Troopers' office and talked to him. Knowing Bill Hanley as I do, *I* wouldn't want to be the fellow he's *talking* to if I had anything to hide. Most of the time he's a mild-mannered gentleman who builds toy houses for his kids and helps his wife with the dishes, but he can be tough when he wants to be. And he

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DOGS

GAY POODLES — French toy puppies, small, white and cute. L. T. SMITH, West Brookfield, Mass.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

doesn't need any rubber hose or lighted matches or other third degree stuff.

"I just told him we had him dead to rights and sweated everything out of him," he told me later when I asked him about that session with the squirming, sullen Belcher.

Belcher even took Hanley from farm to farm where he had committed his thefts, corroborating the identifications of their stolen cows by the dairymen. Later, he and Hendershot were turned over to the New Jersey State Police and made similar trips and confessions with them.

They were held in the County Jail until their trial. Their conviction for second degree grand larceny came shortly after that of the aforementioned cattle dealer, Wallace. As it was proved that one of the cows for the theft of which they were tried was worth more than $100, their penalty was greater than Wallace's. Belcher, being a first offender, was given the shorter sentence of one year in Westchester County Penitentiary, but Hendershot, who had previously served a term in New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, was given the longer term of one to three years in Sing Sing.

With these three worthies in prison, we dairymen hereabouts have been breathing easier. We hope the stealing won't start up again next pasture season and probably it won't, what with the fear of God that Hanley and his fellow Troopers must have put into any who might have thought cattle thieving easy picking. And you can believe me when I say that, after he had nabbed those robbers, Bill Hanley or any of the Troopers, for that matter, could have had the shirt off any farmer's back in this section and welcome.

Winter Gas Engine Troubles

(*Continued from Page* 3)

groove. If a ring seems to be a little tight it may be cut down by rubbing it on a piece of emery cloth tacked to a *flat* board as shown in figure 3.

When all of the rings have been fitted to the cylinder and the piston, they are ready to be installed on the piston. This may be done by slipping them down over narrow strips of metal as shown in figure 4.

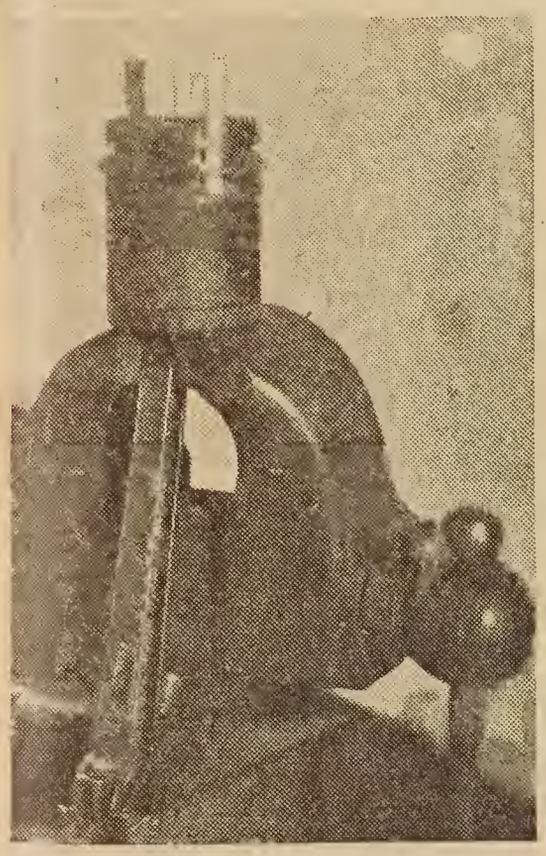


Figure 4. — Slipping a new piston ring over narrow strips of metal.

The crank end of the cylinder is usually beveled to compress the rings as the piston is pushed in. If there is no bevel the rings may be compressed, one at a time, by wrapping a piece of small diameter wire around them once and then pulling in opposite directions on the ends of the wire while someone else pushes on the piston.

Editor's Note: In an early issue you will find the second installment of "Winter Gas Engine Troubles." Watch for it and save the series for future reference.

News of Plymouth's Great New 1938 Car

PLYMOUTH'S STORY

The new 1938 Plymouth...now on display... celebrates the most amazing record in history.

10 years ago, Plymouth was introduced. People found it had *more* beauty, safety, economy. They *bought* Plymouths—by the *thousands!*

No car has ever made friends *so fast!*

The 10th-year Plymouth is here. It's by far the greatest car we've built. Be sure to see it!

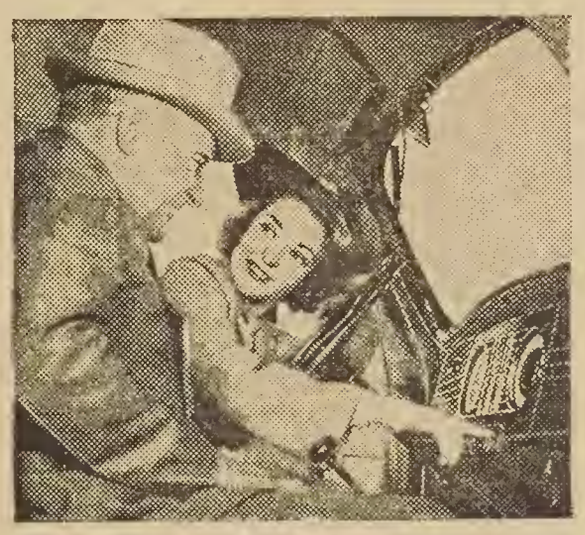
COSTS AMAZINGLY LITTLE TO OWN. The new Plymouth is priced with the lowest! And the Commercial Credit Company offers very easy payment terms—through Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler dealers. Tune in Major Bowes' Amateur Hour...Columbia Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 P. M., E. S. T.



1 Step Up Close and Look at this beautiful, new 1938 Plymouth! Isn't it distinctive? The radiator is new in contour. The headlights are larger and more efficient.



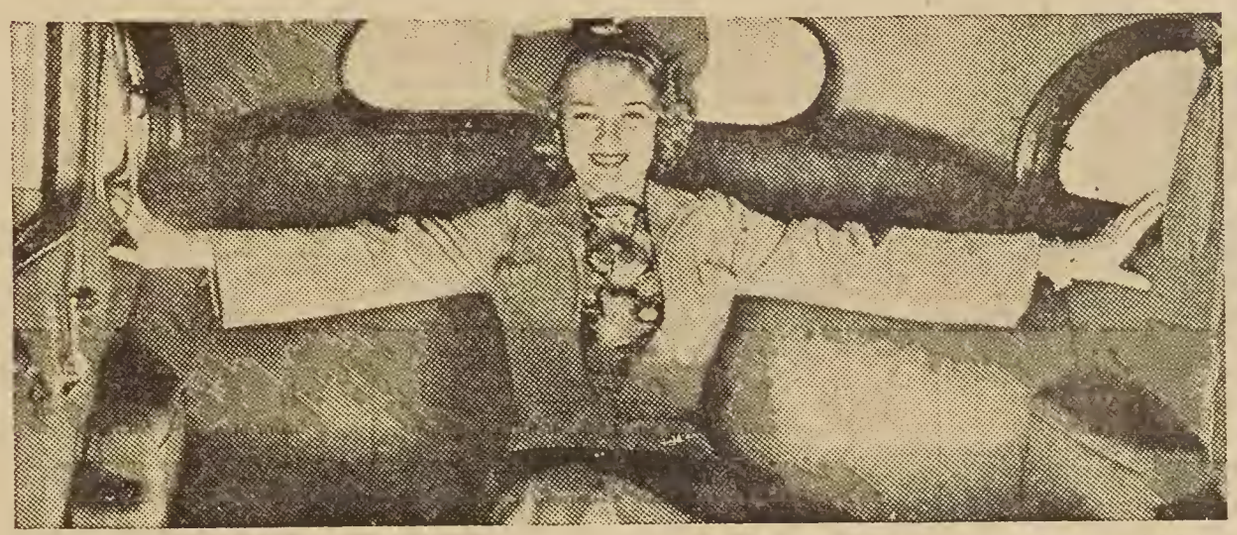
2 Say—They've Thought of Everything! Besides the extra room in this compartment, the floor is covered to protect luggage.



3 This is New, Too! Instruments are in the middle—easy to read. And the handbrake is there, clear of the floor.



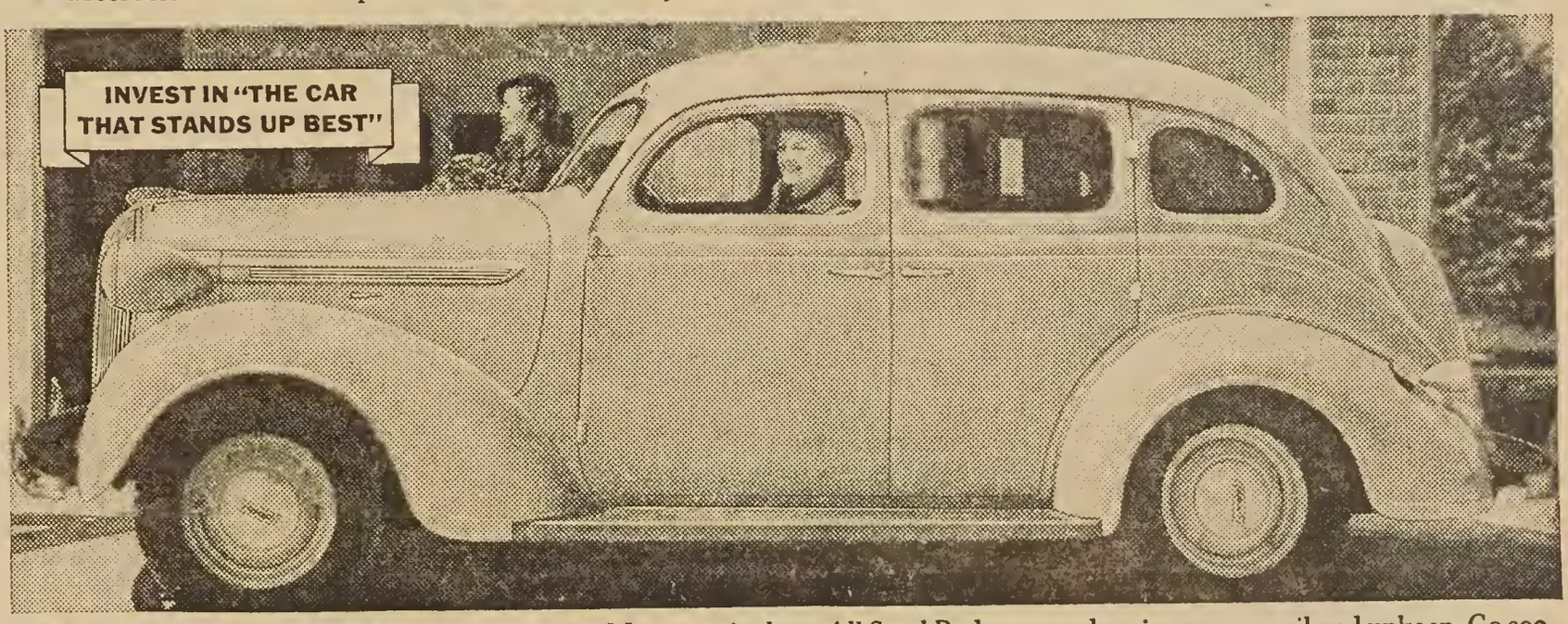
4 Try the Back Seat — it's "chair-height." You sit naturally and comfortably!



5 Stretch Out! Enjoy the greater elbow room, head room and leg room in the new 1938 Plymouth. The whole car "floats" on Amola steel springs, with huge, airplane-type shock-absorbers. Live rubber "pillows" between the body and frame block out road vibration.

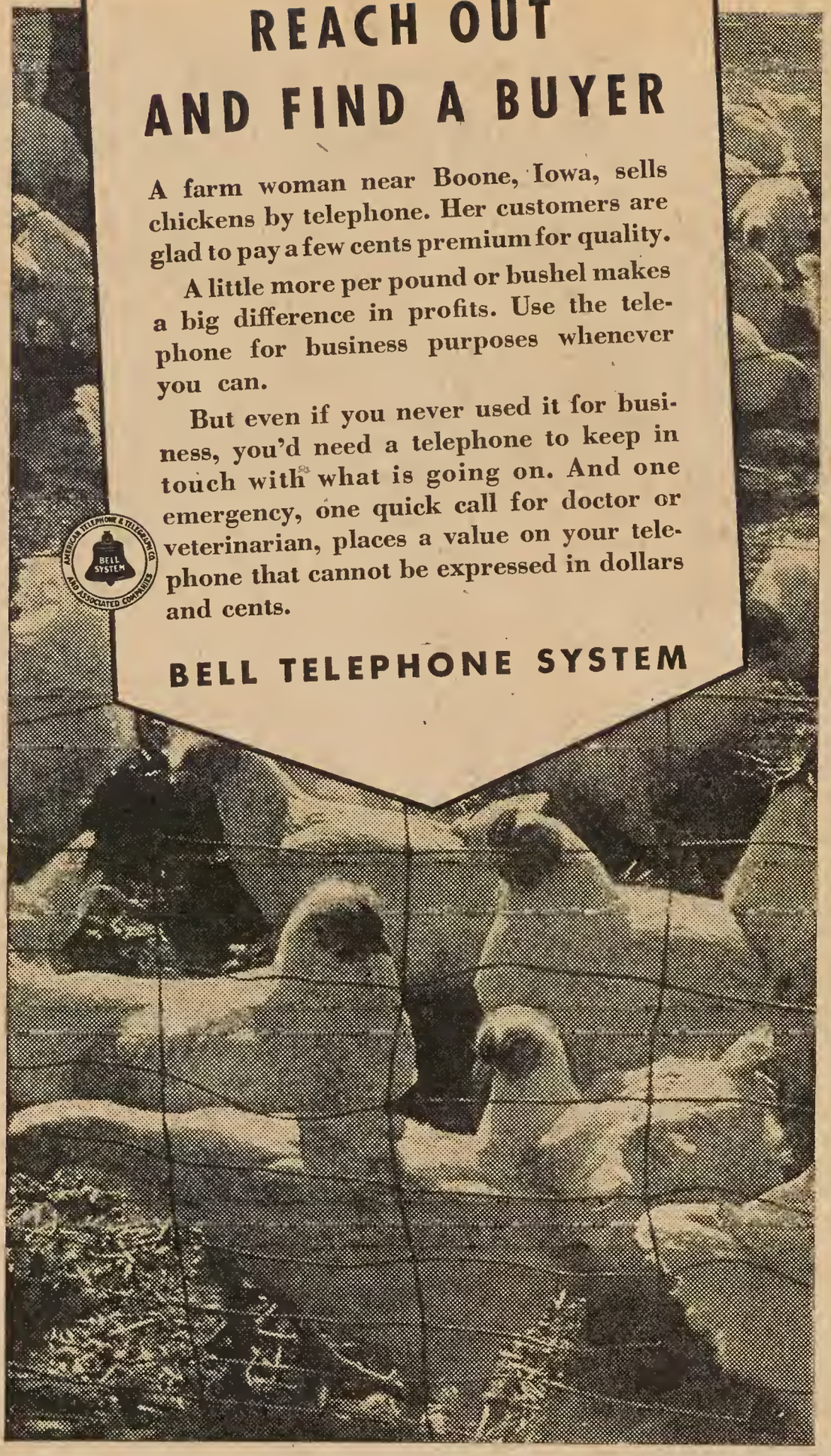


6 Hear a Watch! Plymouth is actually sound-proofed like a radio studio!



7 Isn't it a Beauty? The New 1938 Plymouth! It's amazingly easier to handle. And it's the *only* low-priced car with Floating Power Engine Mountings...*Double-action* Hydraulic Brakes... All-Steel Body...record savings on gas, oil and upkeep. Go see and drive *"the car that stands up best"*—PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

See the 1938 Plymouth





Transferring cauliflower from a home-made trailer to a buyer's truck. This picture was taken at the Margaretville, Delaware County, N. Y., Auction.

Auctions in New York State

By PAUL WORK

COUNTRY auctions in New York seem to be gaining a distinct foothold. The one at Highland, near Poughkeepsie, has been operating for 2 or 3 years, mostly on fruit, and has achieved a high degree of success, moving as high as 8,000 to 10,000 packages a day.



Paul Work

Another auction is in operation at Margaretville dealing largely in cauliflower but including other commodities as well.

It is interesting to note that cabbage is being put up in cauliflower crates at that point. I have wondered for a long time why there would not be a place for quality cabbage of reasonably uniform size in crates from northern shipping points. After all, the bag is not a very good container for cabbage.

A third auction has been established this year at Williamson. This is dealing in fruits and a number of vegetables including potatoes, carrots, onions, spinach, lettuce, beets, tomatoes and celery. This block has handled as high as 2,000 packages a day in spite of its being the first year and a tough producing and marketing season.

There is much argument about the merit of shipping point auctions. They certainly give the buyer an opportunity to see the goods and then save him a lot of time running around to farms. They give the seller an opportunity to meet the buyer and to make a deal on the spot; also, to see where he is long or short in quality of goods or in packs. It contributes to the community a rather definite daily knowledge of what things are worth. Argument centers around the question of whether or not an auction can attract the best of the produce and the best of the buyers.

All three of these auctions are operated by the G.L.F.

* * *

Cabbage Situation

For the second year in succession, the cabbage picture is a most peculiar one. Dry weather during the summer reduced the crop in the Ontario County kraut area to very small proportions. Also, late drought prevented the usual piling-up of tonnage in the cabbage fields of most of the states. Moreover, disease is becoming more and more serious in the Ontario region and kraut packers have again been forced to look outside their usual pastures to procure necessary cabbage supply for the factory. This quest is the more zealous as the market for canned kraut is distinctly bullish.

It is a strange situation when one does not find cabbage being loaded at any of the stations from Cortland to Apulia.

Kraut packers are paying as much or a little more than the shipping market can offer and their trucks pick up the cabbage at the edge of the field.

While a good deal of the cabbage is not suitable for storage, the better produce is going into storage at somewhat higher than shipping prices.

An interesting phase of the kraut situation is an increased interest in Danish for this purpose. It is said that the threads are longer and stand handling with less breakage and "messing up." It is generally recognized that Danish is not as good a variety of cabbage for table use as domestic. So, one wonders if long shreds and fine appearance may not be achieved at the expense of tenderness and flavor. Apparently consumers and store buyers are still guided pretty largely by the eye.

* * *

Wanted: Watermelon Reports!

Last spring this column reported on newer and greatly improved early varieties of watermelon. Doubtlessly, some of our readers tried them out both for home and for sale. We know what a glorious time we had with our 30 or 40 samples planted at the East Ithaca Gardens of the Department of Vegetable Crops. We had them by the hundreds, with honors going to Honey Cream, with Northern Sweet showing up better than last year; with Early Arizona just as good as ever but not as early as we thought; with Early Kansas showing quality and prolificacy.

What did you find out? We would be glad to have reports on your experience with watermelons.

* * *

V.G.A. Meets Soon

The forthcoming convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America will be held in New York, December 13-16 at the Hotel New Yorker.

This New York meeting offers a fine opportunity for vegetable men of New England and the middle Atlantic states to get together.

Secretary H. D. Brown of Worthington, Ohio, has shaped a splendid program. There is lots of business to be done. If vegetable men are in accord with crop control program now under consideration, they ought to say so. If they feel that wheat, cotton and rice benefit payments are unsound from the standpoint of the country as a whole, or unfair to the interests of vegetable farmers, or both, the voice of the industry ought to be heard.

GEORGIA PAPER SHELL PECANS — Halves, Spanish Peanuts, Ribbon Syrup, Hams. Write — SOUTHERN PECAN CO., QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

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FARMS FOR SALE

Operating 350 Acre Farm

Many good farms nearby, $1800 milk income; city markets; valuable wood, 8 homelike rooms, cement-basement barn; only $5000, including horses, 20 cows, bull, 3 heifers, machinery, crops; part down; picture page 19 Free bargain catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.





Does this make sense ?

WHEAT soared this year to almost nine hundred million bushels—and right behind the threshing crews came the railroads, equipped and ready to complete the marketing job.

In a single week, the railroads moved more wheat than in any week in history.

Now, such a record doesn't "just happen." It was possible because the American railroads have been on the job, all during hard times, stepping up their service to meet the farmer's needs by fifteen years of steady improvement.

Great new locomotives have been developed—twice as able as the engines of the days just after the war.

Curves have been straightened—grades reduced—stronger bridges built—thousands of miles of heavier rails laid to make safe speed possible.

That's why the golden harvest rolled to market in record time!

Now then—what does all this have to do with the picture at the top of the page?

Simply this: There's a bill waiting action by Congress—it has already passed the Senate—proposing to cut down the length of trains. This bill would, in effect, force railroads to use fine modern equipment to pull short trains just as if you were to be forced to use a big, powerful modern tractor to pull a single plow.

What such a bill means—to the farmer—is railroad service forced back to the level of years ago, and you may remember that there was a time when every big crop meant "car shortage" with heavy loss to everybody.

There is no sound reason for this bill to become law. So far as safety is concerned—the railroads have reduced accidents to employes by three-fourths during the very years that modern long trains were being developed to give faster service.

And the increased cost of transportation—if this bill is passed—will amount to more than one hundred million dollars a year.

You have much to lose—nothing to gain—if this bill becomes law. In your own interest, you will want to talk to your friends and neighbors—let your opinions be known—before this bill comes up for a vote.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Where Does Business Go From Here?*

UPPERMOST in every business man's mind past fortnight has been disheartening action of stock market. Black Tuesday was October 17, when stock market handled 7,287,000 shares, largest since July, 1933, and general average price sunk to lowest point since April, 1935. Since then market has had its ups and downs, making some gains. Market has been gradually slipping for months.

Given are various reasons for decline, such as:

1. Too much government regulation under Securities Commission. These regulations include high margin requirements which restrict trading.

2. Fear on part of investors because of uncertainty of what government will do next, fear of effect on business of huge government spending, and fear of growing government interference with business.

Tax of industrial corporation earnings has also been held partly responsible for weakening confidence in securities. Without doubt also war scares have helped to weaken stock market. Just before market took its wild nose dive, President Roosevelt announced that tax income was not up to government expectations, with result that United States Treasury will end fiscal year $695,000,000 in the red. That is, government will lack that much of balancing its budget.

SLANT: Well does business know that it is on road toward bankruptcy when it fails repeatedly, as government is doing, to balance its budget, and this situation contributes much to lack of confidence.

Some favorable factors are in picture. President himself is emphasizing need of economy in government spending. He stated, for example, that there will be no further commitments with PWA. This government agency, which has spent more than four billion dollars, is to be closed. President said also that budget would be balanced in 1939. However he has promised to balance budget several times before.

On another recent occasion said President:

"We all agree that unless Federal taxes are to be greatly increased, expenditures have to be brought within existing tax receipts."

He warned that with return of prosperity government would more and more eliminate certain of its relief activities.

To Ed O'Neal, president of AFBF, and some of his associates who went to President for further government handouts for western farmers, President said that corn loans and other farm subsidies must depend on money available.

■ *"Absurd"*

MEETING recently in Denver, American Federation of Labor delegates voted unanimously to expel Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) from its ranks. Meeting short time later, C.I.O. leaders also had bitter words for leaders of A. F. of L.

But finally C.I.O. convention took initiative to ask A. F. of L. for a joint conference to bring about peace between the two great labor organizations, and special negotiating committee was created to meet with A. F. of L. committee in Washington on October 25.

First overtures made by C.I.O. at this meeting had opposite of peaceful effect. As price of unity with A. F. of L., it demanded full control over all mass industries, freedom to continue practices for which it was suspended, and complete independence under Federation roof. "Absurd" was adjective used by some A. F. of L. leaders to describe the C.I.O. proposal.

SLANT: Farmers are often accused of inability to cooperate but they work together better than labor unions are doing now.

■ *Borah Says Crop Control Ruinous*

SPEAKING on principle of compulsory reduction of crops, Senator William Borah of Idaho said on October 21:

"Crop control has no place in a sound permanent agricultural policy. In this country we have millions in great need of those things which it is proposed by some that we destroy.

"When we advertise to the world that we are going to reduce our acreage in any world commodity, it incites every nation to increase its acreage, which other nations now are doing. The cotton producer is in almost as serious a situation now as he ever experienced. What has happened to the cotton growers will inevitably happen to those who produce wheat or corn under same policy."

■ *Government Loans to Corn Growers*

FIRST UP for consideration before special session of Congress starting on November 15th will be Secretary Wallace's new farm bill, known as the ever-normal granary bill, sired by Ed O'Neal, president of American Farm Bureau Federation.

Bill proposes to carry over crops from big crop years into small crop years by making loans to farmers in high crop years, and by compulsory control of acreage or production.

This year there is a bumper corn crop, with 2,560,000,000 bushels, a million more bushels than last year. Both wheat and cotton also have returned bounteous yields.

To save cotton farmers from losses, government loans are made this year at 9 to 10 cents per pound of cotton, which has effect of setting minimum price below which cotton price will not go. Now same action is to be taken for corn. Forty-six cents a bushel is suggested by Secretary Wallace. Mr. O'Neal asked for 60 cents a bushel corn loan.

To prevent farmer from increasing acreage under this guaranteed price plan, compulsory control is thought necessary, although there is now talk among officials of easing off on this control.

Asked where huge sums of money were to come from to finance these crop loans, Secretary Wallace said:

"Money undoubtedly can be found somewhere to meet situation. I am sure that human ingenuity is sufficient to find a way."

SLANT: Eastern farmers know where this money is found. It comes out of taxes which they help pay, and also out of higher feed bills which they pay because of increased prices of feed grains. Nor is eastern dairyman and poultryman's feeling about this situation helped any when they realize that great percentage of these government handouts to agriculture go to South and West.

■ *Government Buys Farm Surpluses*

TO AID dairymen of New England, Federal Surplus Corporation is buying milk in Boston market for relief purposes. It is expected that this government agency will be purchasing 125,000 quarts daily by December 1, and that these purchases will have a stabilizing effect upon milk market.

In New York and other States same government agency is purchasing apples and potatoes for relief purposes, and while such purchases are necessarily small compared to the whole crops, yet it is hoped that they will take care of enough of the surplus to have appreciable effect upon the general price for these commodities.

■ *Mr. Landon Speaks Out*

AFTER A YEAR of more or less silence, Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President last year, gave week ago a radio talk which he termed a meeting of the 17,000,000 men and women who voted for Republican ticket last fall.

Critical of New Deal was Mr. Landon, accusing it of seeking centralization of authority, of hastily dictated legislation, of violation of United States Constitution.

Active also in party councils has been Herbert Hoover, one-time president of United States.

Said Secretary of Interior Ickes, following Landon's speech:

"Ghost Landon and Ghost Hoover are competing for same grave."

■ *Farm Credit News*

Land Bank Bonds Called

CALLED for payment on November 1 are $8,600,000 of farm mortgage bonds, issued in 1927 by Federal Land Bank of Springfield. Bonds bear 4 and 4¼% interest and were to come due in 1957.

Cash paid in by farmers on their loans and cash borrowed on short-term notes which in turn will be paid from "heavy liquidation of land bank loans," is being used to redeem the bonds, so no new bonds will be offered to the public.

Land banks in other districts of U. S. also called in bond issues for November 1, for total of nearly 72 million dollars, these to be redeemed similarly.

SLANT: Investors who put their savings into farm mortgage bonds have as big a stake in land bank system as farmers who borrow the money. Bank itself acts only as clearing house to help farmers to pool their mortgage credit resources so they can borrow needed capital at wholesale rates and on convenient terms. Last issue of land bank bonds was sold readily at interest rate of 3%.

Credit Unions Formed

Farm Credit Administration has chartered 600 Federal Credit unions—"thrift societies"—in Northeast in past 2½ years.

Designed to promote savings and thrift, credit unions are simplest form of banks, can be formed by any group or in any locality. Revenue comes from loans made to members, and dividends to depositors are from interest collected on loans. Of 2,356 Federal credit unions formed in U. S. through September this year, only 60 are in rural communities.

■ *James Roosevelt—Coordinator*

IN ADDITION to regular departments of Federal government, there are 18 independent and emergency governmental agencies, bureaus or commissions, most of which have sprung up or had their powers greatly added to since beginning of New Deal. These agencies include:

National Bituminous Coal Commission.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
Federal Housing Administration.
National Labor Relations Board.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
National Youth Administration.
Home Owners Loan Corporation.
United States Maritime Commission.
Reclamation Service.
Farm Credit Administration.
Social Security Board.
Civil Service Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Federal Reserve Board.
Civilian Conservation Corps.
Works Progress Administration.
Federal Trade Commission.
Federal Power Commission.

With all of these agencies, plus the hundreds of other bureaus of regular departments, it is no wonder that government work overlaps, becomes inefficient and costly.

To bring these government agencies and commissions into closer working unity, and so that he will know better what they are doing, President Roosevelt has just given his son James authority to confer twice weekly with heads of these 18 independent and emergency agencies and to pass on to President problems that arise in these different lines of work that should have his attention.

In 1932 campaign James Roosevelt campaigned strongly for his father. Later he was given job as one of White House secretaries.

■ *European Quarrels Look Better*

WHEN SPANISH civil war broke out in summer of 1936, fascist Rebels seized control of most of western Spain, while communistic government remained in possession of eastern half of Spain and section of Central North. Gradually, and after long and bitter fighting, Rebels have gained a little all way along line, and other day they captured Gijon, last of Loyalist strongholds in northern Spain. This released some hundred thousand Rebel troops, planes, and other equipment for main front, with result that this added pressure may cause fall of Madrid, and bring bitter war to end.

Meanwhile, British and French dip-

lomats are working feverishly to get agreement among powers to withdraw foreign troops from Spain. Finally, Italy agreed, first, to a token withdrawal of foreign volunteers from both Loyalist and Insurgent sides (that is, withdrawal of small numbers as token of good faith and of more to be taken out later); second, to appointment of international commission to visit Spain and determine number of volunteers fighting there; and third, to gradual withdrawal of all volunteers and granting of belligerent rights to Insurgents.

Hailed with joy was this agreement by peace lovers, but joy was short-lived because of Russia's insistence that no recognition be granted the Insurgents until last volunteer had left soil of Spain.

Conferring again on October 27 with non-intervention committee, Russia hinted at compromise if the "bulk" of foreign troops are withdrawn from Spain.

■ *Powers Confer on Japan-China War*

ON OCTOBER 30 representatives of nations signing 9-power treaty, including United States, will meet at Brussels to try to settle Japan and Chinese war. Nine-power treaty was adopted 1921 and guaranteed sovereignty and independence of China. Nations of world feel that Japan has broken this treaty, and will try at Brussels to find ways and means to bring war in China to end. Japan was one of signers of treaty but has refused to send a representative to conference.

Meanwhile, Japanese and Chinese fight on, with Japan making advances both at Shanghai and in northern China after unexpected resistance by desperate Chinese.

■ *Unhappy Holy Land*

WHEN YOU read your Sunday School lesson next Sunday morning, recall the centuries of trouble experienced by the Holy Land, whose problems are still far from being solved. Fundamental trouble is that land is inhabited by two races, the Arabs and the Jews, who contrary to teachings of Christ and the prophets hate each other with deep and bitter animosity which breaks out frequently in killings.

Britain, having Protectorate of Palestine, has been obliged to use iron hand to quell riots, punish murders. Britain first tried to make Palestine the Jewish homeland. When Arabs objected to this, Britain tried to partition country among Arabs, Jews and British Mandate. So far nothing works and trouble continues.

■ *Wild and Woolly Bangor*

INTO A sporting goods store in Bangor, Maine, early in October, walked two men to buy a machine gun. Smelling something fishy, proprietor told these men to come back week later and he would have their order ready. Then he got in touch with G-men, United States Department of Justice.

When gunmen returned for their munitions, G-men were waiting. Three men drove up in an automobile, parked it in front of store, one stayed in car, one looked into store window, one went inside to ask for machine gun. When he inquired of store proprietor if gun was ready, it was — but it was revolver instead of machine gun, poked into his ribs by a Department of Justice man. Gangster on outside shot through plateglass window wounding G-man, but latter still held gun on gunman inside store. Then all fury broke loose outside. G-men planted at different places opened machine gun fire on gangsters, riddled two, captured one in store alive.

SLANT: Wild and woolly West has come East. But thanks to courage and efficiency of Department of Justice men, of Thomas Dewey, undaunted racketeer prosecutor of New York City, and of citizens like that Maine storekeeper, careers of gunmen and racketeers are becoming decidedly unhealthy.

■ *Help Fight Caterpillars*

ALL OVER Northeast boys and girls are hunting egg masses of tent caterpillar, in order to help control this nasty, destructive pest which has become such a menace in recent years. Any boy or girl may compete without cost. For particulars write *American Agriculturist,* Tent Caterpillar Contest, Ithaca, New York. (See article, "It's Curtains For Tent Caterpillars," page 11, this issue.)

Good Books to Read

Sun Across the Sky — *Eleanor Dark*

The sunny beach of an Australian coast town, favorite resort of bathers, the careless, casual existence of a group of fishermen and their families, make a fine background for an unusual plot. Leading character is really Oliver Denning, brilliant young doctor, but much of the action deals with Sir Frederick Gormley, millionaire creator of this Utopia, and his feud with the eccentric Irish poet, Patrick Kanavagh, owner of the poverty-stricken, dilapidated fishing village. The MacMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Eastman's Chestnuts — *E. R. Eastman*

For a rollicking good time you really ought to have a copy of Eastman's chestnuts, which is now being offered at 50 cents a copy. So many people throughout the year tell us that the Chestnut corner is the first part of the paper they read, proving that the love of mirth is uppermost in most hearts. And rightly so. A good hearty laugh is one of the best tonics available to anyone. If you are puzzled to know what to give someone for Christmas or while they are sick abed, your solution is right here. Send orders to *American Agriculturist,* Chestnut Corner, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Country Cook Book — *Cora, Rose & Bob Brown*

The Browns (mother, son and wife) come of pioneer American stock, have lived on farms and travelled all over the land, have cooked, gathered, canned, preserved and bottled every kind of food and juice. Their experiences are embodied in this compact, useful cook book for those who love country life. Fine for picnics, hikes, camping trips, etc. The Countryman Press, Weston, Vermont. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

Victoria the Great

Beautifully told story of the life of Queen Victoria, covering her sixty years' reign. A film with all the pomp and circumstance, dignity, romance, humor, tragedy and pathos compassed by the life of this great queen. Not to be missed by the family.

Heidi

One of Shirley Temple's best pictures. The child star does a splendid job as Heidi, and has a fine supporting cast.

Fit for a King

Joe E. Brown. Good entertainment.

ALL THE WEAR OF HEAVY BOOTS



NONE of the Burdensome weight

WHAT'S in a name? Farmers who have worn Goodrich Litentufs will answer "Everything!" For this *new* kind of farm footwear is "lite" on the feet, yet "tuff" as iron when it comes to wear.

Pick up a pair of Litentufs. What feather-weights they are! In fact, tests show that ordinary rubber boots, on the average, weigh 1 pound, 5 ounces more than Goodrich Litentufs.

Remember, Litentufs give you remarkably economical wear, too! Stop ending the day "boot-weary"—stop ending the year "boot-poor"—get Goodrich Litentufs now! B. F. Goodrich Co., *Footwear Division,* Watertown, Massachusetts.

There is a full line of quality rubber footwear bearing the name

Goodrich

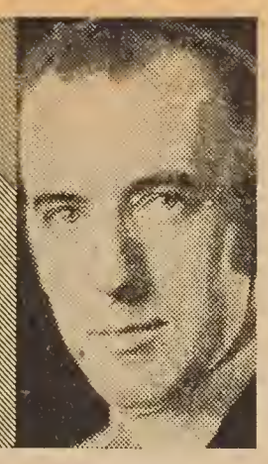
—the mark that assures you a full dollar's value no matter what price you pay

ORIGINAL

Goodrich LITENTUFS

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



AN ALL-TIME record in tonnage and value of goods handled was reported to the annual stockholders' meeting of the Cooperative-Grange-League-Federation Exchange in Syracuse.

Tonnage passed the million mark since a year ago, to make a total for the year of 1,118,000 tons. Wholesale purchases totalled $39,000,000, an increase from $25,000,000. While part of this increased value was due to higher prices for feeds, it also represented a gain of 20 per cent in volume. Retail business of the G.L.F. stores totalled $21,000,000. Substantial progress was made in developing new lines, including human foods and farm supplies, and all of the G.L.F. marketing enterprises are in the black.



Alice De Cesare, of Newburgh, Orange County, New York, the winner of the $100 prize for the best amateur act presented at the annual G. L. F. meeting. Contestants there had already won regional contests.

These facts were reported by General Manager J. A. McConnell, appointed to that job a year ago, and by Secretary E. V. Underwood. President Fred L. Porter presided at the business session and Vice-President Leigh G. Kirkland at the open forum.

Directors re-elected included Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, representing Farm Bureau Federation; Edson J. Walrath, Evans Mills, representing State Grange; Clifford E. Snyder, Pittstown, representing New Jersey; Halsey L. Benson, Mansfield, representing Pennsylvania and Fred L. Utter, Friendship, N. Y. The latter previously had represented the Dairymen's League, which this year made no nomination, suggesting that as the G.L.F. had "grown up" it might be desirable to nominate and elect its own directors.

The $100 prize for the best amateur act presented on the entertainment program was won by Alice De Cesare, Newburgh, N. Y. Second prize of $75 went to Clara Sheldon of Granville, N. Y., and third prize of $50 to Georgianna Mixner and Ellen Johnson of Bridgeton, N. J.

A feature of the gathering was the 26 booths in the armory forming the background for a G.L.F. Fair and displaying the wide range of products handled for the 119,000 members and patrons.

* * *

A number of my friends have been disturbed recently because the State of Maine has been advertising its potatoes in New York markets. The advertising has been decorous and straight-forward, stating that Maine spuds offered are "Selected U. S. No. 1 Grade." Well, competition is the spice of trade, and there is nothing in the ads which New York growers cannot duplicate.

It is a fact that the New York potato industry has been making a strong come-back in the past few years. It is true that there may be outlets for spuds of several grades, but New York No. 1's need not suffer by comparison with Maine No. 1's. It is when consumers see some dirty, ungraded New York potatoes in comparison with Maine or Idaho No. 1's that they get the wrong impression.

The Low-Grades

In some of the producing areas, marketing agreements keep the low-grade spuds off the markets. I think New York growers may have to consider either something along this line, or marketing by grade only. I know some growers who put up a fancy pack and get fancy prices, but that is not the answer because the market for such pack is limited.

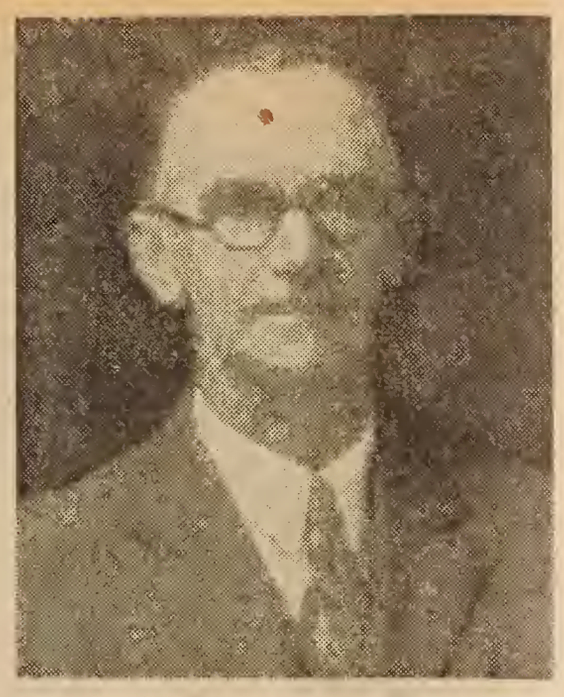
The main thing, as I see it, is that it is a tough proposition to try to sell poor appearing stock against something that is dressed up.

It may be remembered that this year Maine imposed an advertising tax of one cent a barrel on potatoes and Idaho imposed the same tax per 100 pounds. So there will be Idaho advertising, too. Lots of growers tell me they have no faith in state advertising. The advantage it offers is that such a tax spreads the cost over the entire industry. The other side, as critics tell me, is that it turns a lot of money over to political bureaus. The ideal method, it seems, is for growers voluntarily to establish a brand, and to promote it, and assess themselves through licensing of the brand, somewhat like the Pennsylvania plan.

* * *

Farm Bureau Policy?

Because of differences over proposed national farm policies, many — if not most — New York Farm Bureau members are not in accord with Edward A. O'Neal, president and controlling spirit in the American Farm Bureau Federation. From time to time it has been suggested that New York and other state federations in the Northeast might withdraw. Because the New York farmer is a good organization man, many tell me they are in accord with the spirit but do not like the thought of action on the idea. I am sure this is a matter for bureau members to decide for themselves. But one county Farm Bureau official said to me: "I do not think we should quit the AFBF permanently, but I do not like to go along and pay dues to it for doing things I oppose. My thought is that our state federation might merely 'suspend' its connection with the parent body for a time until we can work out a plan whereby the national and state bodies are more in step with each other."



FALL KILLS MASTER FARMER

Judson J. Young, of Randolph, N. Y., killed by fall from a ladder on October 9th. A broken limb of an apple tree was responsible for the accident which resulted in the instant death of this prominent New York State farmer. American Agriculturist feels a special sense of loss in the death of Mr. Young, for he was one of the first farmers in the State to be placed upon our honor roll of Master Farmers. Active in public affairs, a man of sound judgment and business ability, always ready to do more than his share, he will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

DOUGHNUT CONTEST •• *Ends Next Month*

FORTY counties have their champion doughnut makers picked and ready for the State Doughnut Contest; now only six weeks off. Thirteen more counties will select their winners within the next month, and when State Grange annual meeting gets under way in Ogdensburg middle of December, there will be 53 plates of tempting doughnuts there for a committee of experts to judge.

Nearly 400 prizes will be captured by lucky doughnut makers before contest ends. Here is a list of them, with names of donors:

From American Agriculturist *to State winners*: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners. *To Pomona winners*: a year's subscription to *American Agriculturist*.



Sullivan County's champion doughnut maker—Mrs. Laura I. Burr, of Cohecton, N. Y., Fosterdale Grange. Her doughnuts will be "among those present" at the State Contest next month.

From Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., *to each of* 10 *highest State winners*: One 5 lb. pkg. of each of the following: Quality Patent Flour, G. L. F. Pastry Flour, Self-Rising Buckwheat Pancake Flour, Golden Cakes Flour, Steamed Rolled Whole Wheat and Whole Wheat Flour; one 2 lb. pkg. of each of the following: Milkorno, Milkoato and Milkwheato. *To Pomona winners*: 55 one gallon cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses.

From Corn Products Sales Company, New York City, *to each of* 10 *highest State winners*: One gal. Mazola, two 3-lb. cans Karo, three 1-lb. packages Argo Corn Starch, twelve packages Kre-Mel, two 12-oz. packages Linit. *To Pomona winners*: 55 Quarts Mazola, 55 1½-lb. cans Karo, 55 1-lb. packages Argo Corn Starch, 165 packages Kre-Mel, 55 12-oz. packages Linit.

From General Foods Sales Company, Inc., New York City, N. Y., *to each of* 10 *highest State winners*: One General Foods' Gift Box containing Postum and 22 other General Foods packaged products. *To Pomona winners*: 55 8-oz. tins of Instant Postum.

From International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania, *to each of* 10 *highest State winners*: One 5 lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife. *To Pomona winners*: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-ounce packages of Seasoning.

From Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, a President Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, *to each of* 10 *highest State winners*: Two 24½ lb. Pillsbury's Best, 1 pkg. Pillsbury Snosheen Cake Flour, one 3½ lb. pkg. Pillsbury Pancake Flour. *To Pomona winners*: 55 24½ lb. sacks of Pillsbury's Best.

The following names have been added to the list of Pomona and Subordinate Grange winners:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Clinton	Altona	Mrs. John J. Harnett
Cortland	Cincinnatus	Mrs. Wesley Standish
Delaware	Davenport	Mrs. Jessie Burdick
Franklin	Westville	Mrs. Carrie Stark
Greene	Echo	Mrs. Oscar E. Yeomans
Herkimer	Shells Bush	Mrs. D. S. Nellis
Madison	Alderbrook	Mrs. Austin Sabins
Monroe	Webster	Mrs. Albert B. Eckler, Sr.
Montgomery	Otsquago	Mrs. William Lighthall
Ontario	Bristol Center	Mrs. Cora Drain
Otsego	Butternut Valley	Mrs. Lena Adams
Rensselaer	West Sand Lake	Mrs. John Sicley
Saratoga	Bacon Hill	Mrs. Clifford Rugg
Schuyler	Tyrone	Mrs. Asa Huey
Sullivan	Fosterdale	Mrs. Laura I. Burr
Tompkins	Forest City	Mrs. Harry Baker
Ulster	Stone Ridge	Mrs. Isaac Graham

Subordinate Grange Winners

Chemung	Veteran	Mrs. Charles Mosher
Cortland	Cincinnatus	Mrs. Julia Standish
	McGrawville	Mrs. Lois Williams
	Texas Valley	Lois Monell Brown
	Willett	Mrs. Ida Miller
Dutchess	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Gertrude Leibe
Monroe	Pittsford	Mrs. Louis W. Ernst
	Webster	Mrs. A. N. Eckler, Sr.
Nassau	Massapequa	Barbara Johannsen
Onondaga	Skaneateles	Ruth Baumgarten
Putnam	Gleneida	Katherine M. Smith
Steuben	Ingleside	Mrs. Mina Prisler
Tompkins	Forest City	Mrs. Harry Baker
Wyoming	Varysburg	Mrs. Elsie E. Burr

Milk Strike!

Reports vary concerning effectiveness of the state-wide milk strike called October 28 by Dairy Farmers Union. The best estimate we can get is that 5 per cent of New York City's fluid supply was withheld the first day of the strike, and that the percentage withheld dropped to 4 the second day of the strike. News from striking areas reported relatively little violence. In a few cases milk was dumped. One man discovered kerosene in his milk, and one reported threats as to what would happen if he delivered the next day. Dairy Union heads claim to have advised, "No violence."

Three objectives of strike are: (1) Recognition of the Dairy Farmers Union as the sole bargaining agency for upstate producers. (2) Price for milk to be paid on a 3% butterfat basis. (3) An immediate price of $2.50 per hundred for 3% milk.

Just previous to strikes, Sheffield Farms Co. announced price for Northern New York based on Producers Bargaining Agency schedule of $2.35 for fluid milk, $2.00 for cream and a price for manufactured milk based on markets. This offer was for 3.5% with further guarantee that milk in three Northern New York counties would net producer a minimum of $1.90.

Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency has expressed their lack of sympathy with strike, and Executive Secretary Baldwin wired Governor Lehman and New York City Health Commissioner Rice that 45,000 producer members of the agency would guarantee New York City adequate supply of inspected milk, providing public officials give protection to producers who want to deliver milk.

Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

RECENT press reports indicate that the question of what to do about surplus milk is receiving much attention from the directors of the Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. It seems that surplus milk is like the poor — it is always with us, although to be sure, it is more troublesome at certain times than at others. Certainly the proper control, allocation, and disposal of surplus milk is one of the most difficult tasks that confronts every group or agency that undertakes to improve the marketing or stabilize the price of fluid milk. We all have an obligation to contribute what we can toward the solution of this vexing problem.



Leland Spencer

It has been truly said that the first step toward solving any problem is to get a clear understanding as to what the problem is. But according to my own experience, it is no easy matter to outline or describe the surplus milk problem. The most satisfactory statement I have been able to make on this subject appears in a mimeographed report by the Farm Credit Administration, on the Surplus Problem in the Northeastern Milk Sheds. I think it may be worth while to repeat that statement, with a few changes and additions, in this column. Here is the first part of it; the latter part will come in an early issue.

Fluid milk is considered an essential food. Consumers must be assured of an ample supply at all times even when production is low and demand is high. Yet both the demand for milk and the supply of milk vary a great deal at different seasons and from day to day. Consumers will not tolerate sharp fluctuations in the price of milk (the acccpted method of equalizing supply and demand for other foods), nor will they submit to rationing in case the industry fails to supply the quantity desired.

On the other hand, the supply of milk for any market cannot be regulated within narrow limits. Because fluid milk is perishable and bulky, and also because of the close supervision exercised by health authorities, the milk supply for each market must come regularly from farms and plants in a definite limited area, the milk shed. Usually it is impractical to bring in extra supplies from other sources in case of a shortage. The production of milk within the milk shed can be regulated to some extent by price differentials. Yet it is clearly impossible to keep the supply of milk closely adjusted to the changing demand except by requiring each producer to deliver a specified quantity of milk, subject to change from time to time by order of some controlling body.

Under the most favorable conditions, without such regimentation the necessary surplus is from 15 to 20 per cent of the total supply. In the New York milk shed, where little effort has been made to level out seasonal production, the actual surplus is much larger.

Vegetable Crop News

September weather played tricks on the vegetable men, failing to provide enough rain to finish off many of the late crops. Several peculiar price situations have resulted. Cabbage and celery are much higher in price than earlier crop prospects would have suggested.

Estimate of the volume of late *Danish cabbage* in New York, dropped from 89,000 tons to 60,000 tons or nearly ⅓ between the time of the September report and the October report. The decline was worse in the kraut belt centering from Seneca Castle to Phelps, but a 13% decline in expected tonnage was recorded for the country as a whole.

Late Danish prospects dropped from 171,000 tons to 142,000 tons in New York or about 18%. The decline for the whole country was about 15%. This puts the prospective Danish crop about the same as last year and 3% or 4% under the five-year average. Growers in the Tully section report a comparatively small proportion suitable for storage but space in houses is gradually being filled. The bulk of the crop is going for kraut with almost none in cars to city markets.

The expectations for *late carrots* in New York dropped from 833,000 bushels to 680,000 bushels or about 18%. A 7% decline as between September and October estimates was expected in the United States. The state crop is ⅓ less than the five-year average but nearly ¼ larger than last year's crop. For all late states, the expected crop of 2,805,000 bushels is about 30% above last year's and 10% or 11% above the 1928-32 average.

Late onions showed little change between September and October estimates with New York turning out about 60% more than the five-year average. All late states stand at about 5% above the average for 1928-32. Size in New York is running rather small.

Late tomatoes for market in New York were estimated at 1,620,000 bushels from 7,200 acres. This makes New York the biggest state of all in the late group.

Predicted *potato* crop for the country dropped about 4,500,000 bushels to 399,000,000 bushels but 1937 still stands as the 4th largest crop year since 1920. Prices are generally pretty low but improving. In New York, there seems to be somewhat less blight than usual. One wonders if the dry weather of September and October has reduced the yield more than might have been suspected.

Market Briefs

It is always wise to keep Jewish holidays in mind when sending live poultry to New York City. The next one of importance is Hanukah which includes the period from November 29 to December 6. Dates for the first few months of next year are — Purim on February 15, and Passover April 16 to April 23.

* * *

On October 22 reports from Florida indicated considerable damage to truck crops from rain. Crops suffering include squash, eggplant, peppers, beans and tomatoes. In some localities potato growers delayed making their first plantings of potatoes.

* * *

The AAA has announced that payments to farmers who took part in the 1937 conservation program will be made at the maximum rates mentioned last December. You will remember that the program included a tentative schedule of rates subject to a 10% adjustment up or down, depending on the number of farmers who took part. Each farmer's pro rata share of administration expense in his county will be deducted from his check.

* * *

From Washington comes notice of 1938 conservation program. The goals set up in the announcement for 1938 acreage are: corn 92,000,000 to 96,000,000, cotton 27,000,000 to 29,000,000, rice 825,000 to 875,000, tobacco (including all types) 1,588,000 to 1,773,000, potatoes 3,100,000 to 3,300,000.

* * *

The marketing end of the poultry industry is getting much attention at the Third Poultry Industries Exposition at Congress Hall, New York City, November 2 to 6. There is a fine exhibit of dressed poultry, not to mention eggs, the most important of Northeastern poultry products.

* * *

Total supply of hogs this Fall and Winter will be less than last year, but the big corn crop suggests that the pig birth rate next Spring will be much higher than tne Spring of 1937. Reduction in storage stocks of pork and lard have been rapid this Fall, stocks on September 1 being the second smallest for that date since the government has kept records.

Apple Outlook More Optimistic

(*Continued from Page* 5)

drops has been moved. Prices have been low, but the public has been encouraged to eat apples. Cooperation in advertising and displays by retailers are reaching new peaks. It is a little early yet to know much about storage holdings, but indications are they will be smaller than was expected a month ago. Large part of crop in various parts of U. S. has been running to culls. Some were not picked. Sizes are reported running smaller in many sections.

Prophecy is risky, but here are some opinions. Man whose job is to watch trend in all parts of world said: "There are plenty of apples, but the movement is heartening to date." Another man well informed on eastern states is predicting that after Jan. 1 market will tighten, based on present movement into storage.

One large grower told me he sold all of his crop, orchard run, without containers at 50 cents bu. for all except Spys, which brought $1. He usually packs, but wind brought too many down. Many others are in same boat. Reports from both Shenandoah-Cumberland and Washington sections are that heavy crop hastened harvest and smaller than expected crop being stored.—*Skeff.*

Bargaining Agency Sets November Milk Price

(*Continued from Page* 8)

up of dealers. They have drawn up a code of fair practices, and one very definite idea they have in mind is to prevent a dealer, who has gone broke without paying producers, from starting up under a new name and repeating that process.

E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* was spotted in the crowd and called to his feet. He told delegates that no force outside the organization could lick it, and that the only way it could fail was because of weakness or disagreement from within.

Charles Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Agency, reported that 92 cooperatives are organized or have taken initial steps toward it. To a casual observer the meeting was the most businesslike and the most encouraging of any yet held.

PROFIT

More Eggs— Greater Return

EVERY new experiment adds to the proof that poultry need Vitamins A and D, from hatching all through the life of the bird. Evidence proves that many sources of these vitamins vary greatly in potency.

BUT—NOPCO XX does not vary. Every lot is guaranteed to contain not less than 3000 units of Vitamin A and 400 units of Vitamin D per gram. The high, fixed potency of NOPCO XX has helped thousands of poultrymen make steady profits from their flocks for nearly ten years. Use NOPCO XX for adequate Vitmin A & D insurance.

National Oil Products Company, Inc. Essex St., Harrison, N.J.

Use branded, mill-mixed feeds containing NOPCO XX. Or, if you mix your own, use NOPCO XX in the handy, factory-sealed 2-lb. or 5-lb. can.



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901 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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"We make it worth your while to call"

WANTED COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS. Excellent opportunity for earnings. Nationally advertised product. Large company. Dept. 251, Fyr-Fyter Company, Dayton, Ohio.

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TOP QUALITY CHESTER & YORKSHIRE — BERKSHIRE AND O.I.C. CROSSED
6-7 wks. old $4.00 each. 8-9 wks. old $4.25 each. 10 wks. extras $4.50 each. 5% Discount on 5 pigs or more. C.O.D. on Approval.
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PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER & BERKSHIRE { 6 to 8 weeks old, $3.50
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Will ship two or more C.O.D.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Time and Space

By J. C. HUTTAR

IT IS an old saying that you never appreciate your health when you have it. I sometimes think that the same idea could be put into words with respect to the egg market. We here in the Northeast have a wonderful advantage of time and space over producers of all other sections of the country, because it so happens that a large share of the people who eat the eggs live near us. Poultrymen generally are appreciating this more and more, but there are still some who do not recognize its full value in the egg business.



J. C. Huttar

When the business of producing eggs is going tough and either egg prices are so low or feed prices are so high that there isn't enough room in between, every extra cost in marketing and every extra ½c premium that can be obtained for quality has a lot to do with whether one can stay in business or has to go out. During the past seven or eight months, for instance, we have run into one of those seasons where there isn't much room left between feed prices and egg prices, at least not enough to cover all expenses. The extra cost of transportation to market is deeply felt by the producer far removed from his market. Also the time it takes for his eggs to go from farm to market has its effect on the quality of those eggs and consequently on their selling price. It is in bad poultry years, therefore, that the Nearby producer has the biggest advantage.

Cancelling the Advantage

There is a little danger in this situation for the Nearby producer in that he is so healthy that he doesn't take care of himself. We cannot rely 100% on this advantage of time and space. We still have to reckon with temperature, moisture, and other conditions that may speed up deterioration and, therefore, cancel the advantage of time. Many of the eggs coming into the Eastern markets from great distances are carefully selected before they start and rather quickly put under refrigeration in order to slow up any possible deterioration. Comparing such eggs with some that may be fairly new laid but which were allowed to stay in the nest all day and held in the kitchen or woodshed all night, the discriminating buyer may prefer the older eggs.

Packing

It is very hard to talk ourselves out of the use of secondhand packing materials in transporting our eggs. I don't advocate that we should, but I do say that this gives us no right to ignore completely the value of good packing material. During most of the year there is available a fairly good supply of secondhand cases that are clean, sound, and have good insides. Using such a case with a carefully graded pack of eggs which have been properly cleaned, shows off the pack to good advantage. But I still find quite a few poultrymen who do not look at the kind of cases they are buying but are only interested in the price they are going to pay for them. If they can save 2c a case which is only 1/15 of 1c per dozen, they buy the cheaper case. When those eggs get to market the breakage in them is greater. The loss from this one item alone may amount to 25 or 30c without even being excessive. Other things being equal, the buyer will always prefer the better pack, and except when the market is strong will take the better pack and let the poorer pack sit around.

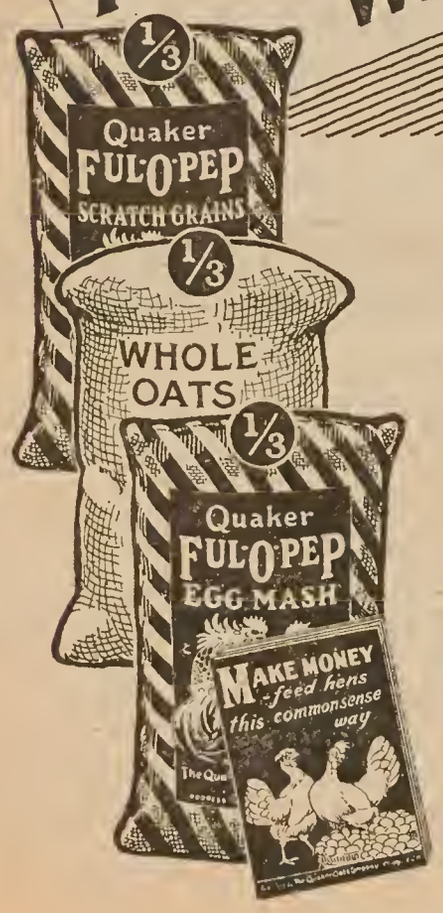
You might say that that is no problem of yours, but it is. The easier you make it to sell your eggs, the better will be the price the dealer can get for them. He is bound to be able to give you a better return than where he has to take 2 or 3c less in the sale of the eggs or perhaps put them in storage because there is no sale at all during the flush season.

I know I have talked on this subject before and I probably will again, but each time I try to bring it to you in a little different light, and if I only call it to your attention once a year I don't think it is too often to keep you reminded of these things. On the farm where the problem of actually selling the eggs does not stare you in the face every day, these things may be forgotten, and I see evidences every once in a while of back-sliding on the part of some producers who have not been jacked up. Maybe you ought to print yourself a card with the rules for producing and packing fine market eggs in big type and put this where you have to see it and read it every day.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Manganese, Oats and Cannibalism

By L. E. WEAVER

TWO YEARS AGO Cornell research workers announced an important discovery. The mineral, manganese, in extremely small amount in the ration of growing chicks will prevent slipped tendons, or "perosis" as the trouble is now called. A chick with a slipped tendon has a twisted leg. Often both legs are twisted. The bird seems healthy in other respects, has a good appetite, but has to hobble around on its hock joints. They never recover or amount to much.



L. E. Weaver

No doubt many readers have never seen this trouble in their flocks because it is less common among Leghorns than the heavy breeds. It is most common where the chicks are fed for rapid growth, and is especially severe in batteries. It has been a serious matter in some broiler plants where up to half the birds have been known to be affected.

Every one has always taken for granted that when perosis appears it means that something is not quite right with the feed. Many experimenters have tried changing the amounts of calcium and phosphorus, and apparently had some success. Then some southern workers found they could greatly reduce the number of cases by putting rice bran in the ration. Later it was found that oat hulls or wheat bran in sufficient amounts would do the same. So when Dr. Wilgus and the others at Cornell discovered that manganese would almost completely (but not entirely) prevent perosis they made analyses of oat hulls and bran. Sure enough, just as they suspected, oat hulls and wheat bran both contain small quantities of manganese.

It often happens that one discovery is the key that opens the door to a whole chain of discoveries. So it has been with this one. First, after Dr. Wilgus left Cornell to become head of Colorado's Poultry Department, Dr. L. C. Norris and his associates wondered why they still had a few cases of slipped tendons in their manganese pens. They suspected that those chicks might have had a lack of manganese in their systems when they hatched, and that in turn might have been due to a lack of this mineral in the ration of the mother of the chick. Perhaps she did not put enough manganese into the eggs she laid. So they fed one pen of hens the usual ration and another pen the same ration with manganese added. Their guess proved to be incorrect. A few chicks still developed perosis. The mystery is still unsolved, but much to their surprise, they found that the hens on the manganese diet laid many more eggs than the other pen, and their eggs hatched much better. Apparently manganese is essential in a hen's diet if she is to come up to her full possibilities. This suggests that possibly there may be still other minor, but very necessary minerals.

Kentucky Solves a Problem

At the end of a hatch we usually throw away the unhatched eggs along with the shells, and forget about them. If we were to open all the eggs, as some investigators have done, we would find that many of the chicks are malformed. They have been distorted in their development. Their legs are extremely short and thickened, beaks are hooked like a parrot's beak, and the head may be too large. Dr. Martin of the Kentucky Experiment Station recently reported that these "monsters" do not occur in eggs from hens fed on a manganese diet. No doubt that is one reason for the improved hatches reported by Dr. Norris.

Washington Studies Cannibalism

Cannibalism is such a common problem, and so disturbing that I have come to dislike having to talk or write about it. There is so little that we can positively say about its cause, or about how to prevent it. Of course, mechanical protectors are doing an excellent job, but we ought not to have to resort to such devices. It seems so logical to assume that something is lacking in the diet that people are always asking, "What can I give my pullets to stop them from picking?" Or they ask, "don't you think there is a craving for something that they need, and they are trying to satisfy it?" Always I have had to answer that as far as any experimental work has shown, feeds or method of feeding have nothing to do with the case.

Nevertheless, I am sure that people have not been convinced. They have usually continued to feel that that is not the answer. You can find plenty of poultrymen who still insist that cannibalism begins with prolapsus, and that prolapsus is the result of too much corn in the ration. I have also been told that feather pulling, which is just a modified form of cannibalism, does not appear to any extent in flocks that are fed plenty of oats. I have often suggested this practice as a possible help.

Apparently the same idea is common in the northwest, for a series of tests were carried out at the Western Washington Experiment Station to determine if there is anything to the too-much-corn theory. Their report throws light on that subject, and also on the oats-to-stop-cannibalism theory.

Corn Not the Cause of Prolapsus

One pen of chicks received a ration heavy with corn and very low in oats and bran, one pen had a heavy wheat ration, and another was given mostly oats and no corn. The pullets raised on these diets and continued on them in the laying pens were trap-nested and carefully examined for evidences of prolapsus as they were released from the nests. No prolapsus occurred in any pen. These findings seem to indicate two things. First, that corn feeding does not cause prolapsus. Second, that prolapsus is not the cause of cannibalism.

Oats Produced Least Picking

In the fourth test barley was added. Thus they compared results from pullets raised and then continued as layers on rations of 80% corn, 80% wheat, 80% barley, 80% oats. Up to 40 weeks of age there had been practically no actual deaths due to cannibalism in any pens, but practically all birds had been picked in all except the oats pen, where picking amount to 12% in one case, 33% in another.

Is Manganese the Answer?

Analysis of the grains show that in 100 grams of oats there are 4.66 milligrams of manganese, against 2.91 for wheat, 1.19 for barley, and only 0.38 for corn. Putting it another way, there were 46.6 parts of manganese to a million parts of feed in the oat samples. The Washington workers suggest that possibly it is the manganese in the oats that account for the reduced amount of picking. They are continuing tests to determine this point. Perhaps it may prove to be some other mineral, or minerals. If such turns out to be the case, we will be able to say that oats in the ration help to prevent cannibalism to the extent that they supply the required amount of manganese or whatever the essential element may be. We could say too, that corn does not *cause* cannibalism or prolapsus. Corn merely fails to prevent cannibalism because it is so low in the necessary element.

Dr. Norris states that two cents worth of manganese sulfate in a ton of feed will supply all the manganese chicks need. He doesn't know the amount for hens. Perhaps we will find this to be a simpler and safer way to supply manganese than to feed too heavily with oats. The Washington men report considerable difficulty with gizzard impactions in young chicks, and a greater tendency for pendulous crops to develop where the ration is largely oats.



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Large Type English Leghorns	8.00	40.00	80.00
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All Breeders Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE.
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White and Brown Leghorns, Reds	
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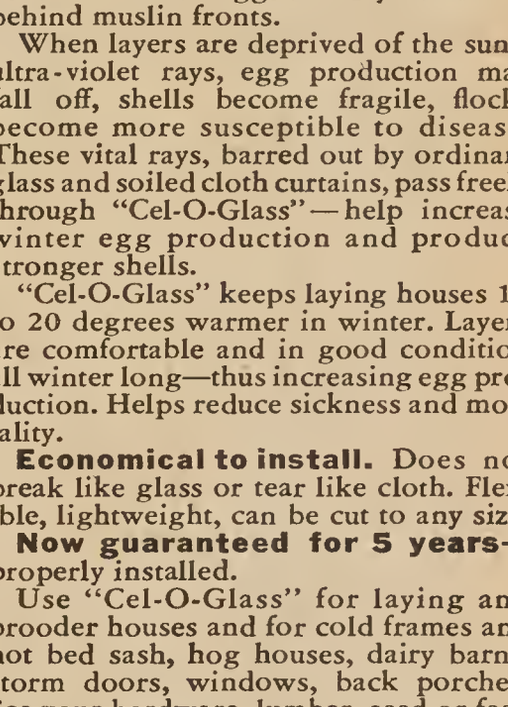
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Now guaranteed for 5 years—properly installed.

Use "Cel-O-Glass" for laying and brooder houses and for cold frames and hot bed sash, hog houses, dairy barns, storm doors, windows, back porches. See your hardware, lumber, seed or feed dealer. Valuable book—"Winter Eggs" supplied free on request.

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Dam of Bull has D.H.I. Record of 16,865 lbs. Milk, 584.9 lbs. Fat.
HERD IS T.B. ACCREDITED AND APPROVED FOR BANGS' DISEASE.

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Home of
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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
A few young cows and bull calves from some of our best cows. Write to

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FAT 1117.7 MILK 31,650
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His 3 nearest dams all over 30452 lb. milk. His 3 nearest sires have 12 daughters over 30,000.

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Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

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For Sale: Registered Holstein Fresh and Nearby Springers and Foundation Cows

All bred to a Bull Ass'n. sire. All my own raising. Herd fully accredited approved certificate No. 56. Herd average for the past 6 yrs. in C.T.A. 12,400 lbs. milk, 422 lbs. fat. Strictly twice a day milking.

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For Sale: 10 Registered Holstein Heifers about 18 months old, ready to breed; daughters of King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner. Also, Ten Registered Holsteins, two and one-half years old, due to freshen soon. Two Registered Holstein bulls, one year old. One Registered Holstein bull born in June. Dam is a high producing cow. Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th.
ALL ARE ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED
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BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Sired by "Royal Creator," his dam 1103 lbs. yearly Butter Record. Also maternal brothers to "Dunloggin Elnora," National Champion Show Cow. Calves Registered, Transferred and Crated.
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BORN SEPT. 10, 1936
by King Strathmore Matchless, whose 3 nearest dams average 1125 lbs. butter, 23,000 lbs. milk. This young bull was junior and Grand Champion at many of the best fairs in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. 3.9% average test. Price $200. Also a number of yearlings and 2 yr. olds sired by same bull.
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HARRY W. PETZOLD,
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For Sale — SIX COWS
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER. FRESHENING LAST OCTOBER OR FOREPART OF NOVEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD.

WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

DOWN THE ALLEY



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Buffalo Stock Yards,
October 21, 1937.

THIS is not a letter to Hank this time. Instead it is a report of the livestock situation throughout the Northeast.

"There were 316 lamb feeders, sheepmen and people interested in the lamb feeding industry present at the banquet. The lamb feeders present fed last year 42,000 lambs and are planning to feed this year 47,000 lambs. At current prices this represents an investment in lambs alone of approximately $275,000. The feeders of these lambs will probably feed them approximately $165,000 worth of feed, and other miscellaneous costs will undoubtedly raise the total amount of money to be spent by these men at the banquet on their lamb feeding operations to over $500,000." This is a direct quote from the report of the Lamb Day at Batavia, N. Y., on October 5, by the energetic Genesee County Agent, Ralph D. Morgan.

* * *

New York state can justly be proud of the fact that it is now a modified accredited area, which means that every County in the State has reduced its TB cattle to less than one-half of one per cent, being one of 46 States so accredited. At a meeting of livestock men, stockyard, railroad, Federal and State officials, in Buffalo on October 10th, it was brought out that although the other 45 States recognize one another as accredited States on beef type cattle, New York State does not. This is detrimental to the beef type cattle feeder and prospective feeder; also the State is not reaping its full reward for the money expended to eradicate tuberculosis. It is hoped that New York authorities will soon come to the aid of our New York cattle feeders.

* * *

In talking with Otto V. Moesch, superintendent of the Buffalo Stockyards Company, he told me that last year there were 40,103 hogs marketed from New York State farms, through the Buffalo yards, an increase of 17,544 hogs over the previous year.

* * *

I believe that for the first time in the history of New York State a load of beef type heifer calves is coming into the State on a cooperative basis. This carload of choice Hereford heifer calves will be split up among a number of Steuben County farmers. They will purchase a choice Hereford bull cooperatively and go into the breeding of beef cattle on a small farm basis. Great credit can be given to William Stempfle, County Agent at Bath, New York, for making this possible.

* * *

Feeding lambs are going through Buffalo at the rate now of better than one thousand a day to points East, and to date over 5,200 yearling range ewes have gone out on New York State farms through the Buffalo yards.

* * *

An Open Letter to H. E. Babcock

Dear Ed:

Well, I have just finished reading your article in this week's *American Agriculturist,* particularly the paragraph headed "Liquidating Livestock." Undoubtedly you have made a good move in selling more of your livestock in the last 30 days than in the past two years, livestock which you have been accumulating since 1933; and I surely like your idea of sorting out the aged and cull animals, and thus raising your entire standard at this time. The question that arises in my mind is what are you going to have in the way of livestock income next fall, or this spring, or at the end of the next four-year period? In other words, what about your replacements? Am also wondering whether you can afford to tie up forty per cent of your stored feeds each year, even for your own normal protection, unless of course you have a crop year which runs forty per cent above normal.

With the years I have come to believe that there is no farm livestock problem as such. The farm problem is to raise feed and feed livestock, *not to speculate on livestock markets.* If the normal capacity of your farm warrants feeding your horses, cows, chickens, and 300 lambs a year, or 100 ewes, or handling some beef type cattle, or keeping some sows, or raising some colts, you had better not change this operation with each year's "hunch" as to prices for next spring, or next fall, or next year. Keep to your normal program year in and year out, with absolute confidence that as long as you continue to convert thin light animals into fat heavy ones and young animals into mature animals, whether you do this by breeding or purchase, you are on an economically sound footing and will be sure to show a profit over a period of years. Yours, —*"Doc."*

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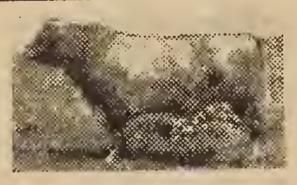
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Nov. 10-	R. W. Stephenson Dispersal, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Nov. 10-11	Wysox, Pa., Martin Fitzgerald Estate Dispersal.
Nov. 11	Munnsville, N. Y., Wm. H. Kiley Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.

Coming Events

Nov. 2-6	Poultry Industries Exposition. Port Authority Building. New York City.
Nov. 9-11	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation.
Nov. 10-18	National Grange Convention. Harrisburg, Pa.
Nov. 16	Annual Meeting, Conn. Poultry Producers, Inc., Masonic Hall, Middletown, 6 P. M.
Nov. 17-19	Massachusetts State Breeders' School, at Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 18-19	13th annual New England Conference. Boston, Mass.
Dec. 1	Annual Meeting, New England Ayrshire Club, Hartford, Conn.
Dec. 3-	Winter meeting of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association, Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 7-8	Conn. Vegetable Growers' Assn. Annual Meeting, Waterbury.
Dec. 13-16	Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention. Hotel New Yorker. New York City.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Dec. 14	Annual Meeting, Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Place to be announced.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2-	Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 5-7	Massachusetts Twentieth Annual Union Agricultural Meeting.
Jan. 6-8	Empire State Potato Club Annual Meeting. Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 6-8	State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 11-14	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting. Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 14-	Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.

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ALL STOCK ON APPROVAL.
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rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.
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6-8 week Boars or Sows, $10.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
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Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturing, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, great future possibilities. Pamphlet and prices on request. Pedigrees furnished.

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MALES AT STUD.
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NEW ZEALAND WHITES. For pleasure and profit. I am offering does and bucks weighing 5 to 6 lbs. each and from mature breeders weighing as high as 11 and 12 lbs. each, at $2.00 each. A trio of two does and one unrelated buck for $5.00. All stock must prove satisfactory in every way or adjustment will be made to suit purchaser. You take no chances. Order with perfect confidence from this ad.

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Choice Table HONEY

10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.
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BEST CLOVER, 60 LBS. — $5.40
BUCKWHEAT OR AMBER — $4.80
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.
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HAVE QUANTITY OF BRIGHT, CLEAN WHEAT STRAW NICELY BALED. NO MUSTARD.
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Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Breeding cockerels with dams' records to 312 eggs. These birds will transmit size, vigor, and sustained high production.
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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
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BODINE'S Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.
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Barron WHITE LEGHORNS
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STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
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Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
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KEYSTONE FARMS
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noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.
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Details and Catalog Sent on Request.
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Kauder's Leghorns Lead All Classes
Highest Lifetime Layers at Vineland Hen Contest
High Pen over all Breeds, 4-year old Class
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Your opportunity to obtain Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorn Bloodlines.
Place your Cockerel order early for best selection.
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96% of 1936 sales went to customers who had visited our farm and are familiar with our trapnesting and breeding program. Circular.
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BERGEN, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S.C.W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

To Your Good Health!

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Sometimes looks are deceiving, but not in this case. Betty Marrer, sixteen-year-old 4-H Club girl of Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., can prove she's healthy. Last year at the State Fair she tied with Edith Mackey, of Ithaca, N. Y., for first place in the State 4-H Club Health Contest.

ANORMAL, sane, happy outlook on life has just as much to do with the physical well-being of a person as a good circulation of blood or fine development of muscles. If the secret places of the soul aren't in a wholesome condition, the physical man suffers. More indigestion is caused by unhappiness or fear or worry than by some organic trouble. Of course when something is really wrong physically, that reacts on the whole body and affects one's outlook on life, though there are many cases of chronic invalids and desperately ill people whose mental control seems able to surmount the handicaps of the body.

The attitude of a family toward illness has a lot to do with the personality of those within the family. A family of any size must of course expect a certain amount of sickness, minor or otherwise, but the habit of expecting buoyant, vibrant health rather than emphasizing small ailments is important. If Johnny's cheeks are pale this morning and there is much talk made about it, Johnny decides that he gets more attention if his cheeks are pale instead of pink; emphasis is put in the wrong place as far as his attitude toward health is concerned. The same thing is true if Mary's sniffles are discussed too much. To think of health as happiness, energy and capability will certainly bring about a far happier atmosphere for all who come in contact with the individual.

Every member of the family needs to establish good health habits for himself and should be personally responsible for them according to his age and ability. The child's rules of health need only slight alteration to apply equally well to an adult:

1. A complete night's sleep every night in a well-ventilated room.
2. A rest period each day.
3. A quart of milk a day; not less than a pint a day for grownups.
4. Fresh vegetables and fruit daily.
5. Exercise in the sunshine.
6. Regular bowel movement.
7. Clean hands and frequent, regular baths.
8. Diphtheria protection for children.
9. Steady gain and growth for children.
10. Regular examination by doctor and dentist.

Sound teeth and clean pink healthy gums are a great factor in health. Milk, leafy vegetables and fruit, egg yolk, codliver oil, sunlight, butter and cheese, whole grain bread and cereals, eggs, meat or fish belong on the list of foods which help to make good teeth. Brushing all surfaces of the teeth, morning, night and after meals and massaging the upper and lower gums will help to bring about a healthy mouth condition.

Fortunately for us all, winter clothing is not what it used to be. Now we know that porous clothing next to the skin is far more healthful than the thick, clammy stuff which once was considered proper winter wear. If the body can breathe normally through all its pores and still maintain its warmth enough to prevent chilling, it has a better chance to function normally.

A wardrobe which provides medium weight clothing for wear in the house and heavier top clothing which can be worn outdoors and removed when one comes inside is ideal. Jackets, windbreakers and coats made of suedecloth, melton, leather and similar materials are most useful. They can be lightweight themselves and sweaters of varying thickness worn underneath, according to the season. Of course, in bitter weather, nothing is so warm as fur or wool; in using them, clothing should be so regulated that one does not become overheated and then chilled.

We could not speak of health in winter without referring to the common cold. Unfortunately, not even the doctors agree as to what causes the common cold; all we can do is to observe certain common sense rules and do our best to prevent them and hope that some day science will find out the exact cause and cure. Most everybody agrees that colds are caught more or less by hand; that is, the germ is introduced into the body after the individual has come in actual contact with it, usually by touching some object touched recently by someone who has a cold.

Therefore, it is obvious that one way to avoid a cold is to wash the hands frequently and well, certainly always before handling food or anything which goes into the mouth. Then again, if everybody covered mouth or nose when sneezing and coughing, one powerful source of infection would be controlled. Other means of controlling the spread of colds are:

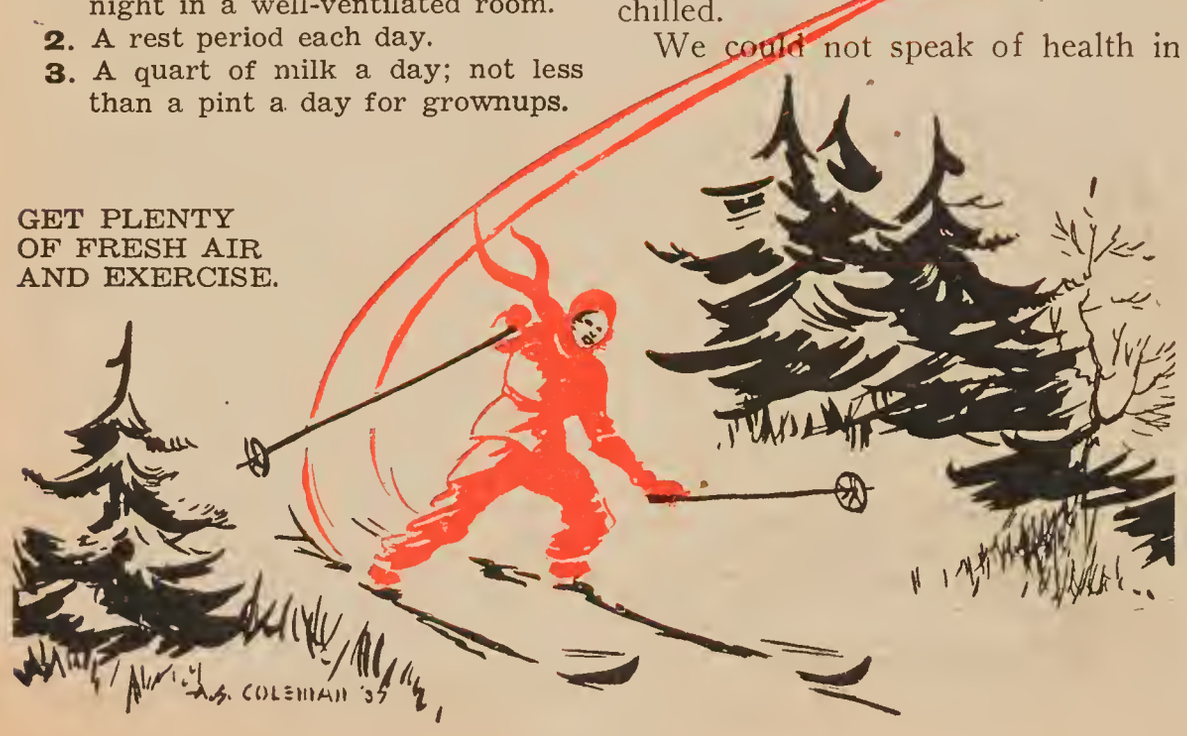
1. Use paper handkerchiefs that may be burned.
2. Keep a paper bag, into which these may be dropped as used.
3. Boil linen handkerchiefs.
4. Wash eating utensils in boiling water.
5. Even more important than in health, each person should use only his individual towel, drinking cup and all toilet articles.
6. Avoid crowded places.
7. Avoid unnecessary fatigue.
8. Keep yourself in good physical condition.

If you do get a cold, the quickest way to get rid of it and avoid serious trouble is to go to bed immediately and stay there until fever is over. Use liquids abundantly, especially juices of citrous fruits and eat little or no solid foods the first day. Keep in a warm but well-ventilated place.

Another vital factor in personal wellbeing is posture. Poor posture means thumping and grinding of body machinery with constant wear and tear on the system of nerves, which is strung out through the body somewhat like electric wires. Shoes with rubber heels and comfortable clothing which does not bind do help. But again, the mental attitude is of major importance. It is wonderful what lifting up the shoulders and holding the head erect will do for one's spirits! As my gym teacher used to say, "learn to follow your chest instead of your stomach."

Stand and walk so that head, shoulders, and hips are lined up exactly one over each other, exactly like a three-story building; then they balance their own weight. Any one of these a little out of line becomes a dead weight and taxes the body to support it. And keep your knees limber. Do not walk stiff-legged as this jars and wears out the rest of the body. Flexible knees were meant to take the strain.

To go back to that mental outlook—see that the family is fortified against the dark days by the right sort of reading matter, games and interesting things to do. Lay up the material for those little interesting jobs which give exercise to their creative ability and are just as necessary to self-development as muscular exercise.



GET PLENTY OF FRESH AIR AND EXERCISE.



Form-fit Styles This Season

THAT form-fitted look is most important this fall and when carried out in the beautiful autumn shades of mulberry, berry red, wine, green or the highly fashionable black, this type of dress is really stunning.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2949 is an extremely good style and comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

HAT PATTERN No. 3160 is designed for one size only and costs 15c extra.

BLOUSE PATTERN No. 3153 may be made up with a zipper closing, V or high neck, short or wristlength sleeves. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved blouse.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Frost Threatens the Chrysanthemums

I JUST went outside to look at my chrysanthemums, and if old Jack Frost will just be kind this year, they ought to be a sight worth seeing in another week or ten days.

For some strange reason they were very late about setting buds this year. Whether it was the dry summer or the dark September — I don't know. At any rate, they will have to hurry if they get through flowering before really cold weather comes. The Korean hybrids were the first to open. This year I planted some new seeds in flats about the middle of March and these plants are the ones which opened first. They are single and in the most luscious shades of yellow, pink, lavender or rust. I can't see the other colors well enough to know exactly what they will be.

I already had a fair assortment of Korean hybrids. These clumps were separated into single sprouts and transplanted in the spring. As with all chrysanthemums, branches were kept pinched back until the middle of July in order to encourage more branching. As a result, some of those bushes which were started from single sprouts now have from 50 to 100 buds on them. The Korean hybrids which I had were Hebe, Louise Schling, Indian Summer and Ceres. There are others which have not opened enough for me to tell what they are, and unfortunately the labels have been mislaid.



Chrysanthemum Amelia.

A new large double variety in the familiar old chrysanthemum color and shape is Golden Oak, a large double yellow with very handsome foliage. I took the precaution to plant it on the south side of the house, together with a double white one which is not quite hardy. Both are showing fine buds and ought to give me some fine flowers for Thanksgiving. Last year I lifted these plants and brought them on the enclosed porch where they were happy for some weeks after frost had struck the garden.

Perhaps the one which has given us most pleasure is the dwarf Amelia, alias Azaleamum, alias Cushion. It has been blooming since the middle of August. The very hot weather burned the first flowers which opened, but since cool weather set in it has been a beautiful mound of lavender pink blossoms. It is lovely for edging and next year I

(*Continued on Page* 29)

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

IN THIS season of bountiful apples, this old-time recipe, which was submitted in the recipe contest, will be just right. When I tested the recipe I used Fall Pippins and the dish was simply delicious. The reader who sent it in said that the recipe had come from Connecticut with her grandparents.

Bird's Nest Pudding

Pare and core 6 apples and fill with sugar and put into a buttered dish. Heat one pint milk in double boiler. Stir to a paste:

5 tablespoons flour —wet with cold milk	2 tablespoons sugar ½ teaspoon salt

Stir into milk and cook until it thickens, then add two eggs beaten and stir. Pour over the apples and bake about one hour in slow oven. Eat with hard sauce. — *Harriet Coman, Hamilton, N. Y.*

BRER RABBIT
gives real old-time flavor to
Boston Brown Bread



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FUTURE FARMERS.—*Front row, left to right: Philip Nichols, Arcade; John Wilcox, Skaneateles, President; Albert Spencer, Owego. Back row: S. O. Salmon, Endicott, Chairman Advisory Council, and Robert Edgar, Little Valley, Secretary-Treasurer. These are the officers of the New York State Future Farmers of America.*



Interesting FOLKS

FARM BUREAU.—*Maine's oldest county agent in length of service is Sherm Rowe of Portland, officially listed as Wilfred Sherman Rowe. He began as county agent in Cumberland county, December 16, 1920, and has been at it ever since.*



REMEMBER WHEN? — *Taken some years ago, these youngsters are sons and daughters of Wilber Porteus, of Portlandville, Otsego County, N. Y. Oldest boy, Jim, is married and runs nearby farm. Second boy, Richard, is in G.L.F. store at Riverhead, L. I. Youngest, John, now teaches at Milford Central School. Oldest girl, Emma, is training to be a nurse at Irving Memorial Hospital, Syracuse. Helen is a student in Rider College, at Trenton, N. J. No farm product thrills parents more than sturdy boys and girls who step out to fill useful places in life.*



CONSUMER. — *No wonder our friend Dave Agans is happy. He has just eaten I don't know how many lobsters and ears of sweet corn at a clambake given in honor of the Farm Credit folks on a recent visit to Rhode Island. You know, of course, that Dave, in addition to being a director of the Farm Credit Administration for District No. 1, is Master of the New Jersey State Grange, and mixed up with any number of other enterprises to help his fellow farmers.* —*E. R. E.*

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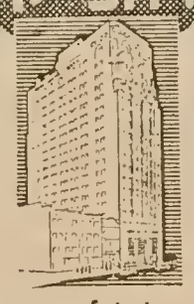
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When the Moon Fell

By C. A. STEPHENS

MASTER KENNARD'S evening class in astronomy was one of the most interesting courses at the academy during the whole time we young folk at the old squire's attended school there. It came in October and was held in the open air. Those of us who were taking it set off at seven o'clock in the evening and with Master Kennard leading the way climbed Mike's Hill, from the summit of which you could get an uninterrupted view of the sky round the entire horizon. A great lone pine stood there in those days, and the class, eighteen or twenty girls and boys, were wont to gather at the foot of it.

Meteors and the belts or rings in which they move were the subject of our last evening lesson, but owing to bad weather nine or ten days had passed before we climbed Mike's Hill again for study. By that time November had come, and the evening was so chilly that Master Kennard allowed us to remain at the old pine only half an hour. He told us of the August and November belts of meteors and also of certain large meteorites that have fallen to the earth, like those to be seen in the National Museum at Washington. "During next week, at the middle of the month," he continued, "the orbit of the earth intercepts the November belt of meteors. I propose therefore, if the weather is not too severe, that we come up here, well wrapped, and see how many meteors we can count in two hours. There may be quite a shower." Then he told us of the magnificent star fall on the night of November 13, 1833. "There has been no such grand display since," he added, "yet no one knows when another like it may occur."

We went up the hill on Wednesday evening of the second week of November, twenty of us in our last winter's coats, cloaks and caps. My, but wasn't it bleak up there! A bitter wind swept the hilltop, and the old pine roared in the hard gusts. Wild clouds too were racing through the sky. It was a night to make your teeth chatter. We caught sight of a few meteors above the clouds, but Master Kennard decided that it was too cold to stay.

The following Friday evening we toiled up Mike's Hill again, heavily laden this time; everyone had blankets and a pillow or at least something that would serve as a pillow. The best way to watch the heavens, as we had learned, is to lie on your back with something to support your head. The weather had moderated; the night was calm, and the heavens were clear. Even on our way up the hill we saw seventeen shooting stars.

Most of the meteors that we saw that night were mere little white streaks of light visible only for an instant. Now and then a larger one left a pale trail behind it that we could distinguish for several seconds. About nine o'clock a very bright one shot across the sky from south to east and left a long, pinkish trail. Meteors are much higher and farther off—as Master Kennard had already informed us—than they seem to be; as a rule they come into view from fifty to seventy-five miles above the earth's surface. They are moving with great velocity when they first enter the earth's atmosphere, and it is the resistance of the air that heats and vaporizes most of them long before they reach the ground. Perhaps not one in a million strikes the ground—a most fortunate circumstance for mankind, since in November and August no one's head or house would be safe for an instant if they all fell through to the earth.

Barring errors of count, we saw between half past seven o'clock and eleven seventeen hundred and forty-six shooting stars; and stars were still falling fast when we rolled up our blankets and went home. We had intended to remain till midnight, but changed our minds when mist from the lake on the north side of the hill began to rise and obscure the sky.

On our way down and when we were nearly back to the village Otis Berry suddenly discovered that he had lost his watch, an extra good one that his father had given him on his fifteenth birthday.

Four of us went back with Otis and searched and searched. We found the spot where he had lain in his group and, lighting matches, looked and felt in the grass. In fact we searched the entire place over, creeping to and fro and feeling every inch of the ground, not once, but half a dozen times. We even held our ears to the ground, hoping to hear the tick. Apparently no watch was there, and after as much as an hour we gave up and started for home. As a matter of fact Otis's watch was rolled up in the blanket that he had carried, and he found it there the next morning.

As we were all descending the long hill—it must have been close to one o'clock—we spied a reddish glare in the thickening mist off to the east. It was like the glare of a fire, but it was halfway up the sky.

"What's that?" Jeff exclaimed.

All five of us stopped short. It had been dark, but the ruddy light shone on our faces and became brighter momentarily. What looked like a huge glowing red coal was off there in the east and seemed to be descending toward us, a truly terrible object! For now we could hear it sizzling and spluttering. We could hear faint explosions too like distant cannon shots, and we saw what looked like red sparks darting out from the fiery mass. The village below us and in fact the whole country was lighted by it. Old Streaked and Singepoll mountains came out in plain view. The sizzling noises and the explosions became louder every second, and the great ball grew dazzlingly brighter. It looked as large as the sun on a smoky morning.

"It's coming here!" whispered Otis, awe-struck.

Suddenly the thing appeared to pause, flare out and, shooting abruptly downward, disappear over the wooded hills beyond the village. In an instant we were in darkness and mist again, but as we stood there, somewhat dazed, we heard a loud explosion, and I as least felt a distinct tremor of the earth.

"Great Scott! That was a meteor, I suppose!" Jeff exclaimed. "But wasn't it a big one!"

"An awful one, I should call it!" Hiram muttered. "I thought it was going to hit us!"

"Must have been fearful hot," Otis said. "How it sizzled!"

"Now, that fell not such a great way off," said Addison. "We heard it plain. It must have come down this side of old Streaked Mountain, for I saw the mountain behind it."

Otis believed it fell not farther away than Turkey Hill, a mile beyond the academy.

When we reached the village we found as many as fifty people out in the street; Master Kennard was among them. The glare and the final explosion had waked nearly everyone in the place, though few had seen the meteor. Several persons thought that robbers had blown open the safe at the savings bank!

"Beyond doubt it was a large meteor," Master Kennard said when we described what we had seen. "I only wish that we had all remained on the hill." He was inclined to believe that the meteor had fallen farther away than we supposed. "It is easy to be deceived in such a case," he remarked.

But Addison was positive that it had come down on the near side of Streaked Mountain, seven miles from the village; and, as next day was Saturday, we decided to make an excursion over that way and find the place where it had struck.

The next morning was cloudy, and

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor's lookin' sad and glum, he says the world is on the bum; with Mussolini's submarines a-sinkin' ev'ry ship that seems objectionable to that Il Duce, no wonder Japs think what's the use of earnin' things by honest toil, and so they're stealin' China's soil. The Chinese army's mighty tough, they gave the Japs more than enough, and so to show what men they are they fly their airplanes near and far and bomb the women and the kids, someone should put them on the skids. With Fuhrer Hitler actin' bold, the Germans do just what they're told, they may not have enough to eat, but they go marchin' down the street, all ready for another war. So neighbor's feelin' badly, for with cannon boomin' far and wide, it looks to him like suicide will wipe out all the human race and monkeys come to take our place.

I ain't got vision, I'm afraid; I worry 'bout the Ladies Aid, and if their oyster suppers may make lots of profit so's to pay the preacher what is owin' him. I worry 'cause the price is slim on corn and oats, and if by chance I'll git through winter with these pants. There's things in this here neighborhood to stew about, and if I would, I could keep busy night and day a-frettin', nor git far away from home, within this township here is worryin' to last a year. So let my neighbor sit up nights a-readin' 'bout them foreign fights, the home folks quarrels appeal to me, more than the fate of some Chinee!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Resurrection

When leaves go into mourning
For the dying of the year,
They never clothe themselves in black,
Nor sorrowful appear.
But like some happy children
Exchanging work for play,
They dance and swirl, they prance and whirl,
The gayest of the gay.

They seem to write this lesson
On nature's brilliant page,
We've done our duty truly,
Why should we mourn at age?
There comes a resurrection
In the springtime by and by,
When from our sleep again we'll peep,
And lift our heads on high.

—W. D. Woodward,
Manchester, Conn.

---

rain or snow threatened, but Jeff and Hiram came round early to gather a party for the proposed meteor hunt. We young folk from the old squire's place had intended to drive home that day, but we decided to put off going and to join the hunt. Twenty-eight finally gathered for the jaunt. Master Kennard went with us. At first we talked of hiring the village barge, but finally we voted to walk — a decision that many regretted later.

Master Kennard, Jeff, Hiram and Addison led off along the hilly road eastward toward old Streaked; Addison declared that the meteor had fallen directly in line with the lookout tower on the summit ledges. The rest of the party trailed on behind our leaders, who set us a smart pace. The morning was raw and chilly, and brisk exercise was advisable, but there were panting and puffing and frequent petitions to rest from those in the rear.

An hour and a half, however, found us within a mile of the King farm at the foot of old Streaked. Along the upper course of Stony Brook there is a kind of wide vale, mainly of woodland and swamp, though there are a few clearings. Thus far not a soul had we seen astir; but at that point we met a half-grown boy running fast and visibly much excited. Seeing so large a company bearing down upon him, he stopped in astonishment.

"Say, d'ye know the moon fell down last night?" he cried, much out of breath.

"Did it?" Master Kennard asked him, a good deal amused. "Where did it fall?"

"Right over here in Lascomb's bog!" the boy cried. "It came down kerplunk, and there's a hole bigger'n a cellar!"

"How do you know it was the moon?" Jeff asked him.

"Pa says he guesses 'twas," the boy replied. "Anyway we hain't seen the moon since! Oh, you ought to come and see that hole! It steams like a kittle o' hog swill!"

"You show us where it is," the master said.

The boy led the way across wet, cleared land and then for half a mile through woods to a boggy tract near the brook. There we came upon ten or a dozen people of the neighborhood, men and women, peering fearsomely into a steaming pit in the bog—a pit as much as fifteen feet across and nearly full of soft muck and water that boiled and simmered and sent up bubbles, like a mud geyser.

There could be little doubt that the meteor we had seen had fallen there. Several of the people had either seen or heard it. Little fir trees and a pine bush or two near by were seared yellow. Fresh splinters lying about indicated that a larger tree directly in the course of the falling body had been virtually obliterated. For a distance of twenty yards on every side muck and tussocks of marsh grass had been spattered, and strange-smelling gases were rising.

Some one fetched from the nearest house an axe with which we cut long poles. Then, approaching as near the pit as was safe, the master, Jeff and Addison thrust the poles down into it, hoping to strike the meteor and learn how far it had sunk. They thrust the poles down ten feet in places, but hit nothing solid. How deep the heavy mass of meteoric iron had penetrated we could only guess. Addison thought that it might have gone down thirty or forty feet. It was the heat of the pit, the boiling, bubbling and fuming, that impressed us most.

Rain and sleet had now begun to fall, and as there seemed to be no way of learning anything further, we set off on our homeward walk, which proved slippery and tiresome, particularly for the girls. But all said they were glad they had gone, for, as Theodora expressed it, "The moon doesn't fall every night!"

Addison, Jeff and Master Kennard said they intended to dig the meteor out sometime the following season. In January they visited the place again, on snowshoes. The pit was still steaming, they said, and the snow had melted away round it.

One Saturday near the end of May a party of students drove over there, intending to sound the hole thoroughly. But they accomplished little, for a freshet had washed in rubbish and had flooded the swamp.

On one of Addison's visits home from New Haven three or four years later he went to the spot, but owing to the work of freshets and to the bushes that had recently sprung up he was unable to identify the spot where the pit had been. Even the brook had changed its course through the swamp.

Frost Threatens the Chrysanthemums

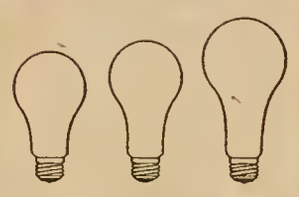
(*Continued from Page* 25)

expect to have a whole border edged with it. Stems are too short for satisfactory cut flowers.

Another very satisfactory plant has been Barbara Cumming which begins blooming around the first of September. Its flowers, which open in warm weather, are yellow; those which open in cool weather have a bronzy tinge.

The finest chrysanthemum plants I have seen this year are those grown by a neighbor who has a small greenhouse. She kept them down to one central stem and one bud and trained each on a string tied to a crosspiece overhead. Since these are protected, no doubt she will have a fine show of flowers long after mine have bitten the dust. She won't have trouble from borers either, which have just about wrecked my precious supply. Lacking a greenhouse, the best I can hope for is that the frost will not be too hard until after we have had some benefit from our labors.

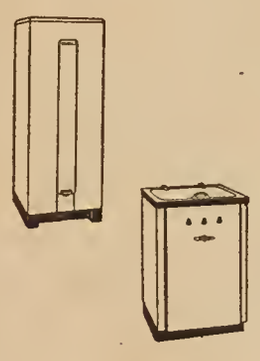
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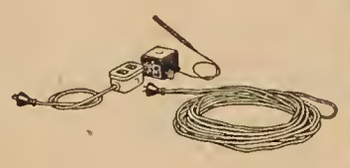
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98-9

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I ALWAYS find it out when I hit upon a worthwhile subject on this page. Letters begin to pour in. I always like it when these letters both endorse and challenge the ideas I put forth. ***I try never to forget that my main object is to stimulate thinking by farm people.***

My suggestion thrown out more or less as a feeler two weeks ago that farmers in the Northeast establish their own ever-normal granaries on their own farms met with quick endorsement and immediate challenge. One of the challengers was "Doc" Roberts, who makes his point in his live and interesting column "Down the Alley" elsewhere in this issue.

Keep Livestock Normal

I think that "Doc" misunderstood my position on livestock in the Northeast. During the last four years we have accumulated livestock at Sunnygables, and now are reducing it to about what we consider a normal amount to carry from year to year. ***In addition, we are not hesitating to cull very rigorously.***

This matter of rigorously culling herds and flocks, including poultry, is one which I believe is well worth considering very seriously this winter in view of high meat prices and relatively cheap prices for feed which can be used to get cull animals in condition for market. ***I know of no more effective way of avoiding a ruinous surplus of eggs or milk sometime in the future than by culling flocks and dairy herds whenever meat prices are good.***

Feed Surplus

When it comes to my announced intention of carrying over this year around forty per cent of a normal year's consumption of ensilage and roughage, "Doc" may be right in asking if this is good business. Yet, as I recall it, almost in the same breath he makes the point that the big problem in raising livestock is supplying the feed for it. Think how many times in the last ten years we farmers in the Northeast have been short of pasture and hay or ensilage, and of the sacrifices of livestock or potential profits we have had to make in those years.

Adding to this experience the new fact that whenever there are big grain crops in the Midwest the government will probably support the price, makes it look to me as though up here in the Northeast it's only good common sense to take advantage of a lush-growing season, like the one just past, to carry over some extra ensilage and an extra mow or two of hay.





This has been a great summer in the Northeast to grow horseflesh. The colts we turned out last spring, some in rather thin condition, have grown a lot and are coming into the barn this fall in tip-top condition and fat as can be. The roan mare, above, will be four in the spring. She has a full sister which will be three. We have bred them both and will break them this winter. The grays, lower left, are three and four, have both been worked a little, and both are bred.

The Idea Supported

Enough support for the idea has come in since I suggested it so that I am encouraged again to urge consideration of two more or less concerted moves on the part of farmers in the Northeast this fall and winter. They are:

1. ***The rigorous culling of dairy herds, flocks of ewes, sows, and laying hens.***

2. ***The setting aside of silos or portions of silos and of hay mows or parts of hay mows to be carried over to the next feeding season.***

At Sunnygables we are well along with the culling of our livestock and our culls have brought in a lot of welcome cash. We are going to carry over plenty of ensilage and some hay, and even if we get another good growing season next year we won't feel that the policy has been unwise, but will simply increase our surplus a little more and carry it until that inevitable year when old man weather fails to furnish us with a good growing season.

Concrete Floors Satisfactory

An object of interest to most visitors who stop at the farm is the concrete flooring we have used in the construction of our second and third story laying pens. These floors are approximately two inches thick over the joists. Between the joists they arch down to two and three-quarters inches to three inches thick. They are laid on wire-reinforced building paper.

We originally decided on this type of floor because we were so thoroughly sick of having rats in our poultry houses. It seemed to us that we were keeping almost a rat to a hen, and that the better we fed our hens the better rats we grew. Also, at the time we put these concrete floors in they figured to cost no more than a good wood floor.

The floors cover rather large areas. One laying room is 36' x 86'; another is 80' x 34'. The floor on the third story hasn't a single crack in it. The floor on the second story cracked the first winter due to one corner of the barn settling a bit. Since then there has been no more cracking and there is no apparent deterioration or wear. Once each year we thoroughly scrape these floors and wash them with a strong disinfectant. As far as I can see they will last as long as the barn does — perhaps longer.

We have found that we get some sweating if doors under the second-story floor are left open. However, by being a little careful in this particular, and in keeping the temperature even throughout the entire building, we can keep these concrete floors dust-dry all winter.

* * *

Some Pumpkins

My query as to whether anybody really did grow a crop of pumpkins this year has brought the following response from Adolph Eklund, Jr., of Jamestown, New York. Mr. Eklund seems to have discovered a secondary use for a pumpkin crop — that of a quack grass killer, which will recommend it very highly to many farmers. He writes as follows:

"In your last paper I read that Mr. H. E. Babcock had not had a very good crop of pumpkins this summer, and he wondered if there was a good crop anywhere. Last winter I covered about one-half acre with chicken manure, not once, but twice, as I did not have any other place where I could get rid of it. This was plowed early this spring. The quack grass was so thick it was almost impossible to plow. I planted sweet corn on this piece, and in every hill put in one or two pumpkin seeds. This was cultivated and hoed two or three times. I had a very good corn crop and a wonderful pumpkin crop. The pumpkins were so thick it was almost impossible to walk in the field. And the best of it is, the quack grass has entirely disappeared. I will do the same thing on another acre which has just as much quack grass as the piece I had pumpkins and corn on this year. We have had a wet summer also."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Read Contract Too Late

My daughter graduated from high school in June. Shortly after graduation she received a card through the mail saying to reply at once if she wanted a Government job. She signed her name and address on the attached card and returned it.

On the first of July an agent called on her saying that he was sent by the Government to get young people to train for government work. He said that the Government needed mail carriers as they were going to make shorter routes and would need more carriers. He explained that my daughter could take the course at home and said that her name was picked from a large number. He guaranteed that in ten days after she had finished the course she would have a good paying job. The course was to be finished in 12 weeks.

The terms were $80.00 cash or $89.00 paying monthly, with a down payment. Of course, we trusted that what he had said was the truth and paid him $20.00 as a down payment, and he left us a small piece of paper which he called a contract. After he had gone I read the paper which stated that they were in no way connected with the United States Government.

After we read the contract we began thinking he was a fraud, so we took the papers to our school superintendent. He told us he knew a person who had taken a similar course and had never got a job.

We refused to take from the mail box everything they sent except personal letters. After that they did not send any lessons to us. I wrote asking them for the $20.00 and told them she was unable to take the course. Their reply stated that they would not break the contract. The contract contained none of the guarantees that the agent promiscd. Could you help us?

Subscribers have told us this story many times. The only way to get the $20.00 back is to sue for verbal misrepresentation, a charge difficult to prove. Even if you win, it will cost more than you get. This letter emphasizes what we have often said, do not sign any papers without first reading them. A company will not stand back of verbal representations. The Government has no connection with any correspondence school. Even though you pass a civil service examination it is possible to be on the waiting list for years before being appointed.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Charles Cowell, West Danby (payment for eggs shipped)	$ 8.23
Harry Cummins, Hannibal (payment for produce shipped)	28.16
Ellis Nyhart, South Dayton (part settlement of account)	30.00
Baylis Brothers, Woodbury (settlement for damages)	25.00
C. T. Maurer, Delhi (settlement for damages to fruit trees)	5.00
Mrs. Gilbert Winsor, Maryland (refund on livestock)	12.50
Charles A. Burrett, Montgomery (refund on stove purchased)	34.86
Thomas E. Washer, Pennellville (payment received on account)	5.00
Mrs. William Taylor, Barton (credit on account)	5.00
J. D. Bates, Greene (payment for eggs that were damaged)	12.00
Burton T. Archibald, New Kingston (payment for vegetables sold)	3.00
Mrs. Alfred Deragon, Brushton (part payment on account)	10.00
L. J. Truesdale, Youngstown (settlement for produce sold)	3.80
Fred H. Bauer, Johnsonburg (returns on shipment of eggs)	15.00
VERMONT	
Miss Bessie Weed, Shelburne (payment for hay sold)	5.65
Mrs. Edd. Crowe, East Charleston (refund on magazine order)	1.00
Edgar Pierce, Groton (adjustment on nursery stock)	5.25
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
M. I. LaMontagne, Rochester (part payment on account)	1.00
H. W. Bemis, Fitzwilliam (adjustment on mail order)	16.85
DELAWARE	
William Tucker, Seaford (part payment on account)	45.10
NEW JERSEY	
Frank Dufford, Middle Valley (settlement for damages by fire)	200.00
CONNECTICUT	
Carl Robinson, Suffield (adjustment on mail order)	2.45
MAINE	
Henry W. Strout, East Corinth (refund on mail order)	5.00
TOTAL	$480.35

Line Fence Problem

I am writing for information on the line fence problem. If I wish to pasture sheep on my farm, isn't the man joining my farm obliged to put up a fence against sheep on his part of the line?

I can find no section in the New York law which will force a neighbor to maintain his half of the line fence in a condition that will keep out sheep. A neighbor is required to maintain his half of the line fence to turn cattle and horses but the responsibility for keeping smaller animals at home seems to rest with their owner. There must be a dividing line somewheres, otherwise a property owner could demand that his neighbor maintain a line fence that would keep out chickens or even rabbits.

* * *

They Have the Money

About two years ago a representative of the Carleton-Scott Company, Inc., Jewelers of New York City, called on me with what seemed to be an attractive offer to pay one dollar a week to their representative who would call on me regularly for forty-two weeks. I was to receive in exchange a Philco radio set for my automobile, or forty-two dollars worth of watches or other jewelry.

When I had paid up, the salesman called and said that the company had discontinued handling radios but that he thought that he could get me one at an increased payment. I insisted that the company should make good their offer since I had carried out my part of the contract in good faith. Sometime later the company shipped me by express a radio set with a bill for eighteen dollars in addition to the forty-two dollars which I had already paid in.

Still later another salesman called and tried to interest me in a contract involving another forty-two weekly investment on a better radio, which I refused. At that time I suggested that if the jewelry salesman would return with his samples I would select a watch or jewelry and close the deal. I have never seen or heard anything of or from them since.

What I want is the radio set they agreed I should have at the start; if not that, I will still make a selection of jewelry; or I want my money back.

The above letter comes from a Maryland subscriber. It points out one of the possible difficulties of buying on the installment plan from out-of-town agents where the merchandise is not delivered until the payments are complete.

* * *

Books Ordered in Haste

A year ago an agent came and sold us some books, but when they arrived they were not what we expected, and we sent them back. We ignored their letters, and now they write that they are going to sue if we do not pay in full immediately.

When you sign for books from an agent, you may not know it but the order is really a contract, one clause of which says that the buyer must pay for the books whether or not he accepts them. That clause is legally enforceable. We mention this in the hope that some subscribers will think longer before signing. On the other side of the question is the fact that few book companies will actually sue to collect, but we cannot guarantee that this company will not. Probably they will continue to send threatening letters until convinced that our subscriber will not be scared into paying them.

* * *

I am writing to thank you for helping me get my check from x x x Commission Company for geese which I sent them Feb. 5th.

I am not condemning this company but there was a terrible muddle that seemed could never be straightened out. I wrote you and in about a week I received my check for which I want to thank you.—*Mrs. F. B., New York.*



THE ROADS ARE SLIPPERY

FATAL motor vehicle accidents happening in the State of Maryland during the first nine months of 1937 have increased 22% over the corresponding period of last year.

For the month of *September* this year, deaths increased 53% over September last year. Of the fifty-five (55) killed during September, 25 were pedestrians, 17 were passengers, and 13 were drivers.

Most of the deaths occurred in the rural sections. 5 deaths occurred in Baltimore City and 50 deaths occurred in the counties.

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Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

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Anchored 47 miles off shore, the Nantucket Lightship guides traffic on the Atlantic Coast. Mail and supplies come aboard once a month —one of the most welcome arrivals is the supply of Chesterfields.

Chesterfields give more pleasure to smokers wherever they are . . .

On land or sea or in the air Chesterfields satisfy millions all over the world. They're refreshingly mild-er . . . They're different and better.

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NOVEMBER 20, 1937

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

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A513

Hymn of . . .

THANKSGIVING

BY WILL CARLETON

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is bright —
The gleam of the day and the stars of the night;
The flowers of our youth and the fruits of our prime,
And blessings e'er marching the pathway of time.

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is dear —
The sob of the tempest, the flow of the tear;
For never in blindness, and never in vain,
Thy mercy permitted a sorrow or pain.

We thank Thee, O Father, for song and for feast —
The harvest that glowed and the wealth that increased;
For never a blessing encompassed thy child
But Thou in Thy mercy looked downward and smiled.

We thank Thee, O Father of all, for the power
Of aiding each other in life's darkest hour —
The generous heart and the bountiful hand,
And all the soul-help that sad souls understand.

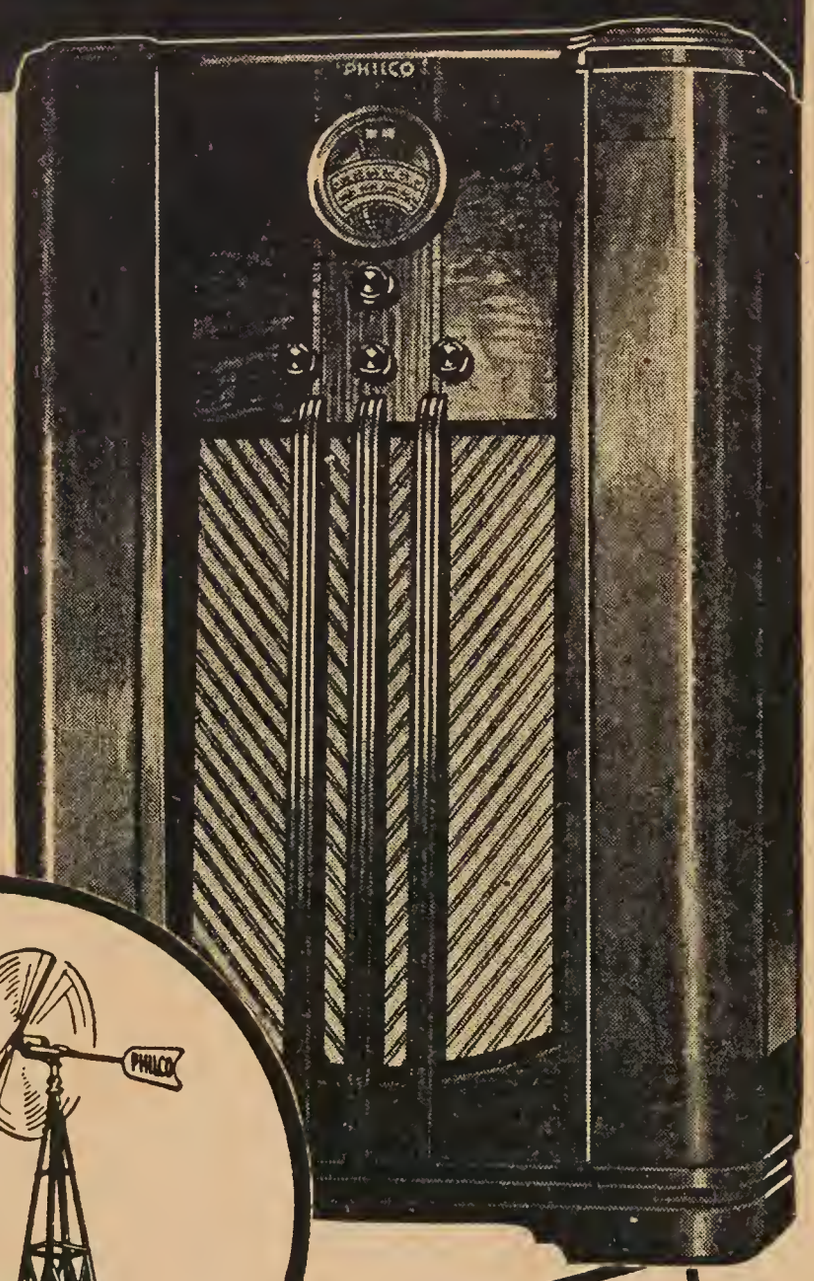
We thank Thee, O Father, for days yet to be,
For hopes that our future will call us to Thee;
That all our Eternity form, through Thy love,
One Thanksgiving Day in the mansions above.

From "Over the Hill to the Poor-House And Other Poems," By Will Carleton.

Published by Harper and Brothers, Publishers. New York and London

Farmers Protest Wages and Hours Bill — See Page 5.

$12 FARM RADIO OFFER!



PHILCO
38X, 39X, 40X

American and Foreign Reception. Philco Balanced Superheterodyne Circuit. Automatic Volume Control. Philco Inclined Sounding Board Concert Grand Speaker. Glowing Beam Station Finder. Color Dial. 2-Point Tone Control. 2 Tuning Ranges. Many other exclusive Philco features.

38X For 2-volt operation. Less Batteries **$69.95**

39X For 6-volt operation. Less Battery **$82.50**

40X For either 6-volt Battery or 110-volt AC operation, *simply by turning a switch!* Less Battery **$87.50**



SENSATIONAL NEW PHILCO SKY-CHARGER 10-Foot Tower
Made by Parris-Dunn Corp.

Get this great new 1938 PHILCO—with Super 6-volt Battery, *plus* the new PHILCO SKY-CHARGER that gives you power for both radio and electric lights . . . at a $12 saving on the Sky-Charger cost!

Here's a world of radio entertainment at an operating cost of less than 1 cent a week! And in addition—you can have a FREE DEMONSTRATION — plus a LIBERAL ALLOWANCE on your old radio *or any musical instrument*—plus LOW, EASY TERMS!

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Clip the coupon below *today!* Mail it to us in an envelope or merely paste it on a penny postcard.

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$29.95 up
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Please send, *without cost to me*, the $12 Credit Check with full details of your Special Offer—plus the new, beautifully-illustrated PHILCO folder.

NAME.....

ADDRESS OR R.F.D.....COUNTY.....

TOWN.....STATE.....

AA-8

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

"THE GRANGE GLEANER," a mimeographed daily newspaper, has been distributed at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange for the past three years, at the close of each morning session. Edited by L. B. Skeffington and H. L. Cosline of *American Agriculturist*, "The Grange Gleaner" carries summaries of preceding day's talks, announcements, bits of Grange history, and up-to-the-minute news. At Ogdensburg the week of December 13, "The Grange Gleaner" will again be published. If you are a delegate or a visitor at the State Grange session, watch for it.

* * *

THE VERMONT STATE GRANGE has a secretary to be proud of, Miss Mary E. Priest of Randolph. The annual session of this State Grange closed on Thursday, October 21, and on Wednesday, November 3, only 13 days later, the printed Proceedings of the session, a 96-page book of superb typographical appearance, was out and in the mails. Miss Priest has served the Vermont State Grange as secretary for nearly a decade, succeeding her father, who performed the same duties over a long period.

* * *

CONNECTICUT PATRONS are saddened by the death of Mrs. J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, who with her husband represented the Connecticut State Grange in the national organization from 1886 to 1890. Although well above the four-score mark, Mrs. Hale had retained her faculties remarkably and continued her Grange interest unabated, attending a meeting of the home subordinate at Glastonbury only a short time before her death. Her husband, J. H. Hale, was the widely known "peach king" of New England, and the Hale orchards at Glastonbury were long a Mecca for farmers and fruit growers over a wide area.

* * *

MARKLEYSBURG GRANGE, No. 1947, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, recently staged a cheese demonstration at one of its meetings, using for the purpose a big cheese that had been made in the Grange hall six months ago at another demonstration under the direction of the county and home bureau agents and then placed in the custody of one of the Grange ladies and given plenty of time to ripen. At the September meeting in question the cheese was cut and generously distributed among the members present, all of whom pronounced it first-class.

* * *

WHEN LAMPREY RIVER GRANGE at New Market, New Hampshire, observed Booster Night, it arranged for a "hobby table", to which a large number of members brought specimens of their particular hobby, and these were described for the benefit of all. Some of the exhibits were almost priceless antiques and the showing as a whole was one of the most interesting ever put on in that Grange hall.

* * *

TO THE LIST of those with long Grange service in official positions should be added the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker of Watertown, New York, who has been secretary of Jefferson County Pomona Grange continuously for 43 years. She succeeded her husband in that position and is looked upon as one of the most faithful Grange workers in the Empire State. The Parker homestead, where Mrs. Parker spent the greater part of her wedded life, was built by Alexander Parker in 1801, and after a period of 136 years' continuous ownership, it still remains in the Parker family.

* * *

CUMBERLAND COUNTY Granges will sponsor one of the biggest Grange meetings of the year in the State of Maine. It will be staged at the City Hall in Portland Wednesday evening, December 1.

* * *

ANOTHER NEW Massachusetts Grange hall just dedicated is located at Williamstown, the extreme northwestern township in the state. At least two other Massachusetts Grange hall dedications will be on the program within coming months.

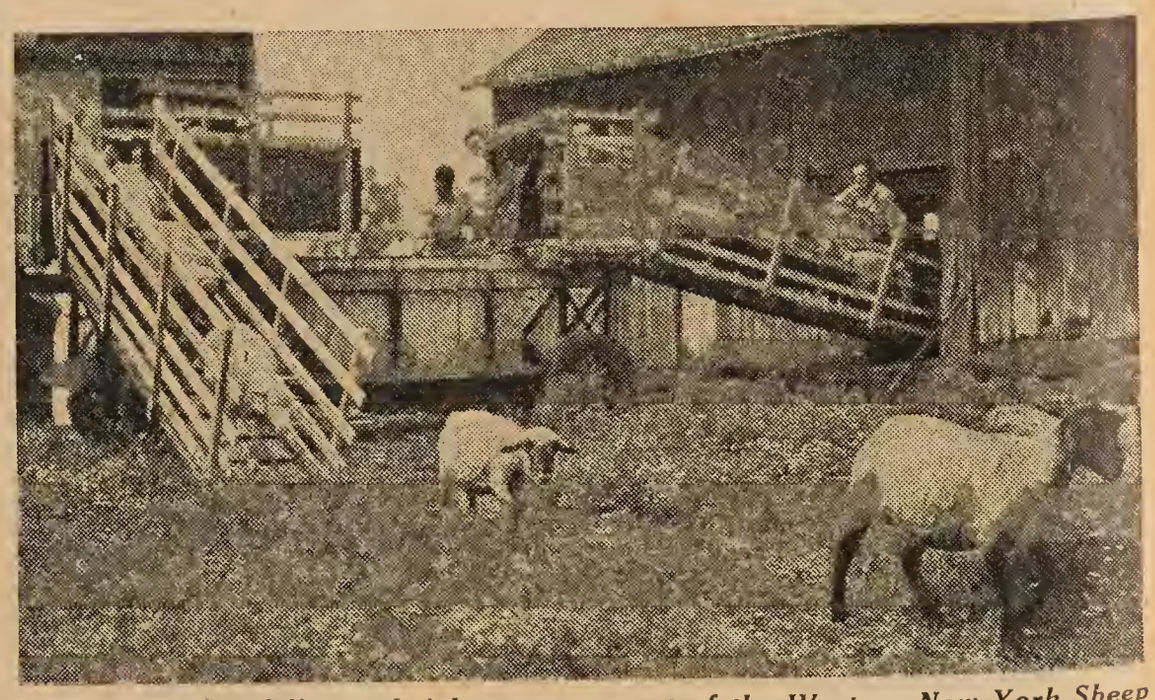
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RHODE ISLAND has the distinction of being the first of all the 35 state Granges to file its complete report for the year with National Secretary Harry A. Caton — four perfect reports covering all the quarters of the fiscal year and helping to keep that State in the Model State Grange class.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE State Grange made a great success of its annual Boston marketing trip, taking a large number of Granite State farmers and their wives to the New England metropolis for two days, spent in visiting the big markets, milk distributing plants, chain store warehouses and other similar points which concern the distribution of food products, while the

(*Continued on Page* 11)



Dipping to control lice and ticks was one part of the Western New York Sheep Field Day program on October 5th, at Batavia, N. Y. H. A. Willman, Animal Husbandry Department, devised and supervised the construction of the portable sheep dipping plant shown in the above picture. Approximately 500 head of sheep may be dipped on three or four neighboring farms in one day at a small charge per head with this sheep-dipper on wheels. Picture taken at W. T. Graham's farm at Popular Ridge, Cayuga County.

How to Fit a CIRCULAR SAW

By L. M. ROEHL

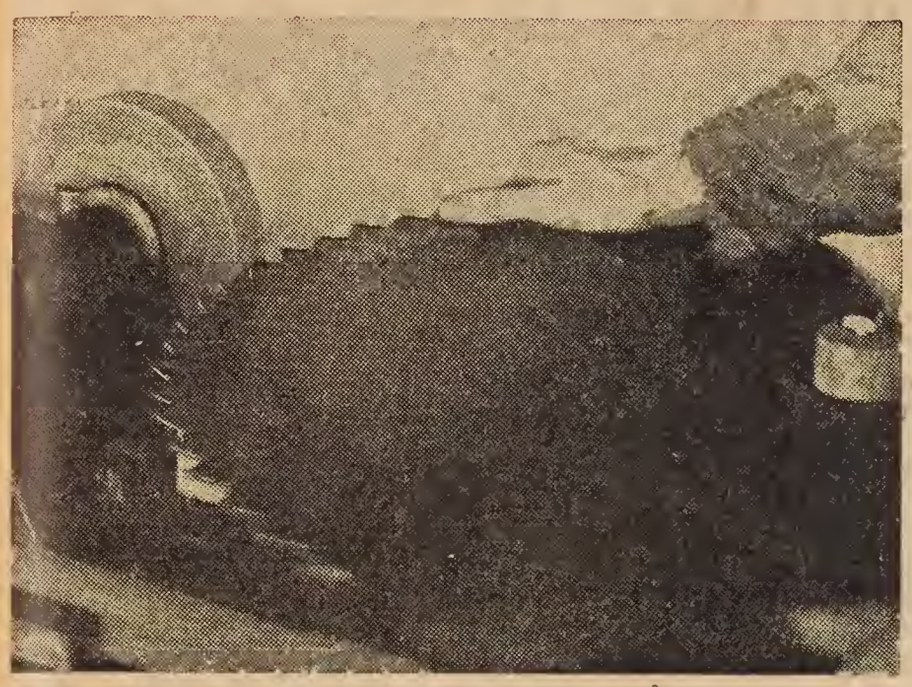


FIG. 1. *Truing up a circular saw by grinding off the points of teeth that are too long.*

THE FIRST thing to do in fitting a circular saw is to true it up. This may be done in either of two ways. One way is to hold the flat side of an old emery stone or chunk of grindstone against the teeth as the saw is slowly rotated by hand. The stone should rest on the frame of the machine in a fixed position so as not to follow the irregularity or unevenness of the teeth. The other way is to place the saw flat on a platform in front of a grinding wheel as illustrated in Fig. 1. It must be held with the center of the saw at a fixed distance from the grinder and then rotated while the grinding wheel is in motion, thus grinding off the tips of the teeth. A jig for truing up circular saws is shown in Fig 2. Two pieces of wood are used, the upper one slideable on the lower by use of a bolt at the end. A wood bushing is used as big as the hole in the saw and held at a fixed distance from the grinder by a 3/8" peg as shown in Fig. 1. The upper member is forced toward the grinder with the bolt while the saw is turned. This is continued until all the points have been ground off to the lowest tooth.

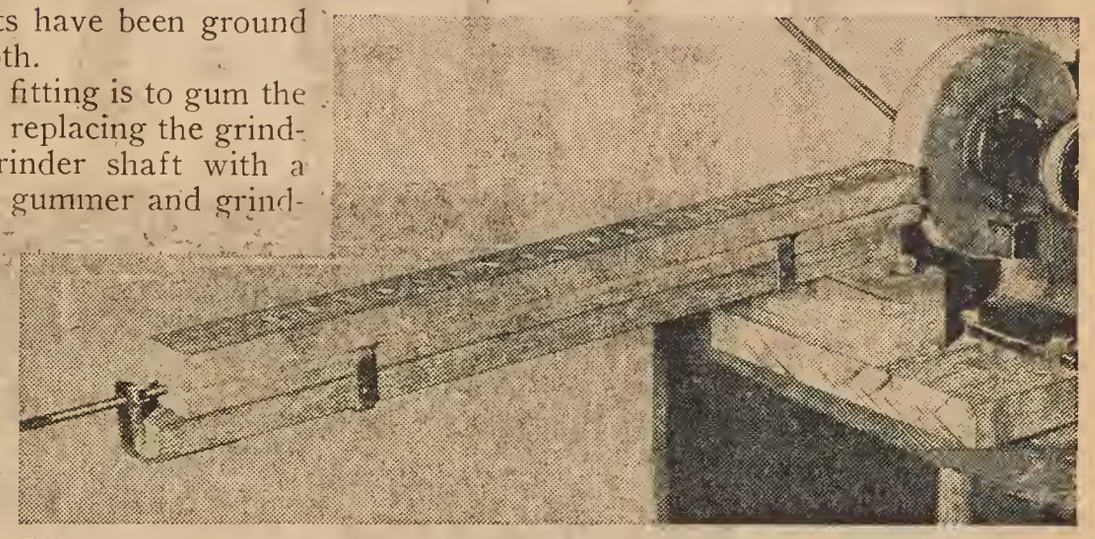


FIG. 2. *A handy jig for truing up circular saws.*

The second step in fitting is to gum the saw. This consists of replacing the grinding wheel on the grinder shaft with a thin, round face saw gummer and grinding out the gullets between the teeth. Gummers are made in a variety of diameters and thicknesses. By use of a 1/4 inch x 6 inch and a 3/8 inch x 8 inch gummer the saws commonly used on farms may be gummed. The table needs to be at the same height as the center of the shaft of the grinder.

The saw is held in two positions. First it is held on the table with the center of the saw in line with the gummer, as shown at A, Fig. 3, so that if the gummer were to continue it would cut the saw in two. When in this position the fronts of the teeth are ground out to whatever depth may be desired. This depends on the size of saw and teeth. On most saws a depth of 3/4" will do.

The saw is then turned to grind off the backs of the teeth. The gummer is aimed tangent to a circle that is about one-third the distance from the rim to the center of the saw, as at B, Fig. 3. While in this position the backs of the teeth are shaped or ground straight and then undercut. By this is meant that the gummer makes a space down under the tooth as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This makes it easier to file the teeth and not make sharp angles in the gullets. The sharp angles and corners are objectionable as they tend to crowd the saw dust out to the side of the saw instead of forward and out. The saw dust is crowded against the wood in the saw kerf causing friction and making it draw harder. Cracks in the rim of the saw may be caused in this way.

To one who is not experienced in saw gumming it is helpful to chalk the surface of the saw blade at the rim and lay out the teeth with a lead pencil as is illustrated in Fig. 4. It aids the beginner in making the teeth alike in size and shape.

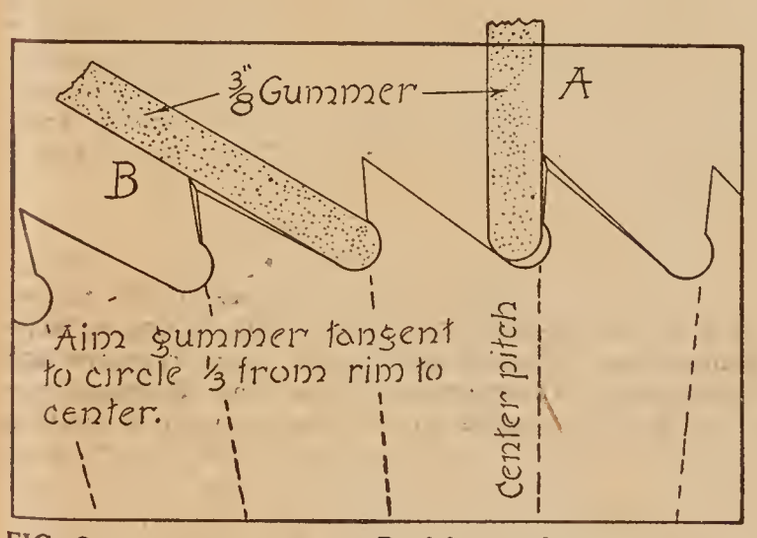


FIG. 3. *Position of gummer in gumming a circular saw.*

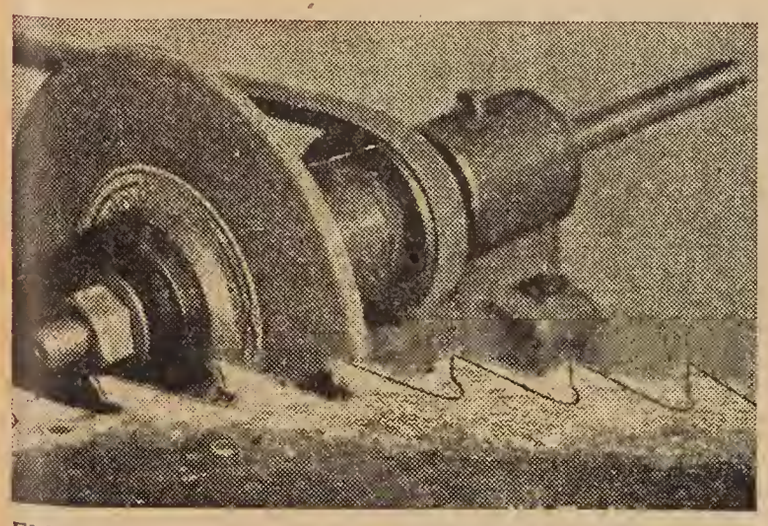


FIG. 4. *Gumming a circular saw that is in bad shape.*

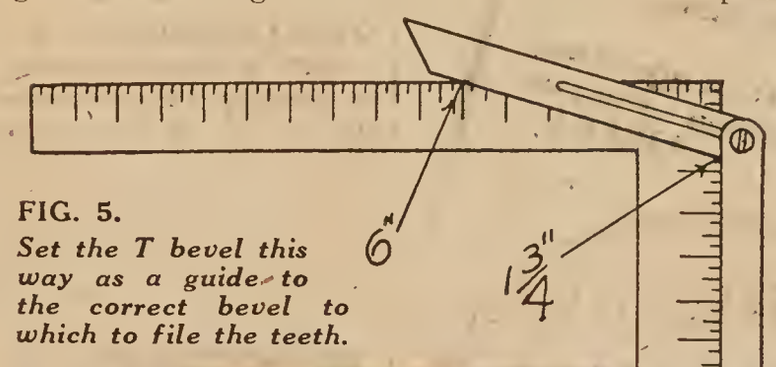


FIG. 5. *Set the T bevel this way as a guide to the correct bevel to which to file the teeth.*



FIG. 6. *Filing a circular saw.*

The third step in fitting the saw is to file it. The fronts of the teeth are filed first at an angle of 75 degrees. As an aid in holding the file to this angle the T bevel is set by use of the steel square, as shown in Fig. 5, placing the blade of the bevel at 1 3/4" on the blade of the square and at 6" on the tongue. File only enough at the fronts of the teeth to get the front surface to the above angle. The rest of the filing is done on the backs of the teeth. To file the backs at the same angle makes a desirable shape of tooth for general work. Every other tooth is filed from one side. A desirable position for filing is shown in Fig. 6. Do not file straight across; file up as illustrated. Avoid letting the file make grooves or sharp angles in the gullet.

The last step in fitting the saw is setting the teeth. This is done with a spring set or hammer and anvil set. The hammer and anvil is the method available to all farmers and is the more satisfactory as it is a positive set. A very satisfactory set may be made by filing an angle at the end of a piece of railroad rail. A piece of rail thirty or thirty-six inches long makes a desirable farm anvil for general work and works well for this application. It has been found good practice to file a bevel on the flat side of the rail all the way across. File it down at the end 1/32" at one edge and 1/16" at the other and back on the flat surface 1/8" at the one edge to 3/8" at the other. Thus one may select a place for setting the saw as desired for the particular saw or wood to be sawed that is at hand.

The saw is placed flat on the rail with the point of a tooth even with the end and the tooth struck a firm blow with a machinist hammer, as shown in Fig. 7. The face of the hammer needs to be held at the angle of the bevel. Every other tooth is set from one side and then the saw turned over and the others set in like manner in the opposite direction.



FIG. 7. *Setting a circular saw.*

Save this page for future reference. One good way is to tack it on the wall in the farm shop, along with the article on filing crosscut saws from the January 16 issue.

L. M. Roehl is professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

A Thanksgiving Grace

ONE could write pages on the Spirit of Thanksgiving and not say as much, or say it as well, as the little poem on our cover page. It is a prayer which I hope every *American Agriculturist* family will be able to say from the heart at this Thanksgiving time. Read it over and over, and say it **out** loud as grace at your Thanksgiving dinner.



Imported Eggs Should Be Taxed

PREPARING for special session of Congress starting November 15, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has been holding hearings on several bills that would put excise taxes on eggs imported into this country. Most of these eggs are in dried form and are imported from China. They are a big factor in keeping prices of eggs down, and practically every poultry association in the country is on record in favor of excise taxes on such eggs.

Just at present American sympathies are so much on the side of China in her war with Japan, that it is doubtful if a bill imposing an excise tax on imported eggs can be passed this session unless poultrymen are insistent. Government has helped the poultry industry by the purchase of a comparatively few surplus eggs for relief purposes. But on the whole the poultry industry has had little help from the government during the past several years of hard times. On the contrary, government policy of controlling grain crops has helped to make grain prices high for poultry feeders. In the passage of some kind of an excise bill against imported eggs, Congress has a chance to aid poultrymen without violating any economic law. Write your representatives in Congress asking for protecting duties on imported eggs.

Farm and Home Bureaus Help Northeastern Agriculture

ABOUT the only real progress in agriculture has been made in just two ways, first, through education, including that obtained from the school of hard knocks, and second, by organization. Practically everything else that has been tried, including government schemes of crop control and price regulation, have been temporary shots in the arm, would-be cure-alls that have often done more harm than good. After trying one of these emergency schemes, farmers always come back to the slower but surer processes of cooperation and education.

That is why *American Agriculturist* has always supported the Farm and Home bureaus. That is why membership in the Farm and Home Bureaus in these northeastern States, at a high level during the depression, has increased steadily in the last two years, for both the Farm and Home Bureaus, themselves splendid examples of efficient farm organizations, have for their main programs the extension of right knowledge about farming and home making, based upon sound research and upon economic facts rather than theories and cure-alls.

Farm Bureaus of the Northeast are to be especially commended for not being led astray by the fool's gold at the end of the rainbow, as has the American Farm Bureau Federation and some of the bureaus in the South and West. Here both Farm Bureau members and their leaders have helped along such emergency work as seemed to be useful and necessary for the time, but have never joined in any schemes to control crops and prices, to regiment farmers. Instead, they have never lost sight of their goals of education and organization in solving the long-time problems of the agriculture of their States.

Farm Bureau and Home Bureau membership campaigns are under way, or soon will be, in many northeastern communities. I hope and expect that support of these splendid institutions for 1938 will be larger and better than ever.

Apple Argument Again

"I just had to take exception to your editorial on baked sweet apples. A tear of regret is perfectly O. K. for those who have departed — but why not in the next breath a cheer for the new. The Cortland is the classiest baking apple yet developed, and that editorial was an excellent chance to give a struggling new variety a boost.

"Have you ever tried Cortland? If not, you should. I have sold them this fall to a number of customers who came looking for sweet apples to bake, and every sale has meant a resale. The best recommendation I know. When baked the yellow or green part of the skin turns white, the red part turns pink. The flesh puffs up nicely, stays white, and retains its shape. Try them some day."—R.C.C., N. H.

WELL, I make amends as best I can by printing herewith the above letter. It came because I said in a recent issue that I liked the old Tolman Sweet as a baking apple. After I said that, some friend sent me some, we baked them, and I am going to stick by my guns. The Tolman Sweet *is a good baking apple.*

Another grower says the Hendricks Sweet is better. As a matter of fact, I am for any good apple that brings a good return to the grower and joy to the eater.

While I am on this subject, and at the risk of being called old-fashioned again, I am going to state that the best eating apple in the world when it is just right is the Northern Spy. I have had my enthusiasm for this fine old variety raised again by eating some of the largest, reddest, juiciest and best Northern Spies I ever saw in my life. They were grown by Master Farmer Frank W. Beneway, Ontario, Wayne County.

American Agriculturist Belongs to You

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is owned by its subscribers. No individual makes a single cent of profit from its operation. Instead, profits above those necessary to operate a top-notch farm paper are turned over to *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation. This Foundation in turn uses the money to help farm boys and girls of the Northeast to get an education.

Last year's profits from *American Agriculturist* operations were not large, but appropriations were made just the same to establish loan funds for deserving students in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

So when you subscribe or renew your subscription to *American Agriculturist,* or buy from one of its advertisers, you share with us the great satisfaction of knowing that any profit, instead of being used to swell someone's private purse, goes to help the farm folks of the Northeast in two ways: First, by giving you one of the best farm papers in America; and second, by making it possible for boys and girls to get an education who otherwise might not be able to do so.

May I remind you then that it ought not to be necessary when your subscription expires to write you several times asking you to renew. There is no other one thing that you can do with so small an amount of money that will do yourself and others so much good.

Do You Believe These Milk Superstitions?

NATIONAL Dairy Council does well to point out the foolishness of many superstitions which people have about drinking milk. The Council quotes scientist J. H. Frandsen of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, who mentions some of the many, many superstitions and tells why they are not true.

There is, for example, the idea that you should not drink milk with acid fruits because such fruits cause milk to curdle in the stomach. Well, that is exactly what you want milk to do. The first thing that happens to milk when it arrives in your tummy is that it mixes with gastric juice, which curdles the milk. Fruit acids, according to Dr. Frandsen, are even more effective than the gastric juice in helping the milk to digest. Some doctors actually add fruit acids to milk before giving it to babies.

Another foolish milk superstition is that you should not eat milk with any kind of fish or oysters. Any tummy ache which you get from such a combination is purely imaginary or due to some other cause.

Milk does not have to be sipped; in fact when you drink it naturally it forms a smaller curd and therefore is more easily digested. Milk is not more fattening than any other food. Some believe you should not eat meat and milk together, but there is no scientific or physiological reason why you should not, except that both are protein foods and it is desirable to keep a balance of different types of foods in the total of the day's supply.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE'S nothing Curry Weatherby, circulation manager of *American Agriculturist,* likes better than to get a joke on the other fellow. So I was particularly pleased to be present at a meeting where the tables were turned on him.

He was holding a conference with some 25 or 30 representatives of *American Agriculturist,* the men who call on you in your homes to tell you about *American Agriculturist* services. Curry asked one of the boys to make a little speech telling about his methods of meeting people that had been successful. Now, this particular salesman was a good one. He could talk to you in your home all right. But when it came to looking in the faces of more than 25 of his fellow salesmen, that was a different matter. He was tongue-tied. His audience fairly dazed him. As he stammered and stuttered in an attempt to get started, Curry yelled at him:

"Tell 'em all you know, Bill. It won't take long!"

That was all Bill needed, and he shouted back:

"I'll tell them all we both know, Curry. It won't take any longer!"

* * *

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUTS can be had in attractive book form for 50c postpaid. Address Eastman's Chestnuts, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, N. Y.

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FARMERS PROTEST WAGES AND HOURS Bill

Common Sense Needed

"My husband and I own 800 acres of land in several farms. Now, he is 65 years of age and I am 53, and it is impossible for us to do all the work alone. We used to keep 6 and 7 steady men and used to have plenty to pay with and got good men. Since relief and W. P. A. have upset the whole works, it is impossible to get a man that is worth a darn. Wages are so high and good help can't be gotten this year. We haven't the crops we used to have because we couldn't get help at a price we could afford to pay. We had to destroy 110 acres of hay this year.

"If things keep on this way, people will starve because there won't be farmers enough left to raise food for people to live on. What is needed is good common sense and not so much experimenting at the taxpayers' expense. There is plenty of work to be done and no one to work — all on relief and W.P.A.—*Mrs. L. E. S., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"In this neighborhood we feel that the Federal Wage and Hour legislation is un-American and a dangerous threat to our living. We expect our Senators and Congressman to vote against it."
—*J. L. B., Pennsylvania.*

■ ■ ■

He Went On Relief

"I am opposed to the Wages and Hour Bill, and to any interference by government in agriculture or industry. Farmers in this community find it almost impossible to get good farm help, as many people prefer to go on P.W.A. work or relief. We had a man in 1936, gave him $50 a month, house rent, one acre land for garden and potatoes, 2 quarts of milk a day, wood for two fires, ready cut for stove. He refused to work for that in 1937, moved away *and went on relief."—B.B., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"My opinion of the Wages and Hour bill is that if passed it will ruin the farmer, and that in turn will ruin the nation."—*A. Z., Ohio.*

■ ■ ■

"I want to see everybody have decent wages, but work for them the same as we farmers do. We have tried and tried to get help to dig potatoes but can't get any. Those on relief and W.P.A. laugh at you and say, 'We don't have to work for farmers. We can get an easier job.' "—*C. N., New York.*

■ ■ ■

Seems Queer To Him

"I can't for my life see what the people of our old Union are thinking about, with our country in the condition it is at the present time, to be making a cry for shorter hours and more wages. Seems almost out of reason. All kinds of manufacturing plants are running on half time, thousands of our people on relief, and thousands more trying to get on. I can't see how this bill would do anything to encourage the man of business to invest his money, and it is worse for farmers. We will fight it to the last ditch. This is not only my opinion but the opinion of many farmers today."—*F. R., Maine.*

■ ■ ■

"At the recent annual session of the Vermont State Grange, they passed a resolution bitterly opposing the Black Connery Wages & Hours Bill. I am decidedly against this legislation."—*M. J. B., Vermont.*

■ ■ ■

"I am very much opposed to Wages and Hours bill and believe it will work hardship on the rural community, not only to farmers but to business men. It is almost impossible for the farmer to get any competent help now and this bill certainly wouldn't help matters any. I do not believe in government in business, and the sooner the government gets out of business and lets it take care of itself, the better for everybody. The farmer will take care of himself if given a chance."—*F. W. M., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"If there were only some way to get at some of these politicians and make them work 12 to 14 hours per day, as I have to do lots of days in order to keep things going, they might see things a little differently.—*A. H. V., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"Sweat" Out-Of-Date

"We operate about 1200 acres of vegetable land in Central New Jersey and it is becoming more and more difficult each year to operate our business profitably.

"Labor has been educated to believe that it can exist without individual effort, that if there is no work, or work that suits it, the government will see to it that from him who hath shall be taken and given to him who hath not (or *will* not). To earn one's bread by the sweat of one's brow is obsolete."
—*D. J., New Jersey.*

■ ■ ■

"Every time other industries raise wages, a farmer must do the same, or lose his farm help. Every time wages are raised, that extra cost is added to the things farmers and other people have to buy. The large manufacturing company may receive more for its products, but the produce sold on a farm will not be raised to meet the additional cost for manufactured articles and farm labor. If this bill passes, it will force small business men and small farmers out of business. The large ones will put in labor saving devices and hire less help. I think your efforts to find out peoples' opinion of this bill deserve great commendation."—*D. W., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"This Bill will increase the unrest which has been prevailing in farm labor for the past two years. At the present time, it is practically impossible to obtain any kind of farm help here at any price within reason."—*H. P. H., Massachusetts.*

■ ■ ■

"I am opposed to the Wages and Hours bill and also to unnecessary relief and P.W.A. work. If the government would make each and every man that is employed on work projects do a real day's work the same as a farmer has to do to keep his nose above water, I think farmers could get plenty of help."—*J. K., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"I am strictly opposed to any legislation which will tie the hands and feet of industry as will the Wages and Hours Bill. A canning company in our town is buying apples from us farmers at 45c per 100 lbs. of graded apples over 2¼" and culls out. This price is ruinous to the producer but better than letting them go to waste. The manager told me when I sold him my crop that the sauce which these apples will make will cost them, when put up, 70c per case, and at present they can get only 60c. Of course he has confidence in the future market, but suppose he had to pay 40c per hour and could only employ workers for 6 hours a day, it would take quite a lot more *confidence.* Chances are that he would either cut the price of apples or not run the factory at all. The people in this little town would better work at 25c than not at all."—*M. C., New York.*

■ ■ ■

None Looking For Work

"We are farmers and during the 47 years we have been farming have been employers of help. Time was when we could get good steady men at reasonable wages, men who came and worked several years and became almost one of the family. Today it is impossible to obtain steady help. On many farms, middle-aged farm women are doing a man's work. Where are the millions on relief. *Not looking for work.* We see our tax money keeping them in idleness while we are without help. Farmers here do not ask for help from the government, but would be thankful if the government would mind its own business and let them alone."—*Mrs. F. F., New York.*

■ ■ ■

"I started, a poor boy, in 1880 here in the woods, with a pair of 3-year old steers. Seven years of hard work had a few acres cleared, a barn and house partly finished, then I married a good honest woman 4½ years younger than myself. I was 30. In 3½ years, we had two bright children growing. In 1892, I built the first silo in this section. There were plenty of good men then, who asked $1 a day and dinner. Before 9 a. m. I would find four men, a load for my buggy. Now I have to hunt for days to find one man, and he wants $2.50 or $3.00 for 8 hours. So you see it is not fair sailing for the farmer. Am 80½ years old today. Have 15 head of stock. Not sure of anyone to help me through the winter."—*O. B., New York.*

■ ■ ■

Honeymoon His Last Vacation

"I am most heartily in favor of a six-hour day and a four-day week, *provided* that prices received for farm produce will allow the farmer to hire sufficient help so that *he* as well as labor may keep these hours. *Boy, oh boy,* won't I take a vacation! I haven't missed a milking since April 1, 1929, with the exception of six milkings in 1931 when I was off for our honeymoon."—*L. H. F., New Hampshire.*

■ ■ ■

"I think, in fact I know, that the entire state of New Hampshire is dead against this bill. If those people in Washington would just keep their noses out of our business, we would get along o. k."—*F. A. B., New Hampshire.*

■ ■ ■

They Favor the Bill

To be perfectly fair, we are printing samples of letters from the small minority who wrote us favoring the bill:

"I believe that if this bill is passed, every one will have the same hours and it will help the manufacturers and laborers a lot. As to the farmer, he will just have to pay more money to get help that will stay with him and take an interest in his work. You can't get a good steel axe for 98 cents; you got to pay $2.50. I am a farmer who farms a little and works in a shoe factory also."—*L. R., Maine.*

* * *

"People cannot buy farm products unless they can earn money. There is always enough available help to the farmer who can afford to pay anywhere near a living wage. We need more industry in urban communities."—*Mrs. P. Y., New York.*

* * *

"I do not agree with you at all, Mr. Gannett. In my opinion, if the hired man gets more for his labor, the more he can spend. In the long run, the farmer will be the gainer and so will I, for I rely upon him for my well being."
—*Dr. E. M. A., New York.*

We Hear From Farmers

RESPONSE to Mr. Gannett's request in our October 23 issue for farm opinion on the Wages and Hours Bill now pending in Congress has been simply overwhelming. Hundreds of farmers and their wives not only filled out the questionnaire but wrote letters telling of the difficult situation they face because they cannot get help. Out of those hundreds of letters, only one per cent of their writers argued in favor of this Wages and Hours Bill. All of the others were strongly opposed to it, and many also expressed their deep resentment of a government which lets men idle on relief while crops are crying for harvest hands.

Neither these remarks nor the letters here printed apply to those able and hard working hired men who are doing their best to serve farmers. We are all for that type of man, the one who is willing to work for what a farmer can afford to pay. This kind of man saves his money and later buys a farm himself.

If you have any doubt as to how farmers feel, read the letters on this page. We regret that we do not have space enough to print many more of these interesting, heartfelt letters from farm men and women.

Make your home-cured meats *more appetizing* with STERLING SUGAR CURING MEAT SALT



Meat cured with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt has a distinctly different, delicious flavor. This is due to International's special formula —a balanced blend of salt, brown sugar, spices and saltpetre. It keeps your meat safe, gives it appetizing color, and keeps it tender—as well as adding delicious flavor.

With all this improvement in home-cured meats, Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt saves you time. It cures and flavors in one operation. Simple directions on the can are easily followed, practical and convenient.

Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt also saves you money. It includes all ingredients for curing and flavoring. It gives uniform results. It prevents waste. The cost is low for such a high grade product.

With the 10 lb. can you can cure about 100 lbs. of meat. For smaller quantities, buy the 2 lb., 2 oz. size. Take no chances with your winter's meat supply. Use the meat salt developed by the International Salt Research Laboratory—for safety, and delicious flavor.



MEAT SALT PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS. Every farmer can make good use of the two valuable premiums to which the coupon in each 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt entitles you. Full directions in the can tell how at about half the retail cost, you can secure a quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade, and a bell scraper for removing bristles. Buy now and get these tools before your next meat curing time.



STERLING SEASONING

STERLING SEASONING. Make delicious sausage at home easily with Sterling Seasoning. Use it to improve the flavor of roasts, all ground meats, soups, gravies, and poultry dressing. Buy this kitchen product of many uses in 7½ lb., 10 ounce, or 3 ounce cans.



STERLING IODIZED and STERLING PLAIN TABLE SALT in the handy cartons with metal pouring spouts cost only 5c for a generous quantity of steam-sterilized salt. The Council on Foods of American Medical Association authorized us to use the following official statement: "STERLING IODIZED SALT used daily for table purposes and also in cooking will supplement the iodine of diets which may be deficient in iodine and will, therefore, help to protect users against simple goiter."

FREE BOOK. 32 pages of practical information to help farmers. Tells how to increase profits with salt. Includes kitchen helps and recipes for farm products. Illustrated, complete directions for butchering and curing meat. Send for your free copy.



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WINTER Gas Engine *Troubles*

Grinding Valves

By FORREST WRIGHT

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of these articles. The first appeared on page 3 of the November 6 issue. The last will be printed soon. Save all three for future reference.

IF THE compression is being lost at the valves, the trouble may be due to warped or worn valves or to carbon deposits on the valves. If the valves are badly warped, replace them with new ones. The exhaust valve is more likely to be warped than the intake valve because it operates at a much higher temperature.

Upon removing the valves from the engine they should first be thoroughly cleaned of carbon. The quickest way to do this is with a power driven wire brush. If this is not available the carbon may be scraped off.

Groove Reveals Worn Valve

When the valves are worn there will be a groove around the face of the valve as shown in figure 5. Badly worn seats are likely to be very wide and rounded as shown in figure 6. The best way to recondition worn valves is to reface them on a special valve refacing machine. The groove on the valve must be removed in order to make the valve seat tighter. Hand grinding will only cut the groove deeper. If the valve is refaced to true it up and remove the groove, then the seat should also be trued up and narrowed if badly worn. Most up-to-date garages have these valve reconditioning machines so if the valves are in the cylinder head or if the engine is easily portable it is a good idea to take it to a garage and have the valves properly conditioned. A good job of reconditioning on these machines will make the valves as good as new.

If there is no groove on the face of the valves they may be reconditioned by hand grinding with valve grinding compound. To grind the valves by hand, place the grinding compound on the face of the valves only. Place a light spring under the valve and then with a screwdriver or other suitable tool press the valve down on its seat and turn it back and forth a few times, release the pressure so that the spring will lift the valve off of the seat, press down and turn again and so on until it does not seem to be grinding any more. Then remove the valve, wipe clean both the valve and seat, and examine the results. As soon as both the valve face and the seat are bright all the way around the grinding should cease. Any additional grinding does more harm than good because it cuts a groove in the face of the valve.

On many single cylinder engines the intake valve is operated by the suction of the engine. In such cases the intake valve spring is much lighter than the exhaust valve spring. These springs must not be interchanged. If they are the engine will not run.

Check the Bearings

To check the bearings on an engine rock the crank back and forth against compression and listen for bearing noise. A bearing should be just loose enough to turn freely when filled with oil. If there is a noticeable "chuck" in a bearing it may be tightened by removing a thin shim from each side of the bearing, or if it has a bushing, by renewing the bushing.

If the engine has an oil circulating system similar to a car engine the pipes, grooves and oil sump should be cleaned thoroughly of all sediment and "sludge." Otherwise, in cold weather the oil may not be able to circulate. Also, after the engine has been washed down, clean out all oil holes to insure oil getting into the bearings. For cold weather operation, use light oil, A.S.A.E. 30 or 20, to insure a free flow to the bearings.

Clean fuel system of all sediment and water. Sediment will plug the jets on the carbureter and water will freeze in the tank and pipes and cut off the flow of fuel. Water, if any, will be found at the lowest point on the fuel system.

Insure Free Circulation

The cooling jacket on the engine cylinder should be flushed out to insure free circulation of water. On hopper cooled engines chaff, scale and dirt sometimes settle at the bottom of the hopper on the under side of the cylinder so that the water does not circulate. This causes uneven cooling of the cylinder, resulting in a warped cylinder wall. If the engine has a radiator, flush the bottom of it out and inspect the whole radiator for leaks, especially if anti-freeze liquid is to be used.

If the engine is air cooled the fins should be thoroughly cleaned of oil, dirt and chaff so that air can circulate freely over them all the way around the cylinder.

An engine covered with oily dirt is a decided fire hazard. The dirt also finds its way into bearings and causes excessive wear. To clean an engine, scrape off the heaviest dirt and then wash the engine down with a paint brush and gasoline. This should be done in the open if possible. Any parts subject to rust should be painted.

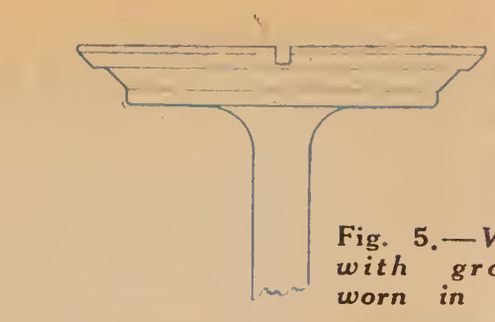
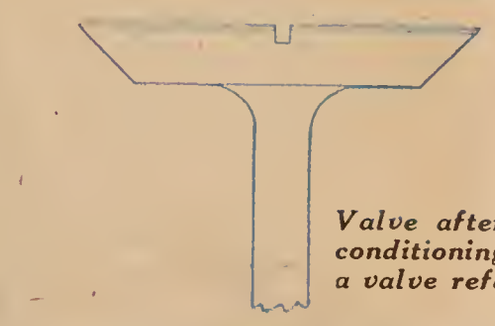


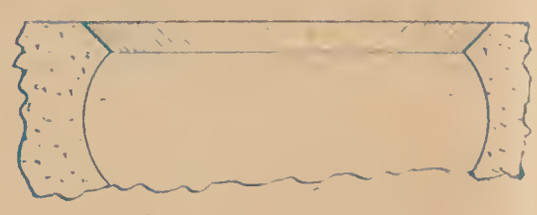
Fig. 5.—*Valve with groove worn in face.*



Valve after reconditioning on a valve refacer.



Fig. 6.—*Badly worn seat.*



Seat reconditioned.



"Tell the warden somebody better get busy around here. I'm not used to such housekeeping."



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DRY TIME is when a cow begins her new milking year. By feeding her Dry and Freshening Cow Chow, you *put new life into her.* This new development in dry cow feed rebuilds a cow from the inside out. The result is she has the condition to calve easily and quickly and to start off milking at her best. Followed up with Milking Cow Chow during the lactation period will get up to 25 per cent more milk from her. See your Purina dealer and find out how you can feed the best in dairy feed at no extra cost under Purina's More Milk Insurance offer.

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. . . Milking Cow Chow for the Milkers



I DARE YOU!

WHEN I was a boy, living in the country, my father had a small General Store. He took in farm products, butter and eggs and grains. Then he supplied the farmers with the few staples they needed. As a youngster, I kept store at noontime while my father went to dinner. When a farmer would drive up in his wagon with his wife and children, I would want to sell them the whole store. I learned a lot of things from these farmer friends. One thing I especially remember had to do with the matter of "dress." I learned that lesson from the mother of a large family in our community.

Each spring Mrs. Brown would look over the bolts of gingham on the shelves, and invariably her choice would be a heavy red checked pattern. That was my choice, too. She never seemed to change from that pattern. She would buy a whole bolt of cloth. When she went home she would make it up into clothes, and soon her large brood of towheaded boys and girls, of all ages, would appear in their new spring wardrobe.

Mrs. Brown headed the crew, bedecked in her red checker dress. Mr. Brown supported her with a red checker shirt. Through the whole family the design was repeated—red checkered dresses for each girl, and red checkered shirts for the boys. You could see them a long way off. Other mothers might lose sight of a child or two at a social or picnic, but not Mrs. Brown. In the neighborhood the Brown family became indelibly associated with red checked gingham. From that family I learned a very valuable lesson as a boy: to make a thing stand out you have to dress it to fit the part. I also learned that dresses that are similar give a unity and identity which is lacking in helter-skelter designs.

■ ■ ■ ■

THAT was forty-odd years ago. When I began business, having had experience with grain in the country, I started a little scoop-shovel mill, making up feeds for poultry and horses and cows. I had attractive bags for each kind of feed.

Then one day a picture of the Brown family popped into my head. I saw them all dressed in their red checked ginghams and I said, "Why not put all the feeds that we make into checker bags and thus give them a family resemblance?" And that is how the checkerboard feed bag was born. That trademark, through the quality of the contents of the bag, has been a dependable one through the growth years of Purina.

The checker is also a personal emblem for all of us to live by. It is four-square. One side stands for the physical body—good health is necessary. We all must STAND TALL if we are going to reach our highest aims.

The top side of the checker stands for the mind, which must be constantly developed to enable us to THINK TALL. Through study and application and concentration the mind is developed.

The third side of the checker is our social, our personality side. We must have the desire to make friends and be interested in people. When we think of this third side, we say, "SMILE TALL."

The fourth side is the bottom of the checker, which is the foundation—it is our religious side. Unless we have character, our lives will be a failure. This side tells us to speak the truth and not lie; to be honest and not cheat; to be clean and not impure; to have a belief in a Superior Being Who wants to work through us and help us to live abundant lives. This side of the checker says, "LIVE TALL."

I have given you this story of my boyhood days, and of the development of the checker, because I feel that homely thoughts like these help us to measure up to our largest responsibilities. Now I am going to give you a final Dare, which is exactly the same Dare that has been a part of the program of my life all through the years, "*Stand Tall—Think Tall—Smile Tall—Live Tall.*"

WM. H. DANFORTH, *Chrm. of the Board*
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

TAKING THE Milk TO THE Market

After your cows are milked and the milk is delivered to the receiving station the work of supplying rich, fresh milk to a million families is only just begun.

It takes 8850 men and women with modern equipment and machines to deliver milk safely and on time to Sheffield customers. It's a lot of work and expense — but dairy-farming does not become useful to farmers till milk is delivered to the consumer and paid for.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 W. 57th St., New York City

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Cows knee deep in sweet clover on the Stone farm, at Marcellus, N. Y. Jim makes each acre work overtime, and finds sweet clover fine for emergency pasture. He says, "Don't turn in too soon. Let the cows nip off the shoots from shoulder-high plants, and you'll find the crop profitable."

Show Money to Colleges ?

This Breeder Says "Yes"

By JAMES STONE

IN 1890 THE New York State Fair came to Syracuse, as its permanent home, on 100 acres of land. At this first Fair my father, R. M. Stone, exhibited horses, and I, a boy of 14 years, was thrilled to be permitted not only to go to the Fair, but to stay the whole week through.

More or less success as an exhibitor of horses was enjoyed by my father over a period of several years, first, with standard bred trotting stock, later with high acting harness horses. In 1908 we had changed our grade Holstein herd into pure bred Holstein, and as our young bulls began to develop we naturally had to look for a place of disposal so we began exhibiting our nice young bulls.

During the early days of exhibiting at State Fair, Smith and Powell were our most dreaded rivals but by continued and consistent effort, showing and taking our defeats with good grace, we soon caught on to some of the essentials of successful showmanship.

By 1915-17 we were getting quite a few of the right colored ribbons, even winning 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th in a class of 37 bulls under one year old, and our 1st prize bull going to the National Dairy Show at Springfield and selling for $350. By thus exhibiting these youngsters at State Fair, winning when we could, we were selling 3 to 5 bulls each year at from $100 to $350.

But it's a long road without a turn and eventually our State Fair, with its increasingly attractive premium list, was bound to draw competition from other States. Bob Harger, of Algonquin, Ill., was much in our State as an auctioneer, very familiar with our quality of cattle, and decided to pay our Fair a visit. He made quite a scoop. In like fashion, Billy Gillette, Rosendale, Wis., an old friend of H. A. Moyer, was seen here as an exhibitor, as well as Maytag Farms, Waterloo, Iowa; the Wisconsin Board of Control; Robertson, Troy, Pa.; Knowles of Auburn, Mass., Baker of New Hampshire, and others.

These professional show herds, prepared with great care and expense for a show circuit of several weeks, were of such excellence that we, the ordinary breeders, at Fair for only a week, were finding it almost impossible to get any ribbons of the right color.

The Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University had been preaching for years, "Better breeding, Better feeding — Superior Individuality," but had only a very ordinary herd and eventually regarded it as imperative that they have a more excellent herd to prove the point of their teaching.

They succeeded. They were getting type; they were getting production — but it's tough to be good with no way to prove it to the world. They now had no alternative but to go to the place where other breeders went to prove to the world their excellence. Thus, the Cornell herd was soon seen on the tan bark at New York State Fair. They now not only have a large show herd of Holsteins but showings in most departments of livestock.

This year they won:

Dairy Cattle	$396.00
Horses	580.00
Sheep	197.00
Swine	40.00
Beef Cattle	516.00

Right here is where a controversy develops. There are many, evidently, who feel that since New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell is a publicly supported institution, exhibiting its livestock which are fitted at public expense, it should be debarred from competition or, at least, from participation in the premium money.

Although I've neither been asked to discuss this subject nor obtained permission from anyone to do so, I understand that the College has no appropriation or other funds to fit their livestock and exhibit them at the Fairs — and were they not allowed to receive premium money, they have have no way of "going to the Fair."

It would seem to me that our institutional instruction at Cornell would lose much of its force were the livestock department denied the opportunity of demonstrating in the open classes at the Fair what they teach in the classroom.

Morrison, Savage, and Harrison teach in the classrooms how to breed, feed, and fit their cattle; in the barn and livestock arena, they teach how to perfect that technique necessary to success in the show-ring.

I cannot but allude to a fact which gives point to my contention. The thoroughness of this instruction was shown this summer when a former Cornell student fitted and exhibited a good Cayuga County herd so well that Cor-

(*Continued on Page* 17)

CATTLE

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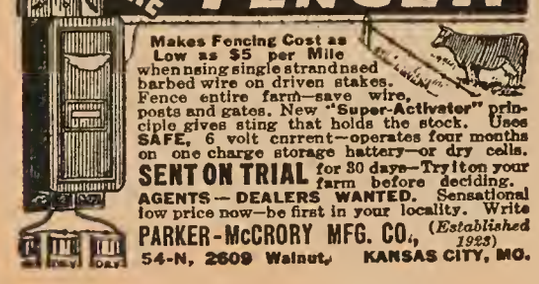
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GRANGE HIGHLIGHTS *from Harrisburg*

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

A NATIONAL farm program based on "the sturdy type of agriculture that has built American homes and American farms was urged by Louis J. Taber, National Master, in his annual address to the National Grange.

In making a plea for the "family-sized farm," Mr. Taber pointed out that already there is precedent. "The federal government in its income tax legislation allows $2,500 as a basic exemption for married men, with additional amounts for dependents," he said. "This principle is fundamental to national existence because in stress and storm, in turmoil and upheaval, it is the homes of the land that are the bulwark of civilization."



L. B. Skeffington

Rather than place restrictions upon all farms and farmers, the Grange master would give the "family-sized farm" certain fundamental exemptions and then place restrictions upon corporation and chain farming. "New legislation should provide that benefit payments be reduced in the same proportion as income tax payments are increased," he said. "It should give maximum assistance and benefits to the small producer."

"The most valuable legislation of recent years has been the Soil Conservation Program," Mr. Taber said in suggesting that farm legislation be built around this rather than a revival of the AAA crop restriction program. "This method has succeeded, where wisely administered, in approaching the goal of both the soil conservation and wider diversification, and has placed a helpful check on overexpansion. It has not led, or was not intended to lead, to rigid crop control."

Mr. Taber read figures to show that farmers' income was greater under two years of soil conservation than it was under two years of AAA crop control. Here is the table:

1934 net farm income	$6,681,000,000
1935 net farm income	8,010,000,000
1936 net farm income	9,050,000,000
1937 government estimate	10,000,000,000

Mr. Taber said, "While we had a serious drought under the old adjustment program, and an equally serious drought in 1936 under soil conservation, it would seem that both these methods had similar treatment from the hands of nature. But in fairness it must be admitted there is an accumulative effect of two droughts coming in close succession. This year's crop is one of the most abundant and best balanced in a long period, so that after all the force of argument leans towards the continuation of soil conservation with needed amendments. With fairness it must be admitted that industrial recovery has been a factor in price increase."

A few days after the Grange met, Congress was called to meet in special session to enact, among other things, a farm bill. With this in mind, Mr. Taber said, "It is timely to suggest basic principles that any workable policy should contain." Accordingly, he offered 10 principles:

1—It should seek to increase the farmers' share of the national income and give to agriculture parity of income.

2—It should be built on voluntary co-operation, rather than a governmental straight-jacket. It should provide for continuing farmer control.

3—It should grant basic exemption and give maximum benefits to the family sized farm, placing as much of the regulation as possible on commercial and large-unit operators.

4—The legislation should contain a sound framework for a long-time land policy; provide for the retirement of submarginal land, and increase forestry, water and wild-life resources.

5—It should be built around the Soil Conservation Act, with benefit going to all farmers who follow good soil practices.

6—The program must be sufficiently flexible to protect the interests of all sections and give special assistance to surplus and export crops.

7—The American market must be guaranteed to the American farmer to the limit of his ability to supply efficiently the needs of the consuming public.

8—Loans for crop storage on farms should be provided and funds for the surplus commodity corporation increased. Marketing agreements should be strengthened.

9—A larger amount of tariff revenue should be set aside for research, to find new uses for farm products, new plants and new crops, and to equalize prices.

10—The program must consider the federal treasury and protect the interests of the ultimate consumer. It must be workable and constitutional.

Special features of the Harrisburg session were the conferring of the Seventh Degree upon a record class, and a "cooperative breakfast" attended by many of the outstanding leaders in farm cooperatives. Among those receiving the highest degree of the Grange was Frank E. Gannett, chair-

(*Continued on Page* 17)





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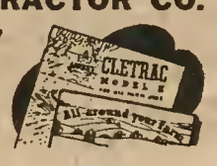
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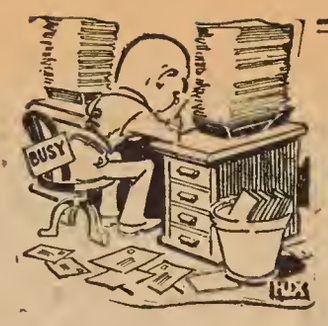
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ABSORBINE



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Shoots Feed Down Chute

AFTER reading your editorial in your October 9th issue, offering $1.00 for step-saving ideas, I checked myself and found that I could save steps and several minutes work by changing my routine a very little.

I save much time in handling my feed. I have built a large feed bin in the hay mow, directly over the feed room in front of my cows. I have a small chute which extends from the feed bin to the feed room below. When I bring home feed, I drive in on the barn floor, and unload my feed in this feed bin. The bin is large enough to allow plenty of room for mixing up feed. The feed chute has a slide stopper in the bottom. I pull the slide stopper and catch the feed for the cows in a large bucket which I keep ready beneath the chute.

I also save time by pitching out enough hay for 3 or 4 days, instead of climbing into the mow both morning and evening. —*E. J. G., New York.*

Editor's Note: Many farmers save themselves heavy lifting by rigging electric or gasoline engine hoists to unload feed with.

* * *

Frank and Ed. Discuss Thinning

ON PAGE five of the October 23 issue of *AA.*, under the picture of a good-sized apple tree, is a statement telling how Ed. Mitchell of Stuyvesant Falls thins his apples by pruning. I was much interested in the statement because a pruning practice that leaves enough room between limbs is the first step to consider and one that eventually leads one on to more thorough hand-thinning work.

However, my experience has taught that pruning alone is not sufficient in the production of a large percentage of the higher grades to which consumers are attracted. Mr. Skeffington hit the nail on the head on page 12 when he wrote that consumers like to know what they are buying and that too much crowding of the poor stuff on the market *turns the public away from a product.*

I have seen well-pruned, unthinned apple limbs with some clusters of well colored specimens; but as a rule clustered apples are lacking in color, smoothness, size and sugar content. Then, too, the heavy load has a tendency to cause early dropping and limb breakage. When we produce such a crop that the trees are overloaded, a large percentage goes into medium to poor grades that the evaporators and cider mills get at very low prices.

If we are going to think constructively about the apple business, we must first face the fact that high grades of competing fruits compel us to offer consumers more of the choice grades of apples.

The hiring of extra labor is a good practice on the better farms because a better labor organization is built up and the manager can devote more time to other essential things. I knew a man who was fond of remarking, "I do most of my farm work alone and only hire for three extra days in haying." The unemployment situation did not come into his consideration of things. Later, it happened that he got sick for several months and his farm not only nearly went to the dogs, but the dogs came half way to meet him.—*Frank Beneway.*

* * *

FRANK BENEWAY may be right in preaching hand thinning and offering only first class apples to the consuming public; and then again he may be wrong. On the average farm that has to show a profit there are always so many calls for labor and money when thinning should be done that the thinning is seldom properly done or the job completed. Why not admit our human weakness to get in hay or hoe corn when it would pay better to thin apples and do as much of it as we can in the Winter with the pruning shears, then do what hand thinning you can in the Summer time? McIntosh and some other apples have a tendency to grow larger than the market prefers, especially on young trees, and thinning those may not be a good practice.

I am not yet a convert to any economic policy of scarcity, even of apples. The poorer classes in the cities are human and like apples. The flood of cheap apples at harvest time is "a break" for them and helps start a good general demand and consumption. It might be a good plan to make every retailer put a sign over each offering of apples to correspond with that on the package when he bought it. This would prevent them from buying No. 2 drops and selling them as Fancy N. Y. State Apples, or at least would give an inspector a chance to find the guilty party.

The apple growers face a condition, not a theory. With costs and prices out of balance as they are this year; with such a narrow spread between the price of a good pack and a poor one; and with a nation-wide industry so un-organized; the individual grower must fight "catch as catch can" and not invest more in growing or packing his crop than he can get out of it.—*Ed. Mitchell.*

* * *

Wonders How They Used to Do It

ON THE farm where I started farming, the house was located on a hill. Every time we went from the barn to the house, we had to climb the hill. The house was old, so I built a new one on the level with the barn, cutting out climbing this hill many times a day.

All the water for drinking, washing, and cooking vegetables had to be carried from a well several rods from the house. When electricity came I dug a well in the cellar. Now we turn a faucet to get what water we want. What a labor saver for a tired farmer!

Another labor saver is the location of our milk house. It used to be at some distance from the barn near the well. I built a new one as near the barn door as I could get it, which saves me many steps daily, also much labor is lugging cans of milk.

Another strength saver is a chute upstairs in the barn to dump oats and feed for horses and cows in the basement. Much easier this way than throwing or carrying a hundred pounds downstairs.

It takes a good many steps to feed the cows their ensilage night and morning. I save steps by arranging the cows that give the milk nearest the silo and the younger stock that take less ensilage farthest away.

So many steps, so much labor, and so much time have been saved that we often look back and wonder how we used to do it.—*N. A. H.*

Editor's Note: Will the writer of the above letter please communicate with us and give his address, so that we may send him his check for $1.00.

* * *

Pulley System Lifts Milk Cans

IN YOUR paper of October 9th you ask for suggestions how to save steps and work at chore time. I will mention just one thing I did to make my work easier, and that is a device to lift my cans of milk in and out of the electric cooler.

We fastened a piece of gas pipe in the top of the milk house and on that pipe we put a common hay pulley. To this pulley we fastened a light set of tackles. When we want to put the milk in the cooler, all we have to do is pull it up a little above the cooler, shove it directly over cooler, and lower gently.

A boy can do this.—*G. C. T., New York.*

* * *

Dad's Idea

WE HAVE 39 cows on our farm, so you can see it meant a lot of walking at feeding time. Dad used to carry his corn silage by the bushel to the cows until he thought of this step-saver. He took a wheelbarrow and built as large a box as possible that would go through the gateways and now he loads his corn silage on that. He can feed a good many cows on one trip. He does the same with his grain. I hope this will save some farmer taking so many trips.—*Beatrice W., New York.*

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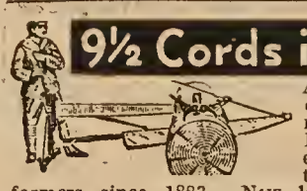


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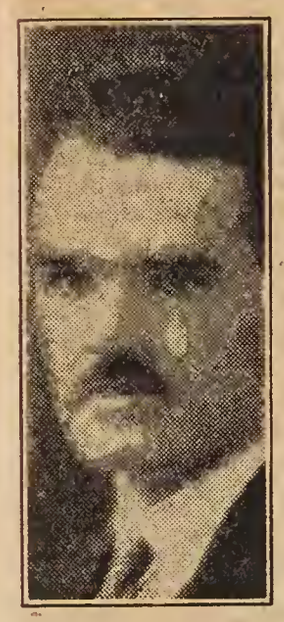
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Fall Planting of SMALL FRUITS

By G. L. SLATE

THE PLANTING of small fruits in the fall is not a common practice, but there are certain advantages in fall planting that may well be considered. The writer has planted red raspberries each fall for several years and much prefers fall planting to spring planting. Growers have also reported satisfactory results from fall planting.



Geo. Slate

The advantages of fall planting are several. Chief among these advantages is the fact that root development may proceed slowly during late fall and early spring when the ground is not frozen. The plant is thus partly established and ready to start growth early in the spring before the soil is dry enough for spring planting. Raspberries start growth early, and with a wet spring that may be followed by a drought, there is a real advantage in getting the plants set the previous fall when moisture conditions are favorable. Fall planting permits the work to be done at a comparatively slack time in late October or early November. Spring on most farms is a very busy time. There is also more time in the fall to fit the land properly. There is less drying out of roots at planting during the cooler fall weather. Plants purchased from nurseries in the fall are freshly dug, whereas plants purchased in the spring may have been stored throughout the winter under not too favorable conditions. Moreover one is more certain of getting the varieties desired while stocks are still plentiful. This is particularly true with new sorts, plants of which are scarce.

The chief disadvantage of fall planting is the possibility that the plants may heave out during the winter. This danger may be obviated by plowing a furrow up to the row of plants so that the portion of the cane protruding from the ground is nearly covered. In the spring this furrow may be worked down. This ridge of soil protects the plants against heaving and prevents winter killing of the canes. In the home garden, protection against heaving of the newly set plants may be had by mulching with straw or strawy manure.

The plants may be set at any time in late fall after the leaves are off until the ground freezes in early November, except that the plants should not be exposed when the air temperature is below freezing.

Fall planting is equally beneficial with currants and gooseberries, both of which start growth very early in the spring. The young tip plants of black and purple raspberries are best set in the spring, but "transplants" which are tip plants that have been grown a year in the nursery row may be set in the fall.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

ladies put in most of their time on both sides of store windows. A little fun and lots of sociability were mixed into the trip, and the New Hampshire farm folks went home refreshed and full of courage to tackle the problems of the home acres once more.



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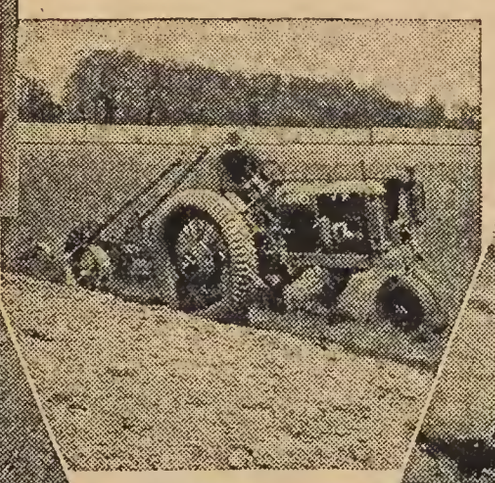
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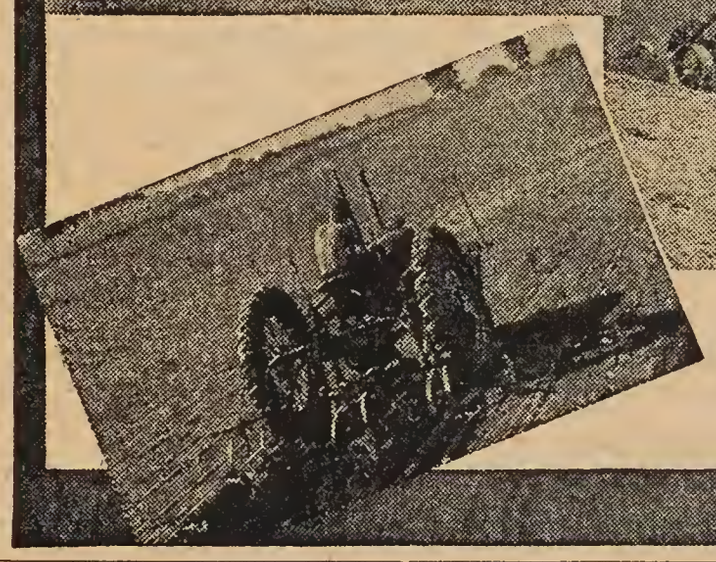
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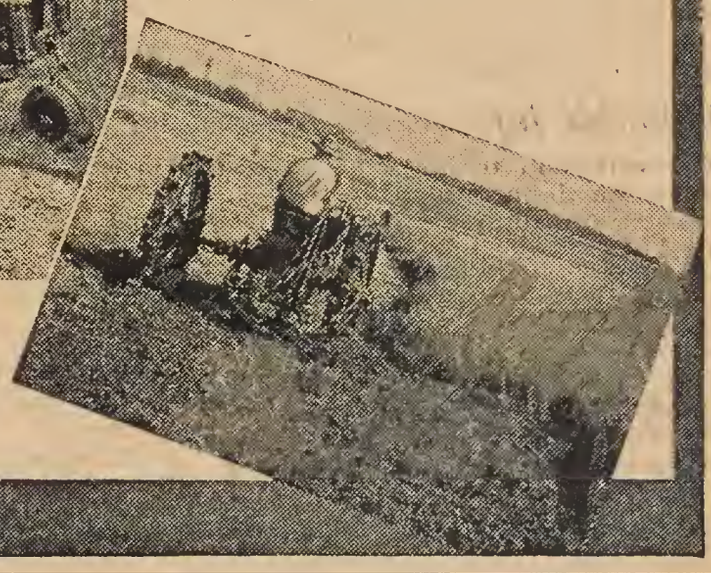
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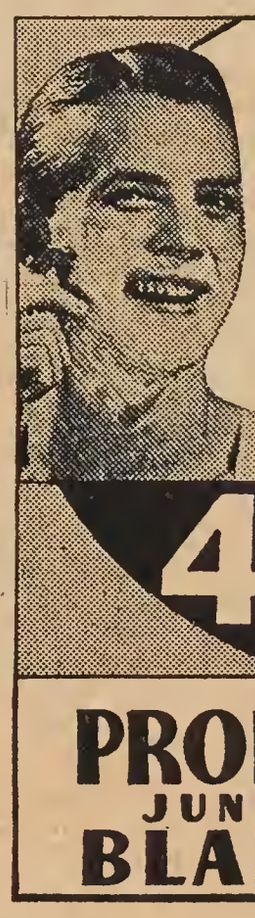
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Secretary Morgenthau Would Cut Expenses*

ALMOST constructive, confidence-building statement was made by Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau to members of Academy of Political Science in New York on November 10. Mr. Morgenthau pledged Roosevelt administration to balance budget, not by imposing more taxes but by cutting government expenditures. He hinted or implied that tax laws which are unfair and working to slow up business should be remedied by coming session of Congress. To cut expenditures he called for less spending for relief, highways, public works, and for agriculture. Mr. Morgenthau expressed firm opposition to further heavy government expenditures on "priming the pump" policy.

Perhaps most significant and constructive of all was Secretary's statement that:

"Basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital."

Referring to farmers, whose problems Mr. Morgenthau well knows from experience, he said:

"No agricultural program can long endure which makes excessive demands upon the Federal treasury or is unfair to consumers."

Speaking on same platform at Academy of Political Science was Senator Byrd, Virginia Democrat, who spoke strongly for a balanced Federal budget and reduced government expenses.

"Federal government," said Senator Byrd, "has no power to create wealth. It can print those counters we call money, but real wealth is created by the application of human industry to the natural resources. . . . It is a dangerous thing to spend wealth faster than new wealth is captured from God's eternal granary, and yet this is what we have done in prodigal fashion. For six years successively our expenditures by the Federal government alone have greatly exceeded each year the combined gross value of all agricultural products and of the products of mines, even after inflating the farm income by government payments."

SLANT: Congratulations both to Secretary Morgenthau and Senator Byrd for emphasizing these great truths. Farmers themselves, particularly those farm leaders of the South and Central West, are not above reproach and just criticism for the constant pressure they bring on government for continued heavy subsidies. If government continues to yield to pressure groups for more and more spending of the people's money, sooner or later government machine will break down, carrying us all to disaster.

■ *Steps to Remedy Present Business Slump*

TO CHECK downward trend of stocks and of business, President Roosevelt and other government officials have conferred with business leaders and taken some steps. Federal Reserve Board reduced, effective November 1, margin requirements for purchasing stocks from 55 per cent to 40 per cent. That is to say, if you bought $100 worth of stocks formerly, you had to pay 55 per cent of the total due. Change in rule makes is necessary to pay only 40 per cent. This new rule steadied stock market for only few days. More recently it has become jittery again, with generally lower averages.

That Stock Market is business barometer, indicating which way business is going, is again proved by recent downward trend of many manufactures. Stock Market was down weeks before business started to decline. Now manufacturers are reducing production, laying off help, putting balance on short time — same old depression tactics to save their business.

Business men tell government officials chief reason for this slip-back in recovery is excessive government restrictions and taxes. Apparently conceding business men may be right in this point of view, government officials have been considering:

1. Relaxing of undistributed profits and capital gains tax.
2. Establishing more positive government control over rising costs and prices.
3. More coopcration between government and private utilities so that utilities can go ahead in building and operating electric lines and other facilities.

■ *Corn Loans 50c a Bushel*

ONLY THOSE farmers who comply with government's 1937 soil conservation program will be eligible to corn loans. Only farmers in great corn states of Central West can obtain loans. Loans will be at rate of from 44 to 50 cents per bushel depending on moisture content of corn, and will cost government — or taxpayers — an estimated 75 million dollars a year.

SLANT: Read H. E. Babcock on corn loans in Kernels, Screenings & Chaff, Page 26, this issue.

■ *Tammany Tiger Tamed — Election Results*

FOR FIRST time in history, New York City re-elected for second term a reform administration. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was returned to office with large majority. A majority in sympathy with Mayor was also elected to Board of Estimates, New York City's legislative body, and Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor appointed by Governor Lehman two years ago to fight racketeering, was elected district attorney in recent election by large majority. He put fear of God in racketeers' hearts, making New York City safer for living and doing business. His election as district attorney will make it possible for him to continue campaign against criminals.

Only twice before in Big City's history has it had a reform administration, but each time Tammany succeeded in snowing reform candidates under when they were up for re-election. This time Tammany Tiger seems to be thoroughly and permanently licked.

Especially interesting to New York State farmers also was election of a majority of Republican delegates to convention which will revise State constitution next April. Democrats hoped to secure majority so they could redistrict State in order to get greater representation in Legislature for New York City. If they had succeeded in such re-districting, many think upstate people would have had less and less to say in State government. Also, Republicans elected large majority to New York State assembly. They had very small majority in last assembly. Now there will be no question who will control assemly. Democrats still control Senate.

Forging ahead in recent election is American Labor Party, which in New York City alone pulled nearly a half million votes. C.I.O. candidates in sympathy with such labor methods as sit-down strikes, however, were defeated in most American industrial cities where they were up for election.

■ *Farmers Oppose Wages and Hours Bill*

NATIONAL Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, representing most of large milk producers cooperatives of America, meeting in Baltimore early in November, passed following resolutions:

"The proposed Wages and Hours Bill now pending in the House of Representatives is in the opinion of our Federation detrimental to the welfare of Agriculture and Labor. The Bill proposes to set up a Federal Board of five men with the power of life and death over Agriculture, Labor, and Industry. The delegation of such autocratic power to any group of men in America is contrary to the concept of Democratic Government.

"We therefore urge the House of Representatives to defeat this proposed legislation."

Reorganization of the Executive Departments

"Congress, largely at the request of Farm organizations, lodged the present agencies of Government dealing with agriculture in their respective places by statutory enactment. During the years, many efforts have been made to transfer agencies of this character to other spheres of Administration control, which we have had reason to believe would be less sympathetic to the interests of Agriculture.

"During the life of this Federation whenever such efforts have been made we have vigorously opposed them.

"In the present instance when a vast program of reorganization of the Government Departments and other agencies of Government is being considered, we reiterate our historic position of being opposed to the transfer of the Agricultural agencies to, or their consolidation in, any other branch of the Government."

■ *Farm Credit News*

National Loan Associations Meet

THIS month in nearly every county of the Northeast, National Farm Loan Associations are holding annual stockholders' meetings to hear reports on farm mortgage history of past years, to elect directors, to discuss current farm credit problems. Some 150 of these mortgage loan cooperatives, several over 20 years old, have 28,000 stockholders. Memberships of individual units vary from a few dozen farmers to over 1,000.

Important item of business for each session is election of directors for coming year. Two directors will be chosen for 3-year terms, 2 for 2-year terms, and remainder of each board for 1 year. In future, new directors will be elected for 3-year terms, whereas in past full new board was chosen each time.

Responsible for this change is Farm Credit Act of 1937, passed by Congress last August to amend basic law gov-

erning all farm loan banks.

Also new this year is "one-man, one-vote" for association stockholders —feature which emphasises cooperative nature of mortgage loan units.

■ *Potatoes for Stock Feed*

BEYOND a certain low price limit, potatoes become a cheap feed for livestock. Some are always fed in low price years. Because of this, Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that it will spend a million and a half dollars to reimburse potato growers for feeding some of surplus crop to stock.

Payment will be at rate of 15 cents a bushel, and at this rate 10,000,000 bushels could be disposed of for feed.

SLANT: Northeast growers, don't get excited. Program will affect only north-central and western regions, and 34 Idaho counties. Northeast potato sections are not included.

■ *He Was True to His Convictions*

ON BOARD ship bound for South America, on November 9, died James Ramsay MacDonald, man of destiny of the British Labor movement. MacDonald rose from poverty and obscurity in the little fishing village of Lossiemouth, Scotland, to become thrice prime minister of Great Britain. He was a practical idealist, who worked a lifetime for a socialistic Britain and world peace. During the World War, MacDonald frankly refused to have anything to do with it, sacrificing his influence and position to his ideals, and six years later became prime minister without having recanted a word or changed his principles.

When the coalition government was formed in 1931, the Labor Party ousted MacDonald as their leader, and from then on he faced bitterness from many of his old friends. Finally, he resigned from his position, taking the post of Lord President of the Council, with few actual duties. Failing eyesight and health caused him to slow up in his activities, and the end came through a heart attack while he was in search of rest to repair his health.

■ *Nations Fail in Peace Efforts*

TO THE peace-loving, world news of past weeks grows more and more discouraging. Announced in Rome was three-party agreement or treaty signed by Italy, Germany and Japan to present united front toward communism, but statesmen of democratic countries believe this agreement includes also understanding of large dictator nations to stand together against Russia, communistic nation, and great democracies like France, Great Britain and United States. In other words, it looks like a new line-up of world powers, with democracies following middle road for liberty of people, against extremes of communism on one side, fascism on other.

Under way during past two weeks in Brussels was conference of representatives of 14 nations, meeting to try to find some way of bringing about peace between Japan and China. Meeting was called under terms of nine-power pact, signed in 1922, which guarantees sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. Japan refused to attend Brussels meeting. Germany also was not represented. Another monkey wrench in machinery was caused by announcement from Germany that Hitler would be asked by both China and Japan to act as mediator. Not daring to bring about any showdown to force Japan to stop aggression in China, representatives at Brussels meeting probably will get nowhere.

From Brazil comes discouraging news that President Getulio Vargas has promulgated a new constitution, dissolved all legislative bodies, and made himself dictator. Already in South America there are governments with dictatorial powers in Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

■ *Japanese Make Gains in China*

CONTINUING to fight on two fronts, Japanese armies recently won victories with both armies. In North China, where Japanese are most interested in making permanent territorial gains, their forces have pushed forward to Yellow River, capturing several provinces and their capitals, and at beginning of winter are said to have got even further than goals which they originally planned.

At Shanghai for first time Japanese have made gains, at last capturing city and overcoming Chinese defence, which to surprise of both Japanese and of whole world has been long, bitter, and stubborn. In retreat, Chinese armies have maintained order, contesting every step of the way. In spite of defeats against odds, Chiang Kai-Shek, military leader of China, said:

"Morale of our troops and of our government is unbreakable."

Most serious because of international complications is constant killing of foreigners in Chinese-Japanese war. Last October, Japanese shells killed three British soldiers. British Ambassador to China was badly injured August 26 by shells from Japanese airplane.

■ *Says City Taxes Highest*

VASSAR COLLEGE professor, Dr. Mabel Newcomer, says recent studies made by her show that city dwellers pay even more taxes than farmers. City wage earner in New York City who makes $2,000 annually pays 17.2 per cent of his income in taxes, while New York farmer of equal income pays 9.8 per cent in taxes.

The farmer, however, says Professor Newcomer, feels his taxes more because he pays most of them directly, while the city dweller who owns no property does not realize heavy inroad on his income from taxes because they are indirect. Everything he eats wears or uses bears a concealed tax in its purchase price.

SLANT: It makes little difference whether taxes are higher in city or country. Real point is that they are too heavy everywhere and they never will be any lower until people themselves get over the epidemic of "gimmes" or asking for government handouts.

■ *France Has Colonial Troubles*

MOHAMMEDANS once made a fair start in conquering the world. They crossed the Mediterranean, subdued and colonized northern Africa, even conquered Spain in western Europe. Remains of that conquest exist in much of northern Africa, where thousands of Arab natives still live. But much of that country is now a great French colonial empire, where French control more than four million square miles, with 50 million colonists.

Wild tribes have been conquered by French, railways built, agriculture advanced, and the Arabs well treated.

But that land and those people make news today because, like so much of rest of world, the Arab is upset and uneasy. His soap-box orators, incited probably by enemies of France (Italians and Germans, it is thought), are exciting the people to riot, forcing authorities to impose martial law.

■ *Goodbye, Two Dollar William!*

LIKE SILVER half dimes and old-fashioned three-cent pieces, $2 bills will soon be a thing of the past. They are no longer being printed, for one reason because of fear that $2 bill will be used in mistake in place of $1. There is also a feeling that the $2 bills are unlucky.

Good Books to Read

Aroostook, Our Last Frontier
Charles Morrow Wilson

Maine's inland empire is larger in area than Delaware and Rhode Island together. Eighty-five years ago there was only a handful of people in this vast area; now it is a potato empire, with the richest potato soil in the world. And that isn't all. Sportsmen find their paradise in the forests that fringe the area, and many of the potato kings are breeders of fine horses as well as pioneers in modern agriculture. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. $3.00.

Cats and Cats *Frances E. Clarke*

Cats and cats! Cats whose forbears dwelt in temples, cats that sailed the high seas, outcasts of the city streets, cats in music and art. This is a collection of stories and articles about cats by many of the best known writers of the day, and a book that all lovers of cats would love to own. The MacMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

The Eastman chestnut grove is still bearing fine fruit. Orders are coming in rapidly, and those of you who want to have your share of those nicely-bound little volumes of Eastman's chestnuts had better send in your orders quickly, so that you will be in plenty of time to use them for Christmas gifts. At 50 cents, this book is a real bargain and will prove a source of joy to all who receive it.

Good Movies to See

The Great Garrick

Thrilling comedy of gay adventure, laid in the 18th century, with the handsome matinee idol, David Garrick, cleverly foiling the hoax of rival French actors who sought to prevent his appearance on the French stage. A highly entertaining picture, Brian Aherne taking the part of the great actor, Olivia de Havilland enchanting as the heroine, and Edward Everett Horton playing a fine role.

Stand-In

Gay farce on cinema industry, seasoned with comedy, melodrama and good dialogue. Story of young Wall Street mathematical wizard, played by Leslie Howard, sent to Hollywood to rescue tottering movie company. Supporting cast includes Joan Blondell and Humphrey Bogart. Everyone will enjoy watching Hollywood poke fun at itself.

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Farm Bureau Discusses Relation to AFBF

PART of the second afternoon of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Farm Bureau Federation was spent in a discussion of the question "Should the New York State Farm Bureau Federation withdraw from the A.F.B.F.?" It appeared that sentiment was quite equally divided, but no action was taken. Make no mistake, however, concerning the feelings of those who felt we should stick by the ship. They favored staying by not through approval of A. F. B. F. policies on crop control, but because they felt that the state organization could do more in the A. F. B. F. than out.

The voting delegates from this state to the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting were advised to register New York State's vote against crop control and to use their efforts to further the monetary policy which Farm Bureau members have backed for a number of years.

Resolutions Illustrate Policies

Resolutions passed give a fair picture of Farm Bureau policies. Here are some of the important ones:

Approving the reforestation of poor land according to provisions in the State Constitution.

Approving the Agricultural Conservation Program with a recommendation that it cooperate with the Soil Erosion Service and that eventually subsidies be discontinued. Also recommending that the conservation program be changed to include the removal of old orchards and vineyards.

Opposing the bill introduced in the last session of Congress to limit freight trains to 70 cars. Opposing the legislation on farm trucks other than control on a basis of safety. Urging a one-half reduction of license fees on small trucks, and changing the law to permit registration on April 1 at three-quarter the amount of the yearly fee.

Approving state appropriation of $2,000,000 to supplement federal funds to be paid for Bang disease reactors. Approving indemnities to dairymen for cattle having advanced cases of mastitis. Approving an additional extension professor at Cornell to work with farmers on animal health problems.

Urging that more money be allocated to improve the secondary road system. Recommending the restoration of state aid to town highways, and assuming by state of costs of rights of way for snow removers.

Requesting State Department of Agriculture to supervise the blood testing and recognition of poultry flocks free of pullorum disease.

Approving necessary research and extension and specifically approving appropriations of $10,000 to be used in research of cattle other than dairy cattle, $1500 for an extension professor for beef cattle, $60,000 to the College for experiments in dairy breeding and for an analysis of records, $30,000 for experimenting to produce vegetable varieties better suited to New York and $40,000 for replacement of old poultry houses at Cornell.

Objecting to the Black-Connery minimum wages bill, at least until organized labor becomes more responsible. Belief was expressed that the bill gives special benefits to the majority, including farmers.

Opposing the transfer of the U. S. Forest Service from the Federal Department of Agriculture to a new Federal Department of Conservation.

Favoring the release of additional parasites to control Oriental peach moth.

Opposing the definite prediction of prices of farm products by government agencies, and advising that news stories stress quality rather than quantity in years of bumper crops. This resolution was referred to the Market Committee.

Favoring amendment of the Workman's Compensation Law in order to define clearly the farmer's exemption, including men engaged in management of farms and in work incidental to farming.

Urging the American Farm Bureau Federation to fight for excise taxes on imported fats, oils and starches.

Putting the New York State Farm Bureau Federation on record as utterly opposed to crop control and whole-heartedly behind a managed currency to correct wide fluctuations in general price level.

Favoring an increased state appropriation for extension work, specifically to be $600 a year more for each county agent, and $1500 a year for each associate 4-H

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Mrs. Gatchell Re-elected Federation President

AT THE three-day annual meeting of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, held in Syracuse Nov. 9-11, Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell of North Rose was re-elected President of the Federation. All other officers were re-elected with the exception of one change: Mrs. Harry L. Truman of Owego replaces Mrs. Harland Smith of Delhi as director for the Central District.



Mrs. Louis Gowdy of Somersville, Conn., winner of five-state public speaking contest.

The Federation's program was filled with interesting events, of which the high spot for this writer was a five-State public speaking contest, sponsored by Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The subject was "Health For Rural America," and all of the five farm women who took the floor presented really noteworthy speeches, making the judges' task a difficult one. Connecticut's candidate, Mrs. Louis Gowdy of Somersville, Conn., was finally awarded first place, which gives her the right to compete in the final national contest to be held in December at the AFBF annual meeting.

The four other contestants were: **New York State,** Mrs. Charles L. Dickinson of Dryden; **Massachusetts,** Mrs. Ruth M. Frost of Littleton; **New Hampshire,** Mrs. O. P. Nichols of North Charlestown; and **Vermont,** Mrs. Frank J. Whitcomb of Springfield.

Bovine TB is Licked

BOVINE tuberculosis in the State of New York has been licked. It takes few words to make the statement. It took 19 years, $57,000,000, the killing of 965,000 reactors and untold effort on the part of many people to achieve that result.

Back in May 1918 it seemed like an impossible task. Around 40% of the cows in the State had the disease -- many in mild form perhaps — and in some counties the percentage ran well over half. The State now has 145,000 accredited herds and 8,000 which have passed one or perhaps two clean tests.

The modified accredited certificate for the State of New York was dated October 1, 1937, and November 4 was declared to be a day of celebration at Albany. State and county officials, federations and farmers flocked to talk, to listen and to rejoice. Topping a list of speakers was Governor Lehman who paid tribute to the men who actually did the job and expressed satisfaction that the goal had been reached.

We hesitate to mention those to whom credit is due through fear that some might be missed, but here goes. In the front rank were Dr. E. T. Faulder and Dr. H. B. Leonard. They were on the firing line throughout the fight.

TB eradication has been a problem for every Commissioner of Agriculture who has held office during that time. Former Commissioner Berne Pyrke took office soon after the program was initiated. Others holding that important office were Charles H. Baldwin, Peter G. Ten Eyck, Raymond Pearson, Charles S. Wilson and present Commissioner H. D. Noyes. Mr. Noyes, in fact, was one of the herd owners who years ago cooperated to the fullest extent in putting his herd at the disposal of veterinarians with a practically free hand to experiment in order to uncover more information about the insidious disease. Then there was Harry J. Henry, former Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dorr McLaury of Millford, New York, formerly Director of the New York State Bureau of Animal Industry.

Backing up these men were Governors Smith, Roosevelt, and Lehman who, in the belief that this scourge of the cattle industry should be eradicated, did their part in signing appropriation bills; the State Legislature, who passed the bills; and an army of veterinarians who did the actual testing.

Tribute too was paid to the farm papers who gave dairymen the facts and reported the progress of the battle. The Editors of *American Agriculturist* take some pride in the fact that its columns have consistently backed the program for the past 19 years. Especially have we been insistent, both personally at Albany and through our columns, in urging adequate appropriations for indemnities to dairymen.

Throughout the day the talks were short. Following the Governor, official representatives appeared from every Northeastern State as follows: New Jersey, Secretary W. B. Duryee; Vermont, Commissioner E. H. Jones; Rhode Island, Director of Agriculture Burton K. Harris, Massachusetts, Chief Veterinarian Health Officer Harry Pierce; Maine, H. M. Tucker; Connecticut, Deputy Commissioner George Corwin; and New Hampshire, Commissioner A. L. Felker.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture came Dr. John Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

At the evening program seriousness was barred. There was a bountiful feed, an interesting program and everyone went home happy. It was a great day. Perhaps one statement made during the meeting tells better than anything else the size of the achievement. It was stated that approximately one-half of the dairy cattle condemned for bovine TB during the last 20 years came from New York State.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22
12:35—"A Few Cutting Remarks About Knives," C. H. Reed.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23
12:35—"Let's Talk Turkey," Merril Zweig.
12:45—"Dressing Your Table," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed. W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Things to Come," K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, NDVEMBER 25
NO PROGRAM, THANKSGIVING DAY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26
12:35—"Your State Department at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Mabel Milhan.

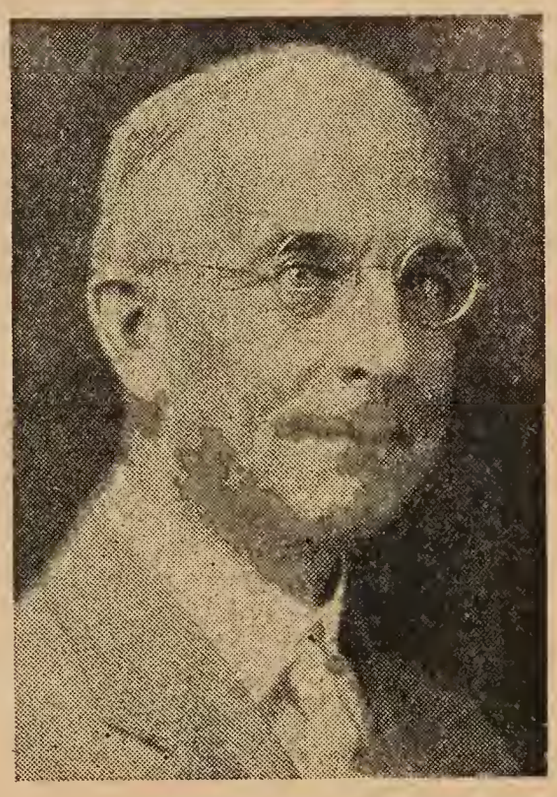
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "At Home to Your Friends," Marion E. Forbes.
12:45—"The Animal Kingdom," Dr. F. DuBois Smith.

MONDAY, NDVEMBER 29
12:35—"What Do Your Cows Return for Bed and Board?" Prof. W. T. Crandall.
12:45—Program by N. Y. State Dept. of Education — to be announced.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30
12:35—"How Will Your Farm Machinery Weather the Winter?" H. B. Little.

from Skeff's Notebook

APPOINTMENT of Dr. P. J. Parrott as director of the Geneva Experiment Station to succeed Dr. U. P. Hedrick when the latter retires in January, has been received with general approval. Dr. Parrott came to the station in 1900 and remained except for two years early in this career. Since 1929 he has been vice-director.



Dr. P. J. Parrott

He is one of the country's foremost entomologists and is widely known to growers as a pioneer of the spray service. Some of the older growers recall how Parrott and the late Cyrus Crosby "stuck" with lime-sulphur spraying at the cost of burned hands and arms and ruined clothes year after year so that fruit growing might progress.

An interesting but entirely true statement is that Parrott did not seek the post of director and left for Africa last year firm in the belief someone else would be selected. Neither Dean Carl E. Ladd, who nominated him to the Cornell trustees, nor friends of the station could see it that way.

* * *

Rochester Fruit Meeting

"You will notice a rather radical change in the entire set-up of the program," is the way Secretary Roy P. McPherson expressed himself in sending a tentative program of next winter's meeting to officers and committeemen.

"First of all," he explained, "there is a strong desire to have more growers on the program. In the second place, it is felt that the entire marketing program should be given plenty of room."

The last two days of the Rochester meeting in January have been designated as a "conference on marketing."

The Rochester dates are **Jan. 11 to 14. Make a note now!**

More About Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE last issue I discussed the proposition that every milk market, including New York, is afflicted with a surplus of milk because consumers insist on having all the fresh milk they want when they want it, and because no practical way has been found to keep the supply exactly in step with demand. Another angle of the surplus milk problem that deserves our attention is the wide difference in price between milk for fluid use and surplus. Right now the Class 1 price is set at $2.35 per hundredweight, while the formula price for milk to be evaporated is about $1.75. The price for milk used in making butter is only $1.35.



Leland Spencer

A full explanation of these differences in price would be a long story. Perhaps it is enough to say here that the prices for different uses of milk increase with the difficulty and expense of getting the required quantities of milk for these uses. Manufacturing plants in the East cannot pay more for milk than the prices paid by similar plants in the West, plus equivalent freight on the manufactured product. On milk used for evaporated milk this freight differential is 7 cents per hundredweight. On milk used for butter or cheese it is even less.

Our eastern cities can easily obtain supplies of evaporated milk, butter, and cheese from distant sections where costs are low. On the other hand, the supply of milk for fluid use in each market is severely restricted by the high cost of transportation, by the extra capital and expense that are necessary to meet health department regulations, and by other conditions. The more strict the requirements for fluid milk become the greater will be the price spread between fluid milk and surplus.

The direct effect of low-priced surplus upon the net or blended price received by farmers for all their milk is obvious enough. If only half the milk goes into bottles at $2.35 and the other half into butter at $1.35, the blend will be $1.85, or more than one cent a quart below the Class 1 price.

Can the dairy farmers of the New York milk shed afford to produce surplus milk at a price of $1.35 or even $1.75 per hundredweight under present conditions? The answer is that some can, but others cannot afford to produce milk at these prices. As a matter of fact, individual producers in this milk shed have not been given an opportunity to choose between selling a large output of milk at a blended price and a smaller output at the Class 1 price. Whether the farmer produces a large or a small quantity of milk in any month, under our present price system, he receives a blended price. This blended price is determined by the total output of all producers in the cooperative or dealer group to which the individual farmer may belong.

Does it not seem desirable that individual farmers should be given an opportunity to help in solving the surplus problem by adjusting their own production to the requirements of the market for fluid milk? A price plan designed for this purpose was introduced in the Baltimore market about 20 years ago. It is known as the basic-surplus or base-rating plan, and has since been tried out in a good many markets, with varying success. The possibilities of using such a plan in the New York milk shed will be the subject of a later article in this series.

Bargaining Agency Boosts Milk Prices

WHEN the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency met to set prices for November, agreement was made to recommend no change from October prices unless conditions later should warrant such change. The situation did change, and on November 3 delegates from producers and dealers met at Syracuse to discuss increases.

The final agreement was for an increase of 28c per cwt. for class 1, 25c per cwt. for class 2. This brought the class 1 price of 3.5 milk to $2.63 per cwt., the class 2 milk used for cream to $2.25. An alternative where dealers buy the whole supply of a plant is a flat price of $2.48 for 3.5 milk in 200-mile zone. Prices became effective November 6.

This was accompanied by increase of 1c per quart to New York City consumers, making the consumer price 14c for grade B (advertised brands) and the store price 13c per quart. Heavy cream moved up 2c per one-half pint to 24c. Mayor La Guardia voiced objection, proposing that price increase to consumer be limited to ½c per quart, and stating that the City might have to look around to see what it can do to protect itself.

Strike Situation. — Claims concerning the effectiveness of the northern New York strike still differ. Strike leaders maintain that the strike will continue until Borden, Sheffield and Dairymen's League are on the run. Reports from the other side of the fence indicate that a considerable number of strikers, some of whom have kept their milk at home against their desires, are filtering back into plants and that the deliveries are increasing daily. A non-striker in St. Lawrence County reports a determined but unsuccessful attempt to close plant at Heuvelton, and states that to his knowledge only four dairymen, not delivering, are withholding their milk voluntarily.

Report Cuts Potato Estimate

The November crop report cut expected potato yield about 7,000,000 bushels under the October estimate. November estimate is 391,707,000 compared with the October estimate of 398,785,000. Last year's yield was 329,997,000 and the 1928-32 average was 372,115,000. Crops below the October estimates are indicated in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. During the month the Maine crop prospects dropped 2%, and the expected crop is now about 10% above last year.

Apple Deal Brighter

The apple deal is continuing to look up, rather than down. Prices continue moderate, but much of the early crop and drops have moved. Storage holdings upstate are not as large as was expected earlier in the season. Government buyers continue to take all offerings, but number of cars rolled has not been as many as expected. This indicates that a floor has been placed under market. It is hard to figure how many apple growers are holding in their own storages, but a number of them say not as many as they planned.

Another favorable factor is government plans to purchase dried stock. Dryers have been asked for bids, based on 50 cents per 100 pounds net to growers for Utility grade or better, 2¼ inch up. Dryers will pay all costs, including inspection.

Movement of apples as a result of Apple Week publicity has been good. Apples generally received best promotion in years. All of these signs point to some stiffening of market by end of year. —*Skeff.*

The Dairy Outlook for 1938

(Each fall the United States Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of representatives from the State Agricultural College and Extension Services, prepares an "Outlook Report." The following extracts from this report, applying especially to the national situation, will be of interest to New York dairymen.)

"The coming winter (1937-39) will probably be one of the most favorable for dairy production since 1930," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out.

"During the next 3 or 4 years conditions in the dairy industry are likely to average better than during the last 4 or 5 years. The number of milk cows per capita is somewhat below average and no marked increases are probable during 1938. Rising prices for milk cows in 1938 and possibly in 1939, and fairly high prices for dairy products, will tend to increase the numbers of heifers saved and may reduce culling, particularly in the intensive dairy States.

"In most general farming areas the tendency will be to increase the production of hogs, beef cattle, and veal, rather than milk, so long as the price of meat animals continues high. After livestock numbers (which have been reduced by droughts) return to normal there is likely to be only about the usual spread between feed costs and average prices of all livestock and livestock products instead of the very favorable relationship expected during the winter of 1937-38. However, during the next two years, at least, the relation of feed prices to prices of dairy products seems likely to be rather favorable for dairymen.

"A decline of feed prices in relation to dairy products has already occurred, and during the coming winter the relationship between prices of feeds and dairy products will be much more favorable for dairy producers than during the past winter. Prospects are that prices of dairy products during the coming winter will average somewhat higher than in the winter of 1936-37, and that they will be the highest since the winter of 1929-30. In the past year, there has been an increase in the general level of commodity prices and a rise in pay rolls in relation to the cost of living, which will probably more than offset the effect of larger dairy production on prices.

"The number of heifers and heifer calves being raised is only slightly above average in relation to milk cows; and current reports on numbers of calves and cows being marketed do not indicate any material change in milk-cow numbers before the end of 1938. Nevertheless, the situation is one of unusual uncertainty for, partly because of the great reduction in hog slaughter and the resulting reduction in total meat supply, the prices of meat animals are unusually high compared with prices of other farm products."

Farm Bureau Discusses Relation to A.F.B.F.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

club agent. Reason for this resolution is that counties are carrying more than their share of the load. This does not favor an increase of cost, merely a shifting of cost from county to state.

Officers

Officers were re-elected as follows: President for one term Herbert King of Interlaken; 1st Vice-President for one year Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia; 2nd Vice-President for one year E. B. Clark, North Norwich; Treasurer for one year B. L. Johnson, Evans Mills; Director for four years L. H. Myers, Jr., Selkirk; voting delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation Meeting, Herbert King, B. L. Johnson, Chester DuMond and Earl Clark — alternate, Warren Hawley.

A capacity crowd sat down in the banquet hall Wednesday night for the annual banquet for the Farm Bureau Federation and 4-H Federation. Presiding were Mr. King, President of the Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell, President of the Home Bureau Federation; and Mrs. Clair Strickland, President of the 4-H Federation.

Earl B. Clark was Toastmaster, and the entertainment was a presentation of the House of Magic by General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Always important at such a meeting is a chance to chat with old friends and make new acquaintances. It was a fine meeting where, in addition to the business of the organization, talks were given by George Warren; Dean Carl Ladd; Director L. R. Simons; Homer Rolfe, President of the Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; Conservation Commissioner Osborne, Commissioner of Agriculture Noyes, and Under-Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS

American Producers' Review estimates that on November 6 cold storage eggs totalled 4,575,000 cases as compared with 3,448,000 cases on the same date a year ago. The same authority estimates cold storage holdings of butter on November 6 as 94,156,000 lbs. as compared with 102,978,000 lbs. for the same date a year ago.

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Manhattan Flour & Feed Co.
901 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Located just east of Fillmore Avenue, near the Stock Yards and Niagara Food Terminal.
"We make it worth your while to call"

The fallacy that has slowed MILK CONSUMPTION

How Advertising is Counteracting it

Probably one of the biggest factors in slowing milk consumption is the erroneous belief that milk is fattening. Women may know that milk helps to clear their complexion . . . that it steps up their pep and attractiveness . . . but they're afraid to drink milk because of the possibility of gaining weight.

The Bureau of Milk Publicity is combating this idea by featuring the fact that the slim, glamorous stars of Hollywood drink milk . . . depend on it for their sparkle and vivacious charm. This campaign is getting across the idea that milk is not necessarily fattening . . . and every month of the year more women are drinking more milk. *And sales of fluid milk are increasing steadily as they have ever since the campaign first started in August 1935! The Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.*

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Behind the Scenes WITH HOLLYWOOD ★ ★ STARS ★ ★



JOAN BLONDELL
A Warner Bros. Star

The stars of Hollywood *must* have slim, beautiful figures. And they must keep their figures trim without running any risks to health and beauty occasioned by severe reducing diets. Many stars have discovered that by including *fresh milk* in their diets, they can *control their figures* without losing pep or charm.

And milk can help *you* enjoy the beautiful trim and slim figure of a Hollywood star... without sapping your beauty or vitality. Write for the free *scientific* reducing and beauty booklet, "The NEW Milky Way," a brand-new edition of this famous booklet which includes tested reducing diets of the stars. Simply send a postcard with your name and address to: Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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IN "SHOCKLESS" FORM
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"Black Leaf" Worm Powder, fed once in a little mash, kills roundworm. Released only in the birds' intestines.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Key

By J. C. HUTTAR

I HAVE in a former discussion in this column reviewed the market egg situation. Perhaps I ought to bring it up to date, since the heavy production season is just ahead.



J. C. Huttar

The Urner-Barry Company, publishers of the daily market quotations and also a weekly magazine called *The American Produce Review,* have taken the latest available government figures and summarized them like this.

They estimate the volume of egg receipts in New York City for November and December at 650,000 cases. They add to this the New York City cold storage holdings of shell eggs which amounted to 752,000 cases on November. To this the stocks of eggs in wholesale dealers stores were added. This was only 26,000 cases. That makes a total available supply for the New York metropolitan area of 1,428,000 cases. From this can be deducted what they call a safe and normal carry-over of cold storage eggs into the New Year. The figure they estimate is 140,000 cases, which leaves 1,288,000 cases.

Next they work out a schedule of egg consumption for the nine weeks from November 1st to January 1st which must be followed to move the supply. With their permission I am publishing this table. It's good, especially since it gives the figures of past years for comparison. Here it is. (They use the wholesale trade output as the nearest thing to actual consumption that can be put into figures.)

NEW YORK CITY'S TRADE OUTPUT COMPARISONS BY NEAREST WEEKS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES (000 OMITTED)

Week ending	1937	1936 nearest week	1935 nearest week	1934 nearest week	1933 nearest week
Nov. 6	150	139	127	133	136
" 13	155	144	137	123	160
" 20	156	147	131	119	157
" 27	135	123	128	131	162
Dec. 4	144	132	138	139	136
" 11	144	132	134	132	153
" 18	143	132	146	136	144
" 25	138	127	132	120	157
Jan. 1	123	111	128	121	145
	1,288	1,187	1,201	1,154	1,350

You see, eggs must be eaten faster than in any of the last three years. But the 1933 figures are encouraging because they show that it can be done. And people didn't have as much money to spend then as they have now.

Turning the Key

You can see that the key to satisfactory winter and spring egg prices is the consumption of eggs. And don't make the ancient mistake of thinking that the holdings and consumption of storage eggs has no influence on the prices you will get for your fresh eggs.

Dr. Earl W. Benjamin was reared on an up-state New York farm, was formerly a professor in the Poultry Department at Cornell and has for the past fifteen years been general-manager of the Pacific Egg Producers Co-operative, Inc. He is a farmer at heart and is still in farmer employ. He certainly is keenly interested in their welfare. At the same time he has proven himself a very capable seller of their market eggs. He makes the following statement:

"When we (the poultry keepers) realize that the operation of storing is a necessary part of the job in order to bring about a necessary supply we can expect to have a better business."

My five years active experience in marketing Nearby eggs cooperatively force me to agree 100% with this statement. The regular and steady use of eggs is the best insurance of a satisfactory price level. In fact, I would go so far as to say that the highest average price level for all eggs marketed in a year's time can only be attained by a steady flow into consumption.

So, consumption is the key. Now, who is going to turn the key that will open the door to the right start for 1938?

Campaigns

In late August the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council met in joint session with the Northeastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives. A committee from these two producers organizations, to which other producer and egg dealer interests were added, met with representatives of all the important chain stores in the country. Out of this meeting came a promise from the chain store groups that they would spend two million dollars in pushing an "eat-more-eggs" campaign through all their stores. This even included the drug chains.

The campaign started on October 1st. It takes time for such a campaign to take effect. Retail egg prices have been kept low. One of the largest retail chains shows an increase of 11% in egg sales in each of the last three weeks in October over the first week in September. There is usually an increase in egg consumption in the fall, but last year only showed an increase of 6% in the same three weeks and the five year average egg consumption for October is only 4% over September.

The dealers cooperatives and storage warehouses of the New York metropolitan district (I include some of the large meat packers and egg case manufacturers with the dealers) have raised a fund of more than $15,000.00 to date and have formed the National Egg Council to spend this money advertising eggs to consumers. A budget of $30,000.00 for this work has been laid out by the Council up to the end of this year.

Grace Moore, the opera and screen star, has consented to say that she keeps her figure and vitality largely through an egg diet. Two radio programs on eggs have already been presented over prominent stations. Much free newspaper publicity and paid advertising of eggs has been secured. Beautiful posters singing the praises of eggs as a good food are now going into store windows all over this area. And much more is being planned.

The key is being turned. Let's watch for results.



"Now, now, remember your manners, children. Don't be hoggish!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

NEPPCO Puts on Grand Show

By H. L. COSLINE

I WISH that you and every poultryman in the Northeast could have seen the Third Poultry Exposition in New York City the first week in November. I am sure that the Exposition would affect you in two ways. First, you would have a feeling of pride that you are a poultryman. Second, your appreciation of the achievements of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council would be immeasurably increased.

Consumers played a big part in the Exposition. They were there, and to a considerable extent the exhibits were directed at them. For example, under the able direction of Mrs. Frances Foley Gannon of the New York City Department of Markets, the ladies saw demonstrated new and better ways to cook eggs and poultry. Not only that, but those conducting the demonstrations were ready at all times to answer questions. Then there was the exhibit of egg grades. If any housewife had wondered why eggs in a retail store sell at different prices, a look at the different grades of eggs, broken into separate dishes, convinced her that the difference was by no means imaginary. She will be more likely to buy nearby eggs of top quality.

I think too that any consumer who saw the show must realize as never before that poultry keeping is an intensely specialized business, and that the man who makes a success at it must know his business from A to Z.

For poultrymen, perhaps the top item of interest was the selection of the hen of the year. Lady Bountiful 2nd, a White Leghorn owned by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, New York, won the title. The hen of the year is chosen by a committee, and the title goes to the individual who in their opinion is the outstanding bird from the standpoint of production and type. It is an honor coveted by all poultrymen.

While there were plenty of birds at the show, manufacturers and dealers in poultry equipment and supplies occupied a goodly proportion of the space, and the poultryman who really stopped to study each exhibit actually took a short course in poultry management.

Unusual interest was shown in chicks hatched each day by Kerr Chickeries of Frenchtown, New Jersey, from eggs artificially fertilized; that is by semen transported for a considerable distance.

At the Purina booth a glass cylinder was filled with eggs with yolks of brilliant reds, blacks, greens and other colors. The coloring was put there in the feed given to the hen, and was a convincing demonstration that what a hen eats does have an effect on the eggs laid.

Relatively new in the East was an egg cleaner, various models of which will handle from 12 to 36 eggs at a time. As the eggs revolve, loops of paper covered by a fine abrasive also revolve and gradually remove spots and specks from the shells.

Prominent in the picture were incubators, brooders, hen batteries, remedies, disinfectants, hoppers — in fact, practically every piece of equipment that a poultryman would need.

Attracting more than usual attention was the Cornell Poultry Department booth showing eggs in various stages of incubation. Professor Alexis Romanoff, who has done an unbelievable amount of experimental work to find out more about the incubation process, was at the booth. Through magnifying glasses both poultrymen and consumers could see the heart begin to beat within a few days after incubation started and could follow through the entire process until the chick was hatched.

An elementary short course on the fundamentals of poultry raising was conducted each evening under the direction of Professor L. E. Weaver of Cornell, John Vandervort of Pennsylvania, and C. S. Platt of Rutgers, assisted by an impressive list of poultry authorities.

Throughout each day a number of conferences were open to visitors. At these conferences, men from various northeastern States, known to be well informed on the subject under discussion, met in a sort of round table to talk over the newest in marketing, disease control, hatching—in fact, all problems of interest to poultrymen.

Darwin Neal, student of Vocational Agriculture at Mansfield, was designated as the best poultry boy of the year and was a guest at the annual Neppco luncheon at the Hotel Astor.

Among State exhibits, Pennsylvania was judged first, Connecticut second, and Massachusetts third.

College poultry judging teams finished in the following order: North Carolina, Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

An adequate report of the show would require several pages. To appreciate it, it must be seen. Plan now to be there for the 1938 show.



These boys from Fleetville, Pa., are students of vocational agriculture. They put on a poultry-house wiring demonstration at the Poultry Industries Exposition. From left to right, Bennie Rozelle, Harold Davenport, Edward Gibbon, Robert Mordan. Principal of the school is K. O. Halstead. This team won a demonstration contest at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show last winter, with 56 schools entered.



HEN OF THE YEAR, *Lady Bountiful 2nd. Bred and owned by Irving Kauder of New Paltz, N. Y. In 51 weeks at the Storrs Egg Laying Contest, her record was 324 eggs, 332 points. Her dam has a 3-year record at Vineland of 697 eggs, 706 points.*

Grange Highlights

(*Continued from Page* 9)

man of the board of *American Agriculturist*. Mr. Gannett also spoke briefly at the breakfast which honored Judge John D. Miller, former president of the National Co-operative Council and author of the Capper-Volstead bill; and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who led the fight to get the bill enacted into law by Congress.

H. E. (Kernels, Screenings and Chaff) Babcock was principal speaker at the breakfast, voicing the tribute of farm cooperatives to these men whose work has had so much to do with enacting the law which permits farmers to organize to handle their own business in their cooperatives. Participating also were Editor E. R. Eastman of the *American Agriculturist* and Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Show Money to Colleges?

(*Continued from Page* 8)

nell had, in several classes, to content itself with the red ribbon. Maybe second place is hard to take — nevertheless, quite a compliment to the efficiency of their teaching.

I contend that when we offer prizes "open to the world," in which millionaires from New England, Boards of Control from Wisconsin, Robertson from Pennsylvania, and others, come in here (and properly in accordance with the rules of the game) and clean up nice chunks of our prize money, we should not deny *our own State College* the privilege of defending State Honors and improving its status with the students whom it teaches. If we, the smaller breeders, cannot for lack of number or quality of our cattle, or for time to fit them, meet all comers at our State Fair, should we not be willing — and *glad* — to have *our own State College* do it for us?

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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
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Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, McLoughlin, Rice, Hanson Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell N. Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every chick backed by many generations high record dams. Free catalog. Special Discount on early orders. 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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TOPS FOR BARRED BROILERS
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LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar.)	$12.50	$62.50	$125.00
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BABY CHICKS ---------- $12 PER 100
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All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

The 1937 Show Winnings

of the Wait Farm Bulls prove them to be the greatest Show Bulls of the East. Bull calves from the three times Grand Champion, Cornucopia Lad Posch, from his junior champion son, Cornucopia Lad Wardlaw and other great Wait Farm herd sires out of cows with generations of proven sire breeding back of them — are now available.

Write us age of calf you wish and price you have in mind to pay.

Females also available when heifers come off pasture.

The Wait Farms, Auburn, N.Y.

J. REYNOLDS WAIT, Owner.

BULL BORN OCTOBER 6, 1936

Sire—Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782, whose dam has 711 lbs. Fat, 18477 lbs. Milk, Class C.
Dam of Bull has D.H.I. Record of 16,865 lbs. Milk, 584.9 lbs. Fat.
HERD IS T.B. ACCREDITED AND APPROVED FOR BANGS' DISEASE.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
Elmira, N. Y. R. 1.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
A few young cows and bull calves from some of our best cows. Write to

Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Registered HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

Accredited and Approved.
BORN SEPTEMBER 26, 1937.

Sire, Osborndale Sir Joan Ormsby No. 703884. His six nearest dams average butter, 365 days, 1114.71. He carries a double cross of Sir Bess Ormsby May, one of the breed's greatest sires of high test as well as production. Dam — Model Darius Segis Hengerveld No. 812849.

6	yrs. — 15823	lbs.	milk	525	lbs. fat
7	" — 14030	"	"	494.1	" "
8	" — 15063	"	"	498.4	" "
9	" — 13376	"	"	423.5	" "
10	" — 14032	"	"	469.2	" "
11	" — 15764	"	"	513.7	" "
12	" — 14757	"	"	496.9	" "
13	" — 9992	"	"	309.2	" "
14	" — 9183	"	"	297.3	" "

Price $75. Reg. and Transferred F.O.B. Dairymen's League Certificates Accepted.

FRANK G. ELLIOTT, New Paltz, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Bulls

READY FOR SERVICE
Sired by a proven son of a 20,000 lb. two year old with 4% test. Who also has a world record 4.6% daughter. Dams are high record C.T.A. cows with high test and excellent type.

MUNSELL FARMS,
New Hartford, - - - New York.

Holstein Bull Calves

FROM OUR PROVEN SIRES OF CARNATION BREEDING AND FROM COWS WITH GOOD PRODUCTION RECORDS.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

ROBERT C. CHURCH,
Baldwinsville, New York

For Sale

TenYoung Reg. Holstein Cows, to freshen soon
One Yearling Holstein Bull, ready for service

Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th. No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL HOLSTEIN SHOW BULL FOR SALE

BORN SEPT. 10, 1936
by King Strathmore Matchless, whose 3 nearest dams average 1125 lbs. butter, 23,000 lbs. milk. This young bull was junior and Grand Champion at many of the best fairs in New York, Penna. and Ohio. 3.9% average test. Price $200. Also a number of yearlings and 2 yr. olds sired by same bull. Herd Accredited and Approved Bangs Disease Free. If you need real milkers, visit us.
HARRY W. PETZOLD.

BRAEDOON STOCK FARM, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

For Sale --- SIX COWS

THREE, FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
SIRED BY THIRTY POUND SIRE OR BETTER, FRESHENING LAST OCTOBER OR FOREPART OF NOVEMBER.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN ACCREDITED HERD

WM. S. TOZIER & SON,
Johnsonburg, New York.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Buffalo Stockyards,
November 4, 1937.

THIS seems to be Future Farmers' week. On a trip into Logan County, Ohio, one of their better livestock counties, I answered questions from the boys taking vocational agriculture in the various high schools of that county. Here are some of the questions and answers.

Question: "We have our lambs. They are good framey fellows but thin, weighing about 65 pounds two weeks ago. How should we go about feeding them?" **Answer:** "You must fatten that type of lamb (and there are lots of that kind on feed this year), in so far as it is possible without growing them, which means a better, higher protein feed such as corn over oats and a good legume hay with a supplement, distillers' soy bean meal, linseed meal, although the latter two need not be over ten or twelve percent by weight of your grain ration."

Question: "Yes, but with so many of these weightier lambs all going on feed at one time, wouldn't you think the later market would be better?" **Answer:** "Undoubtedly, but you cannot afford to wait out an only prospectively higher market with assuredly overweight lambs."

Question: "We have just gotten in some very fine steer calves which we plan to full feed this winter. Shall we put them on pasture the early part of next summer and then put them back on dry feed for a few weeks before marketing next fall?" **Answer:** "It all depends on the quality of your calves. If they are really choice, you can afford to feed them in a choice way. If they are not, the cheapness of the grain is the important factor and you would turn them out on pasture."

There were lots of other just as sensible questions, and incidentally I was taken through a corn field yielding over a hundred bushels to the acre. Planted with hybrid seed, every stalk had an ear; and although the field had not been cut, it was standing perfectly — both factors, they told me, of hybrid corn. Anyway it was a beautiful thing to see.

Then Wednesday night I met a group of Animal Husbandry students, known as the Round Up Club, at Cornell University. Their questions ran more to marketing and marketing conditions, which to my way of thinking is the most important and the most neglected phase of all agriculture.

Question: "How are prices of farm products made?" **Answer:** "That question cannot be answered satisfactorily because there is no real price-making body or group in all agriculture. Supply and demand do have an effect but in no case are they a true reflection of price."

Question: "How can livestock be brought into the Stock Yards at Buffalo?" **Answer:** "The Buffalo Stock Yards are open day and night. The Stock Yard Company acts as a hotel, furnishing pens and facilities, including feed, water and weighing. As you bring your stock in by truck they take your name, the amount or count, and the name of the firm you want to sell your stock. Stock is put in pens and cared for whether it arrives day or night, turned over to the commission firm, which sells it, collects from the packer, deducts the Stock Yard charges and the commission charges, sending you an itemized statement of weights, prices, charges and to whom sold along with your check. Not an involved operation at all.

I am sorry there is not space to go on with a good many of the very informative and sensible questions asked by these students, but previous to the meeting I had one of the finest and tastiest venison dinners you or I ever ate. It was served and prepared by Mrs. John Willman, and her question to Dr. Willman and me was, "How can you two men talk for hours and hours at a time on just livestock?" Simply because livestock, like us humans, are all different, respond as differently to food, care and comforts as we do, and never can we entirely understand them any more than we can understand each other.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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of
Production and Breeding.

PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE
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MAYROSE BREEDING

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ETNA, NEW YORK

Let a SHELDEGREN CHAMPION

help you to raise BETTER GUERNSEYS, increase your production, lower your cream line. We have a beautiful bull now ready for service to offer the most discriminating.
Accredited, negative. Prices reasonable.

SHELDEGREN FARM,
12 Riddell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Greystone Farm GUERNSEYS

Bulls from A.R. cows.

L. S. Riford — T. M. Staples
Auburn, New York

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GUERNSEYS

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of 700 lb. A.R. dams.
Visitors are always welcome.
Reasonable.

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Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED

FORGE HILL FARM
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.
R.F. D. No. 2, Newburgh, N. Y.

YEARLING BULL For Sale

BEST OF BREEDING AND WELL GROWN.

Dam has D.H.I. record of 10,900 milk and 483 fat in 10 months on twice day milking. Dam of Sire has D.H.I. record of 13,565 milk and 787 fat in ten months on two day milking.

Price $100.00

Lakeside Guernsey Farm
H. C. Tripp Dryden, N. Y.

"Tarbell Farms Guernseys"

Accredited — Negative
SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON. 63 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

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A Guernsey Herd

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CROCKER FARMS
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Sisson Jerseys

PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION
CHARACTER FIXED by forty years constructive breeding.

Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote.
Herd fully accredited.

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Potsdam, New York

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THREE TO THIRTEEN MONTHS OLD.
AT FARMERS' PRICES. BACKED BY PRODUCTION. ACCREDITED HERD.

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FOR SALE:
JERSEY BULL

DROPPED JULY 15, 1934.
Sire: has 14 silver and 2 gold medal daughters.
Dam: produced 13,385 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. fat.

LEONARD A. MERRILL
Orchard Hill Farm, Peterboro, N. H.

FAIRVIEW FARM : : **JERSEYS**

from herd with 423 lb. B. Fat record, average test 5.5%. 15 calves and heifers, 1 to 15 mo., 3 or 4 young cows, 2 bulls, 2 bull calves. Would consider good offer on entire herd of 30 cows.

JAS. A. BOGGS,
Bovina, New York

Fair View Farms *Pure Bred* **JERSEYS**

REGISTERED — ACCREDITED — BLOODTESTED
BULL CALVES SIRED BY FANWICK FLYING FOX SONNY OUT OF A.R. DAMS.

H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Raise Your Test

WITH OUR SYBIL GAMBOGE BREEDING.
Herd average over 6% for several years.
Calves, yearlings and 2-yr. old out of 500 to 600 lb. cows on 2 milkings a day.
Accredited and Bang Approved.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

FOR SALE —
Purebred Jersey Cows or Bred Heifers

(COULD FURNISH COMPLETE HERD).
T.B. AND BLOOD TESTED.

Howard Gladstone Andes, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

Choice fall calving cows and heifers.
Two young bulls fit for service.
Over 100 head.

GUY D. POWER & SON,
West Genesee Rd., Auburn, N. Y.

GAGE STOCK FARM AUCTION SALE, NOV. 20.

11 RED AND WHITE HOLSTEINS; 38 DORSET SHEEP, SOME REG.; 2 REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREEDING HOGS; 4 HEREFORD COWS; 1 YR. ANGUS BULL; 5 FAT ANGUS STEERS.

At farm of the late N. W. Gage, Delanson, N. Y. Sale starts 1:00 P. M.

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WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Brown Swiss Bulls
with real production backing. 7 and 16 months old. A Forest Farms bull will build type and production into your herd. We also offer a few choice heifers. Write for details.
FOREST FARMS,
Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.

Registered Brown Swiss Herd For Sale
8 cows — 10 heifers, 4 Bred
1 Bull, 1 yr. from Lee's Hill Farm.
Backed by some of the outstanding Sires and Dams of the Breed.
Write for prices, pedigree and records.
Geo. E. Northrup & Son - Hilton, N. Y.



The NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.
THERE'S A REASON
With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.
Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.
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Aberdeen-Angus
Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.
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You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure bred Angus bull.
We have high class young bulls at $90 Ea.
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS
10 Selected young commercial cows, some with calves at foot — all rebred — a few choice steer, heifer and registered bull calves — all ready for delivery November 1st.
PERCHERON HORSES
are always high in the spring. Our foals will be weaned shortly and are priced Now. Several top-notch registered mares and fillies from 2-9 yrs., including a few head imported by us in March 1937 you will want to see.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
Fuerst Stock Farm
Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Selected Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves
3 Especially promising young calves priced within reach of modest pocketbooks. Herd accredited T.B. and Bang's free.
D. BUCKLEY, Blue Bell, Pa.

Dual Purpose
Shorthorn Bulls
Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Also bulls just right to produce good Baby Beef Steer out of good size dairy cows.
Write to or call up



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Holsteins

Nov. 16-20	U. S. National Fall Sale. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis., sale managers.
Nov. 23	87th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N.Y.

Coming Events

Nov. 27-Dec. 2	National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.
Nov. 27-Dec. 4	International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 1	Annual Meeting, New England Ayrshire Club. Hartford, Conn.
Dec. 2	Ninth Annual Meeting and election of officers of the Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America, Hotel Chicagoan, Chicago.
Dec. 3-	Winter meeting of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association, Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 7-8	Conn. Vegetable Growers' Assn. Annual Meeting, Waterbury.
Dec. 11	Annual Meeting New England States Holstein Association, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 13-16	Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention. Hotel New Yorker. New York City.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Dec. 14-15	47th Annual meeting and Fruit Exhibit, Conn. Pomological Soc., Women's Club Bldg., Hartford.
Dec. 14	Annual Meeting, Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Place to be announced.
Dec. 16-18	Meeting National Assoc. of Marketing Officials, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2-	Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 5-7	Massachusetts Twentieth Annual Union Agricultural Meeting.
Jan. 6-8	Empire State Potato Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 6-8	State Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 11-12-13	Conn. State Grange, Hartford.
Jan. 11-14	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 14-	Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.

BELGIANS - "The Good Kind"
We sell more Belgians than any other dealer in Ohio. ENOUGH SAID. Buy now on next year's terms. They will be 25 per cent higher in the spring.
A. W. GREEN,
Middlefield, Ohio.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions For Sale
WEANLINGS, YEARLINGS AND TWO AND THREE YEAR OLDS.
Department of Animal Husbandry,
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Registered Delaine
We Now Offer Three Promising **RAM LAMBS**
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CHAMPION DORSET RAM
AT OHIO STATE AND SYRACUSE FAIRS.
FIRST PRIZE DORSET WOOL EXHIBIT AT BOTH FAIRS.
GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.
Original Fillmore Farms Flock
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Large Rambouillet
Ram Lambs $14 to $19 Ea.
PURE-BRED BY A GREAT SIRE
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Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm Townsendville, New York
RAMBOUILLET
SOUTHDOWN
DORSET
SUFFOLK
CHEVIOT
DELAINES
COTSWOLDS
Our offerings are the best we ever put out and our prices are right. We have a limited number.
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G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND,
Owners,
Phone 58-F-5
R. F. D., Interlaken, N. Y.

For Sale: Hampshire and Leicester
rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.
Address:
W. S. ROBINSON,
Richfield Springs, R.D. 2, New York.

...SHEEP...
Limited number of bred ewes, Corriedale Type, easy lambers, delivered to you at attractive prices. They will start earning for you, right off — in wool and lamb, — a fine value.
MANICE & WING,
Oatlands, Preston Hollow, New York.

OFFERING CHOICE
HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS
NICE TYPE AND QUALITY.
ALL STOCK ON APPROVAL.
ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Allamuchy, New Jersey

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows, $10.00 each. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts & Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

HEREFORD HOGS A New Breed
Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturing, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, great future possibilities. Pamphlet and prices on request. Pedigrees furnished.
W. E. REASONER & SON
Growers of Registered Hereford Hogs,
Ridge View Stock Farm, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels
(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES
MALES AT STUD.
Correspondence invited.
R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

Choice Table HONEY
10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.
F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

Honey
60 lbs. best clover $5.40
" " extra amber 4.80
" " Buckwheat 4.20
" " Thyme (strong) ... 4.20
28 " Best Clover 2.70
Above not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Baled Hay and Straw
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.
E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

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FOR SILAGE OR HUSKING.
1937 crop shows greatest value known. Place orders now for 1938 requirements. Special discounts for early orders. For full information address
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Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Entire flock pullorum clean, tube method.
Breeding cockerels with dams' records to 312 eggs. These birds will transmit size, vigor, and sustained high production.
Let us know your requirements.
Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
FINE PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.
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BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm
U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.
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Barron WHITE LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS
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HATCHES EVERY WEEK
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Marcellus, New York
STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
PEDIGREED, REGISTERED COCKER SPANIELS
REASONABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



WALLACE M. RICH
Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
S.C. White Leghorns
noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

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BARRED ROCK - NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR FLOCK IMPROVEMENT AND CROSS-BRED MATINGS.
PEDIGREED AND PROGENY TESTED.
THE GLEN SPRINGS FARM
John Wigsten, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

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BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
R.O.P. CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED BREEDING MALES.
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Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. **EXETER, N. H.**

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP
All Lifetime Pen Records
Again, Kauder Leghorns dominate the Vineland Hen Contest. My strain has established and now holds all Official Life Time World Records for Pens of two, three and four year old hens, as follows:
2-year olds—4990 Eggs; 5254 Points
3-year olds—6361 Eggs; 6773 Points
4-year olds—7641 Eggs; 8095 Points
Proven High Livability and High Speed Production.
Big Discount on Chicks, Eggs Ordered Now
Send for my Free Catalog and new Discount Price List just published. Kauder Leghorns represent real economy.
You Save by Ordering in Advance.
ALL Matings headed by Proven Pedigreed Males from 270 to 348 Egg Dams. All Chicks carry our Egg Contest Winning Bloodlines
IRVING KAUDER
Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
Free Illustrated Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Breeders of
Leghorns and New Hampshires
BERGEN, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

from Pig to Pork

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Pork chops with tinted apples —a dish gay enough for holiday serving!

Photos courtesy of National Livestock and Meat Board

THE MEN draw some of the biggest jobs at butchering time, handling the heavy hams, shoulders and sides, oftentimes mixing the pickle or the dry cure themselves. But utilizing the smaller pieces usually falls to the woman's lot.

When the home butcher gets to be as thorough as the commercial packers, then only the squeal will be lost! In order to make the saving of odd pieces attractive, here are some recipes that your family will thoroughly approve of:

PORK SAUSAGE

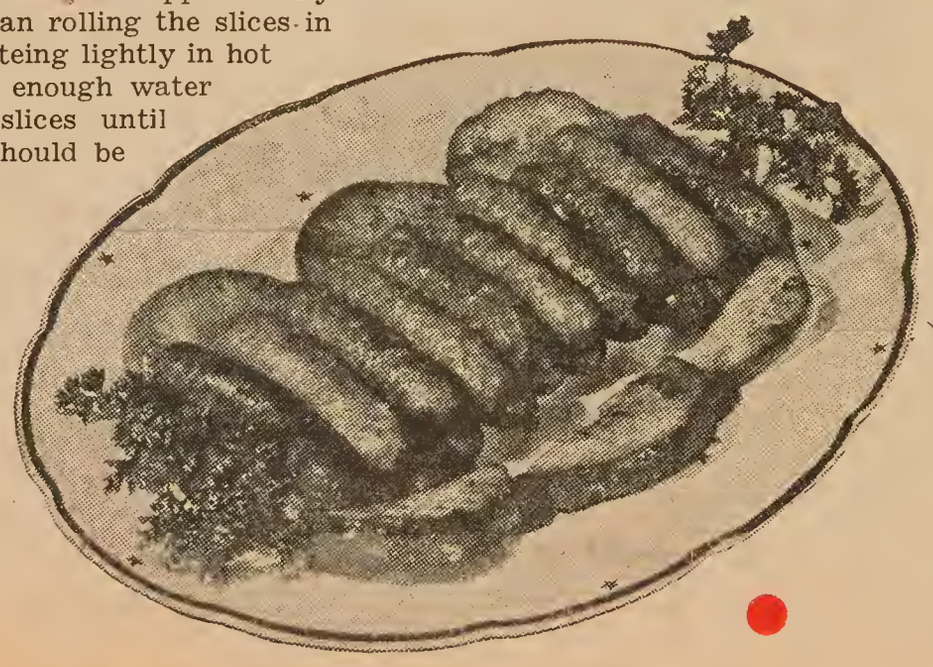
Use all trimmings and pieces of good meat, in the proportion of two-thirds lean and one-third fat, or more lean meat if desired.

65 pounds of lean meat
35 pounds of fat
1¾ to 2 pounds of salt
4 to 6 ounces black pepper

Sage, ground nutmeg or other seasoning may be added according to taste. Cut the meat in small pieces, mix and add spices and run through the grinder, grinding very fine. Then mix thoroughly to be sure it is uniformly seasoned. No water need be added unless the sausage is to be stuffed in casings. Sausage may be kept by putting it into stone crocks, etc., then covering it with a layer of hot lard or paraffin. Sausage stuffed in muslin bags may be dipped in hot paraffin and then stored safely.

LIVER

As for liver — avoid very light, very dark, or yellowish ones, as they will not have a good flavor. Broil a tender, young liver; braise an old liver. Overcooking is the most common fault and it makes a very unappetizing product. Liver should be cooked at a moderate temperature and only long enough to make the red color disappear. By braising, we mean rolling the slices in salted flour, sauteing lightly in hot fat and adding enough water to steam the slices until tender. Heat should be reduced and the dish kept covered, until no water is left.



Sausage with fried apples.

Liver Rolls

1 pound liver, sliced
Drippings
Salt
Pepper

STUFFING FOR ROLLS

2 cups bread crumbs
1 cup stock
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon celery
½ onion, chopped
2 slices bacon, chopped
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Wipe the liver, parboil it for five minutes, drain it, and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Place a spoonful of the stuffing on top of each slice. Roll each slice and fasten it with toothpick or string. Sear the rolls in hot bacon drippings, add a small amount of water, cover them tightly, and simmer them until the liver is tender, or for about 30 minutes. Gravy may be made of the liquid remaining in the pan.

Liver and Vegetable Casserole

1 pound liver
1½ tablespoons fat
1 cup stock or water
1 cup tomato juice
1½ tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 small turnip, cubed
2 carrots, sliced
1 onion, sliced
½ bay leaf
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup celery, cubed

Cut the liver into two-inch squares, roll in flour, salt and pepper, and brown in bacon fat. Remove from fat, add vegetables, and brown slightly. Combine liver, vegetables, and seasonings. Pour into casserole, cover, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for one and a half to two hours. Uncover during the last half-hour of cooking. If desired, the liquid in the casserole may be thickened for gravy.

PORK CHOPS WITH TINTED APPLES

6 large pork chops
1 egg
1 tablespoon milk
Sieved bread crumbs
3 tablespoons fat
3 large tart apples
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
½ cup red cinnamon candies
Salt and Pepper

Remove bones from the chops and trim into neat rounds. Dip each in egg, beaten with milk, then into fine dry breadcrumbs. Brown in a frying pan about 10 minutes. Add about 2 tablespoons water; cook in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes or until chops are tender.

Pare, core and halve the apples crosswise. Make a syrup of the sugar, red cinnamon candies, and water. Simmer the apples in this syrup until tender and a bright red, taking care not to break them. Arrange chops on a hot platter and place a halved apple on each one. Garnish with watercress and stick a sprig of cress in each apple. This dish is gay enough for holiday serving. A variation in this recipe would be to serve fried apple rings on top of a round pork chop.

SPARERIBS

It just wouldn't be butchering time without spareribs filled with an apple stuffing. Select two spareribs sections that match and have the breastbone cracked so that it will be easy to carve between the ribs. For the stuffing, fry until crisp ¼ cup diced salt pork or bacon. Chop an onion, a sprig of parsley and two or three stalks of celery and cook in the fat for a few minutes. Then add five or six tart apples diced or sliced and sprinkle with ¼ to ½ cup of sugar. Cook until the apples are tender and somewhat candied. Then stir in one cup of breadcrumbs and season to taste. Lay one section of the ribs out flat, flesh side down and spread with the hot stuffing. Cover with the other section and sew the two together. Sprinkle the outside of the ribs with salt, pepper and flour. Lay on a rack in a roasting pan without water and without cover. Cook in moderate oven (about 350° F.) until the meat is tender, about 1½ hours.

KIDNEYS

Another by-product of butchering is often overlooked, and that is kidneys. Here is a good recipe contributed during our recent recipe contest:

Kidney Goulash

"This is one dish that the children always expect whenever we butcher," says the sender of this recipe.

¼ cup diced bacon
2 beef kidneys or 4 pork kidneys
1 medium sized onion, diced
2 cups stewed tomatoes
5 or 6 medium sized potatoes cut into small chunks
Salt and pepper to taste

Skin the kidneys and cut into small pieces. Place in bowl of cold water, to which one teaspoonful of salt has been added. Let stand several hours or all day. When time to prepare, remove kidneys to clean cloth to drain

(*Continued on Page* 25)



Mix Your Own

THE vogue for "mixing your own" costume is a very practical one. A variety of jackets, sweaters and skirts make it possible for the smart young thing to look different every time she steps out.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 3131 meets every requirement for this popular style and comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material for blouse and 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material for skirt.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2017 may be interpreted in a shirt collar closing with slide fastener or with the low v-neck for afternoon wear. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

MILITARY CAPE PATTERN NO. 2023 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust and costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Last Gardening Chores

LAST YEAR some of my lily bulbs, the imported ones to be exact, did not arrive until the middle of December or later. One even had to be planted on New Year's Day. So I had to get the ground ready before freezing weather and mulch it in order to prevent freezing.

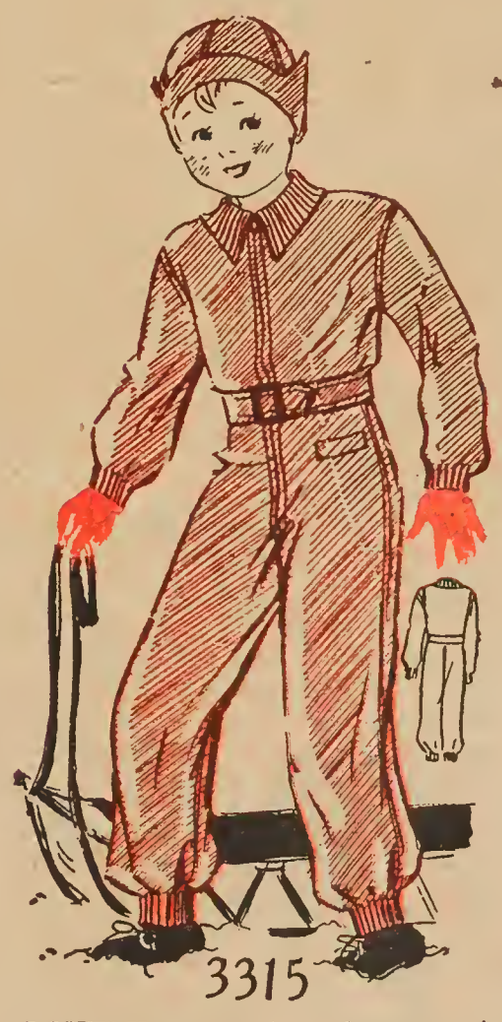
In the very late plantings, deep holes have to be dug, at least 8 inches. Shallow planted bulbs such as the Madonna and testaceum have to be planted in early fall anyway. It is chiefly the Japanese lilies which come very late in the year and it is better to plant them even though it is cold, than to attempt to hold them over until spring. A lily bulb shrivels easily and a shriveled bulb is practically useless.

In some sections of the Northeast, cannas, dahlias, gladioli and other tender roots and bulbs have been dug weeks ago. If digging were all that there is to keeping them over the winter, gardeners would have an easy time; yet each one requires some type of storage, not too hot nor cold, not too moist nor dry.

Dry sand, dry soil or dry coal ashes will be a good start for storing most of them. These materials have insulation value, besides keeping roots apart. A vegetable storage room with a dirt floor in the cellar is ideal. Where there is no such room, a sort of closet can be constructed about one of the cellar windows, using compressed pulpwood, plaster boards or wood; then by opening and closing the window, the temperature can be kept as nearly 40° as possible. The ordinary cellar which holds the central heating plant is too warm and makes it necessary to protect the roots against the heat and

(*Continued on Page* 25)

A COMFY "SELF-HELP" PLAYSUIT



A LOVELY easy-to-make, one-piece "self-help" playsuit for sister or for brother is patterned in Playsuit No. 3315.

It's designed for comfort, permitting plenty of freedom and natural movement of the body. Zipper (sliding fastener bought ready to sew to the garment) front closing keeps the abdomen warm and lessens the chance of snow and rain getting in through opening.

Small youngsters find buttons at the back especially troublesome, because they are out of sight. A zipper closing sewed to the band of the drop seat will make attempts at self-dependence more efficient.

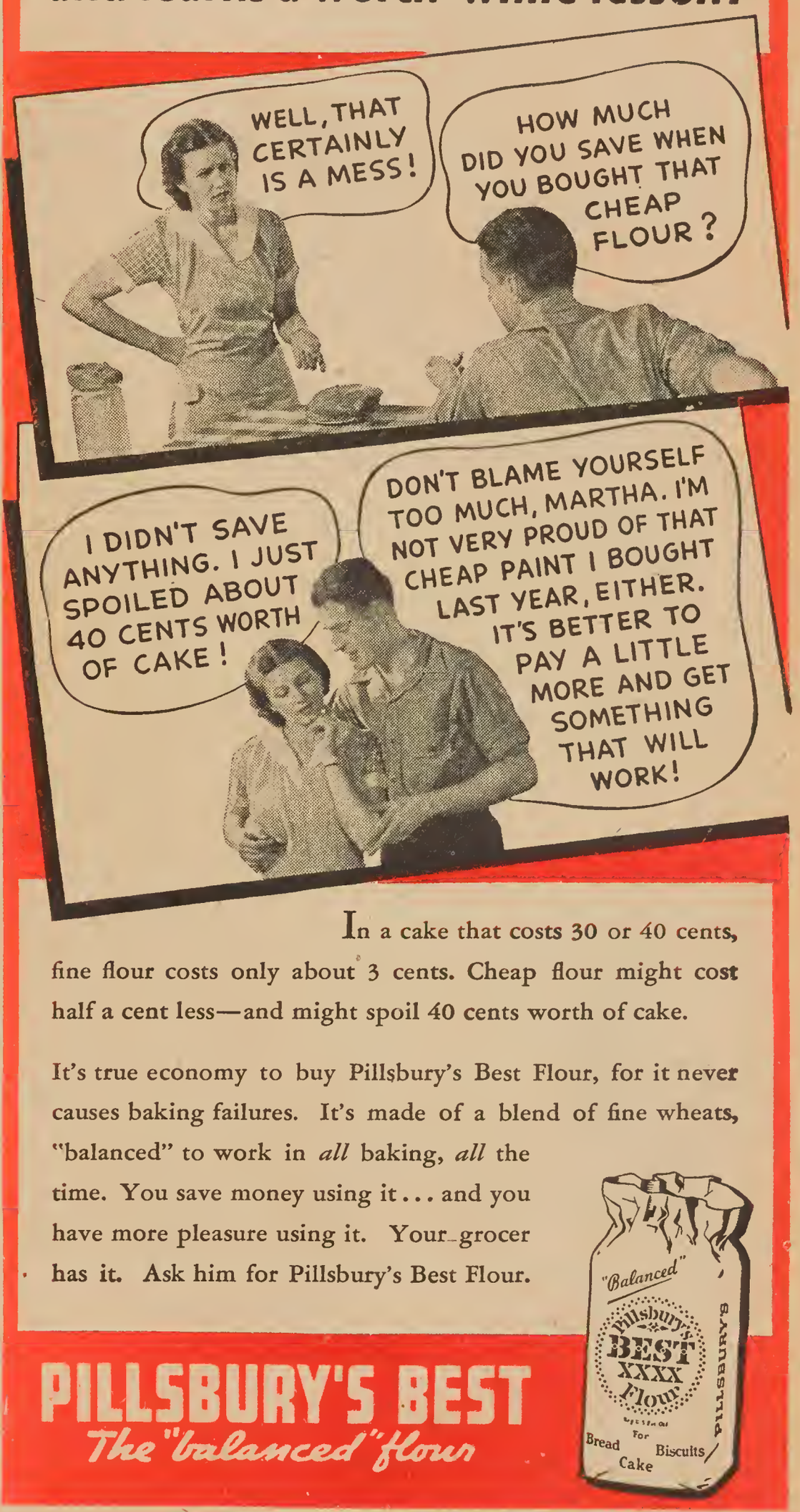
Select soft woolen, as light in weight as possible, as too heavy clothing hampers play and may cause posture defects. The most desirable fabrics are closely woven and moisture proof.

Style No. 3315 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 54-inch material with 1¼ yards of 2½-inch elastic knit.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

MARTHA SPOILS A CAKE

and learns a worth-while lesson!



In a cake that costs 30 or 40 cents, fine flour costs only about 3 cents. Cheap flour might cost half a cent less—and might spoil 40 cents worth of cake.

It's true economy to buy Pillsbury's Best Flour, for it never causes baking failures. It's made of a blend of fine wheats, "balanced" to work in *all* baking, *all* the time. You save money using it . . . and you have more pleasure using it. Your grocer has it. Ask him for Pillsbury's Best Flour.

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The "balanced" flour



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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

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STOP NIGHT COUGHING AND THROAT TICKLE. Get a good night's sleep. A sip of Kemp's Balsam soothes tender membranes . . . lubricates dryness.

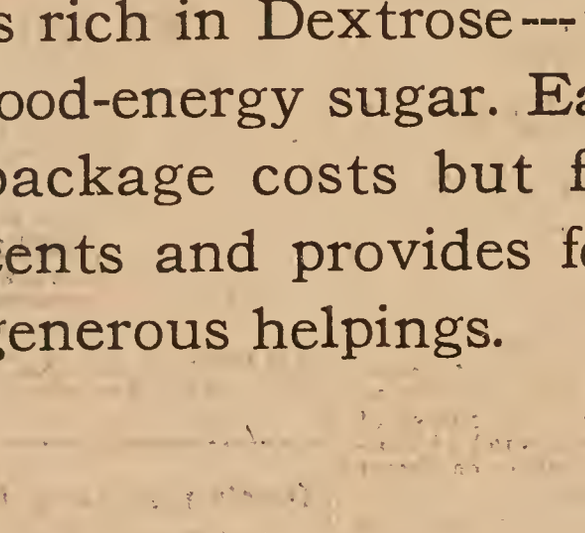
KEMP'S BALSAM

Just a Reminder

KRE-MEL is the fastest selling dessert in America today. Besides being pure, wholesome and nutritious **KRE-MEL** is rich in Dextrose---the food-energy sugar. Each package costs but five cents and provides four generous helpings.

4 Delicious Flavors

Chocolate,
Vanillin,
Caramel,
Lemon
(pie filling)



at your GROCER'S 5c



CHRISTMAS COMING!

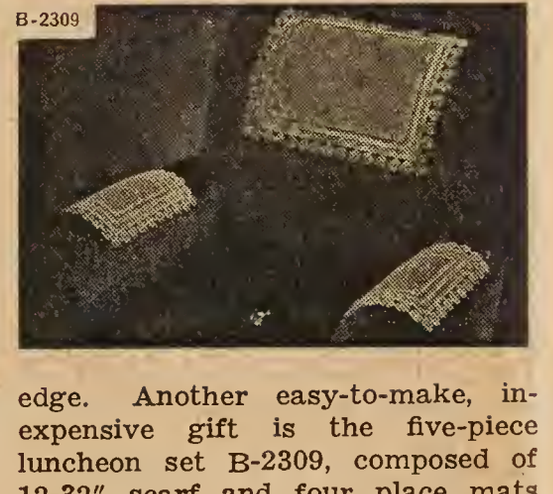
WITH CHRISTMAS only five weeks away, it is high time to get out your needle and make those gifts that you have been planning to. Write to our Embroidery Department for some of the patterns and materials described here, and they will be sent to you in double quick time.

Let's start with useful gifts for the youngest arrivals. Set No. B-2261 is a four-piece layette consisting of dress, gertrude, cap and bib, which comes flat, not made up, but with cutting lines which make it very easy to finish. It is stamped on fine white mercerized batiste with instructions and floss included.

For the bib age, there's percale bibs with padded interlining. Set of three No. B-2266 come finished with binding and strings, stamped for embroidery, applique and quilting. One bib is red, one brown and one blue with white applique patches. Flosses and instructions for the very simple outline stitches, as well as quilting stitches, are included.

There can never be too many sacques for the baby, especially if they are of pure wool crepe cashmere and daintily decorated as becomes his royal highness. Sacque No. B-2260 can be had in either pink or cream. It comes flat with edges all hemstitched for crochet; floss for crochet and embroidery are included; also the instructions.

For a friend who has one of those comfortable but shabby chairs, crocheted edge chair set No. B-2309 would be just the thing. It has ivory filet net centers, with instructions and floss for the simple weaving embroidery and crochet cotton for


B-2309

B-2309

edge. Another easy-to-make, inexpensive gift is the five-piece luncheon set B-2309, composed of 12-32″ scarf and four place mats 12x18″. A three-piece matching buffet set, also No. B-2309, not illustrated, is available.

Dark colored linen guest towels are popular for the bathroom just now. The group shown here are 14x22″, are stamped for simple embroidery on fine quality boil-proof dark colored linen, finished with selvage sides; floss is not included. Towels Nos. B-2121, B-2122 are burgundy; Nos. B-2124, B-2125 are deep brown, and Nos. B-2127 and B-2128 are deep blue.

Ducky tea towels are here, also — a fresh one for each day of the week. The energetic little fowls wash, iron, mend, shop for bugs, take an afternoon off and have a Saturday bath and Sunday sing. All in delightful circle designs. Wax pattern of the seven, each 5½″ in diameter, is No. M-491P. (Not illustrated).


-2266

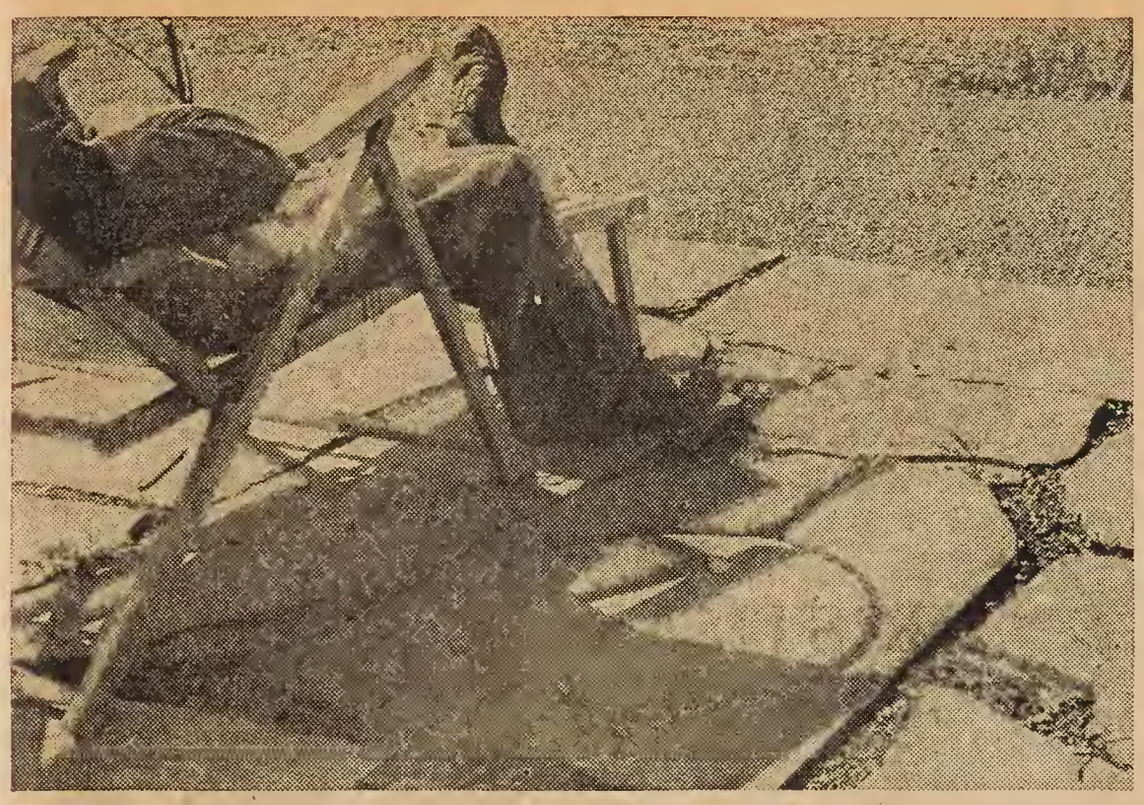

B-2260


B-2261

Other suggestions for gifts that will please the recipients without breaking the family bank are:

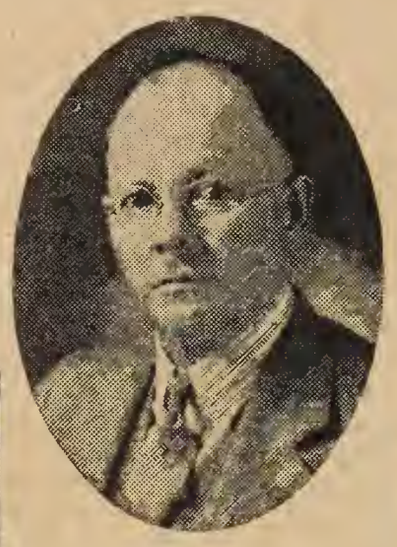
Blooming plant.
Rooted cuttings of houseplants.
Flower seedlings lifted and potted in late fall.
Bulbs which have been separated.
Bowl of flowering paper white narcissi.
A miniature landscape in an old fishbowl (use mosses, tiny evergreen seedlings, grasses, etc.)
A bunch of Chinese lanterns, bittersweet or bayberries.
Dried flowers—artemisia Silver King, statice, everlastings, Chinese money, or even pampas grass.
Nuts from your woods.
Make an attractive package of some farm product — apples, a dozen eggs, bunches of crisp celery tied with red tape, a pound of butter, a jar of cream, a basket of vegetables (cabbage, white and red, pumpkin, squash or even potatoes can be made to look quite Christmassy, besides being very acceptable to those who have to pay dearly for any of these articles at their freshest and best).
Home-canned fruits, vegetables, pickles, jams and preserves.
Fruit cake, plum pudding, suet pudding.
A fresh mince pie or a jar of mincemeat.
Fruit juices.

Opening a Christmas package is half the fun of getting it, (*Turn to Page* 25)



OLD! *A relic of bygone days, this stone has found a resting place — the middle of the terrace back of James Rice, Jr.'s home near Trumansburg. If in doubt as to its original purpose, ask Great-Grandma. She will know.*

Interesting FOLKS and PLACES



John McGrath, of Milton, Vermont, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Milton Cooperative Dairy Corporation.



POULTRY BREEDER

A clean range is a good place to raise pullets. Karl Green, president of the Otsego County, New York, Farm Bureau, had this thrifty looking bunch about ready for the laying house in September. The cockerels have been kept for breeders. Half of them will be kept for Mr. Green's own flock, and the other half sold.



(Left) E. C. Bardin of West Winfield, N. Y., a director of the Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency.



ROADMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

Estimated as 200 years old, this magnificent maple at the right stands opposite home of Master Farmer V. C. McGregor of Maine, Broome County, New York. Plans for eliminating curve in road called for tree's removal. Mr. McGregor offered to sell land on reasonable terms IF plans were altered to save tree. Road men readily agreed and tree was saved.



U. S. Government Reports of July 1, 1937 indicate that rural electrification is coming along very slowly indeed — that today *only one out of every six farms* has hi-line service—that only a few more farms will have it in the next year or two — many will wait much longer — *and that most American farms may never get it at all!*

Most rural territories all over this country are too sparsely settled — with too few farms to the mile — making installation of hi-line service an impossibility—excepting at exorbitant monthly electric rates which would prove prohibitive.

But there is no necessity to wait even a year or two, for the comforts and conveniences of hi-line service when you can have them *right now* with modern gasoline motor powered farm appliances, such as washing machines.

If hi-line service should ever reach you, these new appliances can be changed over for electricity at small expense, and their gasoline motors used elsewhere on the farm.

Ask your dealer about the new models of farm equipment powered by the famous Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline motors. Over a million are now in use on farms — starting instantly — unusually economical — rendering dependable service daily.

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William H. Flaherty Co., 48-52 Cummington St., Boston, Massachusetts

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money, No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Julia

By C. A. STEPHENS

THIS happened in the early days of the Grange in Maine. The people of the adjoining town of O—— had recently built a new Grange hall. The dedication occurred the day before Christmas, and all the young folks from far and near were invited there that evening for a general good time.

My cousin Addison was taking Theodora and Ellen; and, not to be left at home, I was getting up my boyish courage for a daring deed — nothing less than to invite Elsie Wilbur—a neighbor's daughter of about my own age—to accompany me, the first time I had ever asked a girl not of our own family to go to an evening gathering.

This may seem a trifling matter, but I can assure the reader that it was a momentous action for me at the age of fifteen. Elsie was a very pretty girl, and I was by no means certain that she would accept my invitation. I was keeping it a secret from others of our family and planned going after dark to the Wilburs to ask Elsie on the day before the party.

But I never made that important call. During the afternoon Grandmother Ruth called me aside and most unexpectedly offered me the use of her chaise and Cindy. Cindy and that chaise, as I may here explain, were her own particular property at the old farm. No one of us was allowed to hitch up or drive Cindy without Grandmother Ruth's authorization. Offering Cindy and the chaise was therefore a mark of particular favor, but like many special favors this one had a condition attached to it.

"I want you to take Julia Sylvester to the party," Grandmother announced placidly. "Julia is a good girl and she hardly ever gets a chance to go anywhere."

To this day I rejoice that the dear old lady did not at the time — and never afterwards — learn what a bitter disappointment that was to me.

Julia was the last girl in the world I would have thought of asking to accompany me. She was three or four years older, not ill-looking, but a big, strong girl, much larger than I at that age. Her mother had died six years previously; and her father, who was what his neighbors called a "poor stick," was almost always away from home. Julia did nearly all the work that was done at their place, caring for the two cows, planting and hoeing a garden, which was mostly corn, beans and potatoes. She even patched the roof of their barn and other buildings when they leaked. In fact, she was the mainstay of the Sylvester household.

NOW a girl cannot accomplish all these things and still have small white hands. Julia's hands were large and red, not in the least like the little dainty Elsie Wilbur's. When a girl works out of doors all day she is apt to be tanned, too, and robust. In consequence none of the boys thereabout ever asked Julia to go with them to evening gatherings. If she went, she was obliged to go alone.

But she was a favorite of Grandmother Ruth, who deemed her a model in all respects and greatly sympathized with her hard lot in life. Not for the world would I have confessed my plans concerning Elsie Wilbur, and, with a vast chagrin gnawing at my heart, I betook myself to the Sylvester farm to do Grandmother's bidding.

Julia was hanging out the morning's washing in the rear of the house. Noting my approach, she turned in surprise. Awkwardly I made known my errand. Julia regarded me in astonishment and dropped her apronful of clothespins. She appeared incredulous and too surprised to speak.

"Wouldn't you like to go to the Grange party?" I asked her again.

"Why, yes," she finally replied. "I would like to go; but" — still looking surprised — "did you really come over here to invite me to go to the party with you?"

"Yes," I said stoutly. "We are to have Grandmother Ruth's horse and chaise."

To be quite frank, I should not have felt sorry if Julia had refused. But after recovering from her surprise she laughed and said she would accept my invitation (evidently much pleased), and when I turned to move away she thanked me so prettily that I began to be glad that I had come. Moreover it was as well for me that I had secured Julia's company. I would have been too late with Elsie. One of my boy neighbors, Thomas Edwards, I learned afterwards, had already obtained her promise to attend the party with him.

Grandmother Ruth had coached me a little as to my behavior. So when I hitched up Cindy and drove round to get Julia about six o'clock that evening I took off my cap and helped her to a seat in the chaise in a fairly proper manner. I also looked to it that the robe was tucked carefully around her. It was a chilly December night, and a few snowflakes were falling.

We had seven miles to drive and did not reach the Grange hall until many of the guests had arrived. There were already three chaises besides ours, the horses blanketed and hitched to posts and a near-by fence. I fastened Cindy in like manner, close to the others, while Julia waited for me, then escorted her indoors.

IT IS not of the party that I am telling this story, however, but of what befell us on our way home. Julia, I think, had had a fine time. Several of the older boys present had been quite attentive and appeared to enjoy her company.

When finally we left the hall and came out to find Cindy and the chaise, most of the other young folks had already departed. All the teams except ours was gone. It was now snowing fast. Our horse looked white beneath the blanket. By Julia's good advice I did not remove it.

"The poor thing must be cold, standing out here so long in the storm!" she exclaimed and helped me tuck the covering inside the shafts of the chaise.

I suppose it may have been near eleven o'clock; and immediately something queer in Cindy's behavior puzzled me. Instead of setting off promptly as usual for home, she moped and seemed unwilling to proceed by the road we had come. At first I attributed this to the cold and applied the whip gently, but with no result.

It then suddenly dawned on me that this was not our Cindy, but some other horse, and that we were in the wrong chaise. In the snow and darkness of night we had mistaken our team. I pulled up short.

"Julia," I said (for she was always a person on whom one felt he could rely), "we have someone else's team. What shall we do?"

After her first exclamation of dismay, Julia took a moment to reflect. "I suppose we must go back with it," she decided at last.

"But somebody took ours!" I cried, for I was greatly disturbed over the loss of Grandmother Ruth's chaise and Cindy.

"We might perhaps be accused of stealing, if we went on home," Julia explained. "I think we ought to return and hitch this horse to the fence where we found it," she continued. "Maybe we shall find ours there by this time."

I was quite willing to follow her advice; and, turning with difficulty in the narrow road, we drove back to the Grange hall, our strange horse traveling much better in that direction. I imagine that we must have come two miles or more, before discovering our mistake.

By this time, however, everyone had left the place. The hall was locked up and dark; even the janitor had left.

Nor was our team awaiting us at the fence. Evidently someone had driven off with it, leaving his own in its place. I was much inclined to turn about again and drive home, but Julia did not agree with me.

"If anybody has stolen our team, we must not steal theirs," she urged. "Let's walk home. I can, if you will."

To this I finally consented, and we set off. It was too dark to discern objects before us. The road was badly rutted, and snow was falling thick and fast. It must have been near midnight by this time. There was a long tract of woodland to cross, and I felt sure some large animal—a bear perhaps—was lurking near-by. But Julia said it was probably only a dog, and, aware that I was afraid, she placed her arm through mine, and we pushed on together—much more comfortably.

THAT was truly an heroic walk through the driving storm—seven miles at dead of night; and we did not reach the home neighborhood till as late as three in the morning.

On arriving at the Sylvester doorstep I attempted to apologize for the hardship of the trip, but Julia declared she had thoroughly enjoyed herself, and again thanked me very prettily for having invited her to the party.

At first Grandmother Ruth was much disturbed over the disappearance of Cindy and her chaise; but the Old Squire only laughed and said it was purely a mistake and would soon be rectified, as indeed it was during the following day.

A young fellow named Casius Frost, from the neighboring town of B——, had made the original mistake of taking our team and leaving his own. He was as greatly disturbed as I was on becoming aware of his blunder. But, unlike the thoroughbred Julia, the young lady who was with him had insisted on his taking her directly home —which is perhaps not to be wondered at. So Julia and I did the walking. Young Frost came with many apologies.

My prolonged absence the previous night had caused some little comment; and my cousins and the schoolmaster (Joel Pierson, who lived at the Old Squire's during the terms of school) joked with me a good deal about "eloping with Julia Sylvester."

Many who read this homely adventure of my boyhood may like to hear what became of the efficient Julia. About a year after the time of my

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I FOOLED Mirandy Jane, by gum, today when I come drivin' hum. When I went off with my old car it started with a jump and jar, it bumped and rattled as it ran, and though it was a good old can when it was new in '23, it ain't quite what it used to be. So as I rattled down the street in town, what should I chance to meet, but one of them new 38's, they surely are nice lookin' crates. With all the fixin's they have got it's easier to ride than not, they're all dolled up with c h r o m i u m, so though it cost me quite a sum I bought that new car then and there, and gave my neighbors all the air.

When I came purrin' up the lane and gave a honk, Mirandy Jane just took one look — 'cept for a squawk, that poor old lady couldn't talk. I bowed to her and helped her in and took her for a little spin; she just leaned back in that soft seat, I never saw her look so sweet and happy, and though our old bus was mebbe good enough for us, still why not have a little fun, ere we pass on and leave our mon for someone else to spend? It's plain, I'm solid with Mirandy Jane, she just out does herself for me, a-cookin' things I like, by gee. With punkin pie for ev'ry meal and other good things, why, I feel, with my wife usin' me so nice, that car was cheap at any price!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Turkey's "Ex-Friend"

At mealtime, never failing,
His daughter he would send
To bring me food and water.
The farmer *was* my friend.

At daytime, in the barnyard,
I'd sun from end to end
While the sun was shining brightly.
The farmer *was* my friend.

To keep the cold and rain out,
His money he did spend
To build a roof above me.
The farmer *was* my friend.

But oh! *now* comes Thanksgiving,
I know that means the end.
I'll be the farmer's dinner:
The farmer *was* my friend.

—Kay Duggan,
Burlington, Vermont.

story her father contracted an unwise second marriage and brought home a stepmother, who took such a violent dislike to Julia that she was obliged to leave her father's house and seek a home elsewhere. For several months Grandmother Ruth became her guardian; then Julia was persuaded to join a company of young women, known as the "Mercer Maidens," who migrated by steamer round Cape Horn to San Francisco, and then to the new town of Seattle in Washington Territory. Julia very shortly married an elderly pioneer of wealth who had organized a bank and was an important citizen there.

TWENTY years later the writer visited Seattle for the purpose of writing up incidents of its early history. Calling at a bank to get a remittance cashed, I met a lady just coming out whose appearance was so familiar that involuntarily I stopped and stared.

"Julia! Julia Sylvester!" I exclaimed.

She paused, gave me an astonished glance, then laughed aloud in recognition.

"Oh, it's you!" she cried. "The only boy who ever took me to a party—though just why you asked me I never quite understood. You've grown up since—but it's surely you!" she declared.

Then and there we compared experiences. Yes, it was the same Julia of former days, now a handsome matron and—as I learned later—one of the wealthiest residents of the new metropolis. After the poverty and hard work of girlhood, Fate had now endowed her with abundant means to satisfy every wish.

Julia's delight at meeting me was unmistakable, equaled only by my own, at the unexpected encounter with her.

When she learned my errand there, Julia insisted that I make her mansion—one of the finest residences in Seattle—my home during the month of my sojourn in the Northwest. She also introduced me to all the leading people of the town and assisted me in obtaining the information I sought.

In short, I had every reason to thank my good fortune that I had relinquished my fond plans for asking Elsie Wilbur and had invited Julia to the Grange party on that long-ago Christmas Eve.

From Pig to Pork

(*Continued from Page* 20)

(to prevent spattering in hot fat). Place diced bacon in hot skillet and saute until brown. Add the kidney and sear in the hot fat. Add onion, salt and pepper. When kidneys are well browned, add tomatoes. Lay potatoes on top of mixture, cover closely and cook about forty minutes or until all is well done. If necessary add tomato juice or water from time to time. Serve with homemade biscuits.—*Evelyn Olson, Medusa, New York.*

BRAINS

My childhood memories of butchering day recall scrambled eggs and pork brains for breakfast. It was a delicacy we children always craved. The brains should be whole, thoroughly cleaned, free from blood clots and should be a natural creamy white to pinkish white in color. A greenish cast to the white indicates a poor product. For a big family, my mother simply took a set of cleaned brains, freed from the membrane as much as possible, scrambled them in a big frying pan of eggs, seasoned with salt and pepper, using butter for greasing the pan. The proportion of one pair of brains to six eggs is about right. If you want to be a little more fussy about it, the brains may be soaked previously for about 15 minutes in a quart of water with a tablespoon of vinegar added. This makes them firmer.

COLD JELLIED TONGUE

Although the tongue may be cooked and jellied while fresh, it is often more convenient to pickle the tongue along with the sugar cured hams and bacon. Let it stay there at least 2 weeks, then wash and boil until tender, about 2 hours. Skin and pack the meat in pans about 4" deep. Cook down the broth until it is only enough to cover the meat; add 2 tablespoons gelatin to each quart of hot liquid, pour it over the meat, set in a cool place and allow to jelly. Turn out of the pans and sprinkle with pepper. Slice with a sharp knife.

Hearts may be treated in the same way.



"Lemuel, you go apologize to the man."

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

IT IS A REAL feast day when roast fresh ham comes on the table. In fact, when properly done, this meat can vie with turkey or chicken in tastiness. As we have said so often, we now say again — all pork products must be thoroughly cooked. Follow instructions carefully to avoid undue shrinkage. Remember the new ways of cooking meat differ from what we once thought was the right way.

ROAST FRESH HAM

Wipe the ham with a damp cloth, leaving the rind on; this helps to prevent shrinkage. Sprinkle the surface with salt and pepper and rub with flour. Place ham, rind side up, on a rack in an oven roasting pan without water. Sear in a hot oven (500° F.) for about 20 minutes. Then reduce heat rapidly to moderate (300° F.). Allow 25 to 30 minutes per pound for the rest of the baking. Add no water and do not cover the meat. When tender, take from the oven and carefully remove the rind. To do this easily, break through the rind on the fleshy side at the hock, then turn the ham over and remove the rind in one piece. Score the fat in squares and stick long stemmed cloves into each square. Sprinkle brown sugar over the fat surface and brown in a moderate oven (about 375° F.). A 12-pound fresh ham will serve 18 to 20. An extra festive touch is given if the bone is removed and the cavity filled, before roasting, with bread stuffing. In this case, the edges should be sewed together.

Aunt Janet's Garden

(*Continued from Page* 21)

consequent drying out.

Dahlia roots need to dry out so that there is no moisture left in the stems, as this is the most common cause of rotting during storage. Air dried peatmoss is recommended for storing dahlia tubers; where this is lacking, substitute the material most nearly like it that you have.

Gladiolus corms should be well dried, then cleaned by removing the old dried up corm at the base and what remains of the top. This material should be burned because of thrips. Store the clean corms in bags of double thickness and to each 100 corms allow 1 oz. of flake napthalene. Close the bag as tightly as possible and keep it from



Proper attention to lilies now will bring blooms like this next Summer.

50° to 60° F. for 5 or 6 weeks, then open the bags for ventilation. Afterwards, store the corms at a temperature of from 40° to 50°.

Cannas may simply be dried off, placed in boxes and set in a cool part of the cellar. Soil left on roots should be fairly well dried before storing.

Tuberoses need a warm dry place, between 50° and 60°, but with no moisture, which would rot the tubers. Since next year's bud is formed near the tip of the tuber, it is easily damaged by early frosts or being chilled in storage.

Christmas Coming!

(*Continued from Page* 22)

so make your gift gay with bright wrapping paper and labels.

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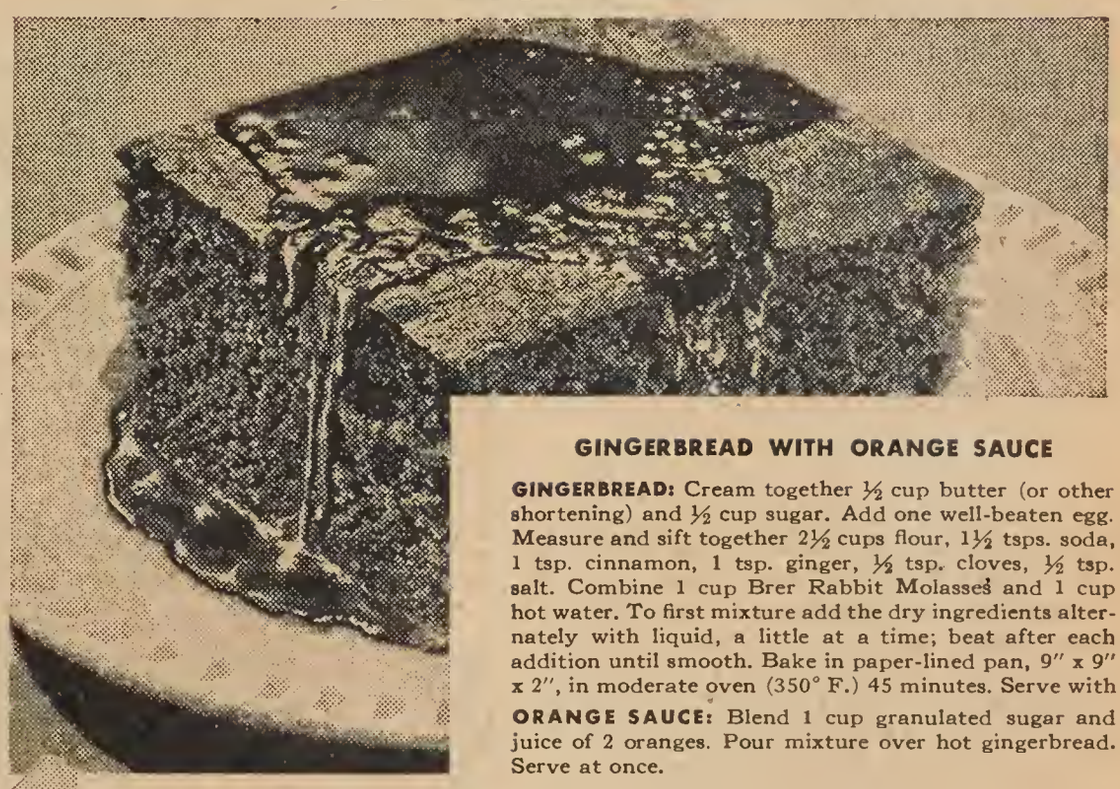
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Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Try Brer Rabbit's New

Gingerbread Dessert

for November



GINGERBREAD WITH ORANGE SAUCE

GINGERBREAD: Cream together ½ cup butter (or other shortening) and ½ cup sugar. Add one well-beaten egg. Measure and sift together 2½ cups flour, 1½ tsps. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. ginger, ½ tsp. cloves, ½ tsp. salt. Combine 1 cup Brer Rabbit Molasses and 1 cup hot water. To first mixture add the dry ingredients alternately with liquid, a little at a time; beat after each addition until smooth. Bake in paper-lined pan, 9" x 9" x 2", in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes. Serve with

ORANGE SAUCE: Blend 1 cup granulated sugar and juice of 2 oranges. Pour mixture over hot gingerbread. Serve at once.



TONIGHT give your family a delightful surprise . . . gingerbread served this new way—topped with Orange Sauce.

But remember that the *flavor* of your gingerbread depends on the molasses you use.

For that real, old-plantation flavor everybody loves, be sure to use Brer Rabbit Molasses. It's made from the choicest freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane.

FREE! Brer Rabbit's new book of 100 recipes including gingerbreads, cookies, cakes, pies, puddings, breads, muffins, waffles, griddle cakes and candies. Address Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New Orleans, La., Dept. AA-4.

Name_____

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE government will make a loan of fifty cents a bushel to corn growers. It is my understanding that this loan, like previous loans, will be repaid in full by growers only if they are able to sell their corn for something better than fifty cents a bushel. Otherwise they will turn the corn over to the government.

A parallel to the corn loan principle would be for the government to loan dairymen and poultrymen, say $30 a ton, with which to purchase feed at the present time, with the understanding that the borrowers would repay the loan in full only if the market for feed was above $30 a ton when the loan came due or when they used the feed. If the market went below $30 a ton, say to $25, the borrowers would only repay the lesser amount.

Of course, such a procedure would seem to be perfectly absurd. It is doubtful if poultrymen and dairymen could ever get up enough nerve to ask for such cooperation from the government. ***Nevertheless, a loan of this kind would be just as logical and just as fair as the loan of fifty cents a bushel on corn to corn growers.***

Significance of Loan

The renewed granting of corn and cotton loans by the government this fall has greater political and economic significance than is generally appreciated.

Politically it means that Southern and Midwest agricultural interests are still in the saddle in Washington. For example, the committee which called on the President and persuaded him to make the corn loan were Ed O'Neal of Alabama, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Earl Smith of Illinois, Vice President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Clifford Gregory, formerly of the Prairie Farmer and now with Wallace's Farmer.

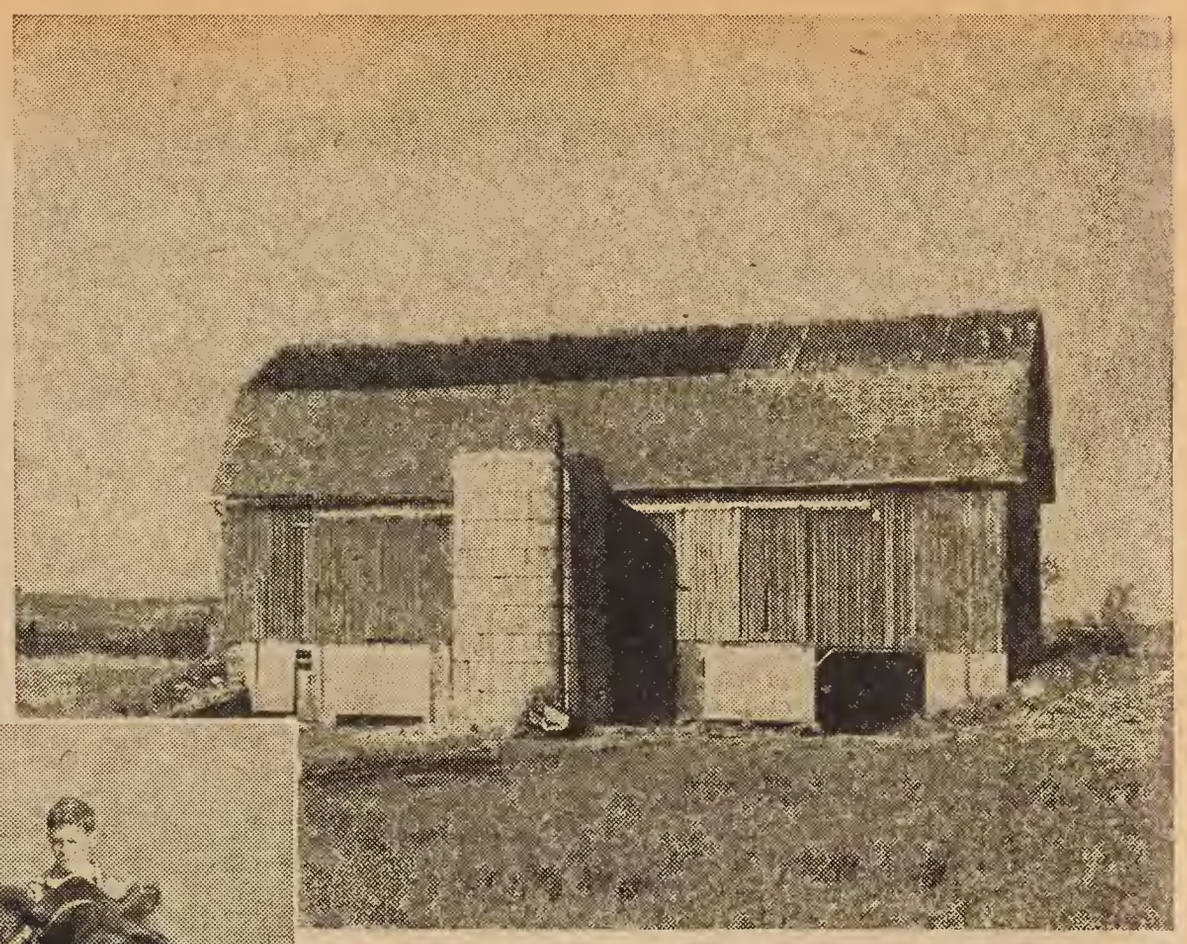
It may be interesting to northeastern members of the American Farm Bureau Federation to reflect that they contributed, through their American Farm Bureau Federation dues, to the payment of at least part of O'Neal's and Smith's expenses in their successful drive for a corn loan. ***This amounts to northeastern farmers taxing themselves with the expense of raising the prices they will have to pay for cow and hen feed.***

The economic significance of the loan also is clear and not generally appreciated, particularly in the Northeast. Coming on the heels of several other such annual loans, it means that as long as the present Administration is in power, poultrymen and dairymen will never be permitted the full benefit in their feed buying of a big grain crop, ***while they will always have to pay the high prices which are a result of successfully constricted acreage or of a poor growing season.***

With such a policy in effect, Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen have no choice but to raise more of their own feedstuffs. This is exactly what we are planning to do at Sunnygables. Last year we bought around $5,000 worth of feed and grain. This year we hope to cut it down to $2,500 without reducing our poultry or livestock, and by next year to reduce our purchases to not more than $100 a month.



These four steers are yearlings from our breeding herd which were fattened and shown by 4-H boys at the New York State Fair a year ago.



We have rigged up this barn on our Larchmont Farm for the permanent home of our breeding herd of Angus cows. In adapting it for beef cattle we have kept expense to the very minimum. There is no floor in the basement and no equipment except some wooden feed bunks. In the left end of the barn—back of the small door and window—we have a box stall, a creep for feeding grain to calves, and a squeeze. This latter device consists of a very heavy stanchion and a swinging plank partition which we use to catch and hold fast the big strong Angus cows. They are so seldom confined that it takes very strong equipment to hold them when it is necessary to test or handle them otherwise.

We feed our breeding beef cows once a day. We never give them any grain and plan on housing them only from about the first of December to the first of May. To cut further the expense of handling this herd, we control them at pasture with a single strand of electrified barbed wire. We give them plenty of bedding and draw the manure out of the barn just ahead of plowing in March and April.

Shift Corn Acreage

It seems to me that the most effective way in which the Northeast can adjust itself to the effects of the present national policy in regard to grain crops is:

(1) By taking advantage of Soil Conservation payments to improve pastures and grow more legume hay.

(2) By utilizing increased pasture and hay yields for grass and legume ensilage. In this manner pasture clippings can be most effectively preserved *and increased hay acreage can be harvested early regardless of the weather and the chances for a second cutting and good aftermath feed greatly improved.*

(3) By making use of much of the acreage previously put into ensilage corn to grow corn for grain.

In this latter connection, I feel perfectly sure that our eastern plant breeders will soon produce hybrids which will give a satisfactory yield of corn for grain throughout the Northeast.

Why Crack Corn?

While I am on this subject of growing more corn for grain in the Northeast, I cannot help asking why poultrymen in the Northeast need to have corn cracked for their poultry. I can speak from a great deal of experience here and I am becoming convinced by my experience that cracking corn for poultry not only depletes its feeding value considerably but also adds an unnecessary expense to the handling of the corn. ***In short, why cannot we in the Northeast develop a type of corn which we can raise ourselves and feed whole to our poultry?***

Gold Value Up

Gold is again increasing in value quite rapidly throughout the world. In fact, in recent months it is up about 25 per cent due to fear, hoarding, and war preparations. This increase in gold value is reflected throughout the United States in a corresponding decline in our domestic price level. ***Our money, it must never be forgotten, is on a fixed gold standard at the rate of $35 an ounce.*** Under these circumstances, if we had a true managed currency in this country we would be raising the price of gold.

* * *

Trends in Farming

During the last few months I have often called attention to the fact that farmers who owned the "means for farming" are adapting their operations to handle more land. Confirmation of this trend is found in the letter which follows. It is significant to me that Mr. Rogers does not cure his hay. I doubt if he could make the labor record he does if he had to dry the hay he cuts. He writes:

November 1, 1937.

"Dear Mr. Babcock:

Three years ago I decided to make my farming operations less complex. Accordingly, I sold at auction all my tools and stock except poultry and poultry equipment. I then purchased one line of power tools sufficient to prepare the seed bed and harvest grains and alfalfa. This included a combine. The purchase of a combine made it necessary to buy another farm to make its operation practical.

So now we operate over 300 acres of land, and two men, with now and then help from myself, do all of the farm work except pick apples and poultry work, and still have time to do most of the trucking for my poultry enterprise and to help with poultry work, especially in the spring rush.

Our crops are alfalfa, wheat, and barley. Three of us combined 246 acres of grain (96 acres of custom work) and harvested 90 acres of alfalfa for one cutting and 72 acres for second and third cuttings (over 200 tons).

The balance of our land is in pasture, poultry range, and 25 acres of apples which are cared for by the same two men and myself (except harvesting).

Our barns are equipped with elevators so that the wheat is dumped from the combine into an open box truck and then shoveled off into the elevator pit.

Our alfalfa is sold green to a dehydrating plant. One man cuts and rakes in one operation. Two other men load the company trucks, using my hayloader. We are able to clear from 10 to 20 acres a day and do not worry about the weather even in a season like this one.

Our poultry and hatchery enterprise is separate and employs specialized help.

I find that help is much better satisfied when the equipment is kept up to date, when farming is made a business without too many small operations and details, and when paid regularly.

To me farming is a very interesting job, but I have not yet felt that I could afford a stenographer to type my letters.

Sincerely,

C. A. Rogers, Bergen, N. Y."

* * *

No Pick-Outs Yet

Although we have had our fingers crossed for two months, we have had no pick-outs in our February-hatched pullets which we allow to get pretty well into production on range before we put them into the laying house. These pullets showed no let-up in production when moved indoors from the range. Within a month after they went into the house they were laying between 75 and 80 per cent. Then they broke, went below 50 per cent for a couple of weeks, and are now coming along nicely at around 50 per cent, and gaining.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Chance for Reward

I gave a man named Cook $1.50 for some nursery stock, and have not received it. He claimed to represent the Connecticut Valley Nurseries. I wrote them and they reported that they feared the agent was a Mr. Cooper who had been travelling in Vermont and claimed to represent them without their authority. According to their information he collects full amount, gives the receipt on a blank piece of paper, but fails to turn in the order.

I am sure that the Connecticut Valley Nurseries would appreciate a wire collect in case any subscriber is approached by an agent who claims to represent them and who answers this description. Any subscriber who gives information that results in the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of this man for thirty days, will receive $25.00 under our fraud reward offer. If more than one person is instrumental in securing this conviction, the reward will be divided.

* * *

Does He Read Mail?

During the spring a number of farmers in my neighborhood and myself shipped eggs to H. T. Loeffler, Brooklyn, New York for which we all received our checks up to May 21st. On that date we shipped him two cases of eggs, also one case on May 24th. On June 18th, after writing him several letters I received a check for the eggs sent on May 24th, but since that time have heard nothing more from him, nor have I received the check for shipment made on the 21st, although we have written twice. One of our neighbors still ships to him and receives his checks regularly.

Although we have written several letters to Loeffler, he has never replied, and to date our subscriber has not received his money. We are still trying.

* * *

Cash or Credit

What can you tell me about the Carleton-Scott Company of New York City. They want $1.00 per week for 42 weeks, then I will be entitled to $42.00 worth of jewelry. Also, during that time I will get a prize if I hold the lucky number.

There are certain disadvantages to this method of doing business. Everyone admits that installment buying costs the seller money. He has to collect the weekly payments, and this takes time. But in this case the buyer is really paying cash for he doesn't get anything until he pays in full. The second disadvantage is that any company might go out of business before the forty-two weeks are up. Then the value of the money paid in will depend upon the assets of the company, if any.

The Post Office Department has reported that this method of doing business is not of such a character as to warrant action against any company using it under the Postal Lottery Statute. The question, therefore, is, "How good a deal is it for you?"

* * *

No Socks

I bought some socks from a man who represented himself as agent for Mitchell and Church Company of Binghamton, New York. I gave him $1.00 for 20 pairs, and when they failed to come, I wrote to the company. They informed me that this Martin Hollis was not one of their agents and that they had no idea of how he got hold of their samples. They also told me that they had received similar complaints from women in Massachusetts and other parts of New York State.

We publish this as a warning to our subscribers, and also with the hope that Mr. Hollis may be located. If he visits you we suggest that you telephone the State Police, so Mr. Hollis can explain to them why orders are not being received.

* * *

Sales Stimulator

What can you tell me about the United States Silver Company, National Building, 9328 Centerline, Detroit, Michigan?

We find that the subject is another of the various sales stimulation schemes operated by Harry Osmun from his residence, which he occasionally calls the National Building. Some complaints have been received, claiming for the most part, misrepresentation on the part of sales agents contrary to the contract form. Copies of contracts which we have seen are not drawn so as to give the average and casual reader a clear conception of just what is offered him. Osmun ordinarily takes the position that he cannot be responsible for salesmen's misrepresentations although we have no evidence to indicate that he does not live up to the provisions of the printed contract.

* * *

Order Not Filled

I paid $1.00 to H. W. Hollis of Albany who said he represented the Acme Hose Company of Albany. The hose did not come and I sent a letter to the company which came back unclaimed. The man was short, weighed about 120 pounds, was wearing a brown hat and suit.

Mr. Hollis may be able to explain this satisfactorily, but it appears to us that any subscriber approached by a man answering this description would do well to notify the police, and give him the opportunity to explain why this order was not filled. The receipt given to our subscriber did not carry the name of the company.

* * *

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen

On October my horse disappeared from the pasture, and I have not been able to locate her. I wonder if you could help me as this horse was worth about $200 and I hate to lose it. It is a light brown mare, eight years old; black mane and tail, and black legs from the knees down. She has a white star on her forehead, white mark on her right hind leg above her hoof. Weight about 1400.

If any of our readers have seen this horse, Mr. Paul Yakutis of Otisville, New York, box 344, would be glad to have you get in touch with him.

* * *

Position Wanted

Former Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisor desires management of a registered stock farm on salary and share basis, owned preferably by a city business man in Finger Lakes or Rochester area. Best of references as to ability and character. College trained. Married; one child. Experienced in both production and retail of Grade A pasteurized milk. Future farm ownership objective. Box 367-C, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, N. Y.

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"From our studies it has been concluded that the grain mixture fed to dairy cows should contain at least 4% of fat."

PROF. L. A. MAYNARD, CORNELL NUTRITION SCHOOL, 1937

THE cow can make milk fat out of sugar or starch, but it's easier for her to make it out of *fat in the feed.* If the grain ration doesn't supply enough digestible fat, the cow can't make milk fat fast enough. What happens then is not a drop in the fat content of her milk, but a drop in milk production.

Many otherwise excellent feeds are too low in fat for economical milk production. A good grain ration containing—

At least 4% fat
+ Minerals
+ Variety of ingredients
+ Palatability
+ High digestibility

—will produce milk at a lower feed cost than a less expensive feed which is deficient in one or more of these qualities.

The cooperative "Flexible Formula" plan enables G.L.F. to take advantage of changes in ingredient prices, and thus to supply feeds which measure up to these standards at the lowest possible average cost.

These G.L.F. Dairy Feeds are Balanced, Palatable, Highly Digestible, and Formulated to Contain 4% or More of Fat.

MILKMAKER
(24% Protein)

EXCHANGE DAIRY
(20% Protein)

LEGUME DAIRY
(18% Protein)

SUPER MILK MAKER
(24% Protein)

SUPER EXCHANGE DAIRY
(20% Protein)

The grain by-products which supply most of the fat in mixed rations are relatively high at present. To keep fat at the 4% level, G.L.F. Dairy Feeds now contain ground soybeans, which analyze 36½% protein, 17% fat, and provide 1724 pounds per ton of total digestible nutrients.

G.L.F. Quality

Cooperative **G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.**

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DECEMBER 4, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY 1937

Can You . . . Remember When?

WE WILL miss our guess if these pictures do not start thousands of you to saying, "I remember when—," for nearly all of us in this Northeast dairy country had mothers or grandmothers who had to find time, in addition to the ordinary duties of raising a family, to take care of the milk from a large dairy. After it was set and skimmed, the cream had to be churned either by hand or by dog-power, the butter packed and taken to the station. One of the earliest memories of the writer is of the station agent sampling a firkin of butter by running a rod down through the center and then licking the coating of butter on the rod at different places to see that the butter was of good quality clear to the bottom of the tub.

That wasn't so long ago! Most of us can remember when. Yet the middle picture emphasizes how dairy methods have changed in that short time. The milking machine, the separator, and the whole fluid milk business have revolutionized the old-time methods.

The pictures on this page are published through courtesy of the Vermont State Department of Agriculture, whose booth, entitled "Vermont Dairying Past and Present," was one of the most interesting exhibits at this year's Eastern States Exposition. The exhibit showed a milk pan from the old Dwinell homestead at Calais. Two of the pans in the exhibit were earthenware and were made a century ago in Thetford, Vermont. Old skimmers, cans, etc., were included; also old-style churns, one of the up-and-down dash type and another called the "Prize" churn, a later type run by crank and gears. Other early equipment in the exhibit included a butter worker, prints, salt boxes, and a home-made Babcock tester.

To contrast the new with the old, Vermont's exhibit also emphasized the new, clean and health-protecting methods of manufacturing and handling milk and manufactured dairy products. Shown in the exhibit were the newest in milking machines, separators, bottlers, milk cooling outfits, and all utensils that make for the cleanest and best handling of milk.



"GRANDMOTHER'S WAY"
Posed by Mrs. Alvi Davis of Marshfield, Vermont.



DAIRYING — NEW STYLE.
Part of the Vermont Department of Agriculture exhibit at Eastern States Exposition, 1937, showing old and new dairy methods on revolving platforms.

(Below) **DAIRY MARKETING — OLD STYLE**
Scene staged at Marshfield Depot, Vermont.



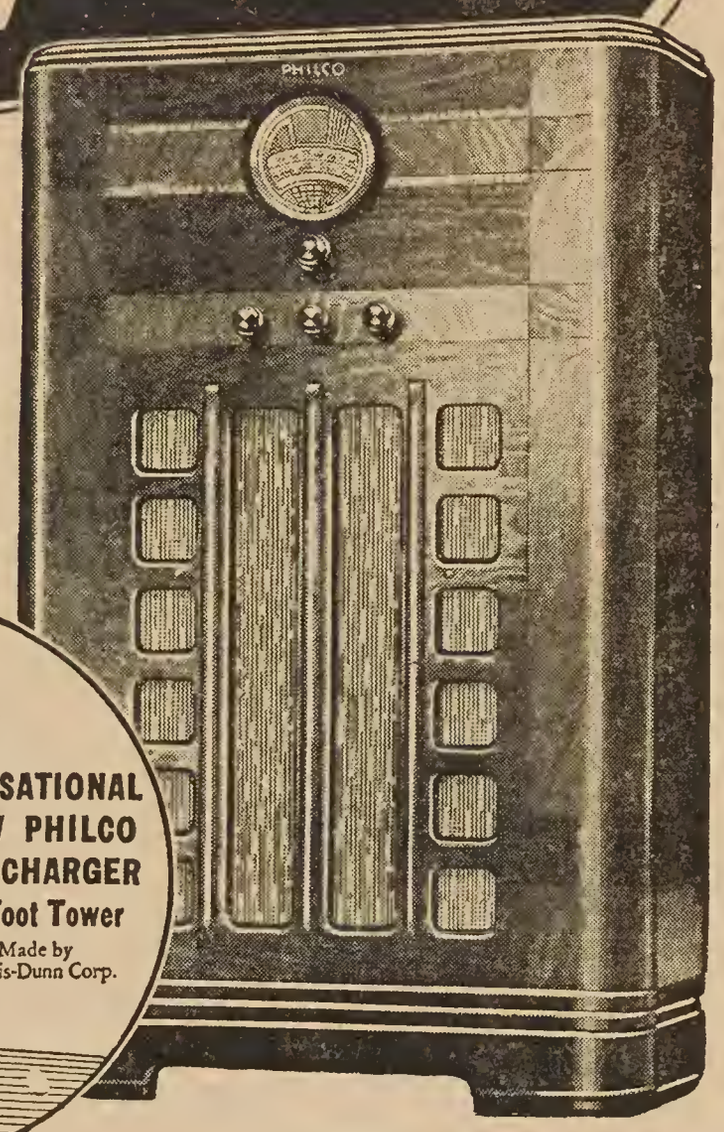
How to Pick a Young Bull — See Page 5.

SPECIAL

Christmas FARM

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American and Foreign reception. Push-Pull Pentode Audio System, 2 Tuning Ranges, Philco Color Dial, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, 2-Point Tone Control. Handsome walnut cabinet.

38K For 2-volt operation. Less batteries . . . $65.00

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AA-9

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

WHEN THE National Grange closed its 71st annual session at Harrisburg shortly after midnight on November 19, it had "written history" for the farmers of America, and its constructive program for agricultural betterment is a challenge bound to attract national attention. Two basic points in that program will command the approval of thoughtful farmers everywhere: (1) That every effort toward the regimentation of agriculture must be sternly resisted; (2) that the distribution of public funds through the Extension Service and otherwise must be kept entirely apart from either the use or control of any farm organization. Furthermore, the Grange sounded a timely note in its assertion that "the American market must be restored to the American farmer to the limit of his ability to produce efficiently; with no curtailment of crop production that will place him at a disadvantage; limiting imports to those products which he cannot supply; guaranteeing equal protection with labor and industry under the tariff; with speedy repeal of reciprocal trade treaties which are harmful to the farmer."

More than 12,000 Grange members, representing 35 states, attended the Harrisburg convention, nearly 7,000 initiates received the Seventh Degree and every session for nine days was crowded full of business; with a single aim — of working out a constructive program for American agriculture and seeking through legislation, education and otherwise to give to the farmer and the farmer's family greater reward for their labors, increased home and community privileges and the opportunity for a satisfying rural life.

Taber Reelected

The election of National Master Louis J. Taber by overwhelming vote of the delegates at Harrisburg recognizes the worth of a great farm leader. Mr. Taber will now start on his 15th consecutive year as National Master, with the satisfaction of seeing his policies of the years unanimously approved by the delegate body, and knowing that he is recognized throughout the nation as the farmer's most trusted spokesman. Mr. Taber's annual address was an exceptionally strong presentation of agricultural conditions and the farmer's needs, and it received the unanimous adoption of the Harrisburg session.

For a Balanced Budget

The present Soil Conservation program was heartily endorsed, but with the warning that "it must not be used as a means to production control." Emphasis was placed upon the family-sized farm, and the demand made that in soil conservation and taxing, it shall share in the same principle which provides exemptions for small incomes and which bases taxation upon ability to pay. The Grange spoke out plainly its belief in the improvement of the present set-up of the Extension Service by separating it from participation by any farm organization and by relieving county agents of administrative burdens, so that they may devote all their time to the purposes for which the Extension Service was established. The Grange insisted that the Federal Budget be balanced at the earliest possible date, with economy and efficiency to be introduced into local, state and Federal governments, and that duplication of public services shall be speedily eliminated.

Among the most important declarations of the Harrisburg session, the following may be noted:

Continued program for improved farm-to-market roads and construction of low-cost gravel roads on mail routes where more expensive type construction is not practicable; an adequate system of sound workable crop insurance; lowest possible interest rates for farmers, consistent with sound loan principles; support of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives for buying and selling; extension of rural electrification as rapidly as possible; opposing the spread of legalized gambling and the advertising of alcoholic beverages by newspapers, periodicals, radio, etc.; strengthening marketing agreements and every possible effort to bring producer and consumer into closer relations; a far-reaching program to conserve the forests and wild life of the nation; a graduated land tax to discourage excessive land ownership and speculation; keeping all semi-judicial bodies — like the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission—entirely free from legislative, administrative or political control; administration of relief by local agencies as far as possible; inclusion of county, state, Federal and all other public officials—not excepting the Judiciary — within the requirement to pay Federal income taxes; more attention to vocational agriculture and 4-H club work; sterner laws and penalities to protect farmers and ranchmen from thefts of poultry and livestock; registration of all aliens and deportation of those who refuse to become naturalized within a reasonable period; education in public schools and otherwise on the dangerous effects of narcotics and intoxicating liquors; severe penalties for motorists who drive while intoxicated; keeping farm organizations independent of Federal subsidy and political support, with sole reliance upon a self-help program; opposition to diversion of gasoline tax or other motor revenues to any purpose other than the building and maintenance of highways; opposing the issuance of more tax exempt securities.

A Declaration of Peace

The Grange declaration on peace will appeal to all thoughtful people as remarkably concise and comprehensive. Here it is: "Encourage world peace by strict neutrality and avoiding entangling alliances or wars of aggression; provide armament adequate for defense; take the profit out of war by conscripting wealth and industry as well as man power." Its stern pronouncement in favor of maintaining the independence of the Judiciary is in line with the great fight of the past year to prevent the packing of the Supreme Court.

The National Grange makes many awards for outstanding work among its subordinates and some of these will be of exceptional interest. Sixteen states were given recognition for having met the requirements necessary to be a Model State Grange for the year ending September 30, with suitable prizes. California, Connecticut, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington received such awards for the third consecutive year; Michigan and Iowa for the second year; Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey and Texas for the first year.

Juvenile Winners

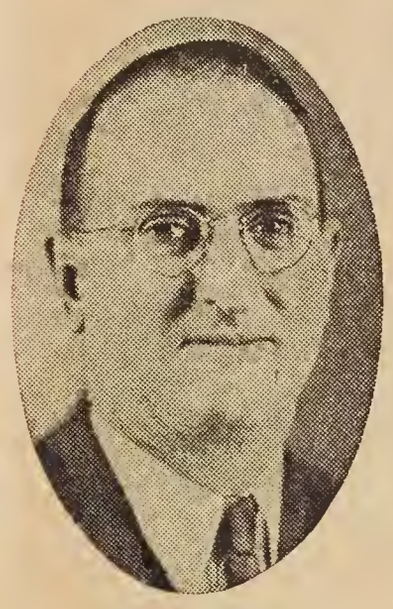
In the Juvenile Achievement contest first prize was won by East Fayette Juvenile, No. 329, in Seneca county, New York, whose matron is Mrs. Marjorie Abbott; third prize went to Brookville Juvenile, No. 15, in Massachusetts, Mrs. Nellie Baker, matron. State prizes also go to a number of Juveniles for an excellent year's work,

(*Continued on Page* 8)



GRANDPARENTS. *"Seldom is there a baby with so many grandparents. Our granddaughter was 17 months old Nov. 8, 1937. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner N. Davis, live in Cabot, Vermont. In this picture she is seated on the laps of her parents, and in the picture also are her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis of Shavertown, N. Y.; grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Ray Roberts of Halcottsville, N. Y.; great-grandparents Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Shout; great grandmother Mrs. Emma Davis of Halcottsville, N. Y.; and great-grandmother Mrs. F. D. Norris of Shavertown, N. Y."*— Mr. and Mrs. Ray Roberts, Halcottsville, N. Y.

Interesting FOLKS *and* PLACES



DAIRYMAN.
Harold Shaw of Sanford, Maine. In addition to breeding high-producing Holsteins and operating an up-to-date farm business, he finds time to act as chairman of the Maine Milk Control Board



FARMING UNDER WATER.
(Right): The Farm Credit Administration ruled that the oyster business is a farm enterprise, so Board of Directors went down to visit oyster beds belonging to the Narragansett Bay Oyster Company of Warren, Rhode Island. This company has a loan from the local production credit association.

The curved metal basket is dragged along the bottom, then hauled up and the oysters dumped on the deck of the boat. The small boat holds 1500 bushels of oysters.

"Seed" (very small oysters) is brought up to Rhode Island from Connecticut or points farther south, and planted in the ocean. Young oysters mature and are ready to be harvested after four or five years.

MUSIC. *(Below): Organized in 1832 by James Wiggin, the Barrington, New Hampshire, Band claims to be the oldest rural band in the country. This picture was taken three years ago, but the band is still going strong. On August 20 last, the members journeyed to Durham to form the nucleus of the All-New Hampshire Band at the 4-H Club Circus. Present leader is Elmer E. Wiggin, a retired railroad man and grandson of the organizer.*

Many high schools in the northeast are doing excellent work in teaching boys and girls to play band instruments. There is something about a band that makes one's pulse beat a bit faster, and the individual who has never played in one has missed some real fun.

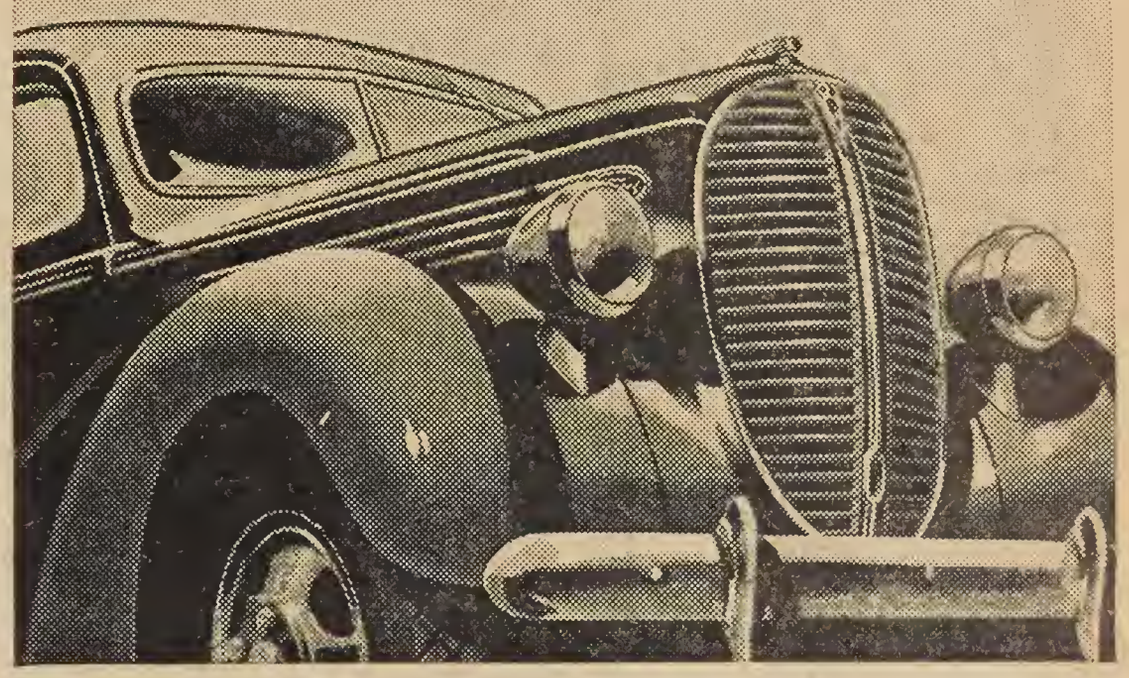


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FORD V·8 TRUCKS

INCLUDING A NEW

One-Tonner



FORD OFFERS WIDE RANGE • FAMOUS V-8 ENGINE BRINGS NEW ECONOMY TO LOADS IN ONE-TON RANGE

The Ford Motor Company has built more than four million trucks. With this great background of experience, it means something to say that the 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks are the finest Ford has ever built.

Here is the widest range of types and sizes in all Ford history. The big 134-inch and 157-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Trucks are designed to do the work of heavier, more expensive units—and do it faster, at lower cost. An entirely new line of 122-inch wheelbase one-ton trucks has been added to bridge the gap between the larger trucks and the new 112-inch wheelbase commercial cars. For practically every hauling and delivery requirement there is now a Ford V-8 unit.

The 1938 line of trucks and commercial cars are all newly styled. They have an impressive new front end, a sturdy new grille, new headlamps, massive full-skirted fenders. Their smart, modern appearance is an asset to any business.

Other important advances are a new 134-inch wheelbase in the big truck line . . . a new frame width for both the 134-inch and 157-inch wheelbase units . . . 7.50—20 dual tire and wheel equipment available at extra cost . . . improved brakes and easier steering . . . stronger construction in vital parts.

The new one-tonners and the commercial cars offer a choice of the 85 or 60 horsepower V-8 engine.

Your Ford dealer invites you to see the new line—and to make an "on-the-job" test with your own loads and your own driver.

LOW FIRST COST IS ONLY THE START OF FORD ECONOMY

Ford

FORD'S SEVENTH YEAR OF V·8 SUCCESS

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

L. J. Taber Re-elected

CONGRATULATIONS to the National Grange at the recent session at Harrisburg for insisting on the re-election of L. J. Taber to succeed himself as Master. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taber were very reluctant for him to take on this heavy responsibility for another term, and all of their friends, knowing how much he has given to the Grange and to agriculture in the past, were sympathetic with his personal desire to let somebody else carry on. But there just isn't anybody who can do the job as well as L. J. Taber and the times are such that it is unsafe to make a change at present.

To the Grange under Master Taber's leadership more than to any other organization goes the credit for defeating the plan to enlarge the Supreme Court and for standing courageously against schemes for compulsory crop production and regimentation of American agriculture. Through one of the most troublous and uncertain periods in all of the history of American agriculture, the Grange has stood like the rock of Gibralter against the weakening of great principles.

Help Us Save A Life

IF YOU could work with *American Agriculturist* to save just one life between now and spring, of course you would do it. You can help do just that, and perhaps the one that you save from death or injury will be yourself or somebody you love.

I am appalled, when I read the newspapers every Monday morning, at the long list of dead and injured from automobile accidents. What is almost as appalling is the indifference of people. We are so used to reading about accidents that we have grown cold-blooded about them. At least we are until the one that is killed or hurt is Father or Mother, a brother or sister, a son or daughter.

This time of year, with short, dark days and slippery roads, is the worst season for accidents. I am appealing to you to work with us of *American Agriculturist* to stop the automobile slaughter. You ask how? By following a few simple rules. I just asked two or three men who drive all the time, and drive carefully, to mention a few of the most important rules to prevent accidents. Here they are, old stuff to be sure, but nevertheless if followed they may save you from death or the agony of having someone you love killed or injured:

1. KEEP YOUR CAR IN GOOD CONDITION.

Have brakes inspected frequently.

2. DRIVE MODERATELY.

What is moderate in one place is of course too fast somewhere else. It is a question of judgment. But even on an open road if you are driving more than 50 miles an hour you are ten miles over the speed limit of most States, including New York, and you are probably open to a charge of reckless driving.

3. OBSERVE TRAFFIC RULES.

This includes silent stop signs on corners, it includes the special speed limits in congested centers, it includes especially never passing a car on a hill or at a curve until you are absolutely certain that you have a clear road ahead.

4. KEEP YOUR MIND ON DRIVING.

Visiting or fooling or anything that distracts your mind from the tremendous responsibility of driving is dangerous.

5. WATCH THE OTHER FELLOW.

Always be prepared to act if he does the wrong thing.

6. ARRANGE FOR A PROGRAM ON SAFE DRIVING AT THE NEXT MEETING OF YOUR LOCAL FARMERS' COOPERATIVE, GRANGE, OR FARM BUREAU. CAUTION MEMBERS OF YOUR OWN FAMILY. LET'S JOIN TOGETHER TO SAVE A LIFE.

Why Plow in Fall?

IT ALWAYS gives me a sense of satisfaction to ride through the country this time of year and see so much fall plowing.

Of the many good reasons for fall plowing, probably the best one is that it takes some of the load off hard-driven farmers in the spring when so much has to be done in such a short time. Some of the other results from plowing in the fall are:

Controls insects by exposing them to weather.

Hurries decay of coarse vegetable matter that is plowed under.

Improves heavy soils by exposing them to frost.

Spray Residue Rules Need Modifying

"I have read with much interest your editorial on spray residue regulations. These have always seemed like such foolish regulations. I have some McIntosh which the government inspectors say are slightly in excess of the tolerance for lead. I have a store trade which I have been serving weekly. Now I am in a quandary. I cannot wash the entire lot and put them back into storage for they will not keep, and it is necessary to get inspection and release after they are washed. This cannot be done every week or so.

"If there were any real danger to consumers I would not object to the law but all it accomplishes is a great deal of annoyance and expense to farmers. It should be repealed. It is hard to understand how it became a law in the first place."—*C. A. R., New York.*

* * *

"If there is more lead than the regulations allow in all articles mentioned under the title "Those Unfair Spray Regulations," why are they picking on producers of maple syrup? I know of persons who have eaten quantities of maple syrup during an entire lifetime without any ill effects. We have been told for the past year that maple syrup made with certain kinds of equipment would not stand the test."—*G. S., N. Y.*

THESE regulations have cost fruit farmers thousands of dollars in the past few years. In fairness it probably ought to be said that continued eating of apples that are heavily coated with spray might in time cause some injury. I don't know. I do know that farm families have eaten apples from time immemorial without any apparent loss in health. Anyway, there is of course no danger whatever if the apple is peeled.

The apple producer seems to be up against the same sort of lack of commonsense in the enforcement of this regulation that dairymen had to contend with for years with barn inspectors. In the case of dairying, inspectors were usually city men, young, very sincerely determined to enforce the letter of the law, but with little commonsense and no understanding of the practical side of producing milk.

Even if some regulation is necessary, the kind of enforcement described in the first letter above is unnecessary and vicious. I do not believe the situation will be any better from the producer's standpoint until producers' organizations themselves take a united stand against the too strict regulations which may not be needed at all, and especially against enforcement of such regulations without commonsense and without understanding of the producers' practical problems.

For Healthier Hens

IT IS disheartening to buy baby chicks that begin to sicken and die within a few days. If they have had the right care, the chances are that the eggs from which they were hatched were laid by hens affected with pullorum disease. When a flock of chicks develop the trouble, it is too late to cure it, though some will recover to pass this disease along to the next generation.

Blood testing of breeding stock and removal of reactors is the only known control. A lot has been done, particularly in New England States, to clean up this trouble, but there is much yet to do. Much of the testing is privately done and is not always continued until all reactors are found and removed.

To give official State sanction to the good work that has already been done by private veterinarians and by the State College of Veterinarian Medicine, and to speed the work along, delegates to the New York State Farm Bureau Federation meeting in Syracuse recently passed a resolution requesting the State Department of Agriculture to assume supervision of blood testing of hens for Pullorum disease and to issue certificates of recognition to flocks free from the trouble.

American Agriculturist is back of any action which will improve the health of farm animals. A buyer who pays good money for chicks from blood tested stock should know whether that flock has had one test or whether the testing has been continued until all reactors have been found and removed. Poultrymen who go to the trouble and expense of eradicating this trouble from their flocks should have official recognition of that fact.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE SUMMER when my younger brother was four or five years old, the village butcher used to stop at our house for dinner once a week and trade his meat for his dinner. One day we had all finished eating except brother Albert, and Mother told him to hurry up if he wanted any pie. To this he said:

"I want some pie, Ma, but the meat is so tough I don't believe I'll have time to get to it today."

Which reminds me of a similar experience of David Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange. Those of you who know Dave know how quick he is on his feet with the right kind of reply. He has always been that way. When he was a little boy he went out to dinner at the home of some very distinguished friends of his parents. When Dave returned, his mother said to him:

"I hope you did nothing that wasn't perfectly all right."

"Why, no," said Dave, "nothing to speak of."

"Did something happen?" asked his mother.

"Well, nothing much, but while I was trying to cut the meat it slipped off on to the floor. But I carried the situation off all right."

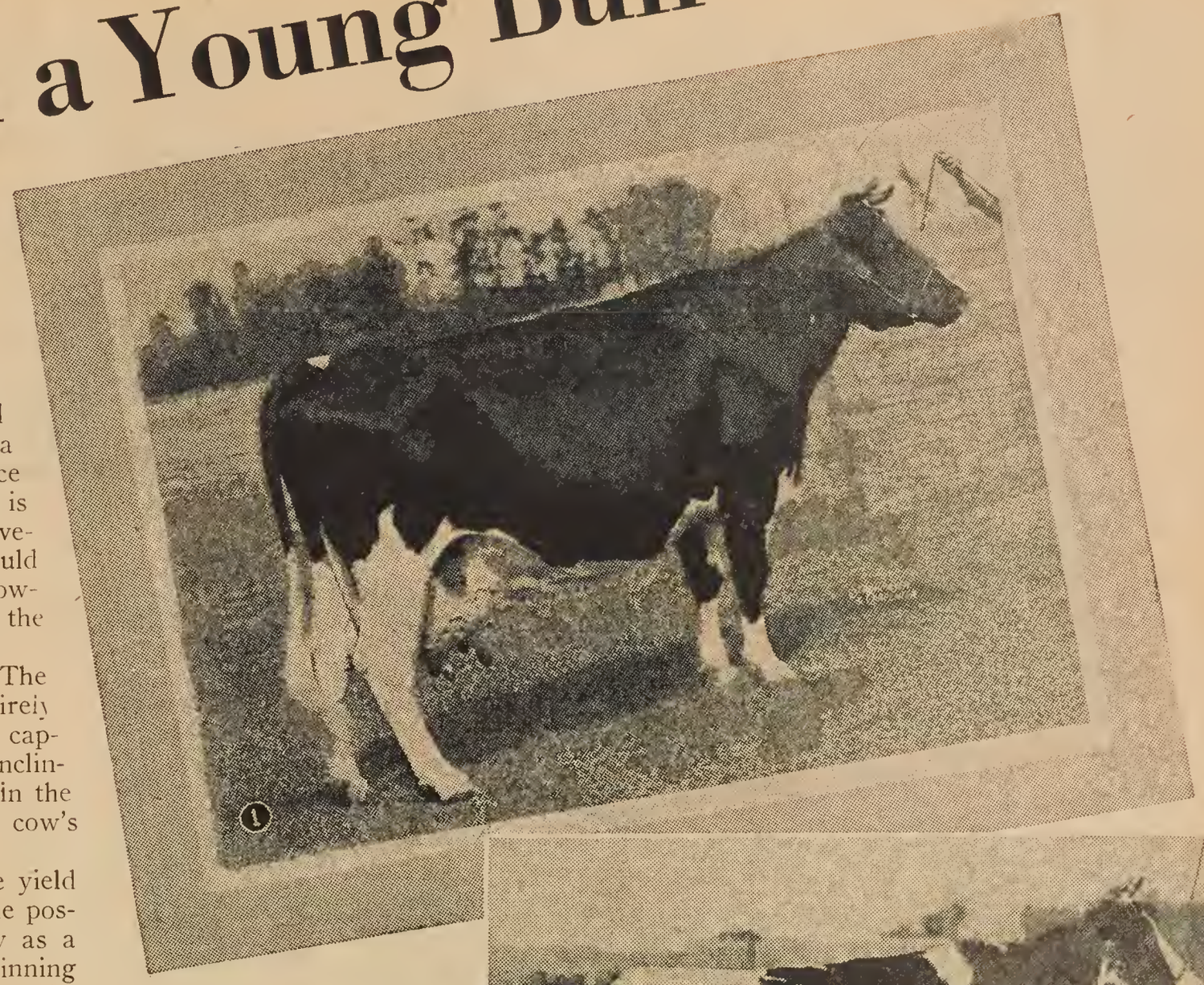
"What did you do?"

"Oh, I just said carelessly, 'That's always the way with tough meat!' "

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842.* **Volume 134, No. 25.** Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Editorial and Advertising offices at Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Advertising Representatives, E. Katz, Special Advertising Agency.—Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879 — Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, president and editor; Hugh L. Cosline, associate editor; Fred W. Ohm, production manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, household editor; Warren Ranney, art editor; Contributing editors: L. B. Skeffington, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Frank App, Paul Work, L. E. Weaver, J. C. Huttar; I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager; E. C. Weatherby, secretary and circulation manager; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Subscription price payable in advance, $1 a year, 3 years for $2 five years for $3. Canadian and Foreign, $2 a year.

How to Pick a Young Bull

By E. S. HARRISON *



PROBABLY the most common question asked by dairymen today is, "Where can I purchase a proven sire?" Appreciation of the importance of a real proven sire and the contribution he is capable of making towards herd and breed improvement has been steadily growing. This is as it should be. In our enthusiastic search for proven bulls, however, many of us have overlooked the importance of the great proven cow.

We do not all judge a cow on the same basis. The commercial dairyman is likely to value a cow entirely according to the amount of milk and butterfat she is capable of producing. The professional showman is inclined to value her on the basis of her ability to win in the show ring. The purebred breeder tends to base a cow's value on her merits as a brood matron.

A cow may be capable of producing a profitable yield of milk and butterfat but her value is limited if she possesses undesirable type or if she is unsatisfactory as a brood cow. On the other hand, a cow capable of winning in the show ring and turning in record performance at the pail is of no great value to the breed unless she is able to reproduce her excellency of type and production.

Obviously then, the truly great cow is one that can meet all three of these measures of greatness. That is, she must be capable of profitable production, she must possess desirable dairy type, and she must be able to transmit these superior qualities to her offspring.

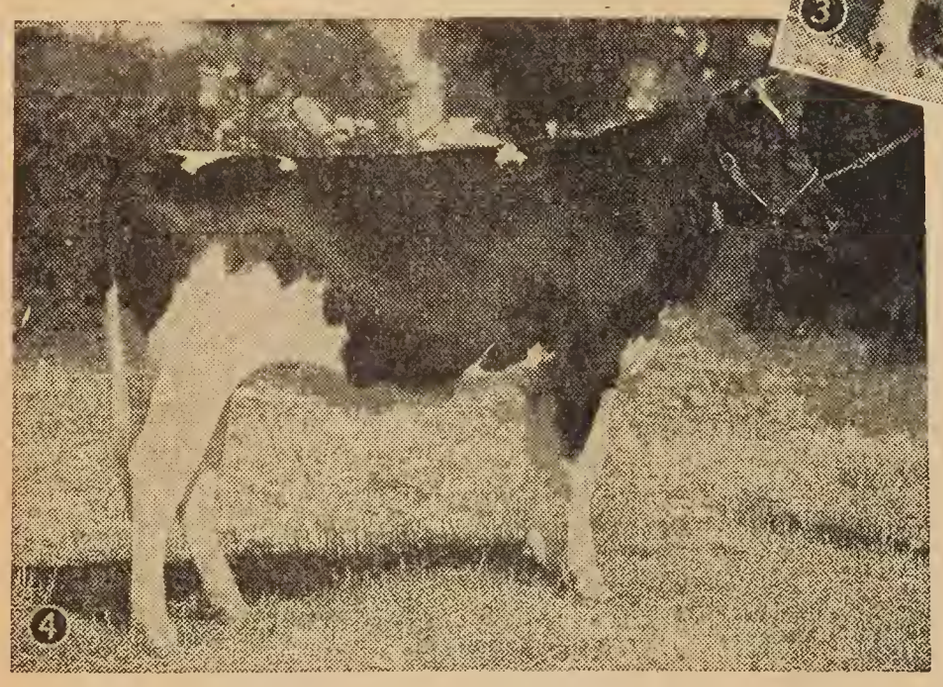
The cow featured at the top of the page (Number I) represents my idea of a great proven cow. She made a world's record for butterfat production as a two-year-old. In 316 days of her present lactation she has produced 22,904 pounds of milk and 966 pounds of butterfat and is still making 2.5 pounds of butterfat per day. By the end of her fourth lactation she will have produced a total of over 90,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk.

She was All-American three-year-old in 1933 and reserve All-American four-year-old in 1934. She has been chosen Grand Champion cow at both the New York State Fair and Eastern States Exposition.

At the right (Number 2) is a picture of her two-year-old daughter sired by Winterthur Bess Ormsby. She was selected as the All-American junior yearling in 1936 and won the two-year-old class at Eastern States Exposition and the New Jersey State Fair in 1937. In 175 days as a junior two-year-old in Class B she has produced 9,980 pounds of milk and 416 pounds of fat.







At the left (Number 3) is a picture of her three-year-old son, sired by Prince Ormsby Inka May. He was junior champion at the New York State Fair as a yearling. As a three-year-old he won his class at the New York and New Jersey State Fairs and was Grand Champion bull at the New Jersey State Fair. Two of his daughters, Pride Prudence, a junior yearling, and Pride Cottie, a senior yearling, won the yearling classes at three leading eastern shows this year. Pride Prudence as she won at Eastern States Exposition is shown in the picture at the bottom left (Number 4).

Thus, this cow (Number I) has met all three measures of greatness. Offspring of merit by two or more bulls is more positive evidence of a cow's value as a brood cow than an equal number of offspring all sired by one bull. For example, I located a bull calf a few years ago that carried just the breeding desired. On inspection the bull proved to be satisfactory in type, as did his sire and dam. Attention was then directed towards his dam's four daughters all sired by different bulls. All four daughters carried udders short on the floor, weak in the fore attachment and very close in the teat placement. Since all were sired by different bulls and yet carried a common defect, it was evident that the defect was inherited from the dam. Therefore, it was not likely that this bull would prove to be a superior sire and was not purchased.

This is not an effort to lessen the emphasis being placed upon the value and importance of the proven sire. It is an effort to increase appreciation of the proven dam. In the past, our great proven sires have come from great dams. The great proven brood matrons of today will produce our future superior sires. In the selection of our junior herd sire let us give more attention to his dam. When possible, select a son of a cow that has demonstrated her value as a brood matron.

* Ed Harrison, a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell, is building a solid reputation as a man who knows dairy cattle.

* * *

Proposes Bonding Law Change

COMMISSIONER Noyes of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has indicated that he will ask the Legislature to revise the bonding and licensing law for milk dealers. The Commissioner suggests that the law require New York State milk dealers to furnish a bond equal to a definite percentage of the value of the milk purchased at the high point of the year. He proposes, also, that the law be changed so that a dealer unable to secure the bond be automatically denied a license.

At present the Commissioner determines the amount of bond, putting on him an undue responsibility.

THE Job IS JUST Begun

After your cows are milked . . . after you have delivered fresh, rich milk to the country receiving station, there is still a *big* job to be done.

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THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION — Sealtest

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A stabilized road in Onondaga County, N. Y., as it looked last January.

LOW COST ROADS

Stand the Test of Time in Onondaga County, N. Y.

SEVERAL years ago, we told of a rural road-building program then under way in Onondaga County, involving the use of local soil materials and the employment of a large volume of hand labor. The method used, known as soil-stabilization, was then in its infancy and, while the work in this county was not entirely experimental, it remained to be seen whether the improvement was really of a permanent nature.

The first roads stabilized, in 1932, have now been under traffic for five years and, upon inspection in May of this year, they appeared to be in just as good condition as when they were built. They have truly stood the test of time and have come through with flying colors.

While our previous article on this subject explained the principles of road stabilization, it might be well to review them.

A road containing too much gravel or sand is naturally loose and shifting, consequently rough and dusty in dry weather. A road that contains too much clay or silt becomes muddy and rutted in wet seasons, and the materials blow away as dust when the weather is dry. These facts are well known to road officials and are easily understood by anyone.

In stabilized road construction, these natural soils which, by themselves, are unsatisfactory as road material, are put together in controlled amounts to bring out only the good characteristics of each soil. The gravel and sand furnish internal friction, which gives structural strength and resistance to rutting. The clay, when moist, provides cohesion, which binds the soil particles together and keeps the surface compact and dustless. As long as the soil mixture is kept in a slightly moist condition, it will stay tightly bound together to produce a road surface that is firm and smooth in all kinds of weather. To sustain the necessary moisture-bond, a small amount of calcium chloride is added to the mixture at the time of construction and is periodically applied to the road surface as a maintenance function. This chemical, whose chief property is its strong attraction for water, absorbs moisture from the air and prevents the road surface from drying out, thereby eliminating dust in addition to keeping the road materials bound together.

A continued program of rural road improvement, since 1932, has brought Onondaga County farmers a network of over 400 miles of these firm-surfaced, all-weather stabilized roads. The benefits of these good farm roads are well expressed in the following editorial comment, taken from the March 1st edition of the Syracuse Post-Standard:

"Onondaga county can well be proud of the hard-surfaced, farm-to-market roads it has built in the last few years.

"Ray Traver and his assistants in the county highway department have done an excellent job in ridding the county of the muddy, rutted roads that many farmers were forced to use just a few years ago.



Mud holes no longer necessary.

"Those who travel about the county much cannot help but be impressed by the large number of gravel roads which have been built. They are not designed to stand the heavy traffic of the main highways, but they serve farmers well and are of great economic value.

"The construction of roads such as these, together with the building of the regional market, should add markedly to the efficiency of farming in the county and help to increase the real income of farmers. It will thus mean a benefit not only to the county, but to Syracuse as well, because it is the trading center for a great farm area."

The dollars-and-cents value of road stabilization is also great, according to Ray S. Traver, Onondaga County Superintendent of Highways. Mr. Traver states that not a shovelful of gravel has been added to any of the county's stabilized roads — not even on those 4 and 5 years old — which means an annual saving of at least 300 cubic yards of gravel per mile. And with gravel costing from 50c to $1.50 per yard delivered on the road, this is an item.

The average cost of maintenance on Onondaga County stabilized roads during 1936 was $302 a mile, including the cost of calcium chloride. Thus, Mr. Traver concludes that, from the standpoint of maintenance expense alone, stabilized roads more than pay for themselves.

On the basis of stabilization's proven success in Onondaga County, it seems reasonable to presume that other counties will rapidly adopt similar construction programs. As the mileage of year-round rural roads increases, so will the prosperity and well-being of Northeastern farmers.

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PROTEIN	A five-year test at Cornell University showed that with good quality hay which is at least one-third clover or alfalfa, 18% protein in the grain ration is enough. When hay is less than one-third legumes, a 20% feed should be used. With hay containing no clover or alfalfa at all, 24% protein is needed.
FAT	The cow can make milk fat out of sugar or starch or protein, but it's easier for her to make it out of fat in the feed. Studies at New York State College of Agriculture show that the grain ration should contain at least 4% fat for best milk yield.
MINERALS	Both calcium and phosphorus are needed to make milk. Unless the cow is getting good legume hay, she must get these minerals from her grain ration. All G.L.F. Dairy Feeds—except Legume Dairy which is for use with good legume hay—contain extra minerals supplied by 1% of steamed bone meal.
T.D.N.	When the above factors have been taken into consideration, *cost per 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients* becomes the best test of feeding value. A good grain mixture should be close to 75% digestible. To meet that standard it must be low in fiber.
VARIETY	Fresh feed ingredients are more palatable and have higher feeding value. A dairy feed containing ingredients from several plant sources provides higher protein quality and cows like it better.

A feed which meets these five tests will produce milk at lower feed cost than a less expensive feed which doesn't. Careful experiments and practical experience have proved that beyond question.

The open formula tag on every bag of G.L.F. Dairy Feed gives you a chance to check your feed against these measures. Pick a feed with the right protein to match your roughage, with 4% or more of fat, with the minerals the cow needs and with at least 1470 pounds of total digestible nutrients—and you've got a combination that adds up to—

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HARROWS 80 ACRES, DISKS 16-IN ONE AFTERNOON

Work moves a lot faster on Warren Watson's 488-acre farm at Ludlow, Ill., since he high compressioned his Allis-Chalmers tractor.



WARREN WATSON SAYS, "I have used regular-grade gasoline for the last seven years and wouldn't use anything else in a tractor."

• • •

(at left) MR. WATSON driving his Allis-Chalmers UC which was recently high compressioned.

WHEN you farm more than 400 acres in crops with one tractor, you need all the power your tractor can develop to keep the work up in shape. Last January, Warren Watson told his dealer he wanted to get more power out of his Allis-Chalmers UC. The dealer suggested converting it to a high compression tractor by installing new altitude pistons. The changeover was made, and here is what Mr. Watson discovered, in his own words:

"Before, when I plowed, I was pulling three 14-inch bottoms, plowing from six to eight inches deep in black loam and muck, but in second gear. After the changeover to high compression, it plowed in third gear without any trouble and I did a third more plowing in the same time.

"I have harrowed 80 acres of planted corn with a 30-foot flexible harrow and disked 16 acres for corn with a 10-foot tandem disk in one afternoon, from one o'clock to about 7:30. We figure it takes about two hours to harrow 40 acres with our high compression tractor and the 30-foot flexible harrow.

"At present, we are cultivating corn at the rate of about 40 acres a day, using about 20 gallons of gasoline, cultivating with a two-row mounted cultivator with 11 sweeps.

"I have used regular-grade gasoline for the last seven years and I wouldn't use anything else in a tractor.

"We expect to take on more land in another year, and when I do, I am going to get a WC Allis-Chalmers high compression tractor to take care of it."

To get added power and faster working speed from your tractor, ask your dealer or write to your manufacturer today about getting "altitude" or high compression pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Easiest way of all, of course, is to make sure that the next tractor you buy has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer optionally today at no extra cost to you.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular-grade gasolines.

It pays to buy GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

WINTER Gas Engine *Troubles*

Timing the Ignition

By FORREST WRIGHT

Editor's Note: This is the third and last of a series of articles on gas engines.

ONE COMMON cause of loss of power and overheating of an engine is poor timing of the valves or ignition or both. On the average engine, the exhaust valve should open at about 45 degrees before the crank reaches its bottom or outermost position on the power stroke and should close at 10 to 12 degrees after the crank has passed its next top or innermost position. Most engines have marks cut on the fly-wheel, which when brought to some fixed point on the frame of the engine, will indicate the correct position of the crank for these events. The instruction book which comes with the engine should explain how to do this for any particular engine. If the intake valve is operated by suction, as is common on single cylinder engines, it will need no timing. If operated by a push rod, its timing should be checked in the same manner as the exhaust valve.

If the cam gears have not been disturbed, any error in the valve timing is most likely due to wear on the cam, the push rod, or both, or to improper adjustment of push rod length. If upon checking the valve timing it is found that the valve opens late and closes early the trouble is that the push rod is too short. The proper procedure is to lengthen the rod until the valve closes at 10 to 12 degrees after inner dead center. This should bring the opening very near to 45 degrees of outer dead center unless the timing is quite different from most engines. The safest way is to look up the timing figures in the instruction book and then adjust the valves to those figures.

If the valve opens early and closes late, the push rod is too long. It should be shortened until the valve closes on time. The opening should then be within at least a few degrees of its proper setting. Due to wear on the cam it is sometimes impossible to get both the valve opening and closing to occur exactly correct. In such cases the closing should be set correctly and let the opening come as nearly correct as possible.

The ignition timing should be checked on both *retard* and *advance,* on retard particularly if the engine is hand cranked. On retard position the spark should occur at inner dead center to prevent "kicking." Set the ignition on retard, turn the engine over slowly by hand until ignition occurs, then check by the marks on the fly-wheel. If not properly timed it can be changed by minor adjustments which vary with different engines but are usually given in the instruction book.

The spark in advanced position should occur (on an engine running at about 600 r.p.m.) at approximately 20 degrees before inner dead center on the compression stroke. Here again the exact timing data should be obtained from the instruction book which comes with the engine.

After the spark is so adjusted that it occurs at the correct time a check should be made on the intensity of the spark. The spark should be strong enough to jump from the spark plug lead to the engine frame over a gap of ⅛ to 3/16 of an inch when the engine is being cranked vigorously. If the engine has a magneto with an "impulser" on it the spark should jump at least ¼ of an inch.

If the engine has a battery ignition system, the battery should be checked because cold weather greatly reduces the strength of a battery and if it is weak to begin with there may not be enough current on a cold morning to start the engine.

Clean the spark plugs and adjust the points to a clearance of 25 to 30 thousands of an inch or about the thickness of a thin dime.

After the engine has been reconditioned, cleaned and checked, it is advisable to readjust the carbureter for winter running. In cold weather an engine requires a slightly richer mixture than is needed for summer.

The correct procedure for this adjustment is to see that the engine is properly oiled and the cooling system filled, then run the engine until it is warmed up. If possible connect the engine to its normal load and while running screw the needle valve in a very little at a time until the engine backfires or there is a noticeable loss of speed and power, then open the needle valve about ¼ of a turn or until the engine again runs normally. As the weather gets colder the needle valve may have to be opened a little more. A good way to do this is to open it, say a 32nd of a turn, now and then as the weather gets colder. Then in the spring as it warms up, reverse the process and close the valve slightly now and then.

A proper adjustment of the carbureter means not only a saving in fuel, but also maximum power from the engine and minimum carbon.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

and these include: Little River Juvenile, No. 20, Connecticut, Mrs. Helen M. Surridge of Hampton, matron; Chippewa, No. 112, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Charles King of Beaver Falls, matron; Grafton Star, No. 16, New Hampshire, Mrs. Nellye Goodrich of Hanover, matron.

Among the states which qualified again this year as Model Juvenile States were Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania. In the Juvenile Essay contest Grace Paradis of Rochester, Mass., won first prize; Dorothy Lear of Plainfield, N. H., second; Eleanor Northrup of Andover, N. Y., fourth. In this contest a silver medal was also awarded to Jeanette Tucker of Shelton, Conn.

First prize in the National Grange Play Writing contest went to Mrs. Phoebe Lagellee, lecturer of Hudson Grange No. 11 of Hudson, N. H. Title of play is "Now Ma."

Many honor deputy recognition certificates were awarded and first prize in the Booster Night program contest went to Hebron Grange, No. 111, in Connecticut, whose lecturer is Florence M. Jones of Andover; second prize, Lorraine Grange, No. 117, in New York, Mattie M. Randall of Lorraine.

Report was made at Harrisburg that the National Grange has expended upwards of $13,000 on improvements on the Kelley Homestead at Elk River, Minnesota, the money contributed wholly by the Granges throughout the nation. Steps were taken to provide for the erection of a suitable marker at Washington, D. C., commemorating the work of William Saunders, first master of the National Grange, well known naturalist, horticulturalist and landscape artist, and in whose office on the Capitol grounds the National Grange was organized in 1867.

The Harrisburg delegate body voted unanimously to hold the 1938 session of the National Grange in Oregon, with Portland likely to be the convention city chosen. The three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will combine in the entertainment of the National Grange.

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One reason why Donald likes the farm.

Why I Like THE FARM

By DONALD ALEXANDER.

I LIKE the farm because there are flowers. There is a brook to swim and fish in. I like to work in haying. I like to hear the birds singing and to see the baby birds. I like to see the pretty leaves in the fall.

I like to milk the cows and feed the little calves. I like to pick apples. Sometimes I climb high up in a tree and throw the apples down to my brother. I like to climb to the top of a little tree and swing and swing and swing until it lets me down. I like to feed the cows hay and grain.

Sometimes I set a couple of traps and catch a mouse or two and then when winter comes I set some bigger traps and try to catch some muskrats.

When there is enough snow on the ground I like to take my skiis up the hill and come back down "Lickety split" and if I don't fall down I make a jump about three feet high and then go over that.

I like to go after wood and bring it to the house with my brother and my father and the hired man, and we buzz it up. I like to split it and it is all ready to burn. I like to drive the horses.

Our little dog Jackie catches a woodchuck most every day and carries it around in the funniest way. He has caught 35 woodchucks and some moles and chipmunks this summer. Some times my brother and I have to pull some stones from a wall and help him. We have two little kittens and one old cat and sometimes she can catch a little rat.

My brother Bruce and I like to pick strawberries and blackberries and we like the jam and jelly mother makes from them.

We have a mouse colored pony. We ride him after the cows and drive him on a buggy. He goes as fast as we want him to and that is pretty fast.

These are just some of the reasons I like the farm.

Editor's Note: Donald is 8 years old and lives on a farm near Walton, Delaware County, New York.

Her First Prize

I WANT to thank Aunt Janet for choosing my pie as one of the winning recipes in your recipe contest. When I received my dollar in the mail, I was so happy that you would have thought I'd won a thousand dollars. But it was my first prize. I'd never won anything before.

All the other contest recipes that you published sound delicious and I'm going to try that "Hen Dinner" very soon.

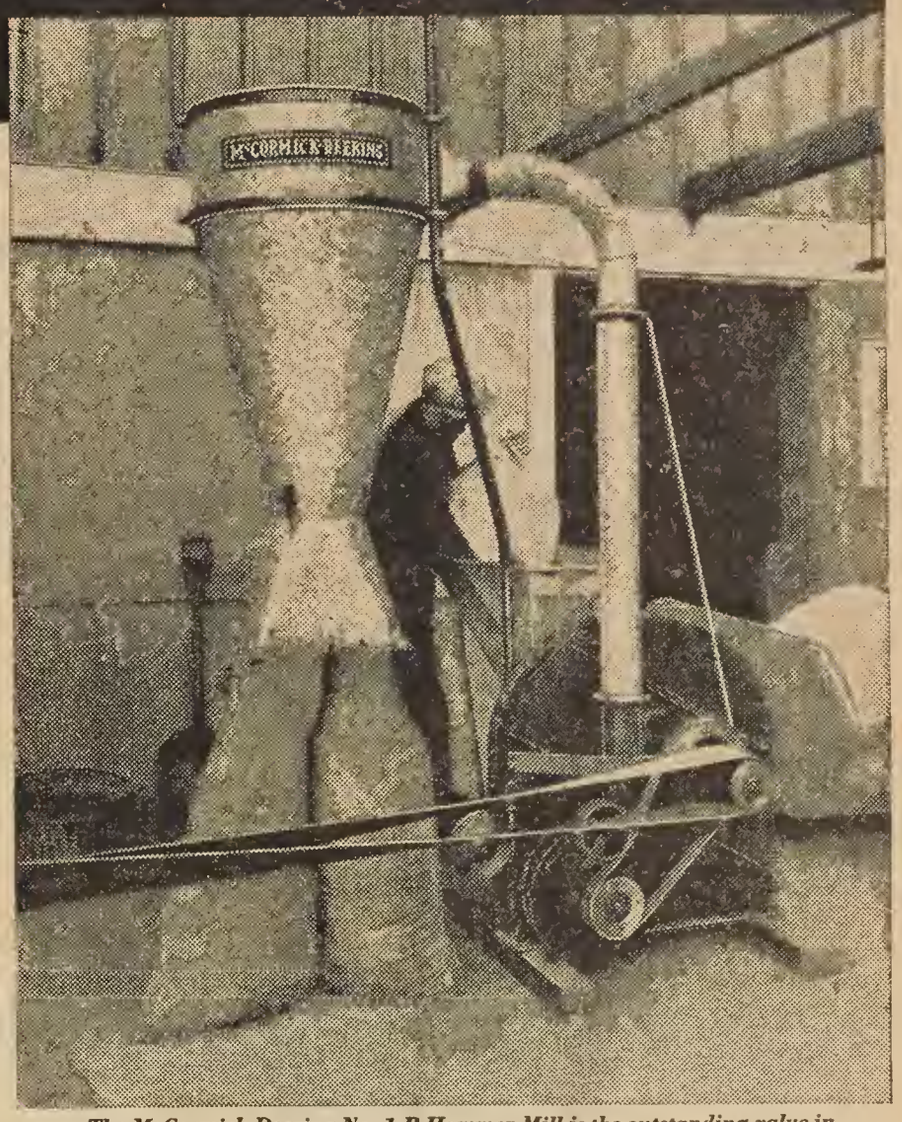
Thanks so much for the dollar and I hope lots of people try my pie recipe.

—Mrs. L. H., Maine.

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Feed-grinding costs are reduced materially with a McCormick-Deering Hammer or Roughage Mill on the job. These large-capacity mills grind a wide variety of grains and roughages to various degrees of fineness, and they grind mixed feeds. Roughages and small grains can be ground separately or in combination in the McCormick-Deering Roughage Mill. These mills have many features of construction which assure years of good work. Grind grain on your own farm—save money on your feed bills for many years to come by investing now in a McCormick-Deering Mill. See the McCormick-Deering dealer for complete information and a demonstration.

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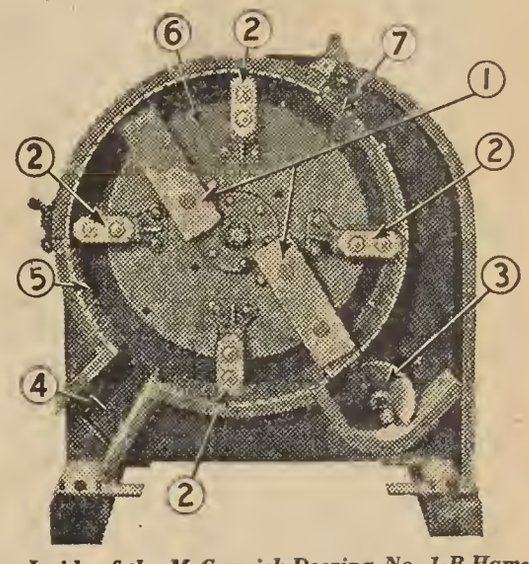


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The Countryman Press, Weston, Vt.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *"The Roosevelt Depression"*

LAST AUGUST, index of business activity stood at 117, highest since 1929. Since then it has tobogganed down to around 90. Business decline was preceded by declining stocks, off more than 40 per cent and resulting in losses of millions of dollars to investors and business concerns.

Chief reason, say business men, for this new depression is lack of confidence caused by New Deal oppression of business and by New Deal spending. Advanced are three reasons by critics of government for what they call "The Roosevelt Depression." These are:

1. Oppressive taxation.
2. Failure to balance Federal budget.
3. Oppression by government of public utilities.

New Deal officials, recognizing seriousness of new depression and justice of criticisms, have been taking steps last two weeks. Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives is studying business in general and taxes in particular, especially capital gains tax and undistributed corporation profits tax, in order to modify or change them so as not to oppress business. In particular, corporation profits tax is being criticized because it prevents legitimate expansion and accumulation of reserve funds necessary to tide a company over bad times. Unable to pay up these reserves, business men do not have confidence to go ahead and expand.

Government and Utilities

Planned in New York and other States was great electric power expansion program, including thousands of more miles of rural power lines. Practically all of this work is now stopped. Utility companies claim they don't dare go ahead, nor can they sell their commercial paper to the public, because of uncertainty about what government is going to do. Power companies point to great government power project in Tennessee Valley, to big government dams in West, and ask frankly if government intends taking over all public utilities. If so, private companies see no point in going ahead. Result is delay by companies in expending millions in necessary replacements and new construction, laying off of help, and cutting of expenses. Some government officials now believe that utilities should be assured of more government cooperation, less competition.

Wanted, Housing Boom

Best chance to start business rolling again, some administration leaders believe, would be house building on a large scale. Housing boom started off last spring, then stopped because of lack of confidence in future and high cost of materials.

Congress now in session is giving first consideration to this new depression and to methods by which government can help to set wheels of recovery in motion again.

SLANT: Many critics believe, and we think they are mainly right, that many of remedies which government used to bring back prosperity, such as crop control, "pump priming," etc., were simply "shots in the arm"; that as soon as their temporary effect wore off, recovery back-slid. Present events indicate correctness of this diagnosis. Therefore, it would follow that Congress should not inflict any more of these so-called remedies upon the country. Instead, let us have less government spending, speedy adjustment of unfair tax laws, and more cooperation and less criticism of business by government officials.

■ *A.F. of L. Strikes Blow At Wage-Hour Bill*

SAYING that it was not safe to entrust a government board with administering of proposed wage and hour legislation, President William Green of American Federation of Labor turned thumbs down on bill in letter to Chairman Norton of Labor Committee last week. Said President Green:

"The Federation feels as a result of the administration of the national labor relations act by the National Labor Relations Board that it is no longer safe to permit a government board of that kind to make the many determinations necessary in the administration of the fair labor standards bill as now written."

He declared further that the Labor Board had destroyed rights of contract and property. President Green also argued that the bill, if passed, should provide for an even shorter work day and week than it does in its present form. As now phrased, measure calls for a federal board to fix minimum wages at 40 cents an hour or less and maximum working hours at 40 a week or more.

SLANT: Northeast farmers see eye-to-eye with President Green on one thing at least — that it is not safe to entrust a Federal Board with vast powers over labor and business. See page 5 of last issue of *American Agriculturist* for a few of the hundreds of letters which we have received from farmers, emphatically denouncing wage and hour bill. National Grange, at its Harrisburg convention, went on record as strongly opposed to this bill. Other farm organizations which are working to defeat this legislation include the National Cooperative Council, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, a host of state farm groups, such as New York State Farm Bureau, Michigan State Grange, Minnesota Farmers Union, and many county and local organizations. With labor, business, and agriculture against the measure, we ask, "Who wants it?" If the American people do not want this kind of government interference and regimentation, they should bestir themselves before it is too late and let their Congressmen and Senators know how they feel about it.

■ *Farm Bill Soon Will Be Law*

RUNNING HIGH at this writing is argument in both Senate and House of Representatives over details of new farm bill. Chief point of difference between Senate and House is whether new law shall carry voluntary or compulsory crop control. Senate, agreeing with Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, wants compulsory control. House would not so regiment agriculture.

Actively supporting compulsory features is American Farm Bureau Federation, while National Grange, in emphatic resolution at recent annual meeting, condemns crop control, particularly if it is compulsory.

In debating measure in Senate November 23, Senator Vanderburg of Michigan demanded to know what farm bill would cost. Supporters were unable to say. Democratic Senator Pepper of Florida wanted to know why fruits and vegetables, with crops which amount annually to 750 million dollars, had no protection under bill.

SLANT: Probably by time you read this, farm bill will be law; and as it is being hastily rammed through Congress, Administration probably will win in demanding crop control.

In the meantime, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Department of Agriculture reports that for first time in history imports of American agricultural products were larger than exports. It is fair to say that while drought caused some of this increase in imports of agricultural products from other countries, it was also a result of government crop control.

Another result of control is that cotton producers have lost their world markets, largely because other cotton-producing countries have grabbed those markets while United States was experimenting with government control of cotton production.

Feature of new farm bill is its high cost. Even President Roosevelt warned Edward O'Neal, president of American Farm Bureau Federation, and his associates that United States treasury could not stand increased expense for farm relief.

Watch these columns for full explanation of details of farm bill if and when it is passed. In the meantime, if you believe it will in the end injure agriculture and the country, why not tell your representatives in Congress so immediately?

■ *Farm Credit News*

Northeast Farm Mortgage Load Lighter

ABOUT 18 per cent of mortgages on northeastern farms are carried by Federal land bank according to its president, E. H. Thomson, in recent report to National farm loan associations. In past 20 years land bank has loaned over $115,000,000 in New York, New Jersey and New England to 38,525 farmers; of this some $75,000,000 is now outstanding on 28,500 farms. New lending is about $300,000 a month, a decline of some 10% from last year.

Slightly higher than a year ago are repayments on old loans. In Vermont and Connecticut 95 in each 100 loans have all maturities paid.

Fewer Foreclosures

Fewer farms are being taken over through foreclosure of mortgage loans. Real estate owned by Federal Land Bank of Springfield is down 13% from last year. Since first of August, 114 repossessed farms have been purchased by individuals from the land bank.

■ *You Got One*

JUST in the course of their day's work on November 16th, Uncle Sam's mailmen delivered the same yellow postcard to 85,000,000 different persons. You got one, and so did we. They represented the government's honest attempt to count the unemployed and to find out what kind of work they would do if they could get it. Only the jobless were asked to answer questions and return cards. Results will not be known until April 1st, as it

will take that long to tabulate returns.

SLANT: Such a census will undoubtedly be of great value, but will not be accurate by April 1st. There has been 6 per cent drop in employment since August, and present business slump is shutting down or slowing up many factories, all of which is adding daily to relief and WPA rolls. In spite of this situation, farmers are faced with greatest farm labor shortage ever experienced in this country!

■ *Lower Costs for Dairymen?*

UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture predicts better income for dairymen during next two years. Chief reason is lower cost of production, due chiefly to lower feed prices.

Forecast also by Department are rising prices of milk cows in 1938 and 1939, and higher milk production per cow. But higher milk production, according to Department, will be offset by some increase in consumption of fluid milk and cream.

SLANT: Hope this forecast is right. Dairymen are entitled to better times.

■ *Japan Winning*

CRUMBLING fast is Chinese defense against Japan's latest drive on Nanking. Since surrender of Shanghai, Japanese troops have pushed on after retreating Chinese army, punishing them with rain of bombs from the air. As this is written, Japanese are only 95 miles from Chinese capital (Nanking), and boast that they will be at city's gates within a week, in spite of heavy rains and muddy roads.

Japan's hand is reaching for Shanghai's famous International Settlement. She has demanded of foreign nations there all of China's rights in that area, and has seized customs vessels in Shanghai Harbor, preparatory to taking over Chinese customs revenues.

In North China, four great Chinese provinces are now in Japan's grip, city of Taiyuan (capital of Shansi province) having fallen last week. Meanwhile, Nine-Power Treaty Conference in Brussels, in which United States has been taking part, has got exactly nowhere in its efforts to stop this war. It is expected to disband soon.

■ *President Asks Nation to Buy Xmas Seals*

ON THANKSGIVING Day President Roosevelt started off the national sale of Christmas seals with an appeal to every American to aid the cause of national health by buying these little "harbingers of health." Said the President:

"For 30 years funds from the annual sale of these seals have been used in the nation-wide campaign to cure and prevent tuberculosis.

"Under the leadership of the National Tuberculosis Association, State and local societies and committees in all parts of the United States conduct organized health programs in all the communities in which the seals are sold. Free clinics, nursing service, tuberculin testing, X-raying, rehabilitation, medical and social research are among the health protection measures that Christmas seals help to support. This splendid service must be continued without curtailment.

"We must wage with increased vigor our fight to eliminate this plague as one of the greatest foes to health. We must not in any way abate the fight against so appalling a scourge which claims a very large number of its victims from our young people between the ages of 15 and 30. A renewed and intensified program must be put into effect. Attention must be focused to protect the health of our young men and women whether in high schools and colleges or among skilled or unskilled industrial workers. We must guard with the utmost vigilance the health of all.

"The aid of every American is needed in this cause. Tuberculosis is everybody's problem. I therefore urge all to do their part generously in supporting the thirty-first Christmas seal sale to be carried on between Thanksgiving and Christmas."

■ *They Contributed to America*

Here's to the city of Boston,
The home of the bean and the cod,
Where the Cabots speak only to Lowells,
And the Lowells speak only to God.

RECENT election of Charles Francis Adams as chairman of Board of Overseers of Harvard University, brings to mind long and illustrious record of Adams family and other distinguished New England families.

This Charles Francis Adams is a nephew of another Charles Francis Adams, a statesman and diplomat, son of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of United States, and grandson of John Adams, second president. Another grandson of John Quincy Adams was Henry Adams, famous American historian. All of them were relatives of Samuel Adams, American patriot and revolutionary leader, and signer of Declaration of Independence.

SLANT: Human family is even more subject to rules of breeding and environment than are other animals. Good begets good, as it has with the Adams family and a hundred thousand other fine American families, and by the same token bad begets bad, as proved by the history of some worthless families, whose members in each generation have helped to populate jails.

Good Books to Read

The Square Peg — *John Masefield*

Novel of English life depicting clash of wills and interests when a man of intellect but few manners descends upon a country society without intellect but holding obsolete opinions. Robert Frampton Mansell and his fiancee plan to make Mullples, a fine old country house, into a real home, but tragedy intervenes. Mansell determines to fight on against local opinion and wages bitter war, until the flight of time brings healing in an unusual way. The MacMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

The Stubborn Way — *Baxter Hathaway*

Wally Stevenson is a mill worker, a sensitive, complex young man of modern times, intelligent enough to realize that he is stagnating but unable to break away. Constantly his mind is reaching out after another kind of life, but until Serena comes into his life he doesn't have enough strength of purpose to accomplish his ideal. Probably, most interesting part of the book is the picture of the great machines at work and their influence on the lives of the men who tend them. The MacMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Ebb Tide

Screen version of Robert Louis Stevenson's story of three South Sea Island beachcombers, presented in Technicolor. Picture presents a beautiful photographic study in color and a stirring tale of adventure.

The Awful Truth

One of the smartest comedies of the year, played by Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, a series of hilariously funny adventures experienced by a young couple in the ninety days between the time they are divorced and the time the decree is made absolute. "Mr. Smith," a trained terrier, gives a delightful performance.

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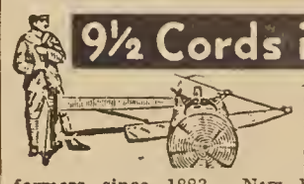
economically supplies the calcium and phosphorus needed properly to nourish and build up the stock: 1) it stimulates assimilation of other feeds and increases conversion into bone and tissue; 2) it develops sturdiness; 3) it speeds up weight gains; 4) it produces strong offspring.

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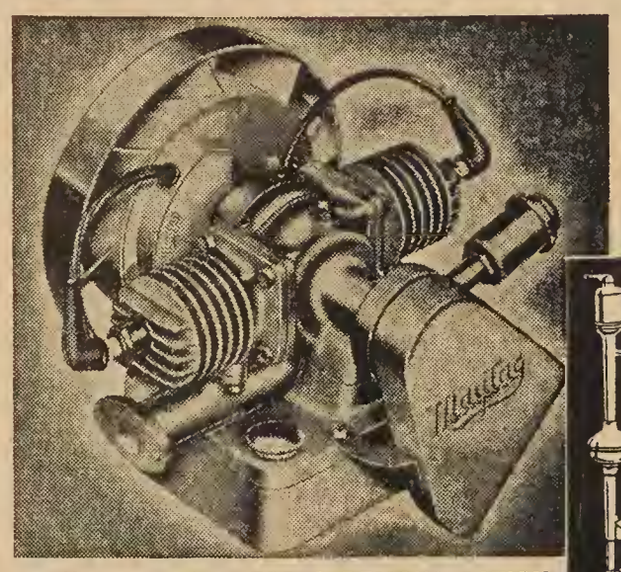


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A HINT TO FARM HUSBANDS FOR CHRISTMAS



A MAYTAG WITH THE NEW TWIN-CYLINDER ENGINE



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION
IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

VERY EASY TERMS



For more than twenty years, Maytag has been the favorite farm washer. Today, it is a better washer than ever, and has a still finer engine. The new Twin-Cylinder gasoline Multi-Motor powers the Maytag for homes without electricity. This marvelous engine has the following distinctive advantages:

• Smooth, vibrationless power. • Steadier, quieter operation. • Easier starting—built for a woman to operate. • Economical—does a big farm washing on one quart of gasoline. • Compact—interchangeable with an electric motor.

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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



STORAGE reports indicate holdings of evaporated apples about half the holdings of a year ago. I made some inquiries and find that many evaporators are opening, some of which did not operate a year ago. One man told me that evaporated apples looked like "an ideal speculation" to him. The heavy apple crop all over the United States this year is due in the main to frosts which killed fruit buds in the spring of 1936. It is generally understood that when a healthy tree has a light crop one year a big crop will follow the next year. This is what happened.

"This means that next year we are due for a small crop," said the evaporator. "Apples for drying are cheap and plentiful this year. It seems to me like a good year to dry a lot of them, put them in storage and forget about them until next year."

Incidentally, I know some growers who are not feeling bad because their crops were just moderate this year. Thinning is the answer. When they noted the heavy set this year they took the long view that it would be better for the trees and themselves to thin heavily and try to get a larger crop next year.

* * *

Grange Chief to Speak

Louis J. Taber, re-elected master of the National Grange, is to be the featured speaker at the annual City and Country dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 3. This always is a great occasion for exchange of greetings across the city line, but this time country folks plan to make it a tribute to Mr. Taber. Frank E. Gannett, chairman of *American Agriculturist* Board; Raymond Cooper, master of the State Grange, and Fred J. Freestone, chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange, plan to attend.

* * *

Winter to Be Mild

Cautiously, but convinced by "signs" that have proved correct in the past, Ernest Vandewalker of Rock Glen, Wyoming County, says the winter is going to be mild, or at least the first half of it. He is a veteran trapper, with more than 100 traps on his lines. This year he finds the fur-bearing animals are not interested in his bait. "They evidently know that a mild winter is ahead and feel there is no need to hustle for food," he commented. "They see no danger of deep snow. Red squirrels and chipmunks still are running around, apparently without a thought for the winter."

* * *

Too Many Foxes

Real fox hunts may be in order in Western New York. Complaints are being received that both fox and deer are multiplying and doing considerable damage. Some years ago sportsmen introduced foxes for the hunting. Deer now are by no means rare sights in many rural sections.

* * *

A Model Dairy Barn

When I stopped in to see Harry Bull down in Orange County he had just finished installing a Cornell ventilating system in the dairy barn. All told, he has 65 head of dairy cattle. The ventilating system works on the principle that warm air will rise. This causes a suction in the big chute, drawing the used air from the barn. The outgoing air is replaced by fresh air distributed from outlets in front of each stanchion.

An interesting sidelight was a visit to the Stone House, where Harry's ancestors lived and which has been occupied by a member of the Bull family since it was built in 1722. The road on which Harry lives is the Sarah Wells Trail, named for the pioneer who married William Bull. The two were first occupants of the house.

THOMAS E. CROSS

Friends of Thomas E. Cross of LaGrangeville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., were shocked at the news of his sudden death on Wednesday, November 24.

Mr. Cross was one of the outstanding fruit growers of the Northeast. In addition to his extensive orchards, he and his sons operated one of the largest cold storage plants in the Hudson Valley. Just before his death, he stopped in at the *American Agriculturist* office in Poughkeepsie and told us of his plans to double his storage facilities.

Throughout his long and active life, Mr. Cross was associated with virtually every fruit and general farm organization in New York and surrounding territory. He was former president of the New York State Horticultural Society, former president of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, and for years one of its directors, and leader in the New York State Grange and the Dutchess County Pomona Grange. One of his latest ventures was to actively support and help found the New York and New England Apple Institute.

Tom Cross will be missed not only as a great worker but also as a very good friend.

High Cost of Help

Recently J. C. Treat, secretary of the Producers' Bargaining Agency, was told by a New York milk distributor that he was paying drivers $52.50 per week. Treat returned home to learn that a young man working on his farm was leaving to help his father because the latter could not find help. Treat said he had tried in a dozen places to get a man and failed. Now just to illustrate how the thing works here is another incident.

In one of Western New York's largest canning plants the state-federal inspector is getting $37.50 per week. Upon his judgment depends amount canner pays and amount growers receive, because he writes the tickets. Under the Department of Agriculture and Markets' contract with canners each is obliged to furnish a laborer to lift crates off the trucks and otherwise help the inspector. In this case the laborer is hired for $42 per week and last week with a little overtime got $47, or $10 more than the trained inspector. I raise no point as to who is to blame, but wonder how the department can hang on to inspectors who must be licensed, experienced and competent.

* * *

Potato-Growing Rules

Bruce Cottrell, at whose farm the Empire State Potato Club held its field day, offers three rules under which he produces spuds:

"First, I plow and fit the land very well.

"Second, I use plenty of fertilizer.

"Third, I do very little cultivating."

Explaining, he said: "I think most growers do too much cultivating. I go through with the weeder and then hill up the vines. My potatoes get no other care except spraying. I keep no livestock and sow cover crops. My favorite cover crop is millet." Anyone who has seen Mr. Cottrell's plantings knows that he has big fields and big yields, growing potatoes both in the valley and on top of a high hill. He says he has worked in closest cooperation and has benefited by association with the potato club, the Farm Bureau and State College.

Second Annual Food Show at Syracuse

Last winter for the first time the Empire State Potato Club and the State Vegetable Growers' Association had a Food Show at Syracuse. The results were so satisfactory that plans are now under way for a similar show January 5-6-7. While exhibits of farm machinery and supplies will by no means be neglected, there will be, as last year, a decided appeal to the consumer through a showing of New York State farm products and demonstrations as to the best ways to use them. The two organizations sponsoring the show will hold annual meetings during the show.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6
12:35—"20,000,000 Trees for Santa Claus," Floyd B. Carlson.
12:45—"The Coming of the Steam Horse," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7
12:35—"Winter is the Time to Learn," E. K. Hanks.
12:45—"Sweeten Up Your Christmas," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Prof. Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9
12:35—"A Winter Diet for Dairy Cows," H. T. Huckle.
12:45—"Records That Are Helping Us," Preston MacNish.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10
12:35—"Another Year of Elm Disease Control," Dr. A. B. Buckholz.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Mrs. Blanche M. Hedrick.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), P. W. Thayer, 4-H Club Agent, Albany County.
12:45—"The Tax on Our Resources," Paul C. Conway.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13
12:35—"How to Lose Money in the Poultry Business," E. Y. Smith.
12:45—(The Parents' Court), Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14
12:35—"Hindsight and Foresight," H. B. Davis.
12:45—"Hints for Your Holiday Spending," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), Ed W. Mitchell, Farmer.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Dr. Robert Reinow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16
12:35—"Lamb, Mutton, and Wool," C. M. Slack.
12:45—"The Farmer's Part in Flood Control," Alvin C. Watson.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Estelle Jones.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Tena Bishop, Mass. State 4-H Office.
12:45—"The Jersey Program in the Northeast," American Jersey Cattle Club.

GOOD LUCK TO Doughnut Cooks *in State Contest!*



Competing in the State Contest will be Mrs. William Lighthall of Fort Plain, Montgomery County, Otsquago Grange.

WIND-UP of the Doughnut contest comes week after next, during State Grange annual meeting at Ogdensburg. Three Home Economics experts will judge the doughnuts of the 53 county contestants, and winners will be announced at Ogdensburg on Thursday, December 16th.

From all counties come reports of wonderful doughnuts, so it's absolutely impossible to guess who is going to be the State Champion Doughnut Maker. *American Agriculturist* wishes all contestants the best of luck and we await with interest the final scores.

Since the last list of Pomona winners published on this page, five more counties have reported:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Hiawatha	Mrs. Minnie Stanton
Chautauqua	Portland	Mrs. Florence Munson
Niagara	Newfane	Mrs. Fred Zimmerman
Oneida	Remsen	Mrs. Maude Williams
Orleans	East Shelby	Mrs. Anna Roberts
Suffolk	Southampton	Mrs. R. G. Hudson

Vegetable Growers' Association to Meet December 13th-16th

By PAUL WORK.

VEGETABLE growers from many states will gather at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, December 13th to 16th for the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America.

This time, the meeting has been dated to suit outdoor producers. Visits to distributing centers will be the feature rather than visits to gardens. This is the side of their business that vegetable growers really know the least about.

New York offers a chance to see an old-fashioned market like Wallabout in Brooklyn; the great railroad piers of the Erie and Pennsylvania where cars are unloaded and produce is sold; the wholesale produce houses of Washington Street; and the modern farmer's terminal in the Bronx. The whole morning of Tuesday, December 14th, from 4:30 until noon will be devoted to a market tour including also the celery and tomato repacking plant of Atlantic Commission.

Perhaps, the most important function of vegetable organizations at the present time, is to discover and express the will of the grower in matters of agricultural progress and control. Somebody has and will have effective voice in these matters which influence the every day business of every grower. If the talking is not done by growers themselves, it will be done by politicians and officials. The New York meeting will offer discussions of these subjects and the committee on resolutions will have the task of stating what the assembled growers really believe and want.

The general program places great emphasis upon marketing. A splendid group of speakers has been lined up including George Sweet of Indiana, W. A. Langdon of New York and Ralph Starkey of New Jersey from the grower end; H. C. Thompson of Cornell, H. H. Zimmerley of Norfolk on research; F. A. Wilcox from Washington on national vegetable programs; E. R. French of Atlantic Commission; and Raymond Miller of Agricultural Trade Relations, Inc., on chain stores; G. F. Warren on business and money. On Thursday, there will be separate meeting for potato and greenhouse people. A special program has been arranged for the ladies covering the whole time of the meetings.



THE dotted line on this graph shows the average index price of thirty basic commodities since 1915, and the solid line shows the index numbers of the price of milk on New York farms. A basic commodity is something in a raw state before manufactured, as for example wheat, copper, zinc, iron or corn. With 1910-1914 prices figured as 100, the chart shows the changes in prices since that time.

This graph and others which will appear in coming issues were shown by Dr. George Warren at the annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau Federation recently. Commenting on the chart, Dr. Warren said:

"Prices for milk follow the general level of commodity prices, but are influenced by the cattle cycle and by demand. From 1925 to 1929, milk was higher than most commodities, largely because of the shortage of cattle due to the cattle cycle, but partly because of good demand. Recently milk has been lower than most basic commodities. The reduced demand during the depression was serious, but less serious than its effect on most basic materials. The immediate outlook is for much cheaper feed. It is too soon to tell how seriously the present business slump will affect demand."

Unequal Sharing of Surplus Milk

The Third of a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

IT WOULD seem to be logical and fair that all distributors of milk in any market should be responsible for the surplus in proportion to their sales of fluid milk. That is to say, if the total surplus in the milk shed were half as much as the fluid sales in any month, then each distributor should be responsible for 50 pounds of surplus milk for each 100 pounds of his fluid sales. If this rule were followed, each distributor and each cooperative association in the milk shed would pay about the same blended price. Small differences in net returns to producers probably would continue, due to association expenses, differences in credit losses, differences in seasonal supplies, and the like, which might not be evened up completely.



Leland Spencer

Readers of this column know that the actual sharing of surplus in the New York milk shed does not conform to this theory at all. Nevertheless, we can all get a more definite idea of the situation from the results of a recent study of dealers' reports to the New York Division of Milk Control. This information is for the month of June 1934. Fluid cream, New York City ice cream, and plain condensed milk, as well as fresh fluid milk, are counted in the fluid sales. All milk used for other purposes is considered surplus. The following are some of the high spots from the report on this study:

1. Distributors in upstate cities had only 19 per cent surplus, compared with 39 per cent for distributors in the New York metropolitan area, 30 per cent for a group of country plant shippers, and 83 per cent for a group of manufacturing dealers.

2. A group of 46 small metropolitan distributors who were supplied entirely by nearby producers had practically no surplus, while the distributors supplied from country plants had 39 per cent surplus.

3. The two organizations handling the largest quantities of milk, namely the Dairymen's League, with affiliated dealers, and Sheffield Farms, together had a 45 per cent surplus. The surplus of all other metropolitan distributors with country plants was only 24 per cent.

4. Among both metropolitan and upstate distributors, those selling the largest quantities of fluid milk also had the *highest proportion of surplus.*

This tendency for large distributors to carry more surplus, not only in actual quantity, but a higher percentage of fluid sales, seems to prevail in practically all the larger markets.

The unequal sharing of surplus within the New York milk shed is paralleled by striking differences in the proportion of total production that goes into surplus uses in the several milk sheds of the northeastern states. In June 1934, the following percentages of total milk supplies were used in the manufacture of surplus-milk products in each of the milk sheds of this region:

Boston milk shed	10 per cent
Connecticut milk shed	17 per cent
New York milk shed	32 per cent
Philadelphia milk shed	25 per cent
Baltimore milk shed	23 per cent
Washington milk shed	24 per cent

The dairy farmers of New York State are carrying a heavier burden of surplus than those of neighboring milk sheds, and their prices have been depressed accordingly.

The effect of unequal sharing of surplus within the milk shed upon the price structure for fluid milk will be the subject of another article in this series.

Milk Prices for October

Dairymen's League average net return to producers for grade B, 3.5 milk in October in the 201-210 mile zone, was $2, an increase of 10c over September and 10c more than in October a year ago. Average net return figured includes average differentials and 5c for certificates of indebtedness.

Sheffield Farms' price to producers for grade B, 3.5 milk in 201-210 mile zone for October was $2.20.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

New president of *Tioga Mills, Inc.,* Waverly, N. Y., is Clifford B. Dounce. He has been with the company for eleven years. A. C. Palmer, who has been president since the business started May 1, 1908, and who now becomes chairman of the board of directors, says, "I feel it is the responsibility of one who builds a business to make it independent of himself, and in carrying out this policy it is not a regret but a pleasure to see these changes come."

* * *

"Electric Helpers for the Farm Family" is the title of a book just printed by *General Electric Co.,* Schenectady, N. Y. It tells what electricity can do on a farm and how to put it to work. General Electric will send valuable information on wiring farm buildings or will answer questions on electric problems addressed to Rural Electrification Service, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

* * *

Two Sheffield milk wagon drivers recently received the Pasteur medal for bravery, from L. E. Van Bomel, President of Sheffield Farms. Cono Babino found a house burning, warned tenants, and turned in the fire alarm. He and a patrolman went into the burning house and each carried a child to safety. Michael DeQuila climbed the porch of a burning house to aid two women to safety.

* * *

Hubbard Farms, in order to make their Philadelphia Branch more centrally located, have moved this branch baby chick hatchery to Lancaster, Pa. The Pennsylvania Branch, building 61' x 102', is located on Mannheim Pike, just three blocks from the Pennsylvania R.R. Station. Present capacity of Pennsylvania Branch is 330,000 eggs.

* * *

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100 Acres, Horses, 15 Cows

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Snow Flurries

By J. C. HUTTAR

I THINK I've got my vacation problem solved at last. Of course, those of you who are out in the open air most of the time and get an occasional slack day when it is too stormy to do much except chores wonder why a fellow needs a vacation anyway. But if you spent most of your time in a building where the light was all artificial and the air out doors is pretty well saturated with dust and gasoline smell, you'd get a "hankering" to head for the open spaces at least for a short time each year.



J. C. Huttar

Now having justified my vacation, I can tell you how I have it solved. I usually get away in the summer. I spend the days swimming or golfing and the evenings (and part of the night) visiting friends. Result — very little sleep. So that it takes me two weeks to recuperate from my vacation. This year I couldn't get away from my work in the summer and so I kept putting it off until last week. It rained or snowed every day of the week. Result — plenty of sleep, as I had nothing to get up for in the morning. Now I'm back to work and really rested up. My lungs are full of clean up-state air and my nostrils full of that delicious barnyard smell. Maybe it doesn't seem delicious to you, but it's a big improvement over garlic and gasoline.

A Change

I tried hard to avoid egg producers and talking the egg business while on this vacation. But that's too much to hope for. The trouble is that a good many of my up-state friends are egg producers and I still had to do my visiting in spite of the weather.

The recent drop in the price of eggs was the main topic of conversation. But a big change has crept into producers' talk. Pretty nearly every one of them asked me how the storage egg situation stood. That strikes me as a real healthy sign. It shows that they realize how important storage eggs are in the picture. They are looking at the complete problem of marketing eggs and not only their own problem. They realize that the supply of *all* eggs helps to set the price of their own. And so since we all realize that the present surplus of eggs in cold storage must be moved before we can look for continued good fresh egg prices, I'm going to keep you all informed of just how we stand throughout the winter.

The Situation Now

A brief look at the situation now should bring us up to date and then we can go forward from here.

The total egg supply at present is made up of four parts. First the fresh laid eggs which are moving to market regularly day by day and week by week. Then there is a small stock of eggs which is in dealers' stores and unsold. This is not great and doesn't change enough from week to week or month to month except during the heavy storing period of the Spring months to "cut much ice" in the picture. Thirdly, there is the holdings of eggs in the shell in the cold storage warehouses of the country. And finally we have a supply of eggs half as large as the storage shell eggs which is often forgotten in figuring total supply. I'm speaking of the cheaper grades of eggs that are broken out during the Spring and early summer, put in cans and frozen. In some of these the yolks were separated from the whites and each canned separately, while others were mixed together in the can and then frozen. These go to bakeries, candy manufacturers and ice-cream plants for use.

Maybe you think these frozen eggs have little bearing on fresh egg prices. But that isn't true. If they are not broken out and canned these cheaper grades go into storage as shell eggs and add to that supply. If there are plenty of these canned eggs in storage fewer shell eggs can be sold to bakers, candy makers and ice-cream plants. When this is true more shell eggs are available for other types of consumers. And each grade of shell eggs affects the price all along the line. Maybe I'm wrong but this is the way I figure it.

Suppose we think of the different grades of eggs all the way from the finest fresh eggs down to canned storage eggs as being graded from number 1 to number 10. If No. 10 eggs are scarce the price of this grade will not be much different than for No. 9's. The users of No. 10 eggs will buy more No. 9's. This raises the price of No. 9's and the users of these will buy more No. 8's and so on the demand for each higher grade is affected by the supply and price of the grade below. This chain absolutely works.

One reason that fresh eggs dropped in price earlier than last year is because there were so many cheap eggs available and not because fresh eggs were more plentiful this year than last. As a matter of fact, the supply of fresh eggs is smaller now than it was a year ago and yet prices are 4 to 8 cents below this time last year. The reason is that storage eggs are so much more plentiful.

On November 1st the total storage holdings of shell eggs were 1,400,000 cases heavier than last year. And an equal surplus of canned eggs existed. In the first two weeks of November the shell egg surplus has been reduced about 200,000 cases. I won't have the figures on the canned eggs until the month is over.

I'll let you know how we stand two weeks from now in the next issue.



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Watering Hens in Winter

By L. E. WEAVER

SOME recent correspondence between a county agricultural agent and Professor A. M. Goodman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell gives answer in such a practical manner to a very common problem that I have asked and obtained permission of Professor Goodman to reproduce it on this page. The letter reads:



L. E. Weaver

"One of our poultrymen is planning to put water in the poultry house. He would like all the information available concerning the best type of water installation to use in a poultry house. He has been informed by some of the poultrymen that the drip system of watering poultry in the house wastes considerable water due to the fact that the poultry drink more at one time of day than they do at another and in order to keep a sufficient amount of water for them at all times it means wasting a considerable amount of water. He is thinking somewhat of installing his pipes to the hen house, then carrying the water by hand from there to the various pens. It is my impression that if he does the latter mentioned plan the water will be more apt to freeze than it will if some type of drip system is used. I would appreciate your suggestions on this."

Professor Goodman's reply:

"There are a few simple fundamental points which I can seldom resist mentioning about water for the poultry house and one of these that is really important is that if water is allowed to remain at a temperature of 32° or lower for any considerable length of time it is going to freeze.

"Therefore, I would strongly recommend that while pipe may be run and certainly should be run so that for most of the year, in your climate, the water may be on tap at various places in the house, these pipes should be so sloped that they will all drain back to the place where the water enters the house and that at this point the water may be turned off in a frostproof pit and drainage be provided so that the water draining back in a pit may escape readily.

"In view of the criticism that you offer of the drip system of watering birds, I would suggest that you consider one of the inexpensive automatic cut-off valves of which there are several makes. This little device screws on the end of the ⅜th inch pipe and has attached to it a chain by which one end of a trough may be supported. When the trough is full or nearly full of water, its weight closes the valve so that no more water can enter. When the water is drawn down to a low level, the weight of the trough and water is not enough to resist the pull of the spring so that the valve automatically opens, and the trough fills. The further advantage is that if on cold nights, the water is turned off at the entrance valve, and the drinking troughs within the house emptied, the valve will open so that air may enter, or water come out, depending on which way the pipe slopes. It is preferable as previously suggested that it flow back toward the entrance.

"With the water so piped, it is a simple matter to make an arrangement of valves by which the water may be turned off from this automatic valve and permitted to escape only where it may be drawn from faucets to a pail and then, again, the whole line may be drained at will.

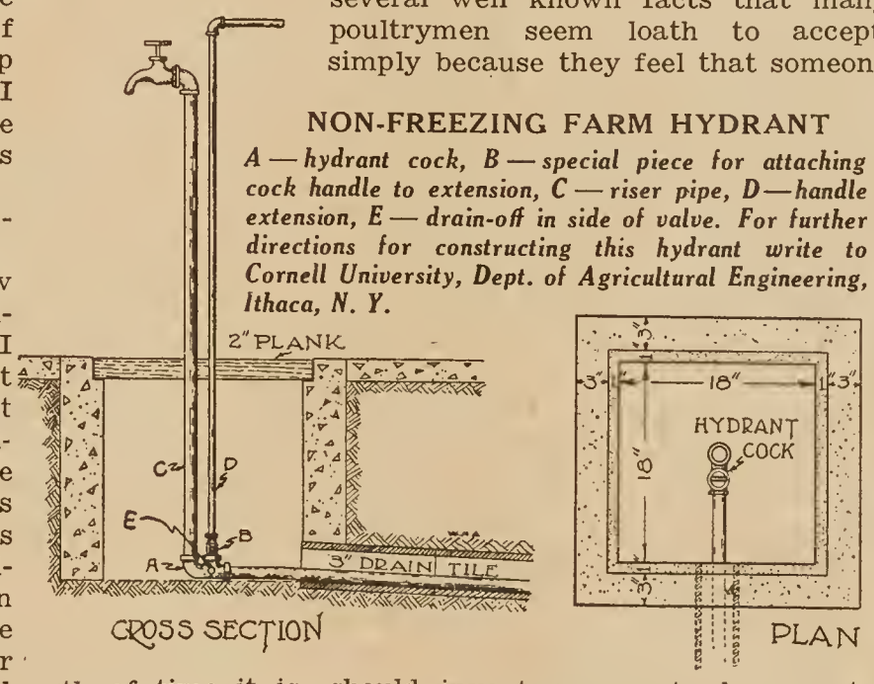
Don't Insulate Water Pipes

"I would not recommend insulating the pipes in the poultry house for while it is true that such treatment will retard the freezing of the water in the pipes, it is also true that one never knows just how long the insulating material will give the needed protection, and if the water freezes in an insulated pipe, it requires a good deal more labor to get it thawed out and in working order than to restore a naked pipe to activity, because in the case of a naked pipe, hot water or a rag dipped in hot water can be applied directly to the pipe. This treatment is not particularly effective where the pipe is insulated.

"I fully appreciate the fact that there is nothing very profound about what I have stated, simply a review of several well known facts that many poultrymen seem loath to accept, simply because they feel that someone should invent a way to keep water which is exposed to a low temperature from freezing."

NON-FREEZING FARM HYDRANT

A — hydrant cock, B — special piece for attaching cock handle to extension, C — riser pipe, D — handle extension, E — drain-off in side of valve. For further directions for constructing this hydrant write to Cornell University, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Ithaca, N. Y.



Water Warmers for Cold Poultry Houses

From Professor Goodman's remarks we know that by the use of valves we may have all the advantages of a drip system with no wasting of water, so long as the house is not cold enough to freeze. We know too that it is possible to have water on tap in the poultry pens even in freezing weather, if the water is turned off and the pipes drained after the water receptacles have been filled. That still leaves unsolved the problem of using a drip or valve system in freezing weather. Probably the only solution to that is a thoroughly insulated house that doesn't freeze. However, if water has been piped into the house as described by Professor Goodman it is but little work each day to turn on the water, fill the pails, fountains, troughs or what-have-you, and then turn off the water and drain the pipes.

Water may be kept from freezing, and at a temperature of 40° or higher by use of electric or kerosene warmers.



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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Stockyards, E. Buffalo, N. Y.
November 19, 1937.

Dear Hank:

I am thankful we live in the Northeast, away from sand storms, droughts, tornadoes, and corn or wheat or cotton speculative farming and its accompanying relief. I feel confident that with a little more time, though, and energy, we here in the Northeast will master our own economic problems, reaping the benefit of our geographical position, remembering that it is cheaper to send that corn, wheat, oats or what-have-you (even though it carries a government relief base) from out there to us, than it is to put that grain through cattle, hogs, or lambs and send the fattened animals to *our nearby great consuming centers*. The reason our fathers or grandfathers could not keep this live stock operation or market was because the West had cheaper grass then than we did. But now we have the cheaper grass, and grass is the most important phase of live stock production in any section.

I am also confident that we in the Northeast will eventually establish a series of regional farm markets across our states, which we will use and support cooperatively, thus forcing the demand (buyers) for our products into open competition; and not continue to go on, each of us as an individual sales agency, competing against each other for the sale of our products.

The 8th Annual Buffalo Junior Live Stock Show and Sale, strictly a 4-H Club project, but operated on a commercial basis, will be held in Buffalo at the Stockyards on Dec. 6th and 7th. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 7th, approximately 110 head of cattle will be sold at auction, and at 1 o'clock over 500 head of Boys and Girls' Club lambs will be sold in their various lots and grades, also at auction. You and Henrietta have an invitation to come and see these boys and girls, not only to come in contact with consumers, but with buyers who are representing the consumers, see what they have done to make their live stock meet this consumer demand, and above all to enjoy the ambition, the energy, and the work of these young people.

Anticipating seeing you both on the 6th and 7th,

Yours,
"Doc."

P.S.: With the sharp break in the live stock markets, some of our men are becoming jittery. We have had more light hogs following this break than we have had for months, more cattle and more lambs which need a continued feed than we have had in months. Please do not lose confidence. Live stock will be comparatively short before next spring, feed is cheap. Keep this half-finished and half-fat stock; it is sure to make you money and it is worth more on your farm than anywhere else, especially since this break.



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Two young bulls fit for service.
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Coming Events

Dec. 7-8	New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association Convention, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 7-8	Conn. Vegetable Growers' Assn. Annual Meeting, Waterbury.
Dec. 11	Annual Meeting New England States Holstein Association, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 13-16	Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention. Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Dec. 14-15	47th Annual meeting and Fruit Exhibit, Conn. Pomological Soc., Women's Club Bldg., Hartford.
Dec. 14	Annual Meeting, Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Place to be announced.
Dec. 16-18	Meeting National Assoc. of Marketing Officials, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2-	Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 5-7	Second Annual Food Show. State Armory Syracuse, N. Y. The Show is held under direction of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.
Jan. 5-7	Massachusetts Twentieth Annual Union Agricultural Meeting.
Jan. 11-12-13	Conn. State Grange, Hartford.
Jan. 11-14	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 14-	Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.

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AT OHIO STATE AND SYRACUSE FAIRS. FIRST PRIZE DORSET WOOL EXHIBIT AT BOTH FAIRS.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

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Large Rambouillet Ram Lambs

$14 to $19 Ea.

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RAMBOUILLET	Our offerings are the best we ever put out and our prices are right. We have a limited number.
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For Sale: Hampshire and Leicester

rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs.

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which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

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PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**

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LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS Free Illustrated Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

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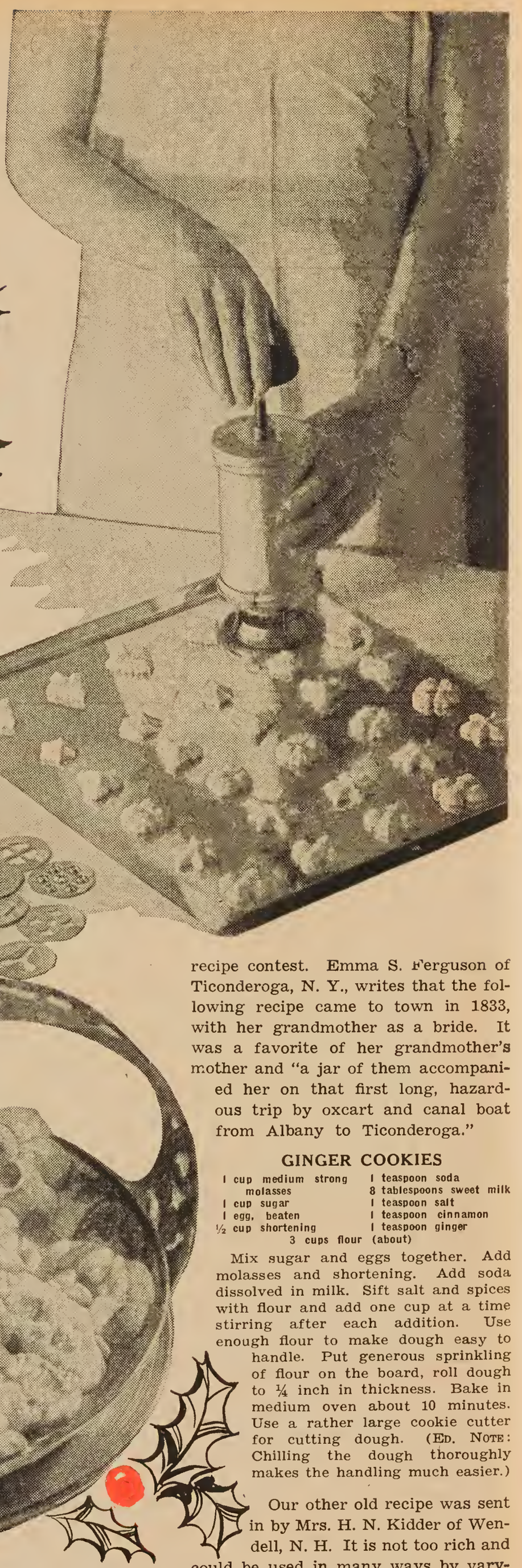
All birds are B.W.D. tested by Lab. Method and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

Hartwick, New York.

Christmas Cookies

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Photos courtesy Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company.

THERE is something festive about cookies, especially if they are trimmed up a bit; and the trimming need not be prohibitive in price either. Most grocery stores, the five-and-ten, the mail order catalogs and the confectioner's stores offer small bright candies, colored sugars and other suitable toppings. A little bit usually goes a long way. But if the holiday season finds you without any such help towards decoration, two or three kinds of cake coloring, especially red and green, or even a little cranberry juice can also do a lot to lend a holiday touch.

The first requirement of any job is to have materials at hand. In this case, it means good recipes, a few tools and the actual ingredients. If you happen to have cookie cutters or a cookie press to get fancy shapes, all well and good. Lacking these, a little ingenuity can surmount even that obstacle. Cardboard patterns can be cut for very special cookies such as gingerbread men or women, clowns and the various animals. I have found that my long, thin, straight slicing knife makes a quick job of shaping rolled cookies into squares, diagonals, triangles, etc. This works fast and where quantity is an object, it is invaluable. Furthermore, the straight-sided cookies pack to better advantage than the round ones.

While most of the cookies might very well be decorated before cooking, nothing is quite so decorative as an icing. An icing that will stand a while without going hard, is a great convenience. This butter frosting is helpful in that respect, also because it colors easily and lends itself well to forcing through the tube:

BUTTER FROSTING

4 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons milk (about)
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar
Dash of salt

Cream butter; add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar, alternately with milk, until of right consistency to spread. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and salt. To make a chocolate butter frosting, reduce slightly the amount of milk used and add 1½ squares melted bitter chocolate. If a tinted frosting is desired, add a few drops of cake coloring to the regular recipe.

CHOCOLATE PIN WHEELS

1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg yolk, well beaten
3 tablespoons milk
1 square unsweetened chocolate, melted

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift again. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar, and cream together well. Add egg yolk. Add flour, alternately with milk, beating after each addition until smooth. Divide dough in two parts. To one add chocolate (or cake coloring) and chill. Roll each half into rectangular sheet, ⅛ inch thick. Place chocolate sheet on top. Roll as for jelly roll. Chill thoroughly. Cut in ⅛ inch slices. Bake on ungreased sheet in hot oven (400° F.) about 5 minutes. Makes 3½ dozen.

A quick and easy cookie, which is really more like a confection, might be called

CHOCOLATE SWEETIES

Melt over hot but not boiling water, ¼ lb. of semi-sweet and ¼ lb. of milk chocolate and 1 oz. of bitter chocolate. When thoroughly melted, cool slightly, and stir in 2 cups of ready-to-eat cereal, either in the flake or puffed form. ½ cup of nutmeats or shredded cocoanut is a further possible addition to this mixture if desired. Drop by teaspoonfuls on waxed paper. Do not bake.

German Christmas cookies are famous. Many of them call for rather expensive ingredients and usually say to stir from ½ to ¾ of an hour. Here is an American adaptation of a favorite German Christmas cookie:

CINNAMON STARS

6 egg whites
2 cups sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons cinnamon
1 to 1½ lbs. unblanched ground almonds

Beat whites of eggs with rotary beater until very stiff. Gradually add sugar to whites. Continue to beat until stiff enough to hold shape. Stir in cinnamon and almonds, using enough almonds to make a soft dough. Chill thoroughly. Mix ½ cup flour, and ½ cup sugar together. Sprinkle generously on board. Pat out dough to about ⅜ inch thickness. Cut with star cutter; place on greased cookie sheet. Chill thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven 375° F. for 15 minutes.

You don't have to be an artist to turn out fancy cookies with a cooky press. Just a slight twist of the wrist and you have all sorts of shapes — Christmas trees, butterflies, snowflakes, daisies, hearts, and so on.

The only trouble with these cookies is that they disappear like magic when you invite guests or the family to help themselves.

A wholesome recipe for children is:

DATE COOKIES

3 cups of brown sugar
1½ cups nut meats
1 package dates
1 teaspoon soda
4 cups flour
3 eggs
⅔ cup butter

Cream butter and sugar and place mixture on stove until it melts, then in the ice box until it is cold. When cold, add eggs, nut meats, chopped dates, and flour sifted with soda. Place this in a bread tin and leave in a cold place until it sets, over night perhaps. Cut in thin slices on a bread board, and bake at about 350° F.

BLACK WALNUT COOKIES

1½ cups flour
1 cup sugar
½ cup shortening
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 squares chocolate
1 cup walnut meats
½ cup sweet milk

Combine and sift all dry ingredients. Beat eggs and milk. Melt chocolate and shortening and combine with above; add floured nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in 350°-375° F. oven about 12 minutes.

And here are two old cookie recipes which were submitted in our recent recipe contest. Emma S. Ferguson of Ticonderoga, N. Y., writes that the following recipe came to town in 1833, with her grandmother as a bride. It was a favorite of her grandmother's mother and "a jar of them accompanied her on that first long, hazardous trip by oxcart and canal boat from Albany to Ticonderoga."

GINGER COOKIES

1 cup medium strong molasses
1 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon soda
8 tablespoons sweet milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
3 cups flour (about)

Mix sugar and eggs together. Add molasses and shortening. Add soda dissolved in milk. Sift salt and spices with flour and add one cup at a time stirring after each addition. Use enough flour to make dough easy to handle. Put generous sprinkling of flour on the board, roll dough to ¼ inch in thickness. Bake in medium oven about 10 minutes. Use a rather large cookie cutter for cutting dough. (Ed. Note: Chilling the dough thoroughly makes the handling much easier.)

Our other old recipe was sent in by Mrs. H. N. Kidder of Wendell, N. H. It is not too rich and could be used in many ways by varying shape and decoration:

OLD-FASHIONED SUGAR COOKIES

1 cup butter
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
2 cups sugar
1 well beaten egg
½ teaspoon vanilla added and well blended
5 cups bread flour
4 tsps. baking powder
1 cup milk

Thoroughly mix the butter, salt, soda and sugar. Roll thin on cloth covered moulding board and cut into shapes. Bake in medium oven. (Ed. Note: As with most cookie doughs, this one is more easily handled if chilled. If a richer, crisper cookie is desired, use 4 eggs and substitute 2 tablespoons cream for cup of milk. Cake flour would give finer textured product than the bread flour does.)



street wear, while velvet is going strong for more dressy dresses.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3194 is excellent for such a basic dress. The neat white washable jabot, caught at the neck with a tailored pin, would do for daytime wear, while after five o'clock it could be removed and a triple strand necklace of pearls or beads slipped in its place. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

BROTHER AND SISTER COSTUMES PATTERN No. 2026 are what the smart English children are wearing. Wool finished cotton in plaids or tiny figures would be lovely for this time of the year, and the zip fasteners make it possible for even the very young to dress themselves. Pattern sizes are 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; and 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting for boy's suit. You can have brother and sister pattern for price of one if you order both in the same size, but if ordered in different sizes, the patterns are 15 cents each. Embroidery pattern No. E-815 costs 10 cents extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

STEP OUT *in Style*

MORE and more we see the basic dress which is of plain, dark material, intended to form the background for many different accessories. By having such a dress, one can give the impression of appearing in an entirely different outfit by the simple device of different neckwear, belts, gloves, pocketbooks, etc. Popular now is black alpaca, so called because of its weave. It is a silk, usually with rayon predominating in it. Bengaline and sheer woolens are also popular for street wear, while velvet is going strong for more dressy dresses.

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

AS LONG as the American sweet tooth persists, good candy recipes will be welcome. Where there are children, a candy recipe which contains quite a bit of fruit is sure to find a ready response. Here is a candy whose name sounds like a cake or a pudding:

Date Loaf

3 cups sugar	1 teaspoon butter
1 cup water	½ teaspoon vanilla
1 lb. dates	¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup nuts	few grains of salt

Boil sugar, water and cream of tartar to soft ball stage; reduce heat; stir in chopped dates until dissolved. Remove from fire, add butter and vanilla and beat until stiff. Add nuts and roll in a damp cloth. When cool cut in thin slices.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

A Word About Glass Gardens

I FOR ONE am glad that having a glass garden does not have to mean an extra lot of expense. Most homes have a discarded fishbowl of some size or shape. If a fish tank is not to be had, any large glass jar will do. A transparent cover must be provided.

After getting the container, the next job is to collect the material and have it all ready at the same time. Now for a bit of landscaping! A half-inch layer of sand at the bottom, with flat moss or dry sphagnum moss against the side of the glass makes a good beginning. Then fill in with the soil needed for the plants. Deep soil is not necessary. The little plants should be in proportion to each other and to the container and should not touch each other nor the sides of the container.

Get plant material in as great a contrast of color and form as possible. Seedling evergreens, tiny ferns, stones of interesting shape or color, small leaved ivy, the small leaves of baby's tears, the saxifrages and berries of bright color are some of the materials which can be obtained in almost any locality, some wild, some from the florist. A trip through the woods will suggest many not listed here.

To get the best effect, use low growing things in front and taller things to form a background. One may even get the effect of a little corner of a woodsy glen, a fern bank or a little rock garden. As in all matters of decoration it is necessary here to exercise restraint and not to crowd.

After the planting is complete, the garden should be set in a cool place for about a week. Watch it carefully to see if it "sweats" too much. When too much moisture appears on the top or sides of the container, the top may be opened a trifle to admit air, as too much dampness will cause mildew and disease. A perfectly balanced garden will hardly need to be opened for days or weeks at a time. Anything which becomes unsightly should be removed at once, withered leaves or plants, or mold or mildew.

Make Christmas Merry with
BRER RABBIT'S
Molasses Cookies



TRY THIS NEW RECIPE!

Molasses Cinnamon Snaps: Cream 1 cup sugar with 1 cup shortening. Add 1 cup Brer Rabbit Molasses; then add 2 teaspoons soda which has been dissolved in 2 tablespoons warm water. Sift 2 cups flour with 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon ginger and ½ teaspoon salt; add to first mixture. Add enough more flour (3 to 4 cups) to make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin on slightly floured board. Cut in desired shapes and bake 8 to 10 minutes in a moderate oven (350° to 375° F.). Makes about 100 cookies.



TO give real joy at Christmas, send your friends gay boxes of these delicious, homemade molasses cookies. They make an inexpensive gift, too. The cookies cost less than five cents a dozen.

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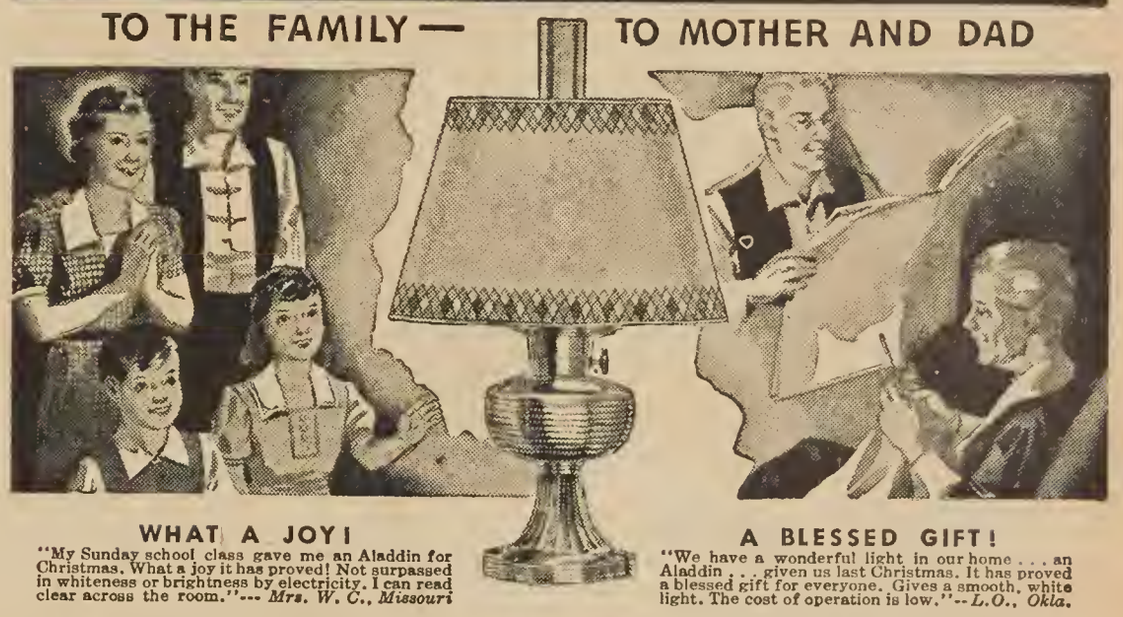
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Aladdin brings economy as well as modern white light into the home. It burns 6% oil, and 94% air. Burns 50 hours on a single gallon of ordinary kerosene (Coal Oil) . . . protects eyesight by helping to avoid eye-strain, which so often leads to expensive examinations by specialists and glasses.

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If you don't know your nearest Aladdin dealer, drop us a line quickly. We'll get the information to you by return mail and send you our latest folder showing the new Aladdin lamps and shades.

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You'll never know how quickly and easily you can overcome coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it the finest thing you ever tried, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a severe cough. For real results, you've never seen its equal. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

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THE "OLD SIN-SMELLER"

By C. A. STEPHENS

ONE WINTER the old squire had hired a crew of twenty-six Newfoundlanders to work at a lumber camp on the upper Woolastook waters. They were really seal hunters; very few seals, however, had been taken on the northern floes the spring before, and as these people depended almost entirely on their annual seal catch, they had had pretty hard times that winter. This party of young fellows had come down first to New Brunswick, and then had crossed into Maine. There they had accepted the opportunity of working during the winter for the old squire, who put them under a foreman named Codman.

When they first arrived, they did not have enough money to buy a square meal, and their clothes were in tatters. The old squire advanced them some wages, and sent a horseload of underwear, jackets, and moccasins up to camp for them.

After a day or two of enough food and plenty of warm clothing, they began to work fairly well, although they were inexperienced. They were an ignorant lot; only four of them could sign their names to their receipts; the others made a mark that had to be witnessed. Moreover, they were absurdly superstitious; a bad dream would alarm the whole party, and while they were at work in the woods, almost any sort of "bad sign" would send them scurrying back to camp. One of the twenty-six actually left camp on account of a bad dream, and was supposed to have gone to Quebec, or back to Newfoundland.

Superstition was not the worst of their faults, however; one of them, at least, proved to be light-fingered. As a result, a serious difficulty arose between them and the men of another lumber camp two miles away.

THE men at the other camp were a mixed crew of Province men and French Canadians, often called "Quebeckers."

Compared with the Fish-and-Foglanders,—as the Newfoundlanders were often called,—the men at that camp were almost affluent. Most of them had watches and other jewelry of some value, and several had small sums of money, as well as comfortable kits of clothing. Each man kept his valuables in his own sack, or valise, hung on a peg over his bunk.

The Canadians and Province men were inclined to look down on the poverty-stricken Newfoundlanders. The two camps kept on friendly terms, however, and visited back and forth on Sunday, which, contrary to the custom in many camps, the old squire always kept as a day of rest. On those visits, the Quebeckers boastfully displayed their watches and other trinkets to their less fortunate neighbors.

After some of the visits of the men from Codman's camp, the Quebeckers began to miss their possessions. As time passed, their belongings disappeared more and more frequently. Of course they all suspected the Newfoundlanders, but they could show no actual proof.

Then one day a wholesale robbery occurred. The men were at their work half a mile distant, and the cook and cookee had gone out into the woods to dress a deer. At noon that day eleven of the men missed their watches, which they had left in the camp. The thief had also taken $50 in money from the men's kits, as well as several small articles. The theft caused a great commotion among the Quebeckers; they did no more work that day.

Fearing a row and bloodshed, Ben Murch, the foreman, forbade the men to go to the other camp; he went there himself, however, to make inquiries and to consult with the foreman of the Newfoundlanders. Murch and Codman searched the camp, but found no trace of the loot; they questioned the men, with no better success. They could not discover with certainty that any of the Newfoundlanders had been absent from work during the forenoon, and the men emphatically denied knowing anything about the robbery.

AFFAIRS were at this stage when one of the Frenchmen, who had lived at Lurvey's Mills, proposed having "the old sin-smeller" come up and smell out the thief.

The old sin-smeller was a queer character who lived at the Mills, and who for years had enjoyed considerable notoriety as a person of singular gifts. His name was Prudent Bedell, and he was said to be a French Canadian, although he never would tell just where he originally came from in Canada. He had lived alone for years in a very small house painted bright green with a yellow door. Apparently, yellow and green were his favorite colors, for he always wore a pea-green coat and yellow trousers. He said that he was "the seventh son of a seventh son," and pretended to have remarkable powers on that account. He was short, and wore his hair resting in a roll on the shoulders of his green coat. His voice was soft and silky. The most peculiar thing about him, however, was his nose, which seemed to have been cut back on his face, so that his nostrils stood open like two dark gateways into his head. The deformity gave his face a strange, almost terrifying aspect. The old fellow picked up a living as an all-round sort of medicine man. He "charmed" warts, particularly for children, at two cents apiece. It is a fact that the warts often went away soon after the old man had rubbed them with a certain salve that he made, and had mumbled some queer jargon over them.

Many ignorant people employed him as a physician. The old charlatan's method of diagnosing a case was to sit down in silence, very close to the patient, with his eyes closed, for ten or fifteen minutes without saying a word, or making a movement. He was "sensing" the case, he said. At last he would open his eyes, and would confidently tell the patient what his ailment was. But the greatest of his divining gifts lay in his nose; he asserted that he had an abnormally acute sense of smell, and would discourse at length, in his soft, silky voice, on the subject of odors.

According to Bedell, every disease and ailment had its own peculiar odor.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Being Good Before Christmas

I'm just about the best boy now
  You'd ever, ever find.
I'm never late for supper,
  And I'm very sure to mind.

I close all doors so gently,
  Never race around the house;
I don't even romp with Rover.
  Oh! I'm still as any mouse!

Scrub my neck and ears to shining,
  With care pick up all my things,
Say "Yes, please" and "thanks" and
  "No, sir"—
  Oh! I guess I'm growing wings!

For you know it's time for Santa,
  So I'm good at any cost—
But when Christmas Day is over
  I'll make up the time I've lost!

—*Mrs. Harold Little,*
New Haven, Vermont.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says she's almost friz, the cold air's leakin' in, gee whiz, around each window, so for weeks, she's told me, ev'ry time she speaks to put storm windows on so we won't freeze our toes and ears, by gee. She says we're heatin' all out doors, the cold air settles on the floors, when if I'd fix the place up right and with storm windows make it tight, here warm and cozy we'd abide while north winds whistled 'round outside. She says the trouble with me is, I worry 'bout my rheumatiz, when if I'd stir myself a bit and put on them storm windows it would warm my joints and lubricate my muscles, and at any rate, won't I bestir myself and put my carcass out from underfoot?

It ain't because I hesitate to work that I procrastinate about them windows, but I fear that with 'em on the atmosphere in this here house will be impure. I've learned the best way to be sure of health and strength, is get your share of oxygen in good fresh air. I'm almost certain that we git around them windows quite a bit of ventilation, that is gone when we put them storm windows on. I don't like air that's stale and old, I'd rather shiver and be cold; let Jane Mirandy fret and cough, I know that she'll be better off if I just sit, than if I went and stopped up ev'ry crack and vent!

It was with his nose that he diagnosed the diseases of his patients, he said; but it was not only disease that he could scent; for moral lapses also, he said gave forth their own peculiar odors. Of these odors he enumerated not less than fifteen, all of which he said he could smell and distinguish. "A dog," said he, "can tell a thief or a murderer the moment he puts his nose to him, and so can I."

Not a few believed that he really had that gift, and time and again he was sent for, to smell out sins and crimes in the French-Canadian hamlets of Quebec Province, south of the St. Lawrence River. In Maine the people had less faith in his alleged powers, although they almost always spoke of him as the old sin-smeller.

THE Quebeckers who had been robbed at the lumber camp had faith in this queer old fellow, and insisted on sending for him. To humor them, Murch and Codman agreed to do so. Both foremen, indeed had feared that the men would take the law into their own hands, and revenge themselves on the Newfoundlanders. So one of the Quebeckers went down to Lurvey's Mills and offered Prudent Bedell $10 to go up to camp and smell out a thief.

By the same messenger, Murch sent word to the old squire what was occurring, and asked his advice about the matter. The tidings disturbed the old squire, for he had had previous experience with quarrels in lumber camps.

The old gentleman, who was lame from an attack of rheumatism, was under the doctor's care that week, but he was so troubled by the news from the camp that on the next day he sent my older cousin, Addison, up there to do what he could to have the matter settled without violence. Addison reached the camp late on a Saturday evening. The old sin-smeller had already arrived, but the men were waiting for Sunday before going to the other camp. Codman knew what was on foot, but none of the Newfoundlanders had any knowledge of the visit.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the Quebeckers, with Addison, Murch, and the old sin-smeller, walked over to the other camp, as if to make a friendly call. It was snowing, and the Newfoundlanders were indoors, idling round the camp house; some were lying in their bunks. There were now twenty-six of them at the camp, for the fellow who had gone away on account of a bad dream had returned of his own accord a few days before. Apparently, he had passed anything but a pleasant time while away, for one side of his face and the toes of his right foot were frostbitten.

The thirty-five or thirty-six visitors crowded into the camp; the room, which was not more than thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and which contained a long bunk, a table and a large stove, could scarcely have held another person. In accordance with a plan hatched on the way over, the Quebeckers at once began to joke and talk noisily with the Newfoundlanders; at the same time they mingled with them, in order to give the old sin-smeller an opportunity to move about among the men. The Quebeckers introduced him as Doctor Bedell, who had come up to camp to look after the health of the men; and the "doctor," in his soft voice, offered to feel the pulse and look at the tongue of anyone who had a cold or who was otherwise unwell. He was thus enabled to approach and shake hands with first one and then another, and presumably to use his wondrous nose.

How the old sin-smeller would have managed it, or whom he would have accused, if luck had not favored him, can only be surmised. He was very wily, and would, I doubt not, have got out of the affair somehow.

Presently, however, the Newfoundlanders began to suspect that a ruse of some sort was being practiced on them. They all stopped talking, and glanced distrustfully at their visitors and at each other.

McMurtrie—the fellow who had left the camp after the "bad dream"—was lying down in his bunk, with his right moccasin off, and his painfully frozen foot bandaged. He, too, felt the thrill of suspicion with the others, and sat up suddenly, with dilating eyes. The old wizard was quick to take a hint, and he fixed his gaze on him, and then slowly drew nearer. Whereupon, McMurtrie leaped from the bunk and made for the door.

"That's the thief!" said the old sin-smeller. "Stop him!"

MURCH grabbed McMurtrie's arm, but the fellow tore himself away, dived out of the door, and ran, bareheaded into the woods. The Quebeckers streamed forth in pursuit. After a chase of less than a mile, they overtook him at the end of a trail in the spruce woods.

He fought like a wild animal, but they overpowered him and carried him —struggling fiercely—to the camp of the Quebeckers. All the while he vehemently denied any knowledge of the thefts that had occurred. When they searched him, however, they found a fairly large amount of money inside his shirt, and they were able to identify much of it as their own. They now angrily commanded him to tell what he had done with their watches, but he still protested that he knew nothing of the robbery.

The men were in no mood to hear further falsehoods, in fact, were on the point of handling the Newfoundlander roughly, when suddenly he confessed. He had hidden his loot in a hollow tree near an unoccupied lumber shanty on the Canadian side of the boundary, about six miles from our camps; the men recovered it the next day.

MCMURTRIE'S "bad dream" had merely been part of his plan for plundering the Quebeckers. He had skulked about in the woods, watching the other camp for chances to sneak in and get away unobserved. When he had taken as much as he dared, he returned to camp, intending to leave his booty in its hiding place until spring, when he should return to Newfoundland.

As far as Addison could find out, the other Newfoundlanders had taken no part in the thefts, and had known nothing about them; certainly, they made no effort to defend McMurtrie.

Codman wanted to put the fellow at work again, but the angry Quebeckers would not hear of it. They gave him food enough to last him for two days, and told him to take himself off and never to return. In order to make sure that he had left the neighborhood of the camps, four of the Canadians followed him until he was well on his way to the French hamlets along the Chaudiere River.



"I'm calling the hogs, not you!"

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Go through your wardrobe and renew your dresses and slips the LINIT-way. Liniting will practically renew every washable dress you now have.

Keep in mind a clear mental picture of the way the frock looked when new. You can duplicate it the LINIT-way. LINIT puts back the original charm and freshness —and keeps your clothes clean and new looking longer.

LINIT-*ize* FOR ALL FINE LAUNDERING

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IF I were to follow the path of least resistance I would devote this space to a discussion of the pending farm bill, wage and hour legislation, the decline in our price level, or some other subject of present economic or political importance.

However, occasionally I catch myself and determine to stop worrying and talking about the economic and political problems of farming and to devote some time to its operating problems. Whenever I do this I at least obtain peace of mind, and from the flow of my correspondence I judge that you people who read this page also like the relief of forgetting for an issue or two the perplexing public problems of agriculture and of devoting a little time to those angles with which only farmers are concerned.

Wheels on Rubber

In the next five or ten years the wheels of the world will be mounted on pneumatic rubber tires. This statement goes for wheelbarrows, rickshaws, and hand trucks, as well as for wagons, trailers, and tractors. The reason is obvious. A correctly made and inflated pneumatic rubber tire on a wheel is the cheapest method in the world of almost doubling horsepower by the simple expedient of cutting down draft resistance.

One of the major adaptations farmers have to make in the next few years is that of shifting over to pneumatic rubber-tired wheels on most of the equipment they use, without making unsatisfactory investments in equipment or permitting the shift over to cost them more than they would get out of the use of rubber tires in the way of decreased draft, increased flexibility, and less wear and tear on their equipment.

A New Principle

Pneumatic rubber tires to date have been mainly engineered with the idea of adapting them to carry a high pressure and to operate at high speed on relatively smooth surfaces. As farm machinery and other equipment are mounted on rubber, low pressure tires which will exert a traction on all kinds of rough surfaces will have to be developed.

Two Angles of Approach

As I see it, the adaptation to pneumatic rubber tires of equipment which farmers now own and will own in the future will have to be approached from two angles:

(1) Farmers themselves will be ingenious with the help of tire manufacturers and producers of farm equipment in adapting the machinery they now own to rubber tires and in buying new pieces of equipment which will fit into whatever plan is finally worked out, whether it be interchangeable rims, standardized wheels, or something else.

(2) A brand-new approach to the problem will undoubtedly be made, based on the maximum utilization of two types of pneumatic-tired power machinery already in quite common use. I refer to trucks, which I fully expect to see adapted to do work other than is now done, and to rubber-tired, tractor-trailer assemblies, which appear to have untold possibilities in eliminating items of equipment.

Grass Silage

Another adaptation which is sure to be made in the Northeast is a great increase in the use of grass silage — and in grass I include clovers and alfalfas — as the cheapest crop that can be grown in the Northeast. Grass silage thus takes advantage of a great natural heritage. The one condition which has prevented farmers from taking advantage of maximum acreages of grass has been the difficulty of harvesting it when it is best for feed and to insure second and third cuttings. Putting the first cutting of grass into silos takes care of harvesting the crop in time. Eventually, it is going to be practical to harvest and haul green grass to a silo with absolutely no hand labor and no unusual investment in power equipment.

Treatment Less Expensive

To date, one of the things which has held northeastern farmers back from making more grass silage has been the cost of the molasses or phosphoric acid. Since these methods were first tried out, great progress has been made in cutting down the cost of them.

At Sunnygables next year we shall fill one silo with a mixture of timothy and alfalfa and shall treat it with neither molasses nor phosphoric acid. I am perfectly confident that we shall make high quality ensilage in this manner. A farmer said to me over the telephone today that he was thinking of using sweet clover and rye in similar fashion. Furthermore, the technique in the handling of both molasses and phosphoric acid is being perfected so that these materials should tend to cost less — particularly is this true of the phosphoric acid —and we can confidently look forward to making two savings in their use: (1) By using less per ton of green matter ensiled; (2) By buying the material at better prices.

Non-Adjacent Farms

Another adaptation of major importance which is taking place, as I have repeatedly pointed out — and this latter adaptation ties in both with the increased use of pneumatic rubber tires and the making of grass silage — is the farming of non-adjacent farms with one set of men and one set of equipment. This is one of the most painless adjustments that has ever taken place in agriculture anywhere. Thousands of northeastern farm homes are needed by city dwellers who do not want to work the land. Thousands of families are living on farms too small to support the investment in farm equipment which absolute lack of reliable farm labor makes necessary if a man is to farm at all. The answer is what might be expected. City and town dwellers are moving into farm homes, and farmers who possess the means for farming are taking over the land at practically no cost but upkeep, which is probably all it is worth to farm it.

Economic Conclusion

One reason I find it comparatively easy to forego a discussion of agriculture, economically and politically, is because as a northeastern farmer I feel reasonably confident of the future. Shortage of farm labor is forcing northeastern farmers into power farming. The land necessary to support power farming is being picked up in non-adjacent farms at a very low annual carrying charge per acre. A way has been found to grow and handle more grass, the cheapest crop which the Northeast can grow.

This type of farming is a sound basis for the production of milk and probably for the production of more meat products like lambs, hogs, and beef cattle.

Whatever the production turns out to be, it has and will always have one big advantage in the Northeast — the transportation cost to market. And transportation costs are going up, and don't you forget it!

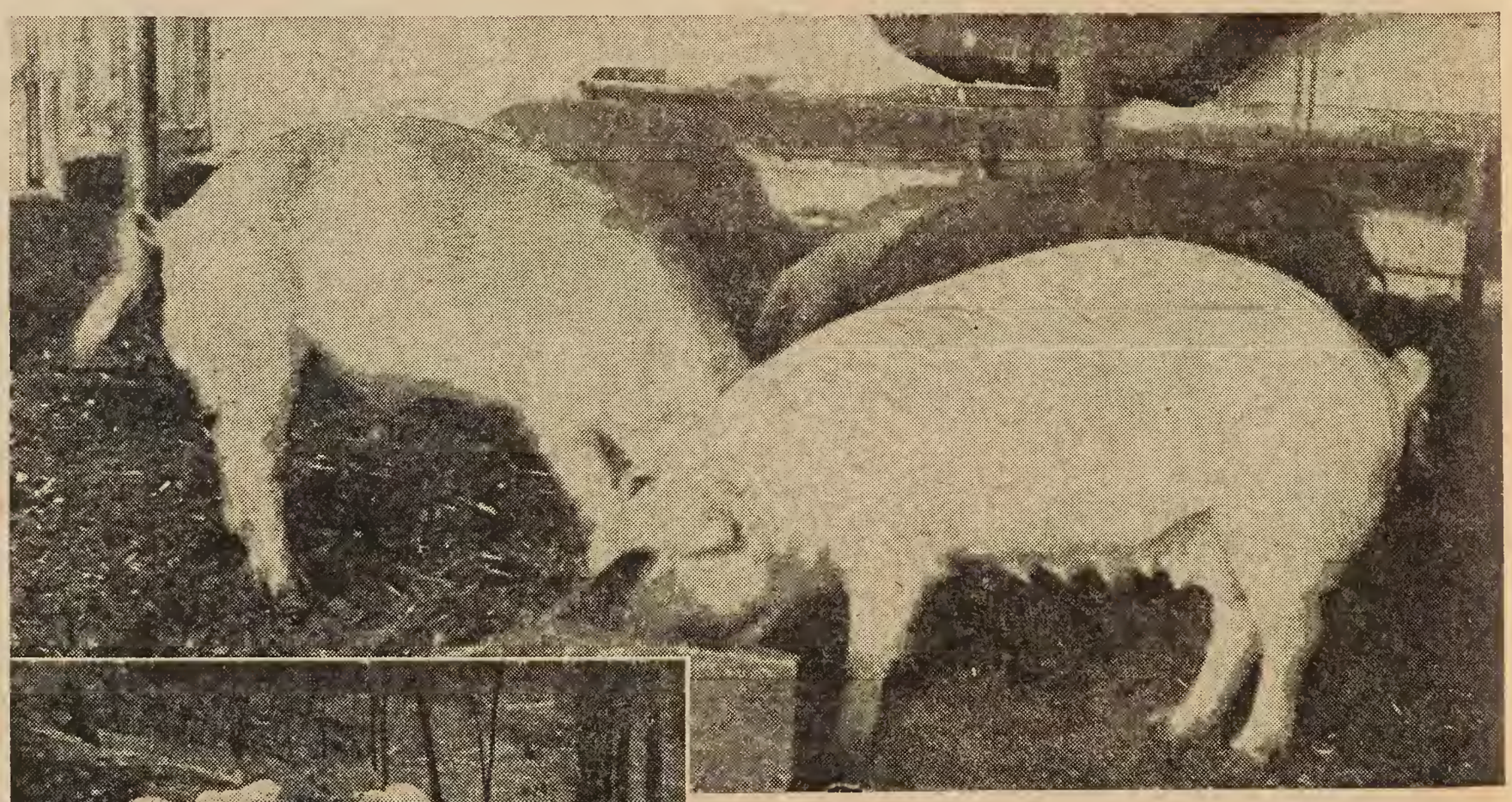
This latter trend may force another adaptation — the development in the Northeast of farmer-owned, farmer-controlled cooperative trucking corporations.

* * *

Hogs and Cattle

This winter we are running our four brood sows with our herd of fifteen yearling Angus heifers.

The sows eat some of the hay fed the yearlings and a good deal of ensilage. Both the heifers and the sows have access to a good sized pasture and seem to like to stay out in all kinds of weather. It is noticeable, however, that the hogs are a lot smarter than the heifers. They have pre-empted the best place in the shed to sleep and they are more alert at feeding time to get the "breaks."





Four brood sows and a boar stand at the head of the class at Sunnygables this year as far as net return is concerned. Top honors for highest individual profit of any animal we own goes to the little sow in the foreground. At the present time we have 40 shoats on feed (left). We run them in a piece of woodlot and give them skim milk, legume ensilage, and corn. It may be that the break in pork prices will prevent a profit on these pigs, but our average for the last two years will be good even if we don't come out well on this particular lot.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Reward Offered

T. C. Perley of Enfield, New Hampshire, writes us offering $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a thief and recovery of the stolen property.

On the night of October 11, three six-year old cows were stolen from him. Two were registered Ayrshires about ⅓ red and ⅔ white. One has a hole in side of front teat. The third was a Holstein, mostly white with black spots around her neck. All three were due to freshen November 1.

* * *

Mother Wants Boy to Return Home

Ralph Burdick, of Madison, N. Y., nearly six feet tall, fair complexion, age 15, has been missing from his home since Sept. 8th. When he left home, he wore grey oxford cloth trousers, striped blue shirt, blue brush wool sweater, and tan oxfords. His mother, Mrs. Charles Austen, of Madison, N. Y., has written to us, appealing for our help in locating the boy and getting him to return.

Ralph had been working on a farm all summer and was to go back to school this fall. If you know of any boy corresponding to the above description, his mother asks that you find out whether he is Ralph Burdick and tell him that she is anxious to have him come home at once.

Christmas is coming and we hope that Ralph will be found soon, or that he will see this letter himself and hasten home to gladden his mother's heart.

* * *

Insurance Trouble

I have an old age endowment policy with ....., issued August 1, 1925. It provides for a paid up policy to be given any time after 3 years. I have paid all up for 12 years and the policy agrees to give paid up policy for $643.00 I have paid in $634.04:

Now this company has gone broke and another company is taking the policy over. They don't want to give me a paid up policy. They say they can't give it for the amount my policy calls for, that it would be considerably less. They do not know the assets or liabilities of the old company and the evaluation will not be compl ted until March 31, 1938. They want me to continue at least until then (which would cost me $35.50), when they can tell me how big a paid up policy I can have.

If I should live ten years and continue the policy as it is, it might be worth its face value of $1,000, and would cost me $1,200.00 by that time. What would you advise me to do? Should I continue the policy as it is or change and take the paid up certificate? Do you know anything about the company?

We are printing the above letter to emphasize one point, namely that an insurance policy is only as safe as the company that issues it. In general you can depend on companies that are licensed by the Insurance Department of your home state. (Neither the old or the new company is licensed to do business in New York State.) Aside from that, an insurance company that has proven through the years its ability to meet its financial obligations is likely to be sound. By choosing a company wisely, you will avoid the difficulties that are besetting this subscriber.

* * *

New Names — Old Schemes

Last January 1st, the Federal Trade Commission issued a Cease and Desist Order against the Temple Airway Bureau, denying them the use of the mails as knowingly false and fraudulent. The above concern promised $75.00 a month to students while learning to become aviators. That was the bait. Then they asked for $1.00 for printed material obtainable free from any army recruiting office. On April 1st, a fraud order was issued against the International Airway Bureau for a similar offer.

Now the Flying Intelligence Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is sending similar advertising to daily papers. We are informed that the concern is not listed in the Milwaukee directory and is not known at Milwaukee airports.

* * *

Guarantee Backfired

I thought perhaps you could tell me what to do in a case like this. On July 18, 1936, a man called at my house and persuaded my son to sign up with a training corporation for a Government job. He did so, and the lessons came and everything was okay, or so we thought until they wrote him to hurry up and send the remaining payment of $10.00. We did not hurry but sent it when it was due. Just the other day we got the lesson back also the last payment, marked "fraudulent." Now this company has $65.00 of my son's money. What can I do about it? We have their contract here saying that if he does not pass they will give him his money back. The name of the school is the Public Service Training Corporation of Detroit, Michigan.

I see no chance that our subscriber will get his money refunded. However, he is no worse off than had the school been allowed to continue but could not make good the guarantee that they would get him a job. Any possible action taken by the Government against the officers of the school will not result in the return of the money unless this school has assets to cover the liabilities. If you take a correspondence course, check on the reliability of the school first, and take the course on the basis that you will get your own job. No school can guarantee to get you work.

* * *

Where?

If any of our subscribers know where Thomas Tidd, formerly of 300 Broadway, Buffalo, New York, is now located, we would be glad to have the information.

* * *

We will appreciate information as to the whereabouts of William M. Miller who drives car with license plates, New York, No. 2H 82-45.

* * *

Who knows the present address of Mr. David Hartzog, formerly of 33 Prospect Street, Binghamton, New York?

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

GEORGE FOSTER, STAR BASEBALL PITCHER IS VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Canaan Young Man Dies Of Injury Received When His Automobile Crashes In- to Fairfield Bridge

George Foster, aged 24, of Canaan who has shown great promise as a baseball pitcher, died almost instantly Friday night from a ... his heart when a ... was driving ... bridge at



ing ... to ... ner as to ... he could be removed ... impact of the ... hospital. The impact of the ... was so chine against the bridge ... great that a door was imbedded in the end pier of the bridge. Foster is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Foster of Canaan and one sister who also resides at home.

—From The Independent Reporter

The report says that George Foster was driving from Benton to Fairfield, Maine, across the bridge over the Kennebec River. There was a dense fog. In turning the wheel quickly the car skidded, crashing into the bridge, the steering wheel hitting over the heart causing death.

Mr. Foster's father wrote us saying: "My sincere thanks to you for the prompt way in which the claim for $1000.00 was settled under the terms of my son's policy."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

"Go right across lady
..you're taking home
a lot of *pleasure*"



Chesterfields for Christmas

..they'll give
more pleasure

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COLLEGE OF AGRI
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DECEMBER 18, 1937



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

"Not What We Give"

By E. R. EASTMAN

IN "THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL," James Russell Lowell has given us a philosophy which may well be emphasized at Christmas time. You will recall how Sir Launfal left home and riches to spend a long lifetime searching for the Holy Grail, from which one was supposed to drink and find eternal happiness. At last, old and poor, he returned to his castle, only to find it in another's possession. In the woods outside the castle gate he shared his last crust of bread and a cup of cold water with a leper, and so found the H oly Grail.

How tragic it is that many of us like Sir Launfal spend our lives looking for the fool's gold at the end of the rainbow and overlook the acres of diamonds right around us. Christmas is a time of happiness because it emphasizes the old truth that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and that it isn't the gift that matters but the spirit with which it is given.

Sir Launfal turned from his own hard gate,
For another heir in his earldom sate;
An old, bent man, worn out and frail,
He came back from seeking the Holy Grail;
Little he recked of his earldom's loss,
No more on his surcoat was blazoned the cross,
But deep in his soul the sign he wore,
The badge of the suffering and the poor.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The heart within him was ashes and dust;
He parted in twain his single crust,
He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,
And gave the leper to eat and drink.
'Twas a mouldy crust of coarse brown bread,
'Twas water out of a wooden bowl —
Yet with fine wheaten bread was the leper fed,
And 'twas red wine he drank with his thirsty soul.

As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,
A light shone round about the place;
The leper no longer crouched at his side,
But stood before him glorified,
Shining and tall and fair and straight
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate —
Himself the Gate whereby men can
Enter the temple of God and Man.

His words were shed softer than leaves from the pine,
And they fell on Sir Launfal as snows on the brine,
That mingle their softness and quiet in one
With the shaggy unrest they float down upon:
And the voice that was calmer than silence said,
"Lo, it is I, be not afraid!
In many climes, without avail,
Thou has spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold, it is here — this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water His blood that died on the tree;
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share —
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three —
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



Here's the greatest combination offer ever made! Your choice of any new 6-volt Philco Farm Radio—with Super 6-volt battery—*plus* the new Philco Sky-Charger . . . at a $12 saving on the Sky-Charger cost! Think of it . . . not only complete radio enjoyment, but power for both radio and a number of electric lights—at an operating cost of only 1 cent a week!

And that's not all. In addition you get a Free Demonstration...*plus* Easy Terms . . . *plus* a Big Trade-in Allowance for your old radio or *any musical instrument!* So hurry . . . clip and mail the coupon *now* for your Free $12 Credit Check! Merely enclose it in an envelope or paste it on a penny postcard.

PHILCO FARM RADIOS
$29.95up Less Batteries
PHILCO ALL-ELECTRIC RADIOS—$22.50 up

Send this FREE COUPON today!

Philco Radio & Television Corporation
Eastern Division Office
Genesee Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send, *without cost to me*, the $12 Credit Check with full details of your Special Offer—plus the new, beautifully-illustrated PHILCO folder.

NAME.....

ADDRESS OR R.F.D.....COUNTY.....

TOWN.....STATE.....

AA-10

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

ONE OF THE MOST important departments in the work of the Grange organization is that of the Juveniles, comprising youngsters from five to 14 years of age, many of whom at the latter point "graduate" into the subordinate unit. The annual report of Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, New York, National Superintendent, shows the active Juvenile membership of the country at the present time to be almost 32,000 distributed among 1170 local branches, which hold regular meetings, work a degree, have educational programs, do community service work, and otherwise encourage the youngsters in habits of thrift, industry and clean living. New York leads all the states in this respect, with 327 local branches and a membership in excess of 10,000; Ohio, 320 units and 7800 members; Pennsylvania, 127 units and 3400 members; Massachusetts, 44 units and 2,000 members; Maine, 35 units and 1100 members; New Hampshire, 22 units and 800 members; Connecticut, 16 units and 900 members; Rhode Island, 15 units and 700 members; Vermont, 9 units and 300 members. There are Juvenile Granges in every organized state.

* * *

ONE of the largest Grange meetings ever held in Maine has just occurred at the City Hall in Portland, designed as a great booster event for the annual State Grange session following shortly after. Members came from more than a dozen counties, and with a fine entertainment program, stirring addresses, degree work and beautiful floor drills, the occasion was one long to be remembered. With a splendid membership gain for the past 12 months, Granges in the Pine Tree State are facing 1938 full of courage and determination.

* * *

CONNECTICUT has another new subordinate Grange, just organized at Centerbrook, with a good start of 30 charter members and a promising field from which to draw. The Grange takes its name from the old Indian designation of that locality, Pettipaugh, and it is numbered 203. The charter list includes two ministers, a school principal, a blacksmith and many prosperous farmers.

* * *

FRED A. ROGERS of Meriden, a well-known Grange leader in New Hampshire has just died. He served the State Grange as its master during the years 1918 to 1922 and had been on the executive committee of the state organization for many years. He was a successful farmer, a good citizen and had been a leader in numerous agricultural projects in the Granite State.

* * *

VERMONT now boasts a Grange membership in excess of 1400 and points with pride to the fact that 11 subordinate Granges and one Pomona have qualified this year for the prizes offered for having all dues to January 1 next, collected at the time of the state meeting in October. The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, a strictly Grange institution, claims to have saved its policy-holders over a quarter of a million dollars on their insurance the past year, an average of almost $20 for every farm insured in the company.

* * *

ONE OF the substantial old Granges in Massachusetts is located on historic ground at Concord, almost within sight of the scenes of Revolutionary conflict. On January 18 Concord Grange will be 50 years old and plans a golden jubilee celebration that will bring together a great crowd of Grange members from that part of the state.

* * *

ANOTHER new Grange hall in Connecticut has just been dedicated, the home of Hope, No. 20, at West Torrington. This is the oldest subordinate in Connecticut, which has had a continuous existence and was the home subordinate of K. K. Kimberly, an early Master of the Connecticut State Grange. When the new hall was dedicated a few weeks ago a Golden Sheaf certificate, signifying 50 years of continuous membership, was presented to Mr. Kimberley's son, a lifelong worker in Hope Grange.



* * *

A RECENT meeting of Piscataquis Pomona in Maine, held with Wellington Grange, illustrated the unusual character of Grange membership and appeal, affording also a glimpse of the strong hold it has upon family life. At this Pomona meeting two entertainment numbers were outstanding: One was a recitation by four-year-old Gloria Ordway, who brought down the house by her clever rendition. The other was a vocal solo by Mrs. Evans, 84 years old, who not only sang admirably, but played her own accompaniment on the piano.

* * *

ARRANGEMENTS are already in the making for the next annual Lecturers' Conference in the New England territory, and the dates have been fixed as August 22-26. The location this year is at the University of Maine in Orono, with the usual use of college buildings and dormitories for the great get-together of New England Grange workers.

* * *

HEBRON GRANGE, NO. 111, in Connecticut, wins this year's award for the best Booster Night program put on in the nation-wide occasion of September 30, quite a distinction when it is realized that thousands of Granges were included in the competition. The lecturer of Hebron Grange is Miss Florence M. Jones of Andover. In the same contest Lorraine Grange, No. 117, in New York, won fourth place, Mrs. Mattie M. Randall of Lorraine, lecturer.

* * *

WHEN NATIONAL Master Taber spoke recently in Rochester, N. Y., he was presented with a handsome leather folio case supplied with a fountain pen and pencil. Raymond Peters, State Grange Deputy, made the presentation for Mr. Taber's Grange friends in Monroe County. Mr. Taber said that the case would carry the Grange program to Washington when he went there to seek amendments and improvements to pending farm legislation.

CAULIFLOWER. *Sylvester Chmiel (below) is tying cauliflower on the farm of Beck Bros., near Smithtown, Long Island. The leaves are folded over the head and two are tied in a loose knot. In a week the head will be bleached white and ready for market. From the 65 acres of cauliflower on this farm the crop goes to New York and Philadelphia at the rate of 700 crates a day.*





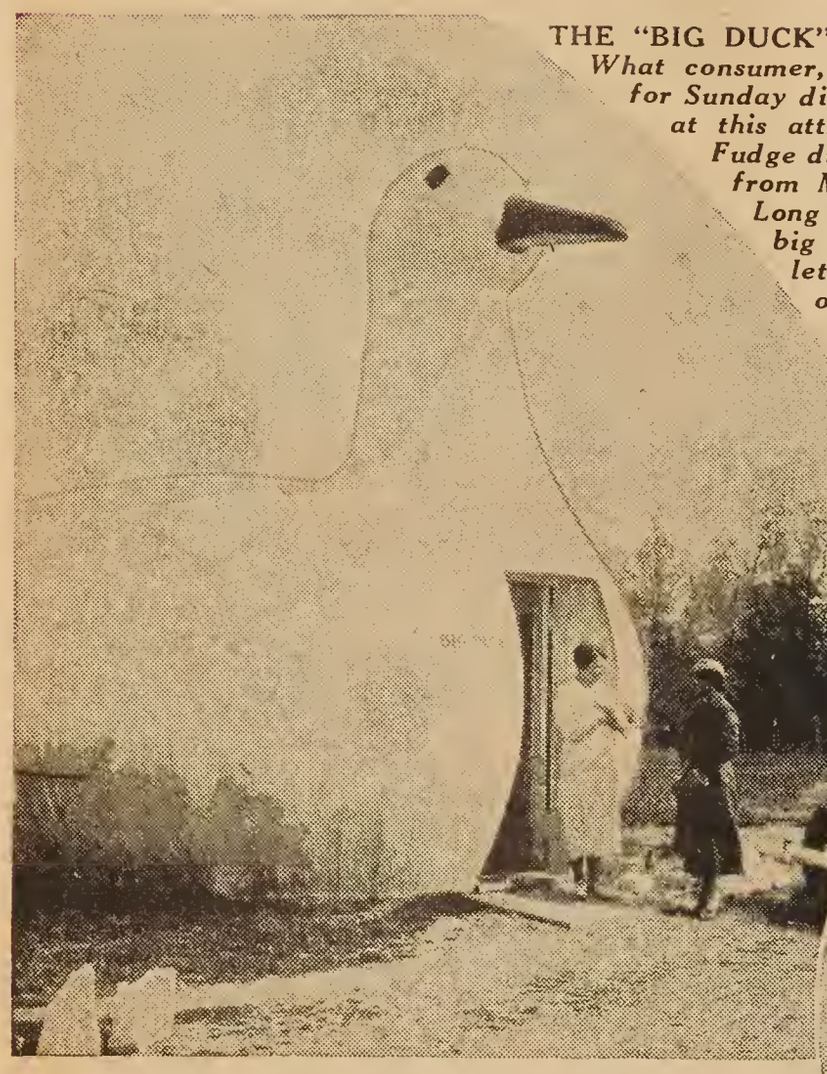
HENS. *Running a poultry business in a thickly populated suburban area of Long Island has its disadvantages. Land and taxes are high and zoning laws interfere with expansion. In fact, no new poultry business can even start in this immediate locality. However one advantage is the possibility of retail sales, thus getting 100 per cent of the consumer's dollar. Here is Benjamin Brower of North Bellmore, L. I., filling the trunk of a consumer's car with fresh eggs in dozen cartons. In the fall he sells all his output from two thousand hens this way. Mr. Brower is a great believer in the value of sprouted oats for laying hens.*

LONG ISLAND *Land of the* . . . . SUNRISE TRAIL

FLOWERS. *The ultimate in specialized farming — Jacob Gunther of North Bellmore, L. I., raises sweet peas, asters, and chrysanthemums under 54,000 square feet of glass (more than an acre). In early November, 500 bunches of his chrysanthemums were going to market every day. Cuttings of stock plants were made last February and were set in the greenhouse last July. His specialty is sweet peas, and he has a number of gold medals for prize winners at the international flower show. Yes, flower growing has its problems just as has dairying and poultry keeping, and when there is trouble, it is BIG trouble.*



THE "BIG DUCK" — *What consumer, wondering what to have for Sunday dinner, could resist stopping at this attractive sign? Mrs. C. C. Fudge didn't. She is buying a duck from Mrs. Mauer, at Riverhead, Long Island. Duck raising is a big business in that area. Inlets running back from the ocean are white with ducks, and at feeding time their quacks are deafening.*



PREMIUM. *Jim Free of Hempstead (right) pays Harold Van Sise of Woodbury, L. I., 35c for a 15 lb. bag of selected Long Island baking potatoes. Because they are fancy they sell for an attractive premium. Number one potatoes on November 5th sold for $1.35 per hundred lb. bag at the stand.*

The Van Sise farm grows 45 acres of potatoes and has sold a part as baking potatoes for 4 years, but this year is the first time they have been sold in net bags. The consumer who stops here also finds eggs, an attractive variety of vegetables, and a cider mill where if he wishes he can catch a glass of sweet cider as it runs from the press.



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.



Christmas Again

THE entire staff of *American Agriculturist* brings to you and yours at this time our greetings, with the hope that you will have a grand Christmas, and that 1938 will be for you the best ever.

I wish it were possible to bring material success into every home where *American Agriculturist* goes. But because most of us have to remain poor is no sign that we cannot be happy, for real happiness is a matter of inner resources of the spirit. Read the Christmas message on Page 1.

Congratulations

FARMERS of the Northeastern States are to be congratulated for the re-election of Arthur L. Deering, dean of the State College of Agriculture of Maine, and the re-appointment of David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, as directors of the Farm Credit Board for District No. 1.

Thousands of farmers in Maine and New Jersey already know how sincerely interested in agriculture are these two men, how well they know the problems of the Northeast, and how well equipped they are to help solve those problems.

Proposed Farm Bill is Dangerous

THE farm bill now before Congress is in many respects even worse than the old AAA crop control law which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Bureaucracy, with addition of thousands more employees, heavy taxation, regimentation, compulsory crop control, all are provisions in this proposed bill.

Crops to be controlled are cotton, wheat, field corn, tobacco and rice. More products will be added, for government bureaucracy unchecked always reaches for more and more control and regimentation.

The proposed bill has both voluntary and compulsory crop control provisions. If the government cannot get what it wants from voluntary control it will still have the power to fix marketing quotas for every producer, with penalty taxes on any surplus, making it impossible for the producer to sell his surplus. This will make control compulsory, even with a referendum.

One authority points out that the cost of this program will be at least seven hundred million dollars. Think of the army of additional employees that will be necessary to make contracts with every one of America's more than six million farms, to police every one of those farms to see that the contracts are enforced. I cannot believe it possible that the American farmer wants or will stand for all of this regimentation. The only farm support for this crop control bill comes from the American Farm Bureau Federation. The cooperative organizations of America are practically unanimous against it, so is the Grange, and so even are many state Farm Bureau organizations, in the Northeast especially, some of which have sent very strong resolutions to Washington protesting this unwise legislation.

Managed Money

LORD BEAVERBROOK, British statesman visiting United States, said the other day that Great Britain had had seven years of prosperity and now has only half a million unemployed, which happy result is largely due to Britain's policy of managing her money.

In spite of the many activities of the United States government to help bring about recovery, about the only fundamental progress that has been made of benefit to everybody, and especially to agriculture, was devaluing the dollar. Prices of basic commodities, such as those which farmers have to sell, slumped faster and farther during the depression. They immediately began to recover when the dollar was devalued.

Of course, devaluation carried to the extreme would bring about inflation, which is just as bad as deflation. What is needed is a Supreme Court for Money, whose life-term members would not be responsible to politicians nor to pressure groups. This Court should have the power to determine from time to time how much gold the dollar should contain.

The dollar is a unit of measure, a measure of value, but what good is a measure that fluctuates all the time? What good would a yardstick be which was 40 inches long at one time and 30 inches at another? What we need is not inflation nor deflation, but reflation.

What Apple Varieties Would You Set?

RECENT comments on this page about good old varieties of apples, like Northern Spies, Kings, Tolman Sweet, Sheep Noses, etc., have brought in several interesting letters. Some of them rather emphatically point out that conditions have changed in the production of apples and that the old-time varieties do not compare from a commercial standpoint with some of the newer varieties.

All of which leads me to conclude again that some of the joy and happiness was taken out of farming when it went from the subsistence stage to a commercial business. But of course it is no use carrying that point too far, so in setting a new orchard one has to determine what he thinks the consumer will like best some 15 years from now when that orchard matures.

Here is a list of varieties that horticulturists advise for commercial plantings for New York and New England. I would be glad to hear from our fruit-growing friends as to how they would change this list if they were setting a new orchard. The varieties listed are not necessarily in their order of importance:

McIntosh, Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Delicious, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Macoun.

Extension Workers Celebrate

NEW JERSEY Extension Service is celebrating a quarter-century of work for New Jersey farmers. Similar service, although perhaps not quite so long in every case, has been rendered in many other States. At the annual meeting of the farm and home bureau association in Niagara County, New York, the other night, more than 50 farmers received medals as recognition of 25 years of continuous membership in the county farm bureau. In Genesee and other New York counties awards were made for lesser terms of membership.

In no period in the world's history has there been as many changes as have taken place in the last quarter century. It has been a period of tremendous adjustment, and therefore a difficult period for men to live in and to succeed. Without the splendid help of the extension service and the farm bureaus it is difficult to see how agriculture could have got along.

It would take a whole library to recount even a part of the things that the extension service has done. Not the least has been its help toward solving farmers' marketing problems. In New Jersey the extension workers helped to organize the cooperative produce auction markets at Cedarville and Rosenhayn, which were the forerunners of other auction markets throughout New Jersey and in other eastern States. New Jersey extension service has helped to set up a system of accredited farm roadside markets, and helped to bring about the establishment of farmers' markets in Newark and other Jersey cities. In all States, farm bureau and extension workers have helped to form strong commodity organizations.

Congratulations should go also to the farmers of New Jersey for leadership like that of H. J. Baker, Extension Director, who is completing 25 years as an Extension Director in Massachusetts, Connecticut and now for many years in New Jersey. A friend writing about Mr. Baker said:

"In more than nine years of service here I have never seen him make a play for the spotlight. He is always the first to give credit to the other fellow."

Preserve Calf Hides

BUYERS of calf skins report that both farmers and buyers lose hundreds of thousands of dollars a year because of preventable defects in the hides which farmers offer for sale.

A good quality calf skin is valuable if it is free from defects. But few skins are, and the sad thing is that most of these defects can be prevented. Damage results to skins and hides from barbed wire, nails, thorns and other sharp objects in fields. Barbed wire is an especially bad offender; also grubs which leave holes. Many skins are ruined when they are removed from the animal by careless use of the knife. Leathers bearing scratches, cuts and scars are of no use in shoe uppers, bags, purses, novelties, or for upholstery use.

This information is passed along with the hope that by being more careful in handling these skins you can save yourself a few dollars.

Eastman's Chestnut

AT THE annual meeting of the Farm and Home Bureau of Genesee County at Batavia, my friend Clarence Johncox in introducing me tried to tell a story on me, but got mixed up and became the victim of his own joke.

Clarence said that the other night he dreamed that he died and went up to Heaven's Gate. St. Peter told him he couldn't come in unless he came riding on a jackass. So he came back to earth, ran across Ed Eastman. He intended to say that he suggested he get on my back and we'd both get in. What he actually said was that I got on *his* back and we started for the Gate. When we arrived at the Gate, according to Clarence, St. Peter said: "All right! Hitch the jackass outside and come on in!"

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"Give a Man a *Horse* He Can Ride"

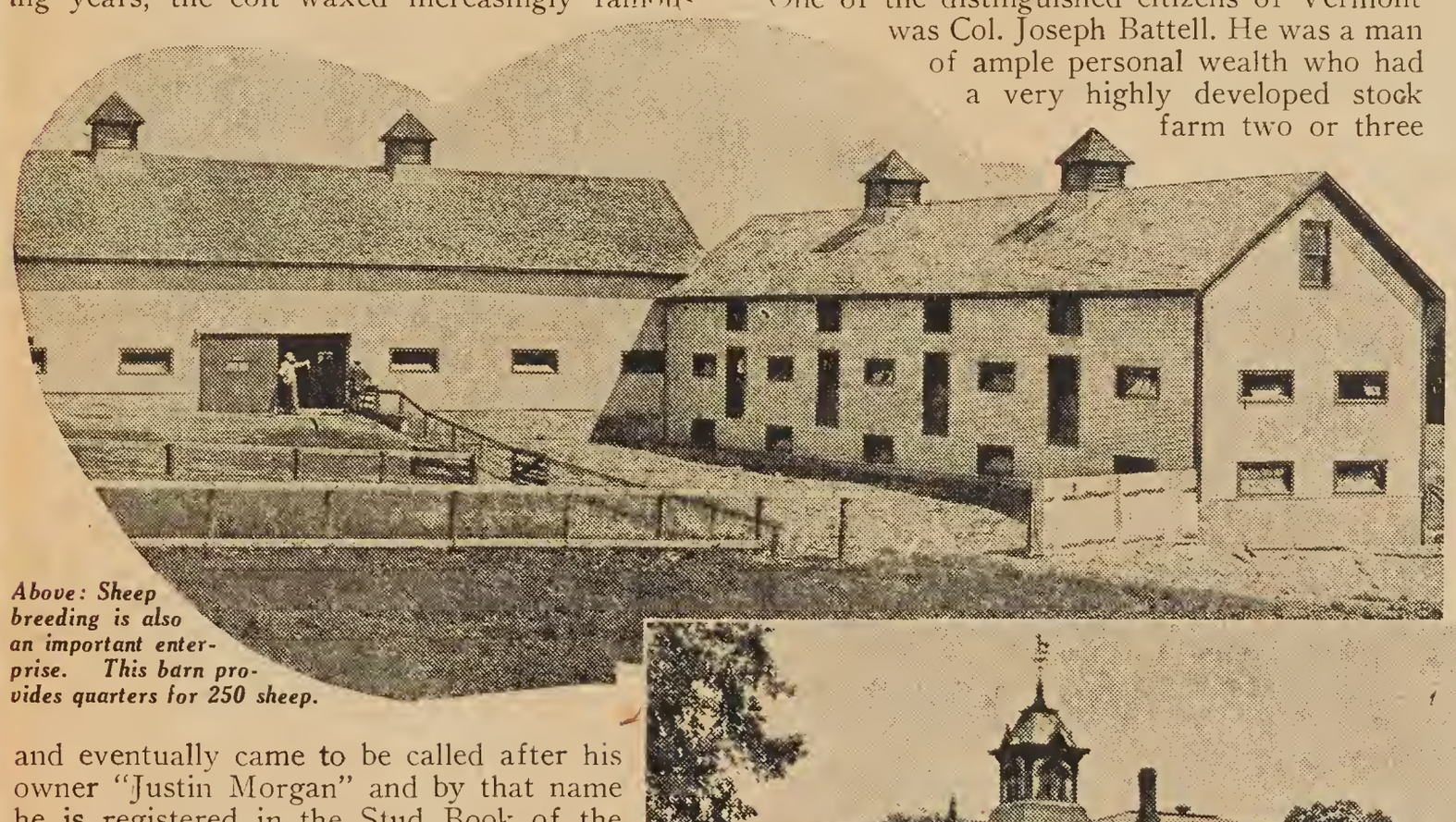
By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.



Justin Morgan died in 1821, before photography was common, but drawings and actual measurements were used in the making of this statue. It was presented to the United States Government by the Morgan Horse Club in 1921.

IN THE year 1788 a Yankee farmer, one Justin Morgan, moved from West Springfield, Massachusetts, to Randolph, Vermont. In the autumn of 1795 he made a trip back to Springfield in the hope of collecting an old debt due him. Like many another hopeful collector he was forced to return without his money, but he really fared better than he knew because he compromised the account by accepting a three-year-old gelding and a two-year-old stallion colt. These he led behind him the hundred or more miles which lay between his old home and his new. At least this is the circumstantial account as given many years later by Justin Morgan's son.

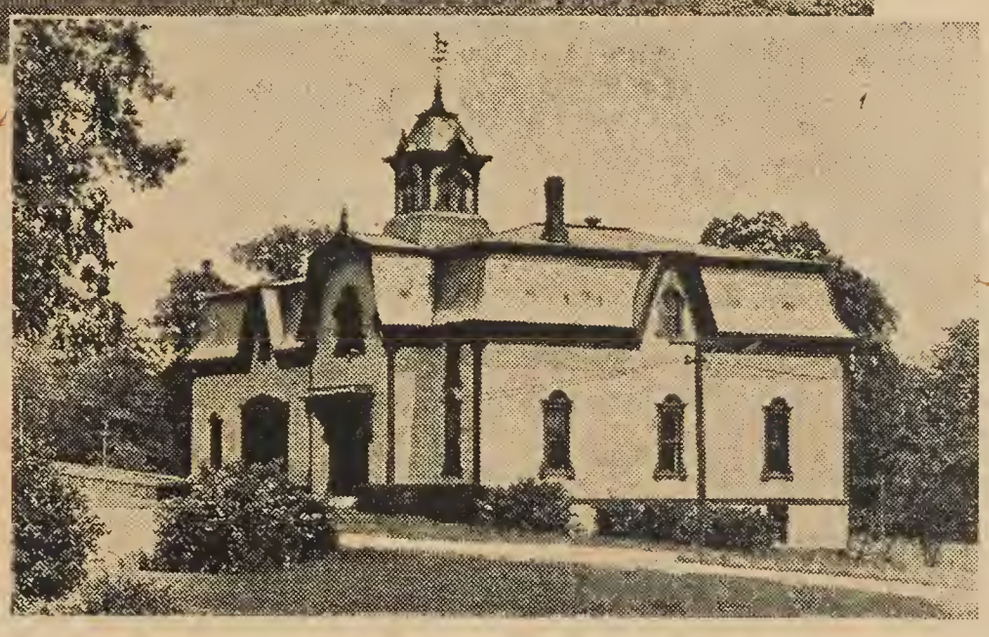
The three-year-old gelding is long since forgotten, but that raw two-year-old colt with his dark bay coat and his black legs and mane and tail is still of perennial interest to half the saddle and harness horsemen of the world. With the passing years, the colt waxed increasingly famous and eventually came to be called after his owner "Justin Morgan" and by that name he is registered in the Stud Book of the Morgan Horse Club. After a long and palmy career in improving the equine stock of Vermont, he was prematurely cut off by an injury in his 29th year! It was his misfortune to live before the age of animal photography, but at the summit of his fame he was measured and sketched and painted and, in addition, legends and traditions concerning him have grown up and become a part of horsemen's lore in the Green Mountain region where he did his work. He is described as having a sharply cut head with erect pointed ears set wide apart and lively, prominent eyes that gave indications of his intelligence and docility. His legs were flat and thin with sloping pasterns and round hoofs of ideal texture. His courage and endurance in harness or under saddle have grown into a myth. He takes his place along with Rysdyk's Hambiltonian and Hambiltonian 10th among the great sires who have set their seal upon the equine world.



Above: Sheep breeding is also an important enterprise. This barn provides quarters for 250 sheep.

Of Justin Morgan's breeding little can ever be known. Foaled more than a hundred and forty years ago, his era lies before the days of breeding associations and accurately kept records. Without question he had some Arabian blood and probably something of the Thoroughbred or running horse. In any case his breeding was a singularly fortunate "nick" that could hardly have been planned for or foretold. Considerable has been made of the fact that while most horses have six lumbar vertebrae, the Arabian has only five. It is said that careful anatomical examinations show that the typical Morgan has only five and that this indicates that the Arabian strain must have had a large part in his biological inheritance. In any case this rather peculiar characteristic would account for the short close-coupled back which is one of the distinguishing marks of the Morgan breed.

One of the distinguished citizens of Vermont was Col. Joseph Battell. He was a man of ample personal wealth who had a very highly developed stock farm two or three miles out of Middlebury. This estate comprised some five hundred acres and for the larger part of his long life he was actively interested in improving and standardizing the Morgan breed. Toward the close of his life, remembering that he was leaving behind him no family to take up his work where he laid it down, he decided to insure the future of his farm and the continuity of his breeding operations for all time by making a formal gift to the United States Government of his estate as a breeding farm and Experiment Station, a plan that was duly ratified by Congress. To the original tract of five hundred acres the Government has added almost as much more by purchase, so that today the farm comprises nine hundred and eighty seven acres of which about three hundred may be classed as tillable and the remainder pasture and woodland. The farm is fairly good land. It is broken by little hills with many rocky outcrops but the rocks are predominantly limestone and it is a very favorite belief of mine that limestone soils will never be allowed to revert to wilderness. I think I should add, however, that even in fields where the plow now and then scrapes over a limestone ridge, additional lime is beneficial for the growing of alfalfa. Perhaps it is because this particular limestone seems to be a very hard dense sort that weathers and breaks down only very slowly.



The horse barn which was one of the original barns on the estate of Col. Joseph Battell.

A thousand acres is a lot of land — more than we realize until we come to go over it — and no farm of this size can be conveniently or economically served by one set of farm buildings, so this establishment has wisely set up three different farm units, of course widely separated from each other. What might be called the central unit — or the home place — is the barn built many years ago by Mr. Battell. It was a very fine barn in its day and for that matter is still a singularly handsome structure. Directly in front of it and in plain view from the highway is a fine granite base surmounted by an heroic sized statue of Justin Morgan done in bronze. I was told that in making this figure the sculptor availed himself of all the measurements and pictures that were available and the result is an almost ideal conception of a proud and vigorous steed.

About the most amazing thing that I saw at the farm was the water supply. A single driven well four hundred feet deep, with an electrically driven automatic pump and a fifteen thousand gallon underground storage tank, furnishes water to every field and building on the estate. There are many miles of pipe and the problem is akin to that of furnishing water to a good sized village. Even in the driest times the supply seems entirely inexhaustible.

The superintendent in charge, Mr. John O. Williams, has known the place for many years. I spent a forenoon with him driving and walking over the fields and inspecting the various animal projects. I could not but feel that in dealing with animals his foot was on his native heath. The farm is first a breeding ground for Morgan horses and there are at this time about fifty head. We walked down into a back pasture where eighteen mares and fillies were running together. One of the particular claims (*Turn to Page* 9)



TREAT YOUR FAMILY

TO DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED MEATS—CURED AT HOME WITH *Sterling* SUGAR CURING MEAT SALT

If you, like most people, prefer the matchless flavor of home cured meats, you will especially appreciate the convenience of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Easy-to-follow directions on the can simplify the process. You have no uncertainty. You can both cure and flavor in one operation.

Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt contains a balanced blend of International Salt, sugar, spices, and saltpetre. Mixed by a special International process, they produce a full-bodied, fine flavor that food experts agree tastes just right.

Farmers year after year use Sterling Meat Salt with uniform success. Their repeated purchases prove their preference for the product that gives the most value. Curing



methods explained on the can are practical. More complete information on preparing meat on the farm, including photographs of butchering, appears in the free edition of THE FARMERS' SALT BOOK described below.

Try Sterling Meat Salt yourself and see the improvement in your meat. Its cost is so low for such laboratory-tested quality that you need not trust a whole winter's supply of meat to anything but the best. Buy Sterling Meat Salt in 10 lb. or 2 lb., 2 oz. cans. Follow the simple directions on the can for sure results that give tender, rich-flavored cured meats of prime quality that your family will relish.



PREMIUMS. Two valuable premiums at about half the retail cost—a quality butcher knife with carbon steel blades and a bell scraper for removing bristles—can be secured by using the coupon in each 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt. Buy a can now and get these tools before your next meat curing time.



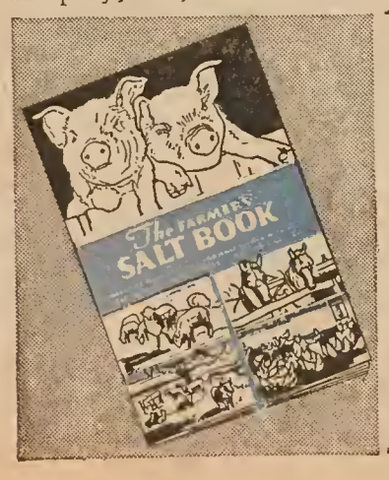
STERLING SEASONING. A kitchen product of many uses. Helps make delicious sausage. Flavors roasts, all ground meats, soups, and poultry dressing. Order it in 7½ lb., 10 ounce, or 3 ounce cans.

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STERLING IODIZED TABLE SALT. The Council on Foods of American Medical Association has authorized us to use the following official statement: "STERLING IODIZED SALT used daily for table purposes and also in cooking will supplement the iodine of diets which may be deficient in iodine and will, therefore, help to protect users against simple goiter."

FREE BOOK. Easy to follow pictures show how to butcher and cure meats in the 32 page THE FARMERS' SALT BOOK. Detailed instructions. Helpful tips on how to make money on the farm through proper use of salt. Recipes. Kitchen aids. Write for your free copy. International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton, Pa.





INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
Dept. AA 1237 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book" to:

Name _____
Print Plainly

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My Dealer is _____



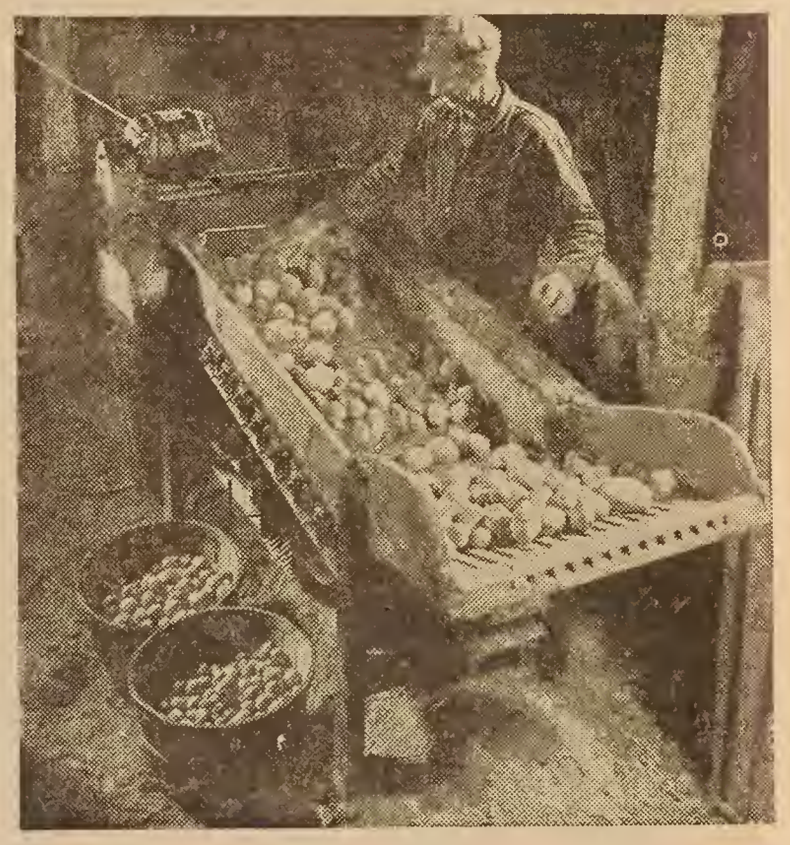
Something NEW

BEAUTY TREATMENT. — *Giving a squash a wax bath so it will keep longer. A vast amount of research and experimenting have been done to develop a wax that will mix with water and cover vegetables with a thin protective coat. The Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell has been busy on this problem for some time and has secured some important results, particularly on tomatoes, but as yet are uncertain about the results on other vegetables.*

RUBBER FINGERS.

Handling tubers gently to avoid bruising, rubber-covered rollers automatically sort potatoes according to size and brush off loose dirt. Operator pours spuds on table, and removes by hand those cut or injured in digging.

Careful checks have shown that bruises make up large proportion of defects in potatoes as bought by housewives. Grader was developed by Ohio farm boy who used revolving brushes. Because of short life, manufacturer uses rubber. Result—a step forward in handling potatoes.

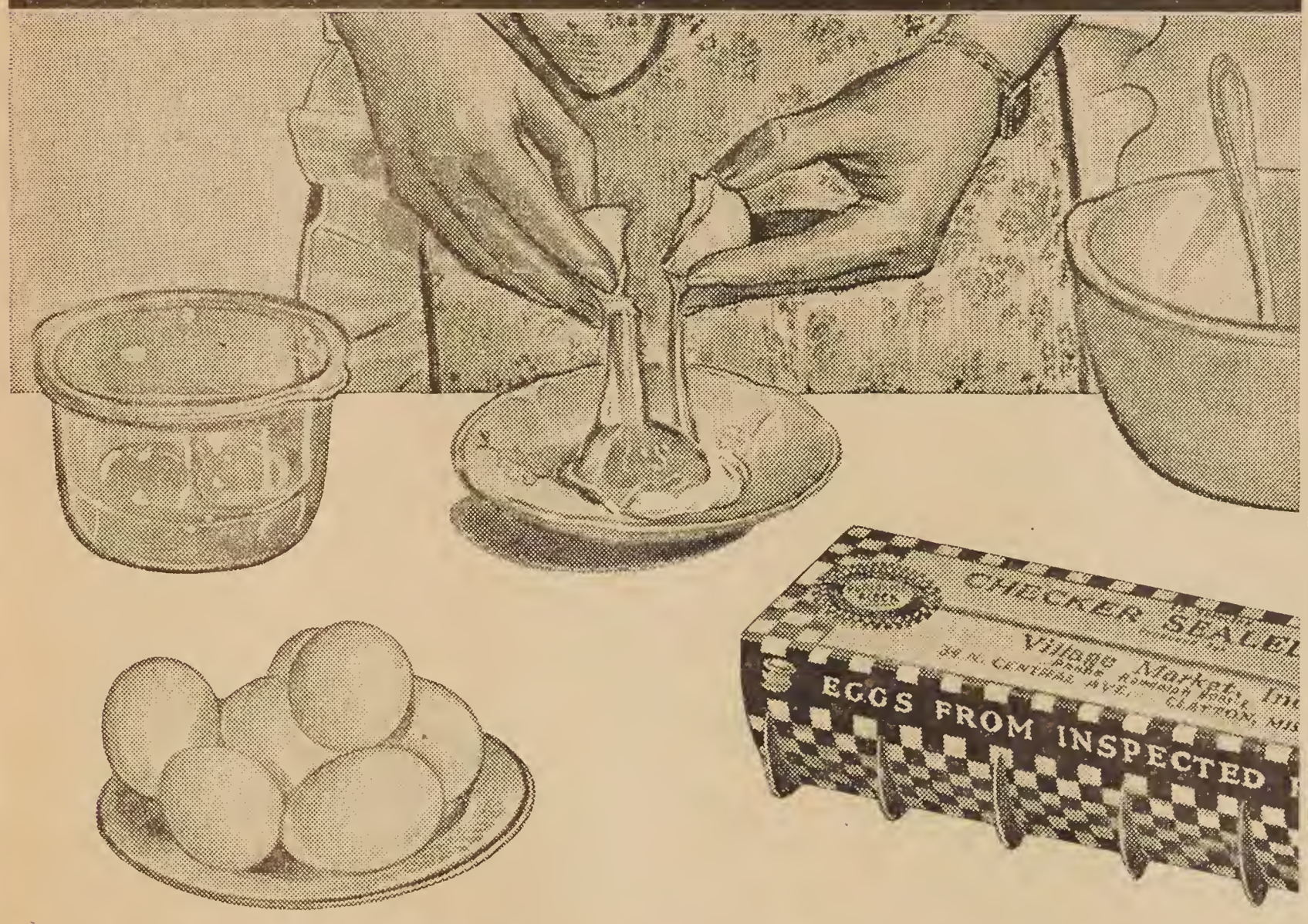


THIRSTY.—Shown below is field of strawberries irrigated by means of porous canvas hose. True, it's a bit late, or perhaps a bit early, to irrigate berries, but none too early to make plans for next season's crop. At strawberry field day at College Park, Maryland, last Summer promising results from this method of supplying water was center of interest for visiting berry growers. There's no doubt about it; irrigation is the coming thing!

—Photo courtesy Maryland College of Agriculture.



See the Difference PURINA makes!



You See the Difference Inside the Egg!

EGGS MAY LOOK ALIKE on the outside but there's a big difference on the inside. Many folks are disappointed when they break open a fresh "choice" egg and find that it isn't just what they expected. You can't build confidence in your eggs by size and appearance alone. You must have the proof of quality *inside the egg.*

Hens build eggs from the feed they get. Cheap, inferior laying mashes give the hen very little to work with. She's bound to produce inferior eggs because she has only inferior materials to work with. Give her Purina Layena, the tested, balanced, complete laying feed, and she gives you back a strong-shelled egg with a firm yolk . . . lots of thick white . . . a delicious flavor . . . an egg that stands up well when it's broken . . . an egg that sells for more money.

Layena makes more eggs as well as better eggs. It is completely balanced for month after month laying. Nothing else is needed—just Layena and water. *Ask your Purina dealer about Layena today!*

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N.Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.





$1.25 "I DARE YOU" BOOK—FREE
(See last paragraph)

IN TRAVELING AROUND the world I met some people who believed that when they died they were changed into some kind of animal. Now I don't go that far, not by a long ways; but I do believe I can see a strong resemblance in the way farm animals and human beings act.

Watch the pigs the next time you're feeding them. See the spotted one behind the line, standing back of the others while they're eating? Isn't he like some of the people you know? He's afraid to fight. He'd rather wait until the rest of them get what they want and then take what's left. Now look at that greedy one out at the end, with his feet in the trough, pushing his neighbors out of the way, and making a lot of fuss in general. Do you know anybody like him? Now watch the old boy in the middle. Quietly but seriously he goes after his Pig Chow. If he's pushed back, he simply jumps into another opening and starts right in again.

Aren't they acting just like a lot of people you know? Our schools and churches teach fair play and unselfishness. Are we helping by setting the right example to our children? Or are we greedily pushing others out of the trough?

Dogs are quite a bit like human beings, too. Haven't you seen the lazy hound who loafs around the house all day, "on relief"? Then there's the faithful old dog who makes himself useful—drives home the cows, goes hunting with you, watches the house at night, and greets you cheerfully the next morning. Like one of the family, you miss him when he's not around.

Down where I come from, we raise Missouri Mules. It may seem funny to you, but there's always a mule who goes in the wrong stall. He's just stubborn and bull-headed. Sometimes you lead him to the water trough and he won't drink, even after a hard day's work. You can't figure him out.

Then there are birds that have queer habits too. The Bluejay—he's a handsome bird, and makes a good appearance. But keep your eyes on him and sometime or other you'll see him rob another bird's nest. And that reminds me, we used to have an old rooster who seemed to delight in taking the chance of running across the road whenever a car came by. He saw several of his brothers and sisters and relatives get run over, but he always "took a chance." One day we had him in our soup.

There's a lot of good in going out to the barnyard occasionally and taking an inventory—not of the number of cows, hogs, or chickens, but an inventory of our own lives. Maybe we would be better able to see ourselves if we would ask, "Am I running over my fellow men, stepping on someone just to get ahead? Am I too stubborn for my own good? Am I pulling my side of the plow? Am I serving humanity as well as the faithful dog serves his master, or am I like the shiftless hound who is 'on relief'—giving nothing in return for what he gets?"

I Dare You to make this check-up on yourself. After you do, write me about some of the lessons you get from the things that you see around your place. If you will, I'll send you a $1.25 copy of my book, "I Dare You," free of charge. Please send your letter to:

WM. H. DANFORTH, *Chairman of the Board*
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices:
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Johnson, Vt.
Dec. 16, 1936

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
General Agent
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Much pleased to receive check for $1000 in payment for policy held by Almon E. Shene, who was recently killed when his automobile collided with an oil truck. I was riding with him at the time it happened.

This is not the first time that your $1.00 policy has benefited this family, as Mrs. Shene was also injured in an auto accident, several years ago and you paid her $100 for the time she was laid up.

You are rendering a wonderful service to your subscribers through this low cost protection and I would urge everybody not to go a minute without it. The best part of it is your prompt, courteous settlement without any trouble.

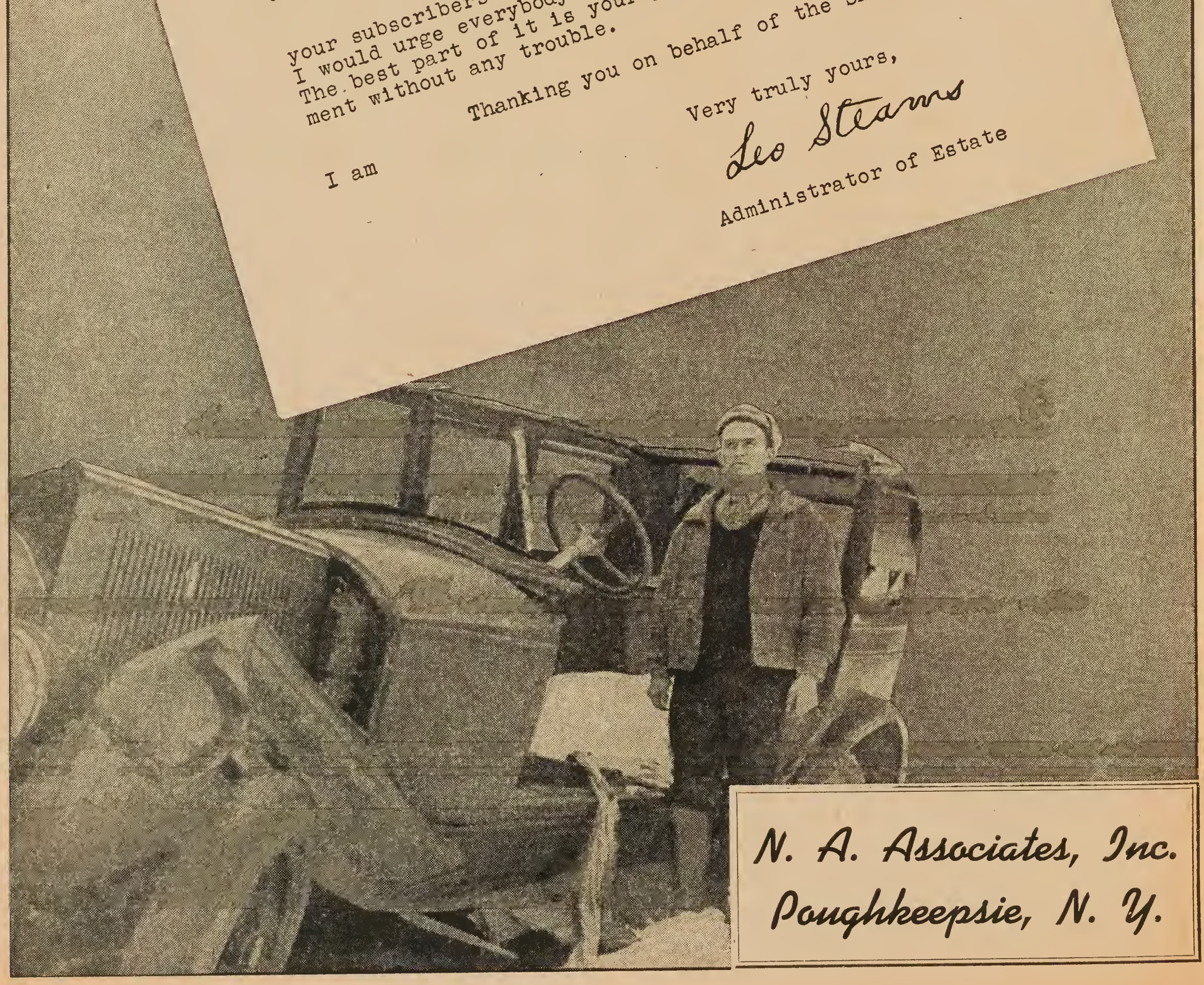
Thanking you on behalf of the Shene family,

I am

Very truly yours,

Leo Steams

Administrator of Estate



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride

(*Continued from Page* 5)

made for the Morgans is their docility. I was an absolute stranger but within a matter of two minutes the entire band was clustered around us and a filly was nuzzling me. I was a bit uneasy lest after the manner of many horses one of them should wheel around and let fly with both feet but Mr. Williams assured me that there was no danger. I picked up a foot to examine the hoof and his comment was that he was rather surprised that she allowed me to do this because he did not know that she had ever had her foot picked up before. As a breed one of their outstanding characteristics is an ideal hoof — round as a silver dollar and with a texture that will allow them to do a great deal of work without shoes. They tell me that the Morgan makes the best cow-horse in the world, because once having been shown the steer that is to be "cut out" they go at their job as intelligently as their rider. So too, they make splendid polo ponies because they learn to follow the ball and enter into the game and that, said Mr. Williams, is something that is beyond comprehension of many otherwise good horses. It should be remembered that the Morgan does not profess to be a very fast horse. Rather his field is as a docile, courageous, lovable and remarkably intelligent animal, either in harness or under the saddle. From the days of old Justin Morgan there have been great tales of their longevity and their endurance.

Standing with these mares around us, Mr. Williams reminded me that probably I was looking at the best band of Morgan horses that could be gathered in any one breeding establishment in the world. It may surprise my readers that these animals were very far from being pampered. It was the nineteenth day of November with a raw west wind sweeping the land and off to the east the summits of the Green Mountains were well snow-covered, yet these brood mares were still at pasture without supplementary feed. Later they will have access to hay but they will have only the shelter of an open shed. Mr. Williams says that if horses are dry and have enough to eat, they are entirely unconcerned as to the matter of temperature. Incidentally, it does not cost a great deal to raise colts under such a system of management.

I am told that unmistakably the saddle horse is again coming into his own and that the demand is growing at an astonishing rate. Now that everybody drives a car, there is no longer any distinction in sitting at the wheel of even the most luxurious sport-model roadster. The really distinctive thing today, and increasingly for tomorrow, is to go down the bridle path astride of a vibrant, living, understanding saddler. Then, too, many well-to-do parents are coming to feel that for growing boys and girls a saddle horse is a far safer plaything than the automobile and that the companionship and care of an animal has a value in character building such as can never come from stepping on the gas.

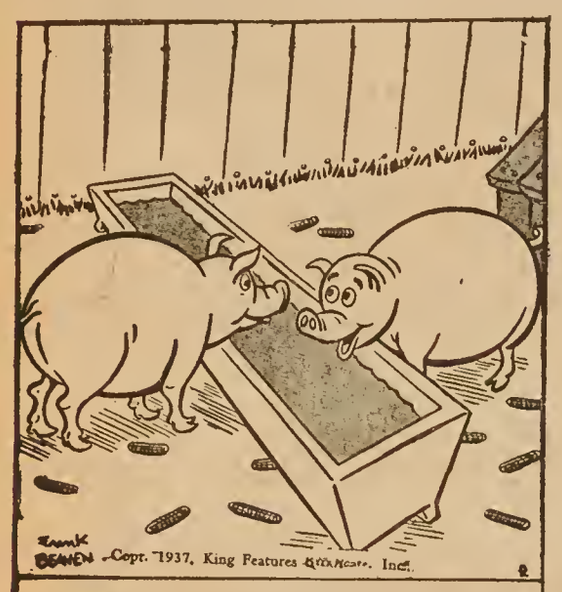
The development of the Morgan horse may be called the major project at the Government farm and it is surely the one which has received the most publicity, but there are two other activities that must not be forgotten. Considerable investigational work in sheep breeding is being carried on and there are at present on the farm some two hundred and fifty sheep. Some of these are just now nursing so-called hot-house or Christmas lambs which will be marketed in Boston as soon as they attain a weight of sixty or sixty-two pounds. There is also a good deal being done in the way of cross breeding Southdown rams with Corriedale ewes in the effort to combine the superb mutton quality of the Southdown with the better fleece of the Corriedale. It is hoped that this may result in a distinctive new breed for which the name Southdale is suggested. There is a certain appropriateness in doing this sheep work here because the farm is located in what was in old days the famous fine wool capital of all America.

Then there is another farm unit with thirty-five Milking Shorthorns wrestling with the problem of whether or not it is possible to have a cow that will make a satisfactory dairy record and in addition give birth to a calf that will make a first-class steer. The milking herd last year made an average of three hundred and two pounds of fat — a record that would be barely creditable for a special purpose dairy breed. The steers raised from these cows have, so far as I could see, excellent beef quality and their dams were carrying a good deal more flesh than could be expected in a herd of dairybred animals. I am just going to hazard the guess that an outstanding dairy animal and a first-class beef animal are almost never united in one individual. None-the-less, the idea behind the Milking Shorthorn is attractive to me. In passing, it should be said that there is just started some investigational work in crossing Red Danish bulls on the Shorthorn cows. Mr. Williams has surely on open mind as to the results which may come from the very unorthodox practice of cross breeding both as to sheep and cattle.

Now just in conclusion I am going to make a confession. I am no horseman. My father was primarily a shepherd and in my early boyhood this farm was mainly devoted to breeding Cotswold sheep, and after fifty years I would feel perfectly at home among the ewes at lambing time. Later I have lived among dairy cows and have come to think of horses as just a necessary evil and nuisance on the farm.

But when I saw those beautiful and affectionate — I use the word advisedly—Morgans, I fell under their spell. I began to picture myself astride of one of them. I thought how fine it would be to emulate Sir Galahad of old and ride abroad redressing human wrongs and succoring damsels in distress. Also I felt that this accomplishment would both literally and figuratively allow me to look down on everybody else whom I might meet.

Well, the brief dream has faded. I am afraid I am a pretty old dog to learn new tricks and in addition I doubt if my financial resources would enable me to emulate the old Southern planter who boasted, "Yes Sah, I done a right smart lot of farming in my time but I did it from the back of a hoss and I always managed to keep a nigger between me and the plow handles."



"Well, Herbert, here's mud in your eye!"

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• **Fresh, rich milk is a prime essential of life and health. Sheffield rushes rich pure milk from the farm-country to the city and spends thousands of dollars for laboratory protection of this vital food.**

Pure, safe milk is Nature's finest food. Sheffield introduced pasteurization, and most of the modern improvements in milk marketing. Today, people *trust* Sheffield Milk. They drink more of it, because they know it is better. Building the confidence of milk users, and thus increasing the fluid milk market, is part of the job of Sheffield Farms.

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Money-Making Tractor Farm
207 Acres, 4 miles city; pleasant 9-room house, bath; good 80 ft. dairy barn, silo; bldgs. alone worth low price $10,500; if taken soon 40 milkers, 10 young stock, tractor, machinery, Dodge truck, about 150 tons hay, valuable crops included; part down; page 23 Free bargain catalog. Strout Ag'y, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

For Sale: Dairy and poultry farm. Capacity 50 cows, 5,000 hens. Electricity, all modern equipment. Route 17E, between Elmira and Big Flats. MRS. ROBERT CURREN, R.D. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

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FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.



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are made of English Tin and all utensils soldered with pure TIN SOLDER.

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REBUILT LIGHT PLANTS, new and used parts. FRANK E. WRIGHT, WESTFORD, NEW YORK.

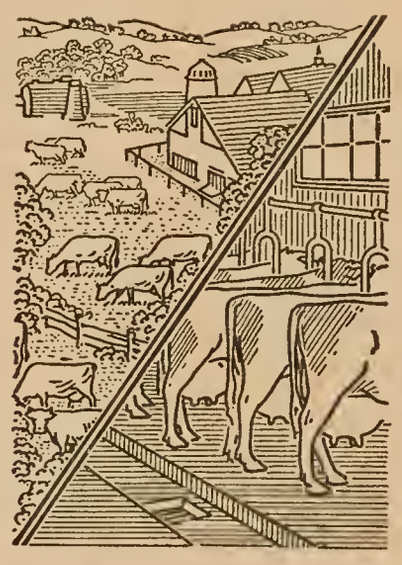
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If you want to make more money out of your hogs and poultry, try feeding a mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. Hundreds of farmers say this is the modern way to get more and heavier eggs during winter months—and to help sows thrive better, producing larger, healthier litters.

Get Yeast Foam Feeds from your feed dealer. Write for FREE booklet telling of the remarkable results others have obtained through this modern method.

If your dealer can't supply feeds containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, it's easy to mix your own. 4-lb. box, enough to ferment 300 lbs. feed, only $1 delivered in U. S. Larger amounts cheaper. Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. AA, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.





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Every day of every year, Borden distribution and salesmanship are at work to speed the flow of milk from the farm and of milk money back to the dairy farmer.

It is this highly specialized job of creating new milk products and finding new milk markets that helps make each dairyman's income a better *year-around* income.

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Borden's 1857 1937 FOR 80 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN MILK
PURCHASERS OF MILK
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DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Senator Borah Denounces Farm Bill*

ON DECEMBER 3, in one of most stirring speeches Senate has heard in years, Senator Borah of Idaho declared against crop reduction policy in new farm bill now before Congress.

"To pursue a policy of reducing production," said Senator Borah, "means constant reduction of purchasing power of more and more people. The bill would place an iron boundary around the commodities a farmer might produce.

"By what authority," he shouted, "under what provision of the Constitution, may the Secretary of Agriculture say how much wheat or corn the people of a State may produce? Where is the authority for such things? If the farmer is not a cooperator under this plan he is in disfavor and works under the blackmail of his government. To say that an individual conducting his private business in a perfectly legitimate way shall be subject to regulations and punished like a criminal in case he violates them, is in my opinion supremely unjust, supremely unfair, and beyond the power of Congress."

At this writing, the farm bill has passed House of Representatives by slim margin of 9 votes. The measure now goes to Senate where it is expected to meet stronger opposition.

Original farm bill, backed by Secretary of Agriculture and Administration, supported by American Farm Bureau Federation, contains 97 pages. Senators say that no one understands it. It took hours for Senate Clerk to read it out loud other day, and only ten Senators stayed to hear all of it.

SLANT: See editorial on Page 4.

■ *Labor Still Split*

AMERICA'S two rival labor leaders, William Green, President of American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chief of Committee on Industrial Organization, met during fortnight in attempt to bring these two great organizations together. A. F. of L. claims 3,800,000 members, C. I. O. claims 4,000,000 members. A. F. of L. believes in organization by crafts, while C. I. O., formed in 1935, is founded on policy of one big union in each industry. Apparently two policies cannot be reconciled, for conference ended in complete disagreement.

■ *Organization Is Farmers' Best Weapon*

SPEAKING at meeting in Rochester, December 3, Louis J. Taber, Master of National Grange, said: "A million new Grange members would mean more to agriculture in ten years than a hundred million dollar appropriation for farm relief by Congress."

"There is a lot of talk," continued Master Taber, "about farm bills and legislative relief, but it is time to remember that organization is the most important weapon in the hands of the farmer today."

SLANT: Right as usual, Mr. Taber!

■ *More Houses Wanted*

IN SPECIAL message to Congress, President Roosevelt urged insurance of mortgages on all types of houses and reduction of premium on mortgage insurance in order to encourage home builders. Pointing out that high costs are holding back building boom, he urged building trades to take smaller hour rates in return for more employment.

New government authority known as United States Housing Authority, with Nathan Straus recently appointed as its head, plans to make loans to local builders in order to get housing projects started.

■ *President Tries to Cut Expenses*

IN EFFORT to reduce rapidly mounting Federal expenses, President Roosevelt proposes that Federal appropriations for roads be materially reduced. Before depression, Federal government spent under $100,000,000 yearly for good roads. Now road costs have mounted to $253,000,000. President would cut this to $125,000,000 but Congress disagrees. Roads affect voters back home, and voters demand that this spending go on.

SLANT: Some *American Agriculturist* readers may not agree, but we think President is right. Badly as good roads are needed in some sections, it is time to reduce government spending, even for good enterprises, until income catches up with outgo.

■ *Grain Co-op. Folds Up*

FARMERS National Grain Corporation announced November 30 that it was closing its business. This organization, about 8 years old, was an attempt by grain producers to form a national cooperative organization to be marketing agency of farmer-owned cooperatives throughout country. It has been unsuccessful financially since start. It was largely subsidized by Federal government, and through its operations government has lost millions of dollars.

SLANT: This organization is one more proof that neither cooperatives nor individuals can accomplish very much unless they stand on their own feet. Knowing that it could run to the government every time it was in financial difficulties was the ruin of Farmers National Grain Corporation.

■ *Japanese Closing in On Nanking*

DEFENDERS of Nanking, walled capital of South China, have been struggling desperately to hold back advancing hordes of Japanese invaders, and heavy losses are reported on both sides. Part of Chinese defense preparations is wholesale burning of buildings and crops.

Foreign representatives, including Americans, have moved out of Nanking to take up residence aboard ships in Yangtze river. Remaining behind are 17 Americans who refuse to leave. Ropes for their escape over walls of city have been provided, in case they are forced to flee later and city's gates are blocked.

Japanese are said to be holding back full force of their attack to give Chinese chance to sue for peace and save city from complete destruction. General Chiang Kai-shek, head of Chinese government, left Nanking few days ago, and it is rumored that his subordinates left behind may decide to

form new government, win Japanese recognition, and make peace settlement.

Conversation in London

Meantime, an important move in European chess game took place in London. French and British statesmen met and discussed possibility of satisfying Germany's demands for colonies in order to check further drift toward general European war. Problems of Europe as a whole and future prospects of peace and disarmament were reviewed. Though no offer of colonies to Germany resulted from talks, it was announced that subject would be "given further study" and would have to be discussed with a number of other countries. Difficulty is that none of countries controlling former German colonies are anxious to let go of what they have.

■ *Didn't Get Away With It*

TWO YOUNG men, following Deadwood Dick tactics, held up train in New Mexico other day. One covered conductor and brakeman with a pistol while other collected money and valuables from passengers. As robber passed down aisle, a bold passenger stuck out his foot, tripping robber up, and immediately other passengers, led by two switchmen off duty, went into action. They thoroughly thrashed robbers, tied them up, but in fight one switchman was killed.

SLANT: Average age of convicts in State prison now is only 23. Most of them are mere boys who become criminals not only for money but for adventure. If they only could know that law and trouble always catch up with them, what a lot of grief for everybody concerned would be saved!

■ *Scotch Spunk Needed*

"THE WORLD needs something of the deep spiritual leaven that has surged throughout Scotland for long centuries."

This statement was made by Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia, talking to a gathering of Scotsmen at Charleston, South Carolina, on November 30.

"I see in some countries," he continued, "the lamp of freedom extinguished and every web of liberty torn into tatters. I see in certain countries a tendency to a benevolent paternalism that must rob manhood of much of its character, and life of the joy of individual achievement.

"Against any direct invasion of our liberties Scotsmen must stand, as they have stood before, against all forms of action which will tend to produce a generation of weak-kneed, weak-willed individuals whose pride has vanished and whose sense of independence has been lost."

■ *Would Create 3,000,000 New Jobs*

PROPOSED is two to ten year plan involving expenditure of billions of dollars by LaMont du Pont, President of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, to create 3 million new jobs to take care of practically all unemployment. As duPont is a highly successful business man, his plan is much discussed. High points of it are a planned investment by private industry to: 1. Develop and popularize new products; 2. Greatly broaden market for existing products through lowering of costs; and 3. Maintain a rule of fair return for all effort, including capital effort.

Industry, says Mr. duPont, can put this plan into effect if government will give it a fair opportunity. To do this government must:

1. Stabilize tax rates over a definite period.
2. Stabilize fair labor conditions over a definite period.
3. Stabilize rules under which business must operate.

Said Mr. duPont, "It is not actual rate of taxation or actual scale of wages or hours that is important; it is for business men *to be sure of what to expect.*"

■ *Get After Mr. Rat*

THAT rats cause annual damage to farmers of $126,000,000 is charge of United States Biological Survey. Best control measures are removal of all waste and use of poison baits. Old Tabby isn't so good. She is too well fed usually to make a good ratter.

Good Books to Read

With such a multitude of books, old and new, from which to choose, perhaps a few suggestions of specific books will help solve some of your Christmas problems.

Last Flight *Amelia Earhart*

Informal, gay, filled with the spirit of high adventure. Taken from diaries and notes sent back on each lap of the flight. —Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50.

Country Matters *Clare Leighton*

Beautifully illustrated record of English village life, and equally true of life in our country or in any other land.—MacMillan, New York. $3.00.

I've Been Around *Claudia Cranston*

A six months' trip around the globe brought many interesting incidents to the author.—Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. $2.50.

The Country Craft Book, *Randolph W. Johnston*

If some of your friends like to do things with their hands, here is a really interesting and valuable handbook for them. Illustrated with woodcuts.—The Countryman Press, Weston, Vt. $2.00.

For the children there are a multitude of books, ranging in price from 50 cents up. The classics in the cheaper editions now put out for children are always welcome and should form part of every child's collection of good books. For the children around 8 to 10, Lippincott puts out *Petra,* a haunting fantasy of the childhood of a little orphan and her shadow, which most children would enjoy, particularly the girls. The Winston Company puts out *Story Parade,* original stories and poems by children's authors; also, *The Princess Elizabeth, The Wonder Book of the Air* and *Silver Chief to the Rescue* for older children. *The Land of Lost Dolls* by Hector Fezandi can be had at all bookstores, and *Greek Journey* by Lincoln and Margaret MacVeagh will come to the older children as a surprising narrative of present-day Greece against the background of the Grecian fables.

Good Movies to See

A Damsel in Distress

Starring dancing, singing Fred Astaire, popular George Burns and Gracie Allen. Excellent entertainment for the family.

The Hurricane

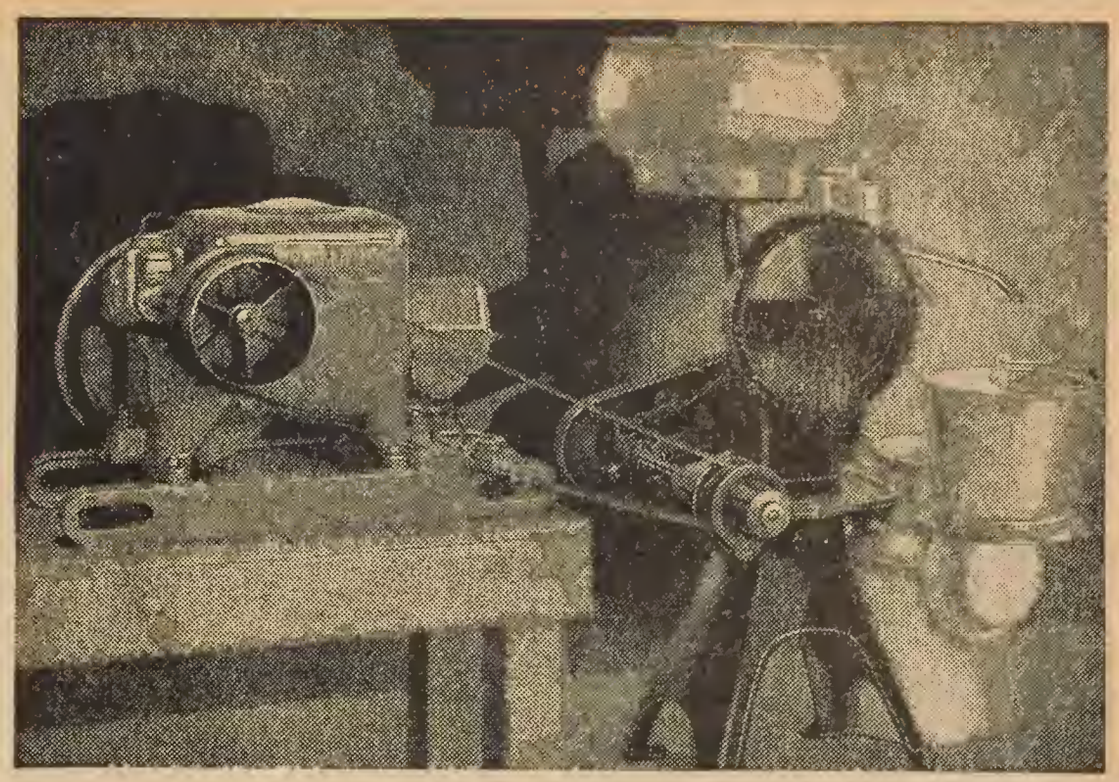
Those who have read this book will want to see the screen version of life on the South Sea Island, Manukura, and of the devastation wrought to the islanders by the hurricane.

Merry-Go-Round of 1938

Story of the child of a young acrobat, left to the tender care of four men and their fellow troupers. Their devotion to the child and ridiculous schemes to further her happiness make the story.

Second Honeymoon

Gay, sophisticated comedy, well cast and directed. Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, Stuart Erwin.



This view shows the 1½ to 2½ h.p. McCormick-Deering Engine operating a McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator. An ideal combination on any farm.

Now . . . **Modern, Compact McCormick-Deering Engines in Two Sizes: 1½ to 2½ h.p. and 3 to 5 h.p.**

● In these compact new models we offer you all-star engines for all farm work. They have variable power ratings—1½ to 2½ h.p. and 3 to 5 h.p.—and are qualified to do their full share of work in each power class, spreading their great usefulness over a wide range of duty. They are quality engines throughout . . . featuring high-tension Wico magneto, variable-speed throttle governor, suction feed, efficient air cleaner (extra), replaceable bearings, fully automatic lubrication, and enclosed operating parts. All parts are well guarded against rain, sleet, snow, and dust, making the new McCormick-Deerings ideal engines for outdoor as well as indoor operation. Their small over-all dimensions and light weight enable you to place these engines in out-of-the-way corners and to transport them easily from job to job.

Be sure to see these new McCormick-Deering Engines at the nearby dealer's store. Or write us for specific information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

STATE OF MAINE
CERTIFIED
SEED
POTATOES

25,717 ACRES OF THE FINEST SEED POTATOES RATE MAINE'S "BLUE TAG"

"A bigger and finer crop," Maine reports on its 1937 certified seed potatoes.

Bigger! The product of 25,717 Maine acres bears the blue tag of official approval, of four rigid inspections.

Finer! Maine's Certified Seed Potatoes average 40 to 50 bushels per acre over the high State average. That means Maine seed potatoes are of strong, high-yielding strains.

Write or wire today for your free copy of "Potatoes, Inspected and Certified in Maine, 1937." It contains list of Maine Certified Seed Potato Growers.

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Augusta, Maine

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Box 30, GENEVA, OHIO.
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"PURPUL" MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS
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To dairymen on request. Imitated but not equalled. Try Once —You'll order MOORE!
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Important News!

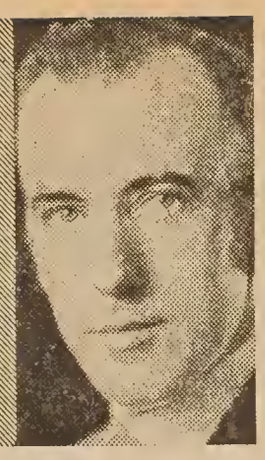
Each PAPEC HAMMER MILL is guaranteed to outgrind any other hammer mill in the same power class!!



For full information on all 6 Papec Hammer Mill models see your dealer or send postal for free catalog. Investigate now before present low prices advance. Papec Machine Co., 3912 North Main Street, Shortsville, N.Y.

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



SETTLEMENT of the milk question by dairymen themselves, in a true fraternal spirit of cooperation, was the suggestion of Raymond Cooper, state master, in his address to the State Grange convention at Ogdensburg.

He recalled how the Conference Board of Farm Organizations had approved the Rogers-Allen bill as offering the best solution, and that under this law dairymen have full control of their product through their cooperative organizations. While not perfect in its details, much progress has been made."

Along with disunity, listed among "harmful influences which dairymen must watch and try to eliminate or modify," were manufacture and sale of butter substitutes "including their consumption by dairymen themselves. Importation of dairy products, fats and oils, and the sale of filled milk, also must be watched, Mr. Cooper said.

Pointing out that agriculture bears an unfair share of taxation, the State Grange chief called for a campaign of economy and efficiency. "We realize full well that demands we make for public improvements must be paid for in taxes. Then why not demand less? Let us as Grangers begin the good work of economy and then demand of our government, from our local school district clear through to the White House, that a similar program be followed."

Mr. Cooper said, "it seems we are paying too much, or at least injudiciously, for our welfare work." He said that too easy credit has been the ruin of many persons, and while he would provide ample credit on fair terms for legitimate use, he would cut down on those to whom credit was harmful rather than helpful.

Progress all along the Grange front was reported by the master, who said membership has nearly held its own. More than 30 counties reported net gains in membership over a period of four years, and during the year 24 Juvenile Granges were organized.

* * *

"The American Way"

A prosperity of abundance, rather than idle acres and idle factories, is the American way of life, Louis J. Taber, National Grange master, told 600 persons attending the annual City and Country dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

"We want a sound farm bill," said Mr. Taber, "but we want a sound program not only for agriculture, but for labor, business and the consumer. As long as there is hunger in America and in the world we cannot achieve prosperity through scarcity. Scarcity may seem to benefit some of us temporarily, but it leaves us unprotected against famine, pestilence and war."

As to the means of achieving the goal, Taber declared himself for cooperation rather than regimentation. "Regimentation leads to the lockstep and the goosestep of Europe," he said, "so we must choose between dictatorship and the way that has made America great."

Taber received a great burst of applause when he said: "A million new members in the Grange, or in some other good farm organization, will do more for agriculture in the next 10 years than 100 million dollars appropriated by Congress."

* * *

Technique for Axemen

There is technique in chopping through a log. A year ago Roy Wacenske, 19-year-old Fairport farm worker, chopped from one side of an 11-inch log to win the Monroe County championship in three minutes. After he won the title he decided he should have cut through in one minute. Entered in the state finals at Cornell, he tried a new technique by chopping from both sides and came in last.

Not discouraged, he decided to change his style. This year he announced he would defend his title. He appeared with a short-handled axe and stood on top of the log to do the trick in one minute 16½ seconds. His brother Robert also had been in training and, using the same kind of axe and style, was 25 seconds behind him to take second place. The brothers are not boasting, but say: "Watch us at Cornell in February."

* * *

Interest in Marketing

A healthy sign I notice in visiting with farmers this fall is a more lively interest in marketing. Probably low prices for apples and potatoes this year have caused many to ponder on the idea that production is just half of the farm problem. Another thing, the effective work of the Apple Institute appears to have opened the eyes of many growers to possibilities of promotion and merchandizing of their products. Advertising of Maine potatoes in New York State, in the belief of many, should be met by doing a marketing job for New York spuds.

During the year a number of growers have talked with Dean Ladd and Dr. Warren about more work through Cornell in marketing problems. From the reaction I get all around I venture to predict that marketing and its related problems are in for more extensive study.

* * *

Duncan Award Coming

Those who contributed to the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund during the past year may be gratified to know that the bank account stands at $1,453, with a few more contributions due. All expenses have been paid by friends and not a cent of the fund has been used. A committee, including Dr. M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell University, M. E. Buckman, Wayne County Farm Bureau agent, and Spencer G. Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has drafted rules for the first award, which it is hoped to present during Farm and Home Week.

The fund is intended annually to honor some person who by "practice, example or otherwise has advanced the interests of good grading, packing, handling or marketing of New York State fruits and vegetables." Any person may nominate any person who may have done a job a little better than the other fellow. All that is necessary is to send name of nominee and an outline of what he has done to Webster J. Birdsall, Bureau of Markets, Albany.

* * *

Minister of Agriculture to Speak

An unusual treat is in store for those who attend the dinner of the State Horticultural Society in Rochester, Jan. 13. The one speaker is "guaranteed to be good." He is Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of the Province of Ontario. Harold Tukey of the Geneva Experiment Station heard Minister Marshall speak and says, "he is the kind of a speaker we always have been hoping we could get." The Apple Blossom queens from eight Western New York counties will add grace and charm to the speakers' table.

Another unusual feature of the Rochester meeting will be a two-day marketing conference. Outstanding men from the trade have been booked to trace the movement of apples from the farmer's orchard clear through to the consumer, pointing out from their experience what can be done to improve this movement.

* * *

Goats' Milk

The Endicott village board has decided that a herd of goats pastured within the village does not smell. Recently I visited the farm of Theodore W. Case, president of the New York Dairy Goat Association, at Spencerport, and was impressed by the lack of odors.

"But," said Mr. Case, "it is easy to get odors in the milk. I have been told that if the goats whiff onions before milking, odor will turn up in the milk." Mr. Case said he never tried the experiment because goat's milk is too valuable. He delivers it to the Dairymen's League at 25 cents a quart. Retail prices upstate range from 20 cents a pint and 35 cents a quart up to 50 cents a quart.

There is no sanitary code governing goat's milk production, except of course that health officers can always exercise their prerogatives to insure cleanliness of any human food supply. "When and if state should come along with a sanitary code, we are all ready," said Mr. Case. "Our association has approved a code drafted at the Geneva Experiment Station. We aim to do everything and more than any code might ask for."

Mr. Case estimated there are 60,000 dairy goats in state.

Subs for Mother's Milk

The goat men are enthused about their product. "Cow's milk takes several hours to digest," said Mr. Case, "but goat's milk may be digested in 20 minutes."

He told me about a baby that was being kept alive and given a start toward normal life entirely by goat's milk. Many physicians recommend goat milk in cases of malnutrition, stomach disorders and where human milk may not be available.

Mr. Case got into goat dairy business by accident. He and his wife had undertaken to care for a crippled child. None of the ordinary foods agreed with him. Ely Buell, Ontario farmer and now Mr. Case's partner in the goat business, suggested goat's milk. Somewhat skeptical, the Cases bought a goat and later another. Now they have about 30 and are enthusiastic. Mr. Case's major aim for the association now is herd improvement, similar to dairy improvement work with cows.

State DOUGHNUT CHAMPION

To Be Chosen This Week

MATCHING doughnuts in Ogdensburg this week are the 53 county doughnut champions who won first place in Pomona Grange doughnut contests. The results of the State contest, which is being held in connection with State Grange Session, will be published in our next issue. Watch for the names of the prize winners! In the meantime, here are seven names which complete our list of Pomona winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chemung	Veteran	Mrs. Charles Mosher
Dutchess	Union Vale	Mrs. Emma Alley
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Grace Johnson
Livingston	Avon	Mrs. Clarence C. House
Westchester	Yorktown	Mrs. Frederick Merk
Warren	Mohican	Mrs. Winifred Bennett
Wayne	Walworth	Mrs. Lena Russell



Christmas Creed

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I believe in Christmas
And chimes across the snow,
The scent of pine and hemlock
That village churches know.

I believe in Christmas
And candles shining bright
From friendly village windows
To guide footsteps aright.

I believe in Christmas
And following of the Star,
As Wise Men followed long ago
To Bethlehem afar!

CORRECTION

Through an error the words "Gage Stock Farm" were included in the last advertisement in column 4, page 18 of the November 20 issue. As a result some readers concluded that the sale advertised was a dispersal sale of the Gage Stock Farm herd. There was no intention so to indicate. The sale was advertised to be held on the N. W. Gage farm, located at Delanson near the Gage Stock Farm.

Milk Marketing News

The threatened milk strike in the Buffalo area has been averted by acceptance by dairymen of a compromise price of $2.80. At recent meeting of dairymen, the Buffalo Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency was formed to affiliate with the State Bargaining Agency. The Buffalo Consumers' Club called a mass meeting to protest a proposed 1c per quart increase in the retail price from 12c per quart to 13c.

Rochester restaurant owners threatened producers with "a radically different" method of supplying restaurants with milk following an increase in milk prices to 14c per quart.

So far as Jefferson County is concerned, the milk strike is over, but, at least theoretically, it continues in some other northern counties.

In Syracuse, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Heffner recently took testimony from a number of men, including Charles Baldwin, Homer Rolfe, and J. C. Treat. The purpose of the inquiry is to determine whether New York retail prices as posted by metropolitan dealers constitute a violation of the Donnelly anti-trust Act. The original draft of the Rogers-Allen law permitted distributors to fix retail prices in any market, but that section was stricken out before the law was passed The law does permit producers to fix the price per hundred for milk dairymen ship to New York.

Second Annual Food Show

Interests of both producers and consumers are to be looked after at a combined meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Growers in the State Armory, Syracuse, January 5-6-7. Exhibit space has been extended to include the Cavalry Riding Hall for heavier exhibits as well as the main drill hall for the lighter features.

A business session of representatives of the fifteen locals making up the Vegetable Association is to be held Wednesday afternoon at 4:00 p. m., and another business meeting of the whole association, Thursday at 10:00 a. m.

A. J. Pratt of the College has planned a potato and vegetable show for the young people that will climax the whole year's activities. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets again plans an educational display on the utilization of New York State products by New York State consumers.

Detailed program may be had from W. T. Tapley, Secretary of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Geneva, New York.

The Relation of Surplus to Price-cutting

The Fourth of a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

THE FACT that the burden of surplus milk is not shared among the dealers and cooperatives pro rata, in proportion to fluid sales, has been the source of a great deal of trouble. In the first place, it has caused unjustifiable differences in the prices paid to different groups of producers.

I have before me the record of milk disposal and prices for two dealers. Dealer A disposed of 80 per cent of his supply as fluid milk, while Dealer B sold only 40 per cent of his milk for fluid use. The blended price for Dealer A was $2.19 and that for Dealer B $1.66. Here was a difference of 53 cents per hundredweight (more than one cent a quart) in the prices that these two dealers were obligated to pay their producer patrons. This difference in price was not due to difference in quality or in any other factor for which the producers were responsible.



Leland Spencer

Anyone not familiar with the situation would immediately ask why the producers have not shifted their patronage from dealers with large surplus and low prices to dealers with less surplus and higher prices. If only this would happen, all the difficulty about unequal sharing of surplus would disappear.

There are several reasons why such shifting of producer patronage does not occur rapidly enough to solve the problem. In the first place, there is the matter of contracts and loyalties of producers to certain cooperatives, and the fact that for many producers there is only one plant to which they can deliver their milk conveniently. Furthermore, the difference in blended prices shown in the illustration frequently does not carry through in actual payments to farmers. It has long been the practice of dealers with small surplus to pay a flat price about in line with the blended prices for the high-surplus groups.

In the New York milk shed, the Sheffield blended price has been the basis for prices paid by most of the independent dealers. Generally this blended price has been about one cent a quart below the Class 1 or fluid milk price. In other words, dealers with small surplus have bought milk for fluid sales nearly one cent a quart below the prices paid for Class 1 milk by the large buyers.

Competition Keen for Store Trade

These flat-price buyers are engaged mostly in the wholesale trade, supplying milk to stores in New York City. Competition in this class of trade is so keen that most of the advantages the dealers have gained in buying milk are passed on to the storekeepers. The result has been that no dealer could compete successfully in this class of trade and pay the full Class 1 price. At times when the surplus is excessive, price-cutting becomes more serious, finally driving down the prices paid farmers for Class 1 milk.

Last October as much as 40,000 gallons of milk a day were sold out of tank trucks in New York City for $2.00 or less per 40 quarts. This is just about one cent a quart less than the milk would have cost if purchased upstate at the Class 1 price of $2.35 per hundredweight, handled through an efficient country plant and shipped to market at the usual tank-car or tank-truck rates. Large quantities of milk were sold out of stores at 9 cents a quart. This was 4 cents below the retail price for milk delivered to the doorstep, whereas the normal difference has been only 2 or 3 cents a quart.

Fortunately, on this occasion the supply fell off before it was necessary to make a cut in the Class 1 price. But the problem remains unsolved, and similar troubles will arise again, whenever the surplus increases beyond the bare necessities of the market. In the following article of this series, we shall consider some ways of dealing with this problem.

Latest Egg Storage Figures

The United States Government will release its figures on total storage holdings in the country for December 1st within a few days but since I can't wait for that I will give you the Urner-Barry estimate which experience has shown comes out pretty close.

On November 1st the shell egg surplus over last year according to government figures was about 1,400,000 cases and the surplus over the past five year's average of November 1st was about 900,000. The Urner-Barry estimate is that the shell egg surplus of December 1st will be between 950,000 and 975,000 cases over last year and this would mean about 450,000 to 500,000 cases over the five year average.

Beans

On November 24 western New York farmers were getting from $3.25 to $3.50 for yellow-eyes, $3.25 for red kidneys, and $2.25 for pea beans and medium white beans. In general, the bean market has been declining.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

The Song of the Saw. Farmers the length and breadth of the land are building . . . buying! New and remodeled homes, barns, silos . . . farm machinery and equipment . . . household furniture, decorations and supplies.

The total cash farm income for 1937 is conservatively forecast at $9,250,000,000. Department of Commerce figures indicate a 12% increase in rural retail sales for the first six months of this year over last.

In view of this new building and buying surge, *Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.,* Philadelphia saw, tool and file manufacturer, is advertising in National, Territorial and State farm publications.

Special offer of the Disston "Saw, Tool and File" manual — a complete booklet — is being offered this Fall through the advertising pages of *American Agriculturist.* It shows the types of saws to use for certain work, and how to set and file different kinds of saws.

Here is a booklet no farmer should be without. It is free on request. You can get a copy now just by sending a post card to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Salt Co. of Philadelphia and the Chipman Chemical Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey, have made a joint announcement that they have become associated in the production and distribution of sodium chlorate, a weed-killing chemical. A new plant to manufacture sodium chlorate will be started soon near Bonneville Dam in Oregon.

* * *

The Oliver Farm Equipment Co. recently announced a new stream-lined Oliver "70" Tractor for 1938. There are no projections above the hood, except the exhaust pipe, and on orchard models, even this projection has given way to a downtake exhaust. Oliver offers two models — the 78-C for regular gasolene, and 70-KD designed for kerosene or distillate.



1938 JANUARY 1938

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
						1

An ideal way to say Happy New Year

Is to send your friend a one-year subscription to *American Agriculturist* and a copy of *"Eastman's Chestnuts"* — a book of jokes and comic stories.

Together the cost is only $1.00.

Send us the order blank below filled in before January 1, 1938.

American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send *American Agriculturist* for one year and a copy of *"Eastman's Chestnuts"* to

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BABY CHICKS

KERR CHICKS TAKE A BOW



THIS YEAR, Kerr is tops again in the Eastern egg-laying contests. Look at these high honors—a tribute to Kerr quality breeding:

In the Vineland, N. J., Hen Contest, a R. I. Red—bred by Kerr—made the highest record for the breed of any 2-year-old with a lay of 241 eggs—score 262.65 points. She was also second high for entire contest for 2-year production with 551 eggs and score of 589.10 points. A 4-year-old White Leghorn has averaged 243.9 points per year for four years, was second high bird for the entire contest with record of 914 eggs, 975.90 points. This is characteristic of the Kerr strain—high egg production year after year.

Five Kerr pens in the 1937 contests, totaling fifty birds, laid 253.9 eggs and scored 258.3 points per bird.

Every contest bird is bred and raised on the Kerr Breeding Farm of 8000 breeders. All breeders are carefully culled, banded and blood-tested for B. W. D.

Depend on Kerr for quality—30 years' honest dealing. Write for FREE Chick Book and advance order discount.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.

Dept. 21, Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Paterson, Trenton; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania—Lancaster; Massachusetts—West Springfield; Connecticut—Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

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Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for new 1937 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar.)	$12.50	$62.50	$125.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
N. H. Reds	9.00	45.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY. Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A. EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. $12. PER 104 QUANTITY REDUCTION

ALGER FARMS, Box 5, Brockton, Mass.

WINIKER CHICKS LAY and PAY

Buy our R. I. Reds for early maturing, heavy pullets, long life, more and larger eggs, better hens, greater profits. Breeders state tested (B.W.D.) Hatched from eggs of 24 oz. or heavier, all produced on our farm. Chicks guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices.

Winiker Poultry Farm, Box No. 5, Millis, Mass.

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IF YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT YOUR POLICY IS TO RUN OUT SOON, RENEW IT RIGHT AWAY WITH AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AGENT OR DIRECT TO

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Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085.

TOP QUALITY CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE—BERKSHIRE AND O. I. C.

6-7 wks., $3.50 each—8-9 wks., $4.00 each. 5% discount on 5 pigs or more—75 Chester and Yorkshire pigs, 10 wks. old, double inoculated—$4.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. SERVICE BOARS FOR SALE.

BOARS

Selected young Chester White and Yorkshire Boars for immediate and future service. Dependable pigs 6-8-10-12 weeks, $4.00—$4.50—$5.00—$5.50—$6.00 each. Vaccination 35 cents each if desired. Check—P. O. Order—C.O.D.

CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

DOGS

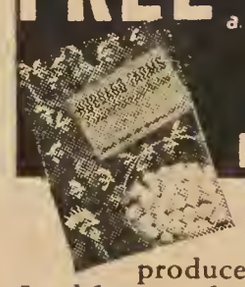
COON AND FOX HOUNDS—also pups—pure bred Redbones. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

GOATS

Milk Goats: Toggenberg grades, guaranteed bred. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

FREE CATALOG tells a straightforward story of **HUBBARD'S** profit-bred **NEW HAMPSHIRES**



Strong, vigorous chicks. They live..grow fast..produce..make money for you! Send for your free copy of 1938 Catalog.

Hubbard Farms

Box 1112, WALPOLE, N.H.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



You'll Have to Hurry!

Reservations Coming in Fast

It now looks as though our entire 1938 output of SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks would be booked months ahead of shipping dates.

Straight New Hampshires — Chris-Cross, Barred

Ameriea's foremost strain of New Hampshires, famous for SPIZZERINKTUM-vitality, constitutional vigor, productivity. Don't miss having some of these profit-makers, this season. It's SPIZZ for $$$.

Write for 1938 Price List — Make reservations now.

Andrew Christie

Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

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All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Cooperative Marketing

By J. C. HUTTAR

I HAVE been holding these one-sided discussions with you now for just a little over 5 years. Every once in a while I get a letter from some reader who decidedly disagrees with me on something I have said and doesn't hesitate to tell me so. I am perfectly agreeable to this arrangement because I am sure that if I disagreed with some one else I would like the opportunity of telling him so.



J. C. Huttar

Because I am in cooperative work I have hesitated to say too much especially in a complimentary way about it. It is part of the picture of marketing eggs, however, and so it is altogether fitting and proper that I should write about it once in a while.

In the Northeast, which includes approximately the thirteen original colonies of this country, there are now over 30 cooperative egg marketing organizations selling eggs for the account of the egg producer. This year they will have handled well over one million cases of eggs. These eggs will be worth over ten million dollars. That's a good sized business.

The reason we have these cooperatives is because the producers who set them up believed that by this means they could get for themselves a higher net return for their entire egg crop. If it were not working in this way the volume of eggs handled by these cooperatives would be going down instead of up. It is probably safe for me to say, therefore, that in general this cooperative venture on the part of farmers has netted them a financial gain. There are some other gains, however, that are sometimes forgotten in the shuffle. In addition to the higher net returns to the producers who patronize these cooperatives we find that the producers who do not patronize the cooperatives also get an almost proportionate gain.

Secondly, Nearby eggs are becoming more standard. This means lower cost of marketing and the producer getting a higher percentage of the consumer's dollar. The cooperatives have been the best means of proving to producers that it pays to take the right care of eggs so that they can net themselves more money for their egg crop. This has been accomplished by the simple fact that through all cooperatives the producer of finer eggs gets more money than the producer of poorer eggs. Unfortunately this was not always true before the cooperative movement started.

Another change is coming into the egg picture at the present time. Cooperatives are fitting into this new order of egg marketing better than any other system of getting eggs from the producer to the buyer. This change is a shortening of the egg marketing route. Large and small chains of grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, and specialized dairy stores are doing more and more direct buying in the country. In other words, they used to get their eggs entirely in the wholesale market of the terminal city closest to them. This may have been Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore. Now some of these chains and also some of the large meat packing organizations and hotel supply houses are buying their eggs from cooperatives in small towns near points of production. This will increase.

Eventually I believe the cooperatives can advance this new system of marketing eggs to the point where they will be candling and cartoning a branded egg for any large city buyer who wishes them to do so and will pay for this service. Then the buyer can concern himself entirely with the selling of the product. If this is to be accomplished, the reputation of cooperatives for fair dealing and honest weight must be maintained and even improved.

Honest Weight

When I speak of honest weight I am not only referring to the 16 ounces that belong in every pound, but also the quality guarantee and the dependability of the package and packing material in which the eggs are sold. Unfortunately the pressure of high feed prices has made it necessary for producers to grab at every half cent a dozen that they can get for their eggs regardless of who is making the offer. This keeps the cooperative under pressure to be a little lenient in its grading and quality inspection so that the producer will not be dissatisfied.

Of course, a cooperative like any other business must handle a sufficient volume of eggs to carry its overhead expenses without making the cost per case too high. That is why many of our cooperatives don't dare become too strict with their producers for fear that some independent competitor may at the time have a market that will let this case of eggs get by without a cut in price. In the long run I am sure that the independent dealer can't do this, but in the meantime the cooperative has lost a certain volume of eggs and it takes time to get it back.

One of the weakest points in our Nearby egg marketing picture is the way we handle our surplus. Unless we can get hens to change their seasonal laying habits entirely we are bound to have times when there are many more eggs produced than can be consumed. This creates a surplus. If this is a good quality carefully packed and well graded product it can be stored without too much risk of heavy losses when it is taken out for consumption six or eight months later. Here in the East we use second-hand packing material. It is at its worst in the spring months and this is when we are packing our surplus for storage. I haven't room to discuss this fully now, but I will do so later.



"I got her from a mail-order house and it's the only place she'll lay her eggs!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

CLEVELAND
Host to Poultry Congress

WHEN YOU stand on the levy at New Orleans and see the mighty Mississippi rushing by to the sea, it is hard to realize that every bit of water spread out before you was once a rain drop that fell from the sky. Enough tiny units coming together make a powerful body. So it is with the poultry industry — one tiny egg does not seem much when discovered in a nest in the hay mow or in the poultry house, but there are enough of those eggs gathered each day to make a veritable "Mississippi" of food which flows into our large centers of population.

To visualize this poultry industry which is represented on more than five million farms, and to let people see how truly far reaching it is, the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition is being brought to Cleveland, Ohio, July 28th to August 7th, 1939, at the invitation of the President of the United States.

The Poultry Congress is not a new thing. It is already a movement over twenty years old, and has met in six



Sidney A. Edwards, of Connecticut, managing director, Seventh World's Poultry Congress.

foreign countries which include Holland, Spain, Canada, England, Italy, and Germany.

Ninety-six nations have been asked to participate and bring an exhibit to this country. The forty-eight states have also been asked to take part, and already several states have appropriations and over two-thirds of them have a state committee organized to see that such an exhibit is placed.

The exhibits, however, will not be confined to live birds by any means. Every phase of the poultry industry will be covered. There will be model poultry farms, there will be exhibits of feed, supplies, incubators, brooders, poultry houses, and everything which has to do with the raising of birds from egg to adult. In addition, the packers and handlers of poultry will have educational exhibits showing how eggs and poultry are handled after the producer has put them on the market. There will be egg breaking plants, scalding plants, frozen egg and poultry exhibits, refrigerator cars, and all of the processes which go into the marketing of poultry.

Nor will the consumer be neglected. How to use eggs and poultry will be featured. Methods of handling and cooking poultry for best food values will be demonstrated so that the educational features will be important to everyone who attends.

The younger generation will have their place very definitely in the show. One whole building will be given over to junior activities, and the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, and similar organizations will have their day in exhibiting and judging poultry products of all kinds.

Finances

The United States Government, realizing that as host nation, we have definite responsibilities, has agreed to assume their part of the burden. Consequently, an appropriation of $100,000 was made by Congress and the bill signed by the President to make available an appropriation of $100,000 to be used to defray a part of the expenses of this meeting. The host city, Cleveland, raised $25,000, so that the financial affairs of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress are in good shape. Income from the sale of exhibit space and from other sources should make the Congress self-supporting.

The management of the World's Poultry Congress lies in a group representing the various phases of the poultry industry. A board of about sixty-five men constitute the governing body. From this board has been selected an Executive Committee consisting of the following men: James E. Rice, Trumansburg, N. Y., Chairman; Dr. C. W. Warburton, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Vice Chairman; W. D. Termohlen, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., General Secretary; L. S. Tenny, Chicago, Ill., Treasurer; R. V. Hicks, Kansas City, Mo.; E. B. Heaton, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. M. A. Jull, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.; J. C. Holmes, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Glenn H. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio, host city; Walter Lloyd, Cleveland, Ohio, host state; Honorary—F. C. Elford, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, Advisory Member.

State Organizations

Already more than half of the states have their own local Committee set up and in some states already an appropriation has been secured for the building of an exhibit and for proper participation in this vast international undertaking. Some of the states must yet secure their appropriation, but work is proceeding rapidly in most cases. D. D. Slade of Lexington, Kentucky, is National Chairman for these State organizations. The Secretary of the Executive Board of the World's Poultry Congress is W. D. Termohlen, Chief of the Poultry Section, Agriculture Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., and is the man to whom all contact regarding the Congress should be addressed.

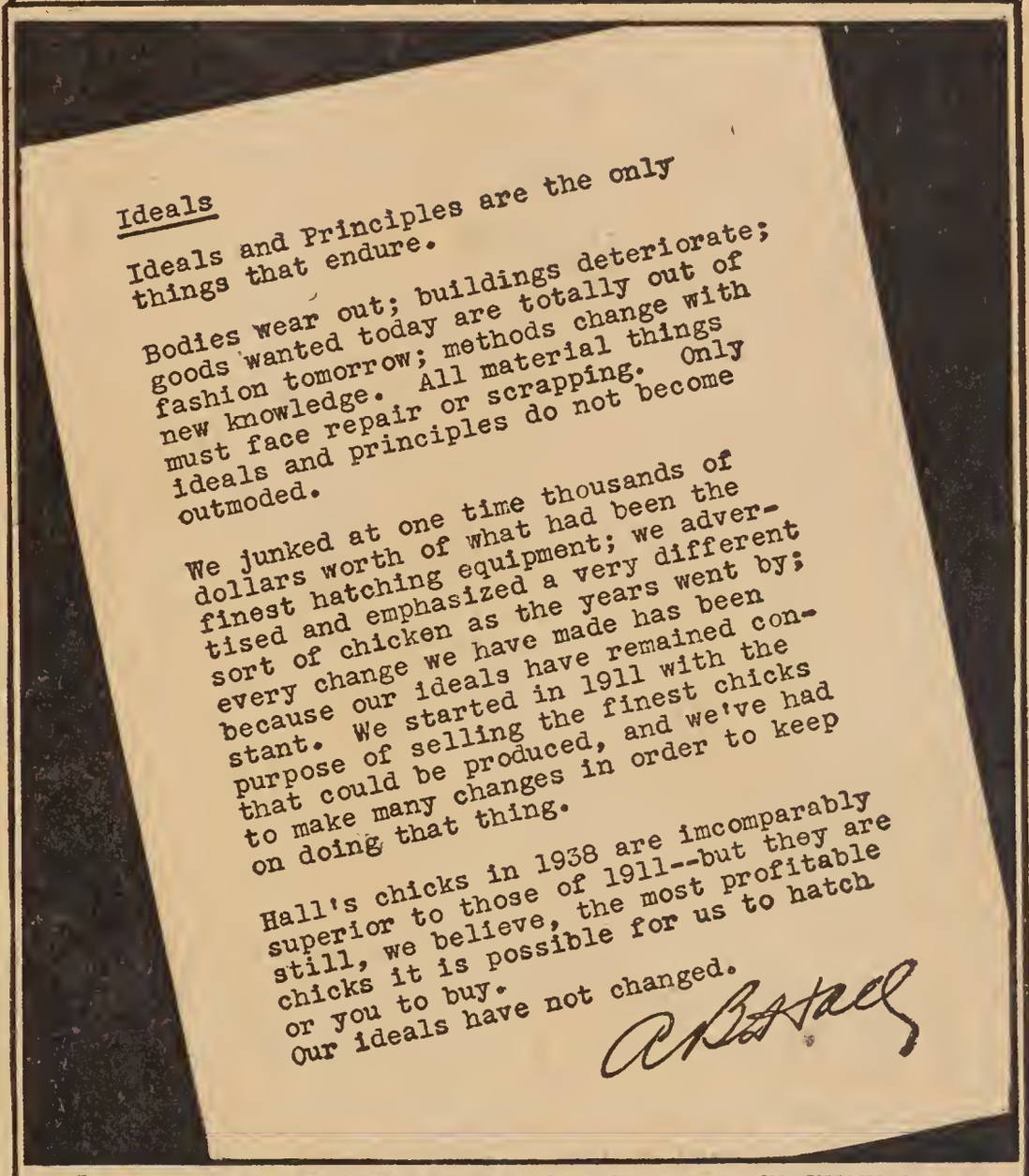
And so Mr. and Mrs. America, whether they are poultrymen on a farm in these United States, grocerymen who handle eggs and poultry, or the consumer who buys a spring frier in the market, will have an opportunity to see the poultry industry as a whole. For once, it is going to cease to be represented by a dozen eggs or a three pound broiler; it is going to be a mighty industry, spread out in a huge ten acre exhibit with the whole world participating. For the first time in the history of America we are going to see the poultry industry as it really is and the view will be inspiring.

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Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

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DO—IT—WITH—SQUABS
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OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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Sire—Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782, whose dam has 711 lbs. Fat, 18477 lbs. Milk, Class C.
Dam of Bull has D.H.I. Record of 16,865 lbs. Milk, 584.9 lbs. Fat.
HERD IS T.B. ACCREDITED AND APPROVED FOR BANGS' DISEASE.

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Home of
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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
A few young cows and bull calves from some of our best cows. Write to

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$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

BULLS **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES** BULLS

Grandsons of New Year Belle. Record 1297 Butter, 4.3% fat 1 yr. Highest Test Mature Cow Class B. Calves now available, immediate delivery, from well bred dams. Registered, Transferred and Crated F. O. B. Ilion, N. Y.

F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

Holstein Bull Calves

FROM OUR PROVEN SIRES OF CARNATION BREEDING AND FROM COWS WITH GOOD PRODUCTION RECORDS.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

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TenYoung Reg. Holstein Cows, to freshen soon
One Yearling Holstein Bull, ready for service

Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th. No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL HOLSTEIN SHOW BULL FOR SALE

BORN SEPT. 10, 1936

by King Strathmore Matchless, whose 3 nearest dams average 1125 lbs. butter, 23,000 lbs. milk. This young bull was junior and Grand Champion at many of the best fairs in New York, Penna. and Ohio. 3.9% average test. Price $200. Also a number of yearlings and 2 yr. olds sired by same bull. Herd Accredited and Approved Bangs Disease Free. If you need real milkers, visit us.

HARRY W. PETZOLD,
BRAEDOON STOCK FARM, NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Bulls

READY FOR SERVICE

Sired by a proven son of a 20,000 lb. two year old with 4% test. Who also has a world record 4.6% daughter. Dams are high record C.T.A. cows with high test and excellent type.

MUNSELL FARMS,
New Hartford, - - - New York.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE PICTURE below was taken last week at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, and is a story of achievement.

The three 4-H Club boys in the center won the honor of representing New York State as its Livestock Judging team. Competing against twenty-three teams from other states, they stood third in hog judging, fifth on cattle, fifth on horses, and fifth on all classes of livestock, which really was only six points out of second place.

The center boy, Douglas Stanton, won first place in swine judging (wonder what Iowa and Illinois people thought of that). He also was third boy in the entire contest, and won a college scholarship for achievement. The other two boys, Russel Udel and Earl Waggoner, all from Albany County, were the team which has made every livestock "old head" in the Northeast shake himself.

The boy on the extreme left bred and raised those Cheviot lambs on a hill farm about 15 miles south of Buffalo. Aren't they truly beautiful? This 4-H Club boy did all that trimming and conditioning himself. He did not win in the all-breeds class, but was in the first half of competitors from all over this country. Edmond Knapp lives at West Falls, Erie Co., N. Y., and he has a brother who won the 4-H State steer-feeding championship for two years, and with that background of effort and financial rewards is now a student at Cornell, and his little sister is showing a pen of lambs at our Buffalo Junior Livestock Show this week.

How can we lose faith in livestock for our Northeast with our boys and girls stepping up and doing things we couldn't, or at least didn't, do?

The instructing gentleman on the right is H. A. Willman, State Junior Livestock Leader in charge of 4-H sheep, swine, horses, beef cattle and dairying, and he is the man who coached these boys.

Thus most inadequately, we say to him and to the boys, "We are proud of you," and aren't we all?

P.S.: Since writing the above, have found out that with twenty-five agricultural colleges from all over the country represented with judging teams, our Cornell University team stood second on all classes of livestock, the first time that any eastern school has finished better than sixth at the Chicago show; that Joe King from Ithaca, N. Y., was No. 2 man of the 125 men in the judging, and only missed the judging championship by one point; that Morris Gardner from Pittsford, N. Y., was seventh; that Joe Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., was fourteenth; that Dayton Mead, Tunnel, N. Y., and Hugh Evans, Castile, N. Y., made up the team. And again how proud we are of our Northeast livestock young men and how proud we all are of the Animal Husbandry instructing force at Cornell, and how proud they should be themselves.



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MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 63 A.R. daughters.
FOR SALE, sons and grandsons of this great bull. Also grandsons of Langwater Valor, 51 A.R. daughters. Out of high record A.R. dams.
Also a few cows and heifers.
Prices Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

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GUERNSEYS

Registered, bred and open, attractive farmers' prices. Bull calves sired by son of Langwater Valor and out of 700 lb. A.R. dams.
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Reasonable.

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FORGE HILL GUERNSEYS

Let us quote you on a "Bell Buoy" Bull Calf. If you desire REAL Production not only in the ancestors but in the progeny of a bull calf's sire study the records of this family.
Information and list upon request.
ACCREDITED — APPROVED
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CHARACTER FIXED by forty years constructive breeding.

Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote.

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All have been in service at Meridale Farms.
(1) Double Jim Sultan—4 years old. Sired by Imported Jim and out of a Silver Medal daughter of Imported Jim.
(2) Combina Blonde Cid—4 years old. By a son of the Gold and Silver Medal bull, Blonde's Potentate and out of an imported cow.
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Herd T. B. accredited for many years and under State and Federal supervision for Bangs disease.

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Two young bulls fit for service.
Over 100 head.

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with real production backing. 7 and 16 months old. A Forest Farms bull will build type and production into your herd. We also offer a few choice heifers. Write for details.

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Monroe Co., Webster, N. Y.



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THERE'S A REASON

With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.

Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
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Aberdeen-Angus

Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.

High Quality — Priced Reasonable.

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10 Selected young commercial cows, some with calves at foot — all rebred — a few choice steer, heifer and registered bull calves — all ready for delivery November 1st.

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are always high in the spring. Our foals will be weaned shortly and are priced Now. Several top-notch registered mares and fillies from 2-9 yrs., including a few head imported by us in March 1937 you will want to see.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

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Just the thing for farmers who want cows of good size testing 4% or better. Offering a few young cows or bred heifers. Also bulls for service next spring.

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A. W. GREEN,

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WEANLINGS, YEARLINGS AND TWO AND THREE YEAR OLDS.

Department of Animal Husbandry,

Ithaca, New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Coming Events

Dec. 16-18	Meeting National Assoc. of Marketing Officials, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.
Dec. 29-Jan. 2-	Poultry Show. Boston, Mass.
Jan. 5-7	Second Annual Food Show. State Armory, Syracuse, N. Y. The Show is held under direction of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.
Jan. 5-7	Massachusetts Twentieth Annual Union Agricultural Meeting.
Jan. 11-12-13	Conn. State Grange. Hartford.
Jan. 11-14	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 14-	Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.

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Sheds. Planned and erected for economical production at cost of less than $5.00 per ewe. For specified plans alone, enclose two dollars per 100 head.

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Yearling Dorset Ewes

$15 to $20 Shipped on Approval

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Purebred Berkshires

8-10 WEEKS OLD — BOARS OR SOWS FROM LARGE LITTERS REGISTERED AND TRANSFERRED **$10 EACH**

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CHAMPION DORSET RAM

AT OHIO STATE AND SYRACUSE FAIRS. FIRST PRIZE DORSET WOOL EXHIBIT AT BOTH FAIRS.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

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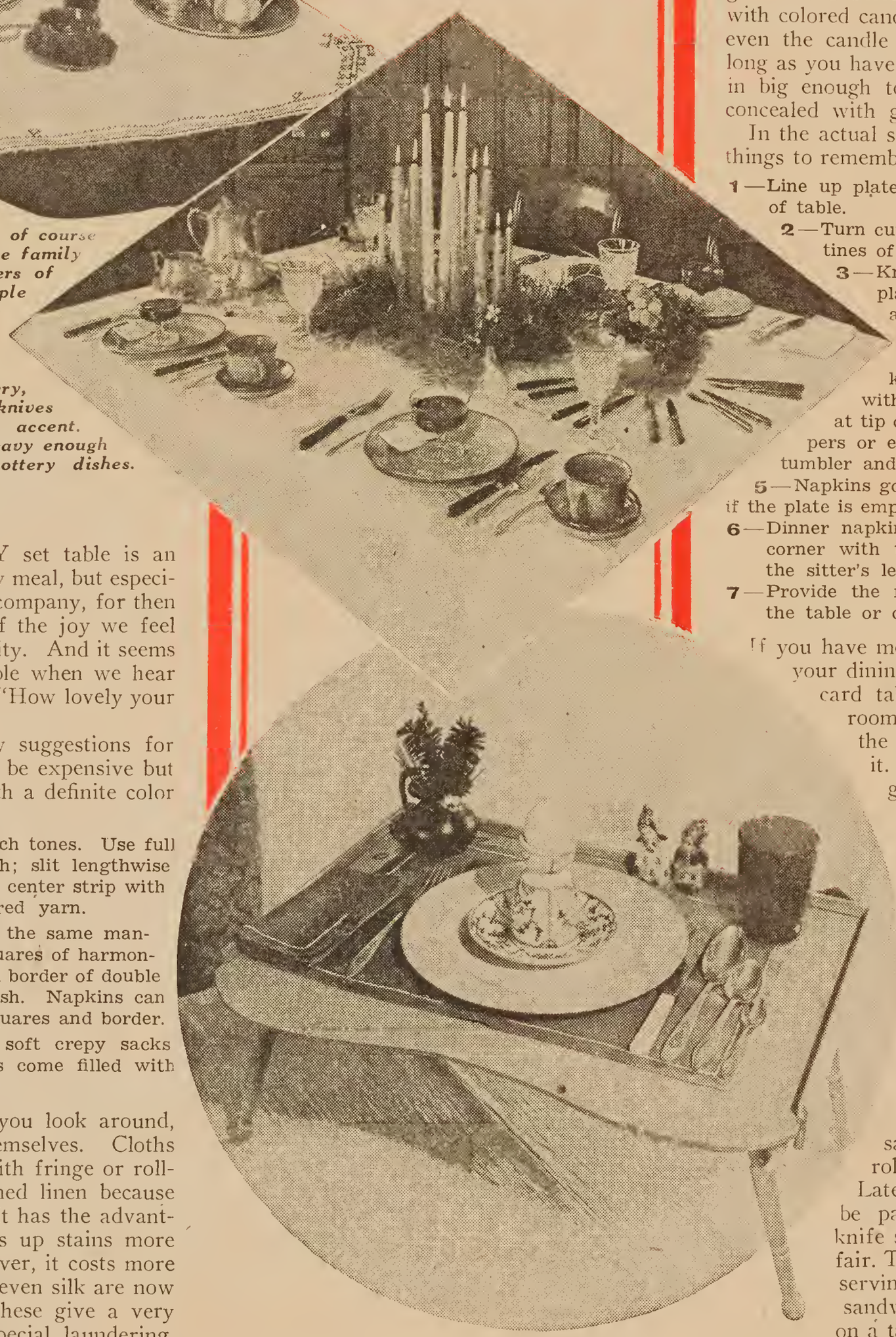
Hartwick, New York.

Table Talk

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



A fireside meal for one or more is always inviting, especially on dark days. On this heavy linen cloth of exquisitely cross-stitched design was used a heavy plate with strong pattern around the edge, a dark blue pottery cup and saucer and blue Mexican glass tumbler. The pewter coffee service and the old brown pottery jug filled with pine and sprays of privet berries are in perfect harmony with the rest of the table setting.



A bed of pine sprays (cones on, of course make a fitting decoration for the family Christmas dinner table, with tiers of candles held upright by the simple device of holes in a board. The color scheme for the table pictured here is silver, blue and white candles, with pinkish tan tablecloth. Dishes are gray pottery, edged with blue. Blue handled knives and forks make a nice color accent. The hobnail glass goblets are heavy enough in texture to go with the pottery dishes.

AN ATTRACTIVELY set table is an important part of any meal, but especially so when there's company, for then it is a visible sign of the joy we feel in extending hospitality. And it seems well worth the trouble when we hear our guests exclaim admiringly, "How lovely your table looks!"

First of all, here are a few suggestions for table coverings which need not be expensive but are very effective if chosen with a definite color scheme in mind:

Soft finish percale in deep rich tones. Use full width for center strip of cloth; slit lengthwise another width and fagot to the center strip with matching or contrasting colored yarn.

Theatrical gauze handled in the same manner or by fagoting together squares of harmonizing colors to form a cloth. A border of double thickness gives the proper finish. Napkins can be of as many colors as the squares and border.

Cotton crepe in colors, or soft crepy sacks fagoted together. Such sacks come filled with sugar or flour.

These are simply hints; if you look around, many others will suggest themselves. Cloths and napkins may be finished with fringe or rolled edges. I have not mentioned linen because it is the standard tablecloth. It has the advantage of washing well and gives up stains more easily than cotton does. However, it costs more than cotton. Much rayon and even silk are now being used for tablecloths. These give a very luxurious effect but require special laundering.

In choosing a cloth, have in mind the kind of dishes and glassware you have. The texture of the cloth should harmonize with them. Rough finished linen or cotton properly belong with pottery dishes and the heavier glassware, while the finer linens call for daintier appointments.

Do you know that the new paper dishes and paper napkins can be used to carry out a decorative scheme? Incidentally, they save washing both of dishes and linen. They are in order for informal serving, but not for strictly formal dinners, which few of us attempt. Even the silver does not have to be silver. Very often, in order to carry out a color scheme, the stainless steel knives and forks with colored handles are highly appropriate. These are available in almost any town, certainly anywhere that the mail goes.

Décorations abound wherever there are woods. In the growing season, branches and wild flowers are abundant. At this time of the year, evergreens and berries can be used in combination with colored candles in any height desired. Not even the candle holders need be a problem as long as you have a block of wood to bore a hole in big enough to hold a candle. This can be concealed with greens.

In the actual setting of the table, here are the things to remember:

1—Line up plates and silver one inch from edge of table.

2—Turn cutting edge of knife towards plate, tines of forks upward.

3—Knives and spoons go at right of plate, spoons farthest, forks at left, all arranged in the order in which they are to be used.

4—Glasses go at the tip of the knife, the bread and butter plate with butter spreader diagonally on it at tip of fork. Individual salts and peppers or extra silver are half-way between tumbler and bread and butter plate.

5—Napkins go either at the left or in the plate if the plate is empty.

6—Dinner napkins should be placed so that the corner with the most open edges is nearest the sitter's left hand.

7—Provide the necessary extra silver either on the table or on the sideboard.

If you have more guests than you can seat at your diningroom table, you can use either card tables or else turn your diningroom table into a buffet and have the guests serve themselves from it. From twelve to twenty-four guests can be accommodated at one time in either of these ways in most homes. The card table arrangement has the advantage of not requiring a whole matched up set of china and linen, since each table may be treated as a unit.

For a still larger number of guests, the simplest form of entertaining is a tea, either the stand-up or sit-down variety, where guests are passed a plate containing perhaps a salad, sandwiches or buttered rolls, relishes, and a cup of coffee. Later, cookies or small cakes may be passed but nothing requiring a knife should be served at such an affair. This may be further simplified by serving a buffet luncheon or tea, where sandwiches and salads are arranged on a table and guests help themselves. A still simpler variation of a stand-up tea is cookies or sandwiches and punch or a hot beverage.

Whatever kind of a party you plan for the holidays, start in plenty of time, see that the linen is pressed and put where it cannot be mussed, get ready dishes and table decorations, plan a menu which will not require too much attention at the last minute, and be all ready to have a good time with your guests.

This breakfast tray is attractive enough to make any sick-a-bed perk up! It has a blue cloth and napkins, and white and blue dishes. The little pottery pitcher in the corner with its evergreen sprays and berries makes you feel better just to look at it, while the perky little Dutch boy and girl salt and pepper shakers are very amusing.

Tables set with cooperation of Kathleen McBride, former manager, Suffolk County Home Bureau.



KEEP *in the* SWING

THAT sleek, sculptured look which distinguishes the season's dresses is surprisingly good for the great majority of figures. The new textured fabrics lend themselves to drapery, besides having a rich depth to them which makes them very alluring.

When it comes to the 'teen age, they like their clothes with a swing to them. Yet there must be no bunchiness at the hips and that is where the gores come in. Such a skirt adjusts itself either to a matching or contrasting blouse or sweater, thus extending the wardrobe widely.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3191 is ideal for the sculptured type of dress, especially if made in crush-resistant velvet. The neck may be caught with a decorative clip or cut with a low V-neck with miniature revers faced with silver lame. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Make the House Smile

IN A RECENT flower show at Massachusetts State College, the prize-winning Christmas wreath was made of blue spruce with three small sprays of bayberries and a spray of silvered and tinted leaves at the top. Another exhibitor used ivy leaves and silver balls. She had waxed the ivy leaves. Another had rose hips in her wreath. Still another wreath had a combination of figs, acorns, several kinds of pine cones and horse chestnuts. The wreath that won second place was a simple one of Japanese spurge (the evergreen Pachysandra) with two or three sprays of artificial hawthorne.

No green is lovelier than the dark evergreens of our northern woods and no red is more appropriate than our native holly berries, but, spoilers that we are, we have almost destroyed our natural supply of holly; therefore, we must find something to take its place. Sprays of barberries, (wear gloves!), pine cones, wired on if they won't stay otherwise and dipped with aluminum or gilt paint, bayberries dipped in cooked starch and sprinkled with artificial snow and other berries which are available at this season, help to touch off the centerpiece or wreath. Even privet berries may be used effectively, or everlasting flowers in the bright colors would help to relieve the dark evergreens. Fruits such as pears, grapes, cranberries, tangerines, limes, kumquats and apples with wire fastened to them and dipped into clear shellac or varnish, make a stunning Della Robbia wreath or garland with dark greens as backgrounds.

Some lively scouting around the five-and-ten ought to bring forth attractive

(*Continued on Page* 21)



The Bells of Christmas

Christmas bells again are ringing
Over all the world today;
Peal on, peal on, bells of gladness,
Sing thy joyous, age-old lay!

O'er all the world there's gladness,
Ring! ye bells of Christmas, ring!
Sing the carols and the anthem,
Gifts of love to Him we bring.

Year by year the Christmas story
Seems to grow a bit more sweet,
Teaching us a loving lesson
As we kneel at Jesus' feet.

Be Thou with us, holy Christ child,
Round our hearts Thy love entwine,
Spread o'er us Thy wings of kindness,
Spread o'er us Thy wings divine.

—Mrs. E. H. Sargent,
East Thetford, Vermont.





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Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still the best thing ever known for coughs that start from colds. Try it once, and you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble at all. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of actually better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And there is positively nothing like it for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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CHRISTMAS Mitchella Jars

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS during the bright, calm days of Indian summer in November that Catherine, Theodora and Ellen had an odd adventure while out in the woods gathering partridge-berries.

At the old farm we called the vivid green creeping vine that bears those coral-red berries in November "partridge-berry" because partridge feed on the berries and dig them from under the snow. Botanists, however, call the vine *Mitchella repens*. In our tramps through the woods we boys never gave it more than a passing glance, for the berries were not good to eat. But the girls thought that the vine was very pretty. Every fall Theodora and Ellen, with Kate Edwards, and sometimes the Wilbur girls, went into the woods to gather lion's-paw and mitchella with which to decorate the old farmhouses at Christmas. But it was one of their girl friends, named Lucia Scribner, or rather Lucia's mother at Portland, who invented mitchella jars, and started a new industry in our neighborhood.

LUCIA, who was attending the village Academy, often came up to the old farm to visit our girls over Saturday and Sunday. On one visit they gathered a basketful of mitchella, and when Lucia went home to Portland for Thanksgiving, she carried a small boxful of vines and berries to her mother. Mrs. Scribner was an artist of some ability, and she made several little sketches of the vine on white-wood papercutters as gifts to her friends. In order to keep the vine fresh, she put it in a little glass jar with a piece of glass over the top.

The vine was so pretty in the jar that Mrs. Scribner was loath to throw it away; and after a while she saw that the berries were increasing in size. She had put nothing except a few spoonfuls of water into the jar with the vine; but the berries grew slowly all winter, until they were twice as big as in the fall.

Mrs. Scribner was delighted with the success of her chance experiment. The jar with the vine in it made a very pretty ornament for her work table. Moreover, the plant needed little care. Friends who called on Mrs. Scribner admired her jar, and said that they should like to get some of them. Mrs. Scribner wrote to Theodora and suggested that she and her girl friends make up some mitchella jars and sell them in the city at Christmas time.

THAT was the way the little industry began. The girls did not really go into this Christmas industry until the next fall. Then Theodora, Ellen and Catherine prepared over a hundred jarsful of the green vine and berries. Those they sent to Portland and Boston during Christmas week under the name of Mitchella Jars and Christmas Bouquets. The jars, which were globular in shape and which ranged from a quart in capacity up to three or four quarts, cost from fifteen to thirty-five cents apiece. When filled with mitchella vines, they brought from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars.

On the day referred to above, they set out to gather more vines, and they told the people at home that they were going to "Dunham's open"—an old clearing beyond our farther pasture, where once a settler named Dunham had begun to clear a farm. The place was nearly two miles from the old Squire's, and as the girls did not expect to get home until four o'clock, they took their luncheon with them. They hoped to get enough mitchella at the "open" to fill fifteen jars, and so took two bushel baskets.

However, they found less mitchella at Dunham's open than they had hoped. After going completely round the borders of the clearing they had gathered only half a basketful. Kate then proposed that they should go on to another opening at Adger's lumber camp. She had been there the winter before with Theodora, and they remembered having seen mitchella growing there.

The old lumber road was not hard to follow and they reached the camp in a little less than an hour. They found several plants of mitchella, and began industriously to gather the vine.

They had such a good time at their work that they almost forgot their luncheon. When at last they opened the pasteboard box in which it was packed, they found the sandwiches and the mince pie frozen hard.

Kate suggested that they go down to the lumber camp and kindle a fire.

"There's a stove in it that the loggers left three years ago," she said. "We'll make a fire and thaw our lunch."

"We have no matches!" Ellen exclaimed, when they reached the camp.

Inside the old cabin, however, they found three or four matches in a little tin box that was nailed to a log behind the stovepipe. Hunters had occupied the camp not long before; but they had left scarcely a sliver of anything dry or combustible inside it. After a glance round, Kate went out to gather dry brush along the brook.

Running on a little way, she picked up dry twigs here and there. At last by a clump of white birches she found a fallen spruce. As she was breaking off some of the twigs a strange noise caused her to pause suddenly. It was indeed an odd sound—not a snarl or a growl, nor yet a bark like that of a dog, but a querulous low "yapping." At the same instant she heard the snow crust break, as if an animal were approaching.

More curious than frightened, Kate listened intently. A moment later she saw a large gray fox emerge from among the firs and come toward her. Supposing that it had not seen or scented her, and thinking to frighten it, she cried out suddenly:

"Hi, Mr. Fox!"

To her surprise the fox, instead of bounding away, still came directly toward her, and now she saw that its head moved to and fro as it ran, and that clots of froth were dropping from its jaws. Kate had heard that foxes, as well as dogs and wolves, sometimes run mad. She realized that if this beast were mad it would attack her blindly and bite her if it could. Still clutching her armful of dry twigs, she turned and sped back toward the camp. As she drew near the cabin, she called to the other girls to open the door. They heard her cries, and Ellen flung the door open. As Kate darted into the room, she cried:

"Shut it, quick!"

Startled, the other two girls slammed the door shut, and hastily set the heavy old camp table against it.

"It's only a fox!" Kate assured them. "But it has gone mad, I think. I was afraid it would bite me."

Peering out of the window they perceived the animal running past the camp. It was still yapping wierdly, and it snapped at bushes and twigs as it passed. Suddenly it turned back and ran by the camp door again. Afterward they heard its cries first up the slope behind the camp, and then down by the brook.

"We mustn't go out," Kate whispered. "If it were to bite us, we, too, should go mad."

There was no danger of the beast's breaking into the camp, and after a while the girls kindled a fire, thawed out their luncheon and ate it. The December sun was sinking low, and soon set behind the tree tops. It was a long way home, and they had their baskets of mitchella to carry. Hoping that the distressed creature had gone its way, they listened for a while at the door, and at last ventured forth; but when they drew near the place where Kate had gathered the dry spruce branches they heard the animal yapping in the thickets ahead. In a panic they ran back to the camp.

THEIR situation was not pleasant. They dared not venture out again. Darkness had already set in; the camp was cold and they had little fuel. The prospect that any one from home would come to their aid was small, for they were now a long way from Dunham's open, where they had said they were going, and where, of course, search parties would look for them. Kate, however, remained cheerful.

"It's nothing!" she exclaimed. "I can soon get wood for a fire." Under the bunk she found an old axe, and with it proceeded to chop up the camp table.

"The only thing I am afraid of," she explained, "is that the boys will start out to look for us, and that if they find our tracks in the snow, they'll come on up here and run afoul of that fox before they know it."

"We can shout to them," Ellen ventured.

Not much later, in fact, they began to make the forest resound with loud, clear calls. For a long while the only answer to their cries came from two owls; but Kate was right in thinking that we would set out to find them.

ADDISON, Halstead and I had been up in Lot 32 that day with the old Squire, making an estimate of timber, and we did not reach home until after dark. Grandmother met us with the news that the girls had gone to Dunham's open for partridge-berry vines, and had not returned. She was very uneasy about them.

"I'm afraid they've lost their way," Grandmother said, after a few minutes. "It's going to be very cold. You must go to look for them!" And the old Squire agreed with her.

Just as we finished supper Thomas

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE'S mystery about the place with Christmas coming on apace, Mirandy's got the closet locked, I can't git in because she's hocked the key and hidden it away, so what's in there I cannot say. A new pipe wouldn't be so bad, a pair of slippers labeled "Dad," maybe a brand new radio with all the latest gadgets so that I could tune in Beunos Aires, and keep up on the world affairs. I'd like some bright red neckties too, perhaps a muffler edged in blue, that closet hasn't room enough to hold one-half of all the stuff that I would like from old Saint Nick, so much as I would like to pick that lock and see what I will get, I'd better wait a few days yet.

I'd best be gittin' busy too, on Christmas day 'twould never do to git all them things for myself and not produce a lot of pelf for Jane, she's worked hard all these months and ought to have a break for once. What shall I git? A new shotgun will be all right for number one, a fishing rod would be fine too, she doesn't fish but then I do, I'll catch the fish and she can fry, and so enjoy 'em same as I. A new axe she'd appreciate, for I have heard her say of late that choppin' wood is quite a chore, and so she needn't fret no more, I'll git that axe and sharpen it. It will surprise her quite a bit, and touch her heart on Christmas Eve, to see what Santa Claus will leave!

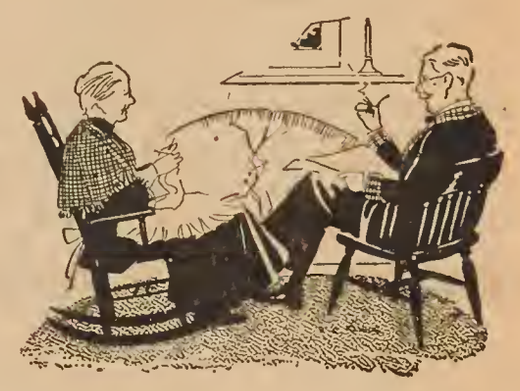
The Amateur Poet's Corner

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The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

December



Yes, we're going toward sundown,
Dad and I,
But as happy and contented
As in days gone by.
We've had our trials and crosses
And some were hard to bear,
But the coming of life's December
Has lessened many a care.

We are glad to have lived and loved
To have been part of His plan,
To have helped, if ever so little,
In the betterment of man.
And as the lights grow fainter
In the far-off western sky,
We draw still closer together
As we wait to say good-bye.

—*Carrie M. Nichols,*
Horscheads, N. Y., R. 3.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

GAY CHRISTMAS TOUCHES

A BIT of bright trim glorifies even the plainest of foods. By taking a little time and patience, you can get delightful results.

Candied Cranberries

1. lb. cranberries 3 cups sugar 2 cups water

Wash and drain large, firm, perfect cranberries. Make two or three small slits in each berry. Boil sugar and water until clear, allow to cool, add berries and bring *very slowly* to the boiling point. This prevents berries from bursting. Remove from stove, let stand overnight. The saucepan should be large enough to allow all berries to float.

Next day, drain the syrup from the berries and boil until thick; cool syrup, add berries, heat slowly and cook gently for three or four minutes. Let stand for 2 hours or more, then cool slowly again for 5 minutes. Let stand in thick syrup overnight, warm once more so that syrup will pour easily, drain berries from syrup and spread to dry on a rack covered with cheesecloth. They should be bright, firm, plump and semi-transparent. Store in a tightly covered jar and use either as a confection or to garnish cakes, desserts or salads. The leftover syrup may be used as a pudding sauce or in punches.

Edwards, Kate's brother, came in with a lantern, to ask whether Kate was there; and without much further delay we four boys set off. Addison took his gun and Halstead another lantern. We were not much worried about the girls; indeed, we expected to meet them on their way home. When we reached Dunham's open, however, and got no answer to our shouts, we became anxious.

At last we discovered their tracks leading up the winter road to Adger's camp, and we hurried along.

We had not gone more than half a mile when Tom, who was ahead, suddenly cried, "Hark! I heard some one calling!"

We stopped to listen; and after a moment or two we all heard a cry.

"That's Kate!" Tom muttered. "Something's the matter with them, sure!"

We started to run, but soon heard the same cry again, followed by indistinct words.

"What's the matter?" Tom shouted.

"Take care! There's a mad fox down here!"

THIS was such a new kind of danger that for a few moments we were at a loss how to meet it. Tom looked about for a club.

"It's only a fox," he said. "I guess we can knock him over before he can bite us."

He and Addison went ahead with the club and the gun; Halstead and I, following close behind, held the lanterns high so they could see what was in front of them. In this manner we moved down the brushy slope to the camp. The girls were certainly glad to see us.

"But where is your 'mad' fox?" we queried.

"He's round here somewhere. He really is," Kate protested earnestly. "We heard him only a little while ago."

Thereupon, while the girls implored us to be careful, we began to search about by lantern light. At last we heard a low wheezing noise. On bringing the lantern nearer we finally caught sight of an animal. It was a fox surely enough, and it acted as if it were disabled or dying. While Halstead and I held the lanterns Addison took aim and shot the beast. Tom found a stick with a projecting knot that he could use as a hook, and with it he hauled the body out into plain view. It was a large cross-gray fox.

"Boys, that skin is worth thirty dollars!" Tom exclaimed.

"But I shouldn't like to be the one to skin it," Addison remarked. "Don't touch it with your hands, Tom."

While the girls were telling us of the fox's strange actions, we warmed ourselves at the fire in the camp stove, and then all set off for home, for by this time it was getting late and the night was growing colder.

HALSTEAD led the way with the two lanterns; Addison and I, each shouldering a basket of mitchella, followed; Tom, dragging the body of the fox with his hooked stick, came behind with the girls.

It was nearly midnight when we reached home.

Tom still thought that the fox's silvery pelt ought to be saved; but the old Squire persuaded him not to run the risk of skinning the creature.



Christmas Night

By ELOISE M. JORDAN.

On Christmas night I think a hush
Of sweetness steals around the earth,
The stars are crystaline and shine
To herald in the holy birth.

On Christmas night I think a sound
Of music issues from each star
As angels raise the cymbals high
To send the holy news afar.

Aunt Janet's Garden

(*Continued from Page* 19)

plates, bowls and glasses in the traditional bright Christmas red. However, it is not necessary to do even this much; a good imagination will find all sorts of possibilities in pie tins, blocks of wood, picture wire and cotton wool.

I have seen excellent centerpieces built into a pie tin filled with sphagnum moss secured by string crisscrossed over it. Into this may be stuck sprays of greens, berries, cones, etc. to make a charming picture. Another good foundation is a block of wood on which the moss may be packed and bound with twine. This provides a suitable foundation for the evergreens. Such an arrangement is even more attractive if large holes are bored in the block of wood into which candles may be stuck.

Take a look around at the old brass or copper kettles and pitchers, or even at the old wooden churn, and try to imagine how they would look when filled with branches of green. You will be surprised at the possibilities all around you.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU ALL! Aunt Janet.

FOOD ENERGY FOR MEN who do hard, outdoor work

There is no secret about the tremendous energizing value of Karo Table Syrup--delicious on pan cakes, waffles, hot bread, etc.

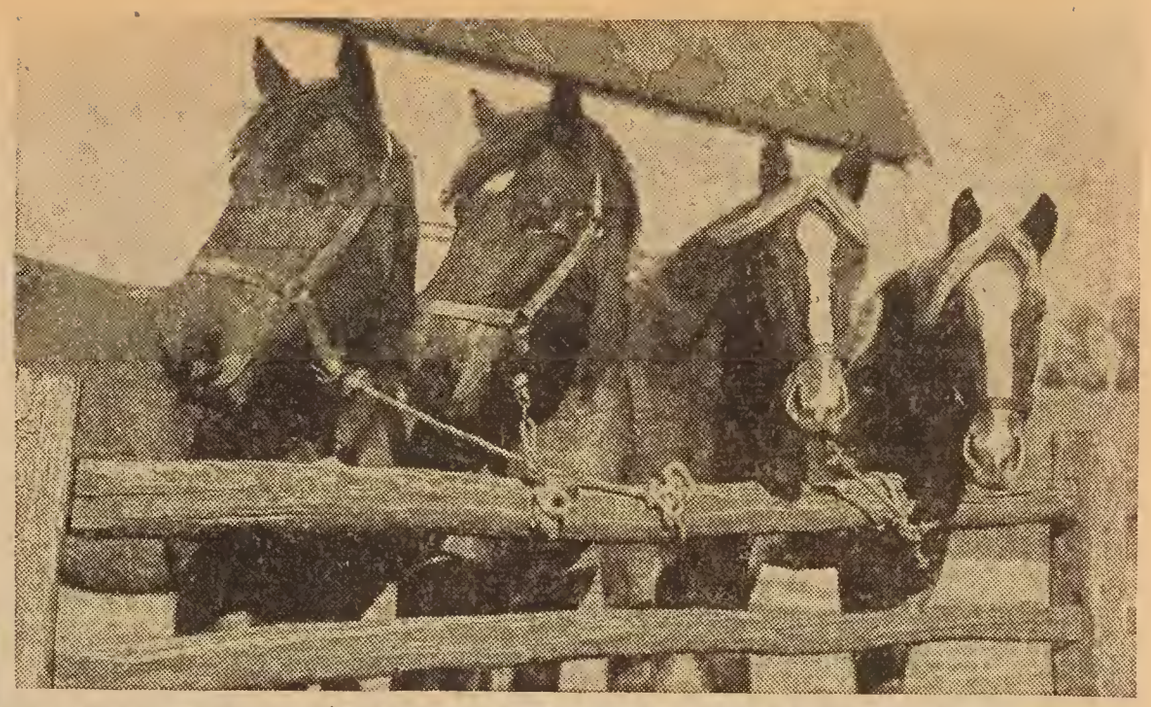
Karo is rich in Dextrose. Dextrose is the greatest source of food-energy known. Doctors recommend Karo for growing children, for athletes, for active men and women. Your grocer sells Karo.

Rich in DEXTROSE *the* FOOD-ENERGY SUGAR



Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK





One of Jake's winter jobs all lined up. Jake plans to spend a few hours each day during the next few months breaking the pair of sorrel colts and the two pairs of roan and gray mares. This year we have paid more attention to matching our annual crop of colts than we did last year. The picture at the top shows better than words can describe the absolute trust and confidence which the horses that Jake handles, have in him.

THIS WINTER Jake's main job, in addition to taking care of the hens, is going to be to break three pairs of colts and train and condition them as only he can.

These three teams consist of a pair of roan mares which will be three and four in the spring and which are bred to a roan Belgian stallion; a pair of grays which will be four and five, both of which have been bred; and a pair of chestnut geldings with light tails and manes, which were three years old this fall.

Jake's procedure in breaking these colts will be to drive each one of them for a good many hours with big, powerful, steady-moving Bess. This mare is so level-headed, minds so well, and is so powerful that no matter how big is the young horse which is put in beside her, it soons begins to respect and to imitate her.

Bess is a very rapid walker without being excited about it. Jake uses her to teach the colts to walk, which is of course the most important gait, in fact the only important gait for a team of farm horses.

At this point I must tell you of one of Jake's peculiarities. He prefers to be left absolutely alone when he is working with colts. A year ago we had a big Percheron mare which we brought home and led into a stall and then not one of us, including Jake, could back her out of it. As is usual in such cases, we tended to get excited about the situation, but Jake pleaded with us to leave the mare to him.

I don't know what he did to her, but two or three days later she was backing out of the stall as readily as any other horse.

* * *

Poultry Notes

Every year since we have been raising them we have had difficulty getting our fall hatched heavy chicks to roost. When really cold weather came along, we have always lost some birds because they piled up in the corners.

This fall I determined to lick the problem if I possibly could. As the chicks feathered we gradually reduced the heat from the electric brooders, but left the white pilot lights on even after we had shut off all the heat. Then when the birds were about eight weeks old, we moved them into a house equipped with low roosts. We hung the electric brooders over the roosts, left the lights on, and, lo and behold, every chicken hopped up on a roost in order to get under the brooder and near the light.

Incidentally, the eight hundred crossbred pullets we put in this fall have done very well. We have lost but one per cent of them up to ten weeks old. Both our February and April hatched Leghorn pullets are laying satisfactorily. These birds were raised on a farm where no mature birds are kept. They were allowed to get outdoors as soon as they would leave the brooder houses, and we left both lots on the range until they were laying quite heavily.

To date we have had no pick-outs or feather-pulling and few blow-outs. Mortality from other causes has been negligible.

Since I mentioned the possibility of avoiding pickouts by letting pullets come into production on range, two poultrymen, F. W. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., and Clare Deuel of Churchville, N. Y., have written me that it is their observation that their pullets which start laying on range do not slacken up when put into the laying house, and that they think they avoid pick-outs by this practice.

We are awfully tempted to try feeding our layers a few handfuls of our nice green soybean ensilage. Has any reader of this page ever tried such a stunt?

* * *

Whole Corn for Chickens

Since mentioning some time ago that it might be foolish as well as a bad nutritional practice to crack so much of the corn we feed to poultry I have heard from several poultrymen who have fed whole corn successfully to their hens.

In order to try out the idea for my own satisfaction I have started a pen of approximately 500 September hatched crossbred pullets on whole corn in their scratch grain. They have begun to eat this corn — it is a small kernel variety called Early Butler — quite satisfactorily. If I succeed in getting them to eat it freely I shall switch them to the regular commercial grade of dent corn.

As I have previously explained, my interest in feeding whole corn to poultry arises from two angles:

1. I am planning to raise at least part of the corn I shall feed my poultry in the future and I want to avoid cracking it if possible.

2. It seems to me that it is an unnecessary expense to stop shipments of corn from the corn belt to the Northeast at some mill to have it cracked. The bill for cracking corn for the Northeast amounts to several million dollars each year and there is also the extra freight and handling involved. Furthermore, I can't help wondering what effect removing the germ from the kernels has on the nutritional value of the corn. The regular commercial grades of cracked corn, of course, contain no germ.

* * *

Negligible Spoilage

Opening our silos this fall again convinces me that where it is practical to do so it *pays* to wet down the top of a silo every other day for as much as two weeks after it is filled. Because of the heat generated due to the fermenting process, an enormous amount of water evaporates from the top of a silo. Every inch of the ensilage in a silo which dries out below 60 per cent moisture is apt to spoil.

I believe that the many devices used for cutting down spoilage at the top of a silo — they range from putting boards and bran sacks and sawdust on the ensilage to planting grain on it — are efficient simply to the extent to which they cut down on evaporation.

We do none of these things, but we believe it pays to go up into the top of a silo every other day for two weeks after it is filled and thoroughly sprinkle the ensilage and tread it down.

We have one silo without a roof which has not yet been opened. Because no water was available we were not able to sprinkle the top of the ensilage thoroughly. I am interested in seeing how much spoilage there will be in this silo. I am expecting that a good many inches of ensilage will be dry and moldy and therefore unfit for feed.

* * *

Winter Barley Stands

All our trial fields of winter barley are going into the winter with excellent stands. In fact, the field which was put in about August 20 is covered with what amounts to a sod of barley. It is, of course, too early to predict anything about the crop as a whole or about what will be the performance of the varieties we are trying out.

One thing is most noticeable, however. In every case where winter barley was put in alongside wheat it has made a ranker growth than the wheat has made and will go into the winter apparently in better shape than the wheat.

I would like to hear from readers of this page who have put in winter barley this fall, so that we may compare notes. It seems to me that a lot of information has to be gathered about when to sow the crop, how much seed to sow to the acre, and especially what variety or varieties winter best and give highest yields.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Temptation Tripped Him

I subscribed to several magazines from a young man who called at the door. He marked the receipt paid in full. Now the New York Subscription Agency, which he represented, claims I must pay more money before I get the magazines. Can you help?

This agent was dishonest. He had no authority to change the wording on the receipt, and you will find on the receipt a statement to that effect. He represents what we call a two-pay subscription agency. The money he is authorized to collect, according to the receipt, is his commission, and neither the subscription agency nor the publisher ever sees any of it. The safe thing to do is to read the receipt and to allow the agent to make no alterations. That will save you trouble and remove temptation from his path.

To get your magazines, send the additional money as requested by the agency. You are not being swindled. The price is correct. The agent merely lied to you. *American Agriculturist* field men are bonded. You take no chances when you deal with them.

* * *

Short Weight



A New Hampshire subscriber believes that she has been short-weighed on chickens sold. A truckman stopped, and said that a neighbor told him she had chickens to sell. The trucker then said the chickens were sick, but finally purchased about fifty. Later, after weighing some of those remaining, our subscriber was certain that she was short-weighed. Quite likely she is correct, but there is no way to prove it. We mention this experience to show need of caution when selling to itinerant truckers. Do your own weighing and demand cash—no checks. If the buyer gets too fresh order him off the place or call State Troopers.

* * *

Scarcity Sets Old Coin's Value

Here are several things to remember about old coins:

1. A particular old coin is valuable because it is scarce. Therefore, you are not likely to find several in your attic that are worth a fortune.

2. I know of no company that will appraise coins free of charge. Sometimes where several coins are sent to a company for appraisal, the fee amounts to more than the value of the coins even if some of them do have a value somewhat above their face value.

3. Some coin companies, perhaps most of them, make a good share of their profits by selling coin catalogs rather than by buying and selling coins.

4. Coin collecting is a nice hobby.

5. If you have a coin that you think *may* be worth thousands, the sensible way to find out is to pay the appraisal fee to an honest company dealing in old coins.

* * *

L. Hirshberg & Co., License Revoked

Unpaid claims for New York State farm produce shipped to L. Hirshberg, & Co., 286 Greenwich Street, New York City, since July 1, 1937, may be filed with the Department of Agriculture and Markets up to Dec. 20, 1937.

The firm's license was revoked, effective Nov. 19, following bankruptcy. Claims must be filed on forms available from the Bureau of Food Control, N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

* * *

Bait Conceals Hook

The——Co. wants to allot me exclusive territory and have me as their branch manager to sell a system of accounts. They ask me to furnish a $400 bond. Is it safe to do so?

Read the agreement carefully. You will find if you send them $400 that you will become sole owner of a definite number of these account systems with no possibility of returning them for refund. In other words, the only way to get your money back would be to sell them. You may be able to do it, but just suppose you can't. The terms "branch manager" and "bond" are used to make the proposal sound more attractive than it would in everyday English.

We have found, also, that some companies doing this kind of a business are very careless about exclusive territory. It sounds good, but if some other sucker in your territory has $400, you are likely to find that the willpower of the man running the company is not sufficient to refuse it, and then what can you do about it?

* * *

Cuban Jobs Scarce

Could you give me the address of any companies or persons having interests in Cuba for which American employees are required?

The American Consulate General of Havana, Cuba, informs us that it cannot encourage an American to seek work in Cuba at the present time in view of the Nationalization Labor Law now in effect. This law provides that at least fifty per cent of the personnel of any business enterprise must consist of Cuban citizens and that all vacancies which occur must be filled by Cubans. Practically the only exceptions are in regard to those technical positions for which there are no qualified Cubans. Foreigners already in Cuba are finding it exceedingly difficult to find work. Accordingly, the Consulate General cannot recommend that an American come to Cuba seeking employment.

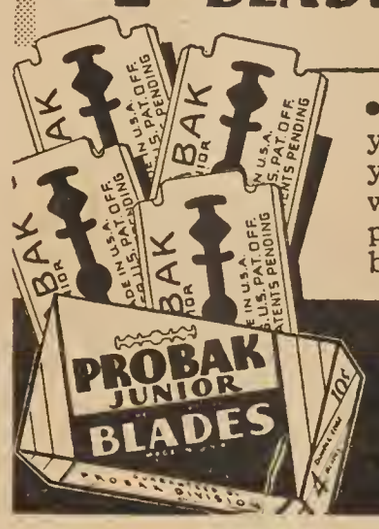
Some Recent Claims Settled by Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Niles Eggleston, Cooperston (refund on order of nursery stock)	$1.00
Kenneth L. Main, Liberty (refund on livestock)	5.00
Felix Schlisinger, Liberty (settlement of account)	16.00
C. L Pudney, Oneonta (part payment on account)	3.65
Abram Hallebrand, Ontario (payment for produce shipped)	21.60
Leslie E. Smith, Deposit (adjustment on livestock order)	3.00
Ellis Nyart, South Dayton (part settlement of claim)	30.00
Mrs. George Scroger, Medina (adjustment on order of chicks)	14.35
Mrs. P. J. Dempsey, Conewango Valley (part payment on account)	5.00
Greene and Baume, Bainbridge (refund on order of merchandise)	4.14
George McGeoch, Cambridge (adjustment on cattle purchase)	55.00
Henry Hartnagel, Newark (returns on case of eggs)	8.10
George Sherman, Ellenville (payment received on nursery stock)	44.40
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
M. L. LaMontagne, Rochester (part payment on account)	1.00
MARYLAND	
W L. Rhodes, Rhodesdale (returns for produce shipped)	22.52
VERMONT	
M. J. Sanville, St. Johnsbury (part settlement of account)	.50
CALIFORNIA	
Percy Dalbec, Santa Ana (settlement of account)	10.00
TOTAL	$244.36

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• You'll get better shaves for your money if you ask for Probak Jr. Why take chances when you can have the *known* quality of these world-famous blades at this amazingly low price? Only 10¢ for 4 double-edge blades—buy a package from your dealer today.

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SEND THIS FOR FULL INFORMATION

North American Accident Insurance Co.
E. C. Weatherby, General Agent
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me full details about the new policy covering all accidents commonly insurable.

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P. O. ..... State .....

Government Approves this Practice



This farmer is dumping four 80-lb. bags of G.L.F. limestone on a load of manure which has already been treated with G.L.F. Gran-Phosphate in the stable at the rate of 1½ lbs. per cow per day. By spreading ten loads of manure to the acre he will top-dress each acre with 10 loads of manure, approximately 375 lbs. of 20% superphosphate, and 1½ tons of lime—all in one operation.

Will Pay on Lime & Superphosphate Applied with Manure

YOU MAY now use superphosphate in stables at the minimum rate of **1½ lbs. per cow per day** and collect soil conservation payments for this practice provided:*

1. **The superphosphate applied with the manure on fields reaches a minimum of 300 lbs. of 20% material to the acre.**
2. **The manure is applied to land which will be seeded in 1938 to legumes or approved legume mixtures.**
3. **The manure is applied to established pastures or haylands.**

You may also collect practice payments for limestone applied with manure under the above conditions at the rate of **one to two tons per acre.**

By using G.L.F. 20% Gran-Phosphate behind the cows and putting G.L.F. linestone on each load of manure you can now clean up **in one operation** the job of superphosphating, manuring, and liming a field—and get paid for doing it.

If you are in doubt as to what practice payments you can qualify for, check with your County Agent. Then see your G.L.F. Service Agency about your lime and superphosphate requirements for the balance of the season.

* These statements apply to New York and New Jersey. See your County Agent for Pennsylvania practices, which are slightly different.

Cooperative **G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N.Y.**